*LONG ISLAND MYCOLOGICAL CLUB*

*http://limyco.org*

L.I. SPORE-PRINT

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

**VOLUME 14, NUMBER 4, WINTER, 2006**

## FINDINGS AFIELD

*Agrocybe sororia*

The mushroom aficionado faces a particular challenge if he happens across an uncommon specimen which is ignored by the popular field guides. This was exactly what happened in the case of the above species, which was collected by Dale Robins, our Web master, during the Mushroom Day exhibition at Planting Fields Arboretum on Oct. 15th this year. A small, dull brown wood dweller with a tough consistency, it appeared to be an *Agrocybe,* but its pitted and wrinkled cap (not cracked as that of *A. dura)* made it unusual and differentiated it from our common *A. praecox.* None of the popular field guides (Lincoff, Bessette, Phillips, Barron, McKnight, etc.) make any reference to *Agrocybe sororia,* which turned out to be the species in question, and there is but a passing reference in Arora, with no

***(Continued on page 5)***

## THE USE OF NEUTRAL CHARACTERS IN MUSHROOM IDENTIFICATION

*by Thomas J. Volk, (by permission) from The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Mycological Society, March, 1994 (View the author's popular website at http://botit.botany.wisc.edu/toms_fungi/ )*

1a. Gills attached to the stipe
1b. Gills free from the stipe

20a. Odor somewhat like coal tar; taste disagreeable; stipe coated with gray fibrils or squamules.
20b. Odor and taste merely farinaceous.

22a. Pileus conic; yellow with a dingy to pale fuscous disc; under conifers
22b. Pileus broadly expanded, some shade of drab; growing under hardwood

If you have ever used the keys in "How to Know the Gilled Mushrooms" by Smith and Weber, in David Arora's "Mushrooms Demystified", or in a similar reference, you have seen these types of characters used. Why are these characters that don't seem to matter used in these keys? Who cares if the pileus has a pale fuscous disc? What's the difference if a fungus grew under a conifer or under a hardwood? Why is the distinction between two closely related species often based on something that seems so... well... stupid? The reason is that fungal systematics, as well as the systematics of all groups of organisms, is based on neutral characters.

But what are neutral characters? Neutral characters are those that have some degree of variability between organisms, but ideally, the character will have no effect on the survival of the organism. For example, it impacts very little on survival if the gills are attached or are free from the stipe. Spore color has virtually no effect on reproduction. The structure of the pileipellis (cap cuticle) doesn't matter. Spore size and shape are genetically controlled, but a cylindrical spore of 10 microns X 4 microns can survive just as well as a spherical spore of 6 microns X 6 microns. The survival of a species does not depend on whether there is a chemical in the spore walls that gives a blue (amyloid) or red (dextrinoid) reaction with Melzer's solution. Hence, these NEUTRAL CHARACTERS are free

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***MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM INSIDE***

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Our annual Mushroom Day was the best member attended one we've ever had. Everyone who showed up contributed to the effort by talking to the public, bringing samples, identifying, and just by being there. Thanks to you all.

The luncheon was very enjoyable, enhanced by Joel's colorful fungal slide show . The food was good, and best of all we gathered with friends old and new. I did get some negative feedback about the noise level, etc. If anyone has an alternate restaurant suggestion, please let me know. It must be reasonably priced as I do not want to exclude anyone. (By the way, I have been asked about the bag of books I raffled off. These were my own books and didn't cost the club anything. The $36 was donated to the LIMC treasury. If anyone has books that are duplicates or not useful anymore, kindly think of giving them for next year's raffle.)

We have two outgoing board members that I want to thank for their service, Paul Fox and Ken Gobright. We will miss you both at our meetings. We now have an official recorder: Bruce Eberle. He is now a board member as is Cathy Cresko and Tony Mish. I am so happy these people volunteered. Thank you as well to Monique, Jacques, Dale, Joel, Rita, Lyle and Lenny who have always been so helpful. I really appreciate having such a great board to help run the club in a democratic way.

I wish you all a happy and healthy 2007. Perhaps with all the warm, rainy weather, mycelia will be enticed to deliver some really nice fruiting bodies in season. Mostly boletes I hope, as we've had so few this past year. Here's hoping! To those of you who haven't attended any forays yet, think about it. Interesting walks, people and knowledge of fungi await you! Please come.

## EDITOR'S NOTE

I would like to thank all those who lightened my task as editor in the past year by contributing articles and suggestions, foremost among them Dom Laudato, our former president, whose writings are always of interest to our readers. Others who contributed articles, suggestions, and references include Claudine Michaud, Dennis Aita (NYMS), Lance Biechele, Bunny Aisenson, and Ruth Davis. I'm sure there are many more of you out there who have interesting tales to tell of successful mushroom hunts, exciting finds, and odd encounters. Please let us hear from you; this is a democratic club, and democracy is made up of a polyphony of voices. Any form of text or graphics ( poems, art work, puzzlers, photos, factoids, etc.,) would be welcome.

Additionally, I would like to solicit suggestions for both our newsletter and our website. Are there any features that you would like to see added to either of them? Feedback is necessary in order to improve any product. Do let me know.

**MATERIAL FOR THE SPRING, 2007 EDITION SHOULD REACH THE EDITOR BY FEBRUARY 28TH**

(Submissions should preferably be typed or submitted in Rich Text Format on PC floppy disk or by e-mail)



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# THE COMA CLARK ROGERSON FORAY - AUGUST 24th- 27th, 2006

*BY DOM LAUDATO*

The COMA (Connecticut- Westchester Mycological Association) foray was a resounding success. This is astonishing since 282 separate species of fungi had been collected and identified, after having been plucked from relatively arid areas that had received no rain for two weeks prior to the start of the foray, as we also experienced on Long Island. Moreover, it rained on Friday morning, Aug. 25 and continued throughout the day. This was a steady rain that drove just about every forager out of the woods. Sunday, the last day of the foray, was a major washout. Therefore, all the mushrooms were collected during a time span of one and a half days by approximately 90 dedicated mushroomers.

Except for the afternoon walk on the Cave Hill properties on Aug. 24, all foraying was done in the surrounding Connecticut State Parks. Although we did encounter park personnel, we were not questioned as to our purpose for being in the forests with baskets. The presence of mushroomers appeared to be well tolerated.

The following mushrooms will be briefly touched upon since they may be of interest to LIMC foragers. Not new to us yet spectacular, was a 3 ft. across by 18 in. high *Bondarzewia berkeleyi* in vivid orange with lighter banding; it had the appearance of a giant tropical flower. *Enteloma murraii*, some with prominent, pointed unicorn protrusions extending from their narrow cylindrical umbos, is mentioned because it is a stunning, yellow mushroom that is relatively easy to identify. *Omphalatus olearius*, the Jack-O-Lantern, which DID glow in the dark, produced enough light to read by. Unfortunately, I was elsewhere when this documented phenomenon occurred. I was fortunate to collect a solitary Galerina autumnalis, which I pried from a decaying Hemlock stump. For those unfamiliar with this LBM, its toxins are as lethal as those of Amanita phalloides and learning to identify it should be on the agenda of all enthusiasts.

Roz Lowen, a kindly, highly knowledgeable professional mycologist specializing in Ascomycetes presented an informative around-the-table talk on cup fungi. Given the opportunity, I asked why a collection on the table that I assumed to be *Peziza badia-confusa* was identified by her to be *Peziza badia*. Roz explained that microscopic examination of spores of *Peziza badia* have bumpy protrusions whereas those of *Peziza badia-confusa* do not. Ergo, those that we find in Wellwyn and Bethpage, etc. should be identified only after spores are examined although both species are edible. *(Editor's note: Because of the difficulty of identifying this group in the field, they are, "better viewed than chewed", as Bessette remarks.)*

Every afternoon at about 4 PM edible species found on the forays were cooked by David Work, a part-time professional chef and NAMA photography award winner, who also showed color slides of many of the mushrooms he photographed. Merlots and Chardonnays were available in quantity, compliments of COMA. Fruit, cheeses and other snack foods were also provided.

The evening events were varied and quite informative: A presentation was given by Ed Mena of LifePharm*, his research company that is searching for useful chemicals in mushrooms. David Rose of COMA presented an enlightening and humorous program entitled, "The History of Amateur Mycology in the United States " . Elinor Shavit, also of COMA enthralled the audience with her talk on "Truffles of the Desert". Her photos included truffles that grow in Israel as well as in Egypt. John Rahart, president emeritus of the New Mexico Mushroom Club, spoke on mushroom toxins and toxic mushrooms. Interestingly, he mentioned that *Morchella esculenta* and Blewits must be cooked well since they contain labile toxins; a note of warning went out to pregnant women not to ingest *Lyophyllum connatum* due to its mutagenic compounds. Wild plants were presented and discussed by Carol Levine of COMA. On a number of occasions Gary Lincoff gave informal and informative talks on various genera and specific species. Sam Ristich was honored for the many years he devoted to assisting amateur mycologists as both a teacher and a peer and for having celebrated a recent birthday.

The accommodations and food were more than adequate. Breakfast was buffet style; dinner was served. Bag lunches were provided since forays began at 9AM and ended about 3PM. Buses were not available to transport foragers to the picking sites; one had to go it via auto. This should not dampen anyone's desire to attend a COMA foray since everyone seemed to adapt to the situation. I encourage LIMC members to seriously contemplate foraying with COMA from Cave Hill. Moodus, Connecticut is a gorgeous part of the state and Cave Hill is near to acres of mushrooms that have never seen the stooped figures of mushroomers and are anxious to leap into their waiting baskets. So don't procrastinate - if you are unable to attend the NEMF in Orono, Maine in '07, join the fun at COMA's. You will have a pleasant and profitable experience. Try it, you'll like it.

** (LIMC continues to supply specimens for Ed's research. Editor.)*

# FORAY HIGHLIGHTS

**PROSSER & CATHEDRAL PINES, SEPT. 9:** After a month of cancellations due to lack of rain, we started collecting again, at these two new spots. A total of 57 species was collected, including 7 species of Amanita, 4 of Boletes, 3 Cortinarius including *C. azureus* (new to the list), 5 Russulas, etc. Edibles included Hen-of-the-Woods, Honey mushrooms, Boletes and *Russula variata & R. heterophylla.*


***Baeospora myosura***


***Clitocybe clavipes***


***Psilocybe cyanescens***

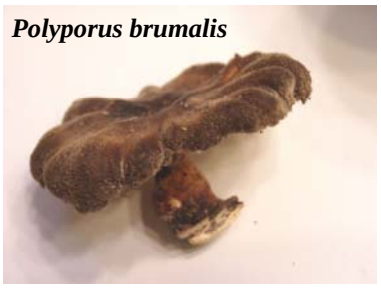
**ROCKY PT. PRESERVE, SEPT. 16:** 50 species, including 4 Agaricus, 11 Amanitas, *Armillaria mellea & A. ostoyae,* 3 Boletes, 5 Collybias, 3 Lactarius (none edible), 6 Russulas, and 3 Suillus (all edible). Afterwards, Tony Mish led some of us to a new spot he had discovered in Wading River, where there were literally acres of *Armillaria mellea,* an East Coast mini-Humungous Fungus where collectors had a real field day.

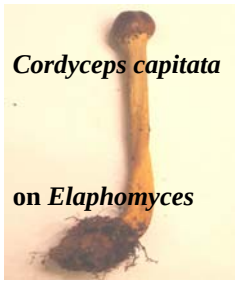
**BETHPAGE SP, SEPT. 23:** 41 species, a mixed bag with Amanitas and Russulas predominating, but with at least 4 large heads of fresh Hen-of-the-Woods.

**WEST HILLS SOUTH, SEPT.30:** Only 19 species, a low total for this time of year.

**MUTTONTOWN EQUESTRIAN, OCT.7:** 42 species, with a fine display of *Amanita citrine v. lavendula* and *Cortinarius iodes.* Also prominent were Sulpher Tufts, Lactarius, and Mycenas. Interesting finds were *Lepiota rubrotinctus, Pseudoclitocybe cyathiformis, and Psilocybe coprophila.* New to the list was *Clitocybe regularis,* a small, undistinguished species present in some numbers.

**ROCKY PT. PRESERVE, NOV. 4:** Pine barrens now coming into their own with 42 species, Tricholoma and Hygrophorus predominating. Large amount of *T. flavovirens, portentosum, and niveipes,* all good edibles. Hygrophorus included good amounts of *hypothejus*, some *agathosmos,* as well as *H.russula,* and one new to the list, *H. ponderatus,* a large white, cortinaceously veiled specimen which turned out to be delicious. As it ages, the veil disappears, and it may then be confused with *H. sordidus.*


***Polyporus brumalis***


***Cordyceps capitata***
**on *Elaphomyces***


***Cortinarius cinnamomeus***

**WADING RIVER HS, NOV. 11:** 44 species, a similar array to the preceding date, including many of the same edible Tricholmas and Hygrophorus, but with some interesting additions, including *Bankera violescens,* a toothed agaric; *Cortinarius sanguinius; Cortinarius cinnamomeus* (new to the list); and *Cordyceps capitata* on *Elaphomyces granulatus.*

**CHRISTIE PRESERVE, NOV. 18:** 42 species, an unusually high number for this date, due to continued high rainfall amounts. Many wood dwellers like Hypholoma, various jellies, Flammulina, Galerina, Lentinellus, Panellus, etc. But also 3 species of Psathyrella, 2 Coprinus, a late *Russula xerampelina, Tubaria,* etc. An interesting find was *Mycena galopus (*new to our list) known in Europe as the Milky Bonnet, and on few U.S. checklists, perhaps due to its late Autumn occurrence.

**WELWYN PRESERVE, NOV. 24:** Our last foray of the year. 17 species, all wood dwellers, including *Coprinus micaceus, Favolus, Lenzites, Phlebia, Xylobolus,* and a few over-the-hill Oysters.

***(Illustrations available in color by accessing our website at limyco.org.)***

## Gleanings

■ **A Measure of Hope for World Forests:** Researchers at The Rockefeller University and the University of Helsinki have devised a novel formula, known as "Forest Identity," which offers a new measure of forestation by considering the volume of timber, biomass and captured carbon within the area. Applying the formula to data collected by the United Nations and released last year, the researchers found that, amid wide spread concerns about deforestation, growing stock has expanded over the past 15 years in 22 of the world's 50 countries with most forest cover; no nation where annual per capita gross domestic product exceeded $4,600 had a negative growth rate. *(Proceedings of N.A. Acad. Science, online, 11-16-06.)*

■ **Mushroom Powder Power:** Experts instruct us not to consume raw mushrooms because of, among other properties, their mutagenicity, or tendency to increase the rate of cellular mutation. Some species have the opposite power, that of antimutagenicity, as has recently been demonstrated by Japanese researchers, who showed that the edible mushrooms *Agrocybe cylindrea, Lentinula edodes*, and *Pleurotus ostreatus* all suppress carcinogenic activity. While the precise chemicals have not as yet been identified, they are apparently destroyed by heat (as in cooking) and must therefore be ingested in powder form, which is apparently commercially available in some countries. *(Mutation Research/Genetic Toxicology & Environmental Mutagenesis, Pub.: 2005-10, Vol. 586, Issue: 2)* Additionally, Chinese researchers have purified an anti-tumor chemical named AAL from the edible mushroom *Agrocybe aegerita*, which exerts its inhibitory effects on mouse and human tumor cells by inducing apoptosis, or cellular suicide. *(Protein & Peptide Letters; Oct2005, Vol. 12 Issue 7)*

■ **The Promiscuous Ghost Plant:** The ghostly Indian Pipe, *Monotropa uniflora,* a known epiparasite hitchhiking on mycorrhizal fungi, has previously been shown to be very specific in its associations, with each plant linking to only a single species in the *Russulacea.* New findings by researchers at Harvard University contradicts this, demonstrating via DNA assessment (at an eastern Massachusetts site a higher diversity than previously found. All were members of the *Russulaceae,* and encompassed 20 taxa, 18 of *Russula* and 2 of *Lactarius;* 57% of the plants were associated with 3 of these 20 mycorrhizal fungi. The results further indicate a higher diversity of fungi associated with *M. uniflora* in the eastern US. ( *Mycologia*, 98(4), 2006 ) *M. hypopithys,* the orange colored species, is much rarer on LI, and has previously been shown to be an epiparasite associated with the genus *Tricholoma.*

■ **Tanning Salons for 'Shrooms:** Still another reminder of the evolutionary affinity between animals and fungi is shown by the recent finding that exposure of *Agaricus bisporus* to as little as 5 minutes of sunlight shortly after harvesting increases the Vitamin D production many fold, so that a serving size of white button mushrooms contained over 800 micrograms, more than the required daily value. Research was funded by The Mushroom Council and carried out by the Univ. of PA and MTT Agrifood Research of Finland. *(2006 FDA Science Forum <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~frf/sxsfin06.html)*

*(Compiled by editor from cited sources.)*

### *Findings Afield* *(Continued from page 1)*

details.

Only Smith, Smith and Webers, "How to Know the Gilled Mushrooms", 1979, Wm.C.Brown Co., (out of print) contains a useful description of this species. Tom Volk's website (see URL, page 1) mentions that it can be plentiful in the Wisconsin area in Springtime, but this is the first time we have encountered it in our area. The fact that it fruited out of season is not too surprising, considering that the warm weather and abundant rain "fooled" other Spring species into fruiting, including *A. praecox.*

Our specimens, found on woody debris, were on the small side, with a cap no wider than about 4 cm, umbonate, with an incurved margin. Odor farinaceous, taste farinaceous to slightly bitter. All specimens, even the younger, smaller ones, had a pitted and wrinkled cap . The solid stipe widened down to an enlarged base which was as much as 11 mm. wide, with white tomentum. Tiny dots were seen, reminiscent of some Boletes. (Details visible on website; simply magnify image by choosing 150-200%.)

The gills were dull brown, uncinate, (with a decurrent tooth), up to 4 mm. wide. Sporeprint brown. Spores yellow-brown, slightly truncate at apex, 8-12 X 5.5-6.5(7).

*Agrocybe sororia* will be added to our LI checklist.

***Use of Neutral Characters*** ***(Cont'd from page 1)***

to change and evolve within and between groups.

It is a little more difficult to see the neutrality of several other kinds of characters, such as type of nutrition or configuration of the spore-bearing surface. The neutrality of these characters can be more easily understood if one considers that biological organisms have several overriding needs, such as nutrition, growth, and reproduction, but the WAYS that these needs can be satisfied really don't matter, as long as conditions are right. The method may have to do with adaptations to a particular environment or substrate. Fungi that fulfill these needs using similar methods are usually thought to have evolved from a common ancestor and are grouped together taxonomically using such neutral characteristics.

For example, fungi need to reproduce. Mechanisms for reproduction may vary depending on method of dispersal and availability of a specific substrate. Some *Gasteromycetes* such as *Cyathus* (the bird's nest fungus), *Pilobolus* (named after a dance troop), and *Sphaerobolus* (the cannon fungus) put very few "eggs in one basket." However, most other fungi produce and disperse as many spores as possible to ensure the survival of just a few. Methods to do this vary with the group and can be regarded as "neutral" in most cases. Most fungi occupy a very specialized niche, e.g., wood-rotters or mycorrhizae-formers are often restricted to members of a single species, genus, or family of hosts.

Since most spores of fungi are disseminated by the wind, the chance for a spore to land on a substrate that it can actually use and survive to reproduce is very small, probably less than one in a million. For example, we are not knee-deep in *Calvatia gigantea* (giant puffball) fruiting bodies, which is what would happen if all of the spores of just one fruiting body survived to reproduce. The point here is that to ensure the survivial of their offspring, most fungi produce large numbers of spores.

*Basidiomycetes* produce all their spores on an external club-shaped structure called a basidium, so the easiest way to produce more spores is to have a greater surface area on which to produce those basidia. Mushrooms *(Agaricales*) generally do this by producing gills or pores, which increase the surface area by ten-fold or more in many cases. Puffballs such as *Lycoperdon* and *Calvatia gigantea* increase their surface area for spore-bearing by increasing the number and size of internal chambers that have basidia on them. So to some degree, the method by which the surface area is increased in a particular fungus (thelephoroid, merulioid, folds, gills, teeth, pores, coral- like branches, etc.) can be regarded as a neutral character.

However, many of the problems with classification have arisen because a given character in two unrelated fungi (such as the pores in polypores and boletes) has arisen independently. This is known as CONVERGENT EVOLUTION. Modern taxonomists try to separate fungi with convergent characters by using other techniques, such as microscopy or even molecular biology. For example, all of the toothed fungi were once placed in the family called the Hydnaceae, but are now placed in at least 56 other genera in 10 families based on microscopic, nutritional, and other criteria. Most of these are placed in genera that also contain non-toothed fungi.

Another example of a neutral character that has received increased attention is nutrition. For a fungus, the mode of nutrition (how they get their food) doesn't really matter. All fungi are HETEROTROPHIC (as opposed to AUTOTROPHIC plants), deriving their nutrition by digesting, then ingesting. (It should be noted that animals are heterotrophic also, but get their nutrition by ingesting, THEN digesting!). The mode of nutrition has become an important character at the generic level in the taxonomy of the *Agaricales.* For example*, Tricholoma* is considered a genus of mycorrhizal fungi, while *Armillaria* contains wood- and root-rotters. This means that fungi formerly familiar as *Armillaria,* such as the mycorrhizal *Armillaria ponderosa*, *Armillaria caligata*, and *Armillaria zelleri* are more properly placed with other mycorrhizae-formers in Tricholoma. There are numerous other examples of name changes resulting from an increased emphasis on mode of nutrition.

Depending on the group of fungi under discussion, nutritional mode can be used as a character at different taxonomic levels. For example, in distinguishing the genera of polypores, which are essentially all wood-rotters, the TYPE of rot produced by the fungus (i.e. white rot vs. brown rot) is an important character in separating genera.

Despite the large number of types of fungi, there are only a limited number of macroscopic characters that are useful (e.g., volva, annulus, shape of the cap, separation and thickness of the gills, etc.), so in order to make the finer distinctions between species it is often necessary to use microscopic characters. Microscopic characters provide abundant neutral characters that can be used in systematics and include spore size and shape, structure of the pileipellis (the "skin" of the mushroom cap), size, shape and location of cystidia if present, gill trama

***(Continued on page 7)***

## *Neutral Characters* *(Continued from page 6)*

structure, and so on. However, even these can fail to distinguish closely related fungi, so taxonomists are increasingly turning to the chemical that ultimately determines the characters, namely the DNA. When used in conjunction with macroscopic and microscopic characters, molecular biology is a very useful and powerful tool. It may generate some name changes, but it does prove some relationships that would otherwise not be apparent. A prime example of this is the recently-discovered close relationship between *Suillus*, a genus of boletes, and *Coniophora*, a very common resupinate crust fungus. However, the only reason this relationship was explored at all was because of a neutral microscopic characteristic--their very similar spore size and shape.

Besides being neutral, another important attribute of a good character is that it should have DISCONTINUOUS character states. The best discontinuous character states are PRESENT and ABSENT; i.e., either something is there or it isn't. The worst kinds of character states are those that intergrade or have a continuous range, such as color and size. For example, it would be difficult to separate a taxon with an orange-red pileus from one with a red-orange pileus. Sometimes a color characteristic may be useful; e.g., it would be easy to separate a mushroom with a consistently red pileus from one with a consistently green pileus. The operative word here is "consistently." Most fungi do not read the keys and do not know how they are "supposed" to look. Continuous characters are also more likely to change with changing environmental conditions.

In summary, neutral characters that are most useful in mushroom identification are those that on the surface may seem not to be important, but it is precisely their non-importance to the fungus that makes them meaningful characters in taxonomy. Maybe now you'll appreciate that dingy to pale fuscous disc.



### SOMA Winter Mushroom Camp

The Sonoma County Mycological Association (SOMA) invites you to the 10th annual SOMA Winter Mushroom Camp. The Camp will be held on M.L.K. weekend, January 13-15, 2007, near Occidental in Sonoma County, about one hour north of San Francisco.

Our special guests this year include Gary Lincoff, well known author and fungal authority, and Elio Schaechter, author of "In the Company of Mushrooms" . Other speakers will be announced.

The Camp, a benefit for SOMA, is full of mushroom forays, specimen tables, and speaker presentations, as well as classes & workshops on mushroom dyeing, paper-making, cooking, medicine making, photography, cultivation, and more. Of course, great wild mushroom cuisine will be provided throughout the weekend, including chef-led cooking demonstrations, cooking classes, and mushroom-filled meals.

The spacious, modern camp buildings are set amongst 225 acres of oak, madrone, tan oak, redwood, and Douglas fir. The shared cabins are heated, and are bright, clean, and airy, with hardwood floors and stylish bunks.

Fees:$250 for full weekend, which includes lodging, meals, and all classes & activities. $195 with off-site lodging, $110 for Sunday only.

Registration closes on Wed. January 3. Info: 707-837-8028, or

SOMAcampinfo@SOMAmushrooms.org.

### MUSHROOM LECTURE SERIES AT THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Sponsored by the NYMS, these lectures are open to the public, and admission is free when you inform the guard that you are attending the lecture. They are presented on the first Sunday of the month from Jan. through April, at 1 PM. This year's schedule is not yet available, but will be announced shortly, at which point we will inform our readers of the lecture topics via email, and of the lecture room location, which up to now has been in the Lindner Theatre, but may change in 2007. If you do not have an email account, get in touch with someone who does, or telephone Peggy or Joel.

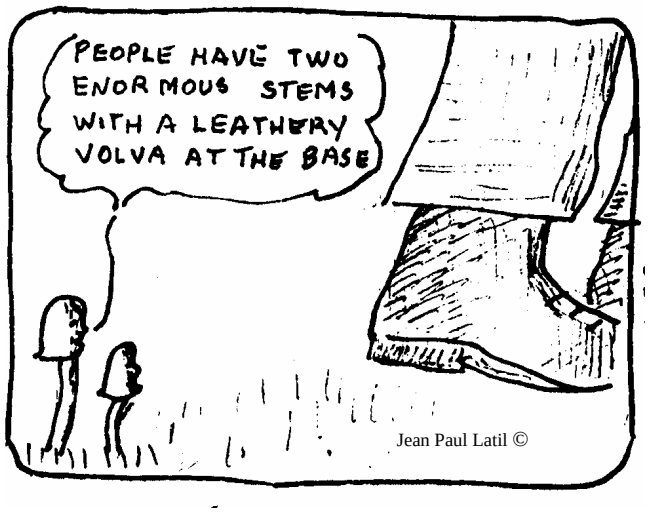
### WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS

**LINDA & JANET CACCHIARELLA**

**FRANK HORENSTEIN**

**ANDREW & ROBERTA GRELLER**

**PAUL & SARA ZELENKA**




IN THIS ISSUE



**"When science is done, its primary role…is not to change the world but to enhance appreciation…Science in the service of appreciation, and appreciation in the service of reverence, which, in the face of wonders that are not of our making, is our only proper response."**

***Colin Tudge, "The Tree", 2005***

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***MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM INSIDE***