

BOTANICAL NAME	TOXICITY	SEASON	PAGE #	NOTES
<b>Page numbers correspond with <u>Texas Mushrooms</u>, by Metzler &amp; Metzler, 1992</b>				
Abbreviations: MW = Mixed Woods, HW = Hardwoods				
<b>FAMILY AMANITACEAE: The Amanitas</b>				
<i>Amanita virosa</i>	TOXIC	L. spring to L.fall	61	In soil, assoc. with and usu. found under oaks; singly or in small groups.
<i>A. abrupta</i>	USE CAUTION	L. summer & fall	64	On ground in MW, usu. solitary and infrequent.
<i>A. cinereoconia</i>	USE CAUTION	summer & fall	72	On ground in MW, probably assoc. with pines; usu. solitary.
<i>A. flavorubescens</i>	USE CAUTION	summer & fall	79	On ground in MW, occasionally numerous.
<i>A. caesarea</i> group	USE CAUTION	L. summer & fall	83	On ground usu. in small troops in MW.
<i>A. muscaria</i>	TOXIC	L. fall & E. winter	84	Mycorrhizal w/pine in coniferous & MW.
<i>A. frostiana</i>	TOXIC	fall & winter	86	Mycorrhizal w/pine, usu. singly.
<b>FAMILY LEPIOTACEAE: The Lepiotas</b>				
<i>Leucocoprinus fragilissimus</i>	USE CAUTION	summer & fall	95	Best seen in early morning. Usu. single to scattered in MW; most common in high humidity.
<b>FAMILY RUSSULACEAE/ GENUS <i>Russula</i></b>				
<i>Russula emetica</i> group	TOXIC	summer & fall	103	On ground in MW; often common in hot, humid weather; single to numerous.
<i>R. virescens</i>	Non-poison	summer & fall	111	Single to numerous under oaks; means "colored green."
<b>FAMILY RUSSULACEAE/GENUS <i>Lactarius</i></b>				
<i>Lactarius indigo</i>	Non-poison	summer & fall	115	Single to scattered, occ. abundant under pines & MW.
<b>FAMILY TRICHOLOMATACEAE: The Tricholomas</b>				
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Non-poison	any time; cool pref.	132	Emerges in rows from dead trees or decayed parts of living trees.
<i>Phyllotopsis nidulans</i>	USE CAUTION	fall & usu. winter	136	Several to many in overlapping rows on downed wood, esp. conifers.
<i>Xeromphalina campanella</i>	Non-poison	any wet time of year	150	Several to numerous on downed conifers, esp. where downed logs are soaked & slow to dry out.
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Non-poison	all year	151	Scattered to numerous on sandy soil, often among first spring mushrooms and last winter ones.
Family Tricholomatacea (cont'd) <i>Strobilurus conigenoides</i>	Non-poison	summer & fall	154	Grows on decaying magnolia cones; may also be found on sweetgum balls.
<b>FAMILY STROPHARIACEAE: The Stropharias</b>				
<i>Naematoloma fasciculare</i>	TOXIC	summer & fall	181	Usu. numerous in clusters on wood, often on buried wood and often extending along tree roots.

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<b>FAMILY AGARICACEAE: The Agaricus</b>				
<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	Non-poison	spring & fall (cool, wet weather)	186	Common in meadows & grassy areas ~3 days after rain. Single to numerous, in grass, where they often form arcs or "fairy rings."
<b>FAMILY BOLETACEAE: The Boletes</b>				
<i>Boletus pinophilus</i>	Non-poison	summer & fall	204	Name means "pine loving." Several to often numerous mycorrhizal w/long-leaf pine.
<i>Strobilomyces confusus</i>	Non-poison	summer & fall	227	Single to several, under MW and HW.
<b>ORDER APHYLLOPHORALES, FAMILY CANTHARELLACEAE: The Chantarelles</b>				
<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>	Non-poison	E. summer thru L. fall	237	Found when moisture is sufficient, on the ground, under oak and other HW; several to numerous.
<i>C. cinnabarinus</i>	Non-poison	E. spring thru L. fall & in warm winters	239	Found under oak and pine, several to numerous. May appear darker orange than book shows.
<b>FAMILY CLAVARIACEAE: The Coral &amp; Club Fungi</b>				
<i>Clavulina cristata</i>	Non-poison	L. summer & fall	243	Single to several under MW, found on ground. Extremely variable.
<b>FAMILY HYDNACEAE: The Tooth Fungi</b>				
<i>Heridium erinaceus</i>	Non-poison	winter	252	Usu. a single body on a dead or living tree, emerging from a hole, crack, or dead stub; pine & oak.
<i>H. coralloides</i>	Non-poison	winter	253	Single bodies on & in decaying trees & logs; seen at Enchanted Isle.

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<b>Misc. Genera of ORDER APHYLLOPHORALES ("Without Plates or Gills")</b>				
<i>Stereum complicatum</i>	Non-poison	year round	272	In rows or tiers on downed HW and conifers, most common on oak; tough, leathery texture.
<i>S. ostrea</i>	Non-poison	year round	273	"Turkey Tail." In rows or tiers on downed HW and conifers; most common on oak.
<i>Sparassis spathulata</i>	Non-poison	summer & fall	275	Tough leaflets 3-4". Usu. single on stumps or at base of trees growing on organic matter.
<i>S. crispa</i>	Non-poison	summer & fall	276	"Cauliflower mushroom." Soft leaflets more narrow than those of <i>S. spathulata</i> .
<b>ORDER TREMELLALES: The Jelly Fungi</b>				
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	Non-poison	fall & winter	280	On HW sticks & logs; common & widespread. Name means "middle intestine" for its shape.
<b>ORDER LYCOPERDALES: Puffballs &amp; Earthstars</b>				
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i> (puffball)	Non-poison (See Note)	summer & fall	287	Note: Young resemble a developing Amanita button, so use caution. Often in great clusters on dead & decaying wood or on straw; prefers thoroughly soaked wood.
<i>L. marginatum</i> (puffball)	Non-poison	summer & fall	289	Several to numerous on dead grass, mulch, or decaying wood.
<i>Geastrum saccatum</i> (earthstar)	USE CAUTION	summer, fall & winter	290	Several to numerous on well-decayed downed logs or organic litter; conifer or MW.
<b>ORDER NIDULARIALES: The Bird's Nest Fungi</b>				
<i>Cyathus stercoreus</i>	USE CAUTION	summer & fall	294	On small pieces of wood or woody mulch, or the organic plant parts in cattle or horse dung. Seen on the road to King's Hill.
<b>ORDER SCLERODERMATALES: The Earthballs</b>				
<i>Pisolithus tinctorius</i>	USE CAUTION	summer to winter	297	Single to several on sandy soil under conifers.
<i>Scleroderma polyrhizon</i>	TOXIC	summer & fall	300	Single to several on sandy soil; often along edges of trails through wooded areas.

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<b>ORDER PHALLALES: The Stinkhorns</b>				
<i>Phallus ravenelii</i>	USE CAUTION	fall & winter	304	"Ravenel's Stinkhorn." Single to several in loose, rich soil. Seen beside Middle Rd. before Chasm turnoff.
<i>Linderia columnatus</i>	USE CAUTION	summer into winter	306	"Columned Stinkhorn." Single to several in loose, rich soil. Seen at Enchanted Isle.
<i>Mutinus elegans</i>	USE CAUTION	summer & fall	308	"Elegant Stinkhorn." Single to several in loose, rich soil.
<b>CLASS PYRENOAMYCETES: The Flask Fungi</b>				
<i>Xylaria magnoliae</i>	Non-poison	spring to fall	319	Tiny, tough branches or "fingers" (maturing from white to black) that grow out of rotting magnolia cones.
<i>Hypomyces lactifluorum</i>	USE CAUTION	summer & fall	320	This is a bright red-orange fungus that parasitizes <i>Lactarius</i> and <i>Russula</i> .
<b>The following is from <u>The Audubon Society Field Guide to North Am. Mushrooms (1981):</u></b>				
<b>SUBDIVISION MYXOMYCOTINA: The Slime Molds</b>				
<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>	USE CAUTION	E. summer to fall	plate 665	"Wolf's-milk" or "toothpaste slime" is scattered or clustered on dead wood, esp. large logs.
<i>Arcyria denudata</i>	USE CAUTION	E. summer to fall	plate 555	"Carnival Candy" slime is found on dead wood, mostly deciduous; individ. bodies have a stalk; mature tops appear cottony.