

Prairie States Mushroom Club foray June 2, 2018
Pin Oak Lodge near Chariton in Lucas County

Aleurodiscus oakesii (Oak Parchment or Smooth Patch Disease)
Artomyces pyxidatus (Crown Coral; formerly *Clavicornia pyxidata*)
Auricularia auricula (Tree Ears; a jelly fungus)
Boletus fraternus grp. (underside tube-like yellow pores bruising blue)
Calvatia sp. (large puffball with only the sterile base remaining)
Coprinopsis variegata (Shingle-cap or Scaly Inky; formerly *Coprinus quadrifidus*)
Cortinarius distans (cottony partial veil soon disappearing; distant/widely-spaced brown gills)
Ductifera pululahuana (white jelly fungus; formerly *Exidia alba*)
Exidia recisa (brown jelly fungus)
Helvella cf. *elastic* (Fairy Saddle)
Irpex lacteus (Milk Tooth)
Marasmius rotula (Pinwheel Mushroom; gills attached to collar at apex of stipe)
Marasmius sp.
Mycena sp.
Phaeocalicium polyporaeum (Fairy Pins; parasitic on Purple Tooth)
Pluteus cervinus (Fawn Mushroom) pink free gill
Phellinus gilvus (small woody polypore with orange flesh)
Polyporus alveolaris (Hickory Polypore; orange with large hexagonal pores; formerly *P. mori*)
Polyporus elegans (Little Black Foot)
Sarcoscypha occidentalis (Stalked Scarlet Cups)
Schizophyllum commune (Split Gill; usually grouped with the polypores)
Stereum complicatum (Orange Parchment; smooth underside)
Stereum ostrea (Common Parchment or False Turkey Tail)
Tremella mesenterica (Witches Butter; yellow jelly fungus)
Trichaptum bifforme (Purple Tooth on hardwood)
Tricholomopsis platyphylla (white attached gills; platyphylla means literally “broad leaves”)

Galls are an abnormal growth or swelling of external tissues. In plants this usually refers to tissue growth triggered by bacteria or fungi, however, in narrower terms galls are the variously-shaped growths instigated by arthropods on plant tissue. Cf. <http://uwm.edu/field-station/galls-iv-two-oaks-hickory/>

We came across three interesting specimens:

Oak Apple Gall (hollow with cottony fibers and brown papery skin; old specimen)

Gouty Oak Gall (cottony ball on white oak; live maggot discovered inside)

Hickory Gall (dense red “buds” on stems and bark of hickory likely caused by the gall midge *Phylloxera*; many of the galls caused by wasps have separate chambers for each wasp, whereas midges more commonly have a whole group in a large chamber – comment by Mike Krebill).

Cf. <https://ipm.missouri.edu/MEG/2012/5/Hickory-Galls-Induced-by-Phylloxera/index.cfm>