ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES



FUNGI

Editor

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New Listings

Scott# Denom Common Name/Scientific Name Family Code [Ed. Note: Occasionally in this section and also in the Herpetology section, we will note a species that is known to be poisonous by marking it with a (\$\mathbb{2}\$) symbol. One should not infer that other species that are not so marked are non-poisonous or safe to handle/eat.]

JAPAN		2018 August 23 (Definitives) (2ea MS/10)		
4225e	62¥	U/I boletes (circular)	Boletaceae	U A
4226a	82¥	U/I boletes (w/ chipmunk)	Boletaceae	U B
4226d	82¥	U/I Mushrooms (w/ fallen leaves)		U A
LIBERIA		2018 May 22 (Mushrooms) (MS/6)		
3267a	\$100	Penny Buns, Boletus edulis	Boletaceae	A
3267b	\$100	Crab Brittlegills, Russula xerampelina	Russulaceae	A
3267c	\$200	Chanterelles, Cantharellus cibarius	Cantharellaceae	A
3267d	\$200	Field Mushrooms, Agaricus campestris	Agaricaceae	A
3267e	\$300	Honey Mushrooms, Armillaria mellea	Physalacriaceae	A
3267f	\$300	Sponge Morels, Morchella esculenta	Morchellaceae	A

MALAWI 2018 August (Mushrooms) (MS/6 & 6ea SS/1)

The Scott Catalogue does not specify which number applies to each subject in the MS/6. I speculate in the list below as my best guess based on the traditional numbering scheme. Each species on the SS also appears in the margin.

863a	700k	? Agaricus sp.	Agaricaceae	U A
863b	700k	U/I Bolete	Boletaceae	U A
863c	700k	? Pleurotus sp.	Pleurotaceae	U A
863d	700k	? Russula sp.	Russulaceae	U A
863e	700k	? Pleurotus sp.	Pleurotaceae	U A
863f	700k	? Stropharia sp.	Strophariaceae	U A
863	Margin	Bkgrd: U/I Mushrooms		UΖ
864	SS 450k	Branched Oyster, Pleurotus cornucopiae	Pleurotaceae	A
865	SS 450k	Portabella, Agaricus bisporus	Agaricaceae	A
866	SS 450k	U/I Mushroom (Cap: Psathyrella Cap) (does not appear to be a	Psathyrella species)	U A
867	SS 450k	Pearl Oyster, <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Pleurotaceae	A
868	SS 450k	Coccora or Coccoli, Amanita calyptroderma	Amanitaceae	A
869	SS 450k	U/I Chanterelles	Cantharellaceae	U A
NETHERLANDS 2018 September 17 (Mushrooms) (MS/10)				
1575a	(83c)	Sparrenveertje, Pterula multifida	Pleutaceae	A
1575b	(83c)	Fly Agaric, Amanita muscaria (🕏)	Amanitaceae	A
1575c	(83c)	Twig Parachute, Marasmius ramealis	Marasmiaceae	A
1575d	(83c)	Fragile Brittlegill, Russula fragilis	Russulaceae	A
1575e	(83c)	Bonnet Mold, Spinellus fusiger	Phycomycetaceae	A
1575f	(83c)	Moor Club, Clavaria argillacea	Clavariaceae	A
1575g	(83c)	Plooivlieswaaiertje, Plicaturopsis crispa	Amylocorticiaceae	A
1575h	(83c)	Verdigris Agaric, Psilocybe aeruginosa	Strophariaceae	A

NETHERLANDS (continued)

1575i	(83c)	Bleeding Fairy Helmet, Mycena haematopus	Mycenaceae	A
1575j	(83c)	Cauliflower Fungus, Sparassis crispa	Sparassidaceae	A

Look-alikes

JAPAN		2018 June 1 (Odd Shape Definitives) (MS/10)	
4209a	82¥	Base of fan looks like a Marasmius or Mycena mushroom	X
4209b	82¥	Base of fan looks like a Marasmius or Mycena mushroom	X

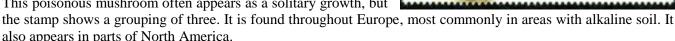
SERBIA MUSHROOMS

On 7 March 2019, Serbia issued a block of four stamps depicting different species of mushrooms found in Serbia. The colorful stamps were printed in sheets of 16 with only 25,000 produced.

The first stamp shows *Psilocybe serbica*. The mushroom contains the compound psilocybin, a naturally occurring psychedelic prodrug. Psilocybin is quickly converted by the body to psilocin, which has mind-altering effects similar in some aspects to those of LSD and mescaline. Imagery found on prehistoric murals and rock paintings of modern-day Spain and Algeria suggests that human usage of psilocybin mushrooms predates recorded history.

The second stamp shows *Tuber petrophilum*. This is a newly described species of black truffle, which is the fruiting body of a subterranean fungus highly prized as food in haute cuisine. Truffles are usually found in close association with tree roots, in this case oak trees.

The third stamp shows the Magpie Inkcap, *Coprinopsis picacea*. This poisonous mushroom often appears as a solitary growth, but



also appears in parts of North America.

The fourth stamp shows *Octospora pannosa*. This is another newly described species that has been found in two localities in Germany and Serbia. It grows on the pleurocarpous moss *Brachytheciastrum velutinum*, and this is the first reported instance of this moss hosting a species of *Octospora*.

