

Black Mountain (part of Cumberland Trail State Park)

By Cumberland Mycological Society, Crossville, TN

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Scientific name	common names (if applicable)	Aug-14	Edibility Notes*
<u>Agaricus placomyces</u>	"Eastern Flat-topped Agaricus"	<u>x(?)</u>	poisonous
<u>Amanita bisporigera = A. virosa sensu auct. amer. (Ref. RET)</u>	"Destroying Angel"	<u>x</u>	deadly poisonous!
<u>Aureoboletus auriporus syn. Boletus auriporus syn. Boletus viridiflavus</u>	"Gold-pored Bolete"	<u>x</u>	edible
<u>Boletus illudens syn. Xerocomus illudens</u>	none	<u>x(?)</u>	edible
<u>Boletus longicurvipes</u>	none	<u>x</u>	edible
<u>Boletus pallidus</u>	"Pale Bolete"	<u>x</u>	edible
<u>Calocera viscosa</u>	"Yellow Staghorn"	<u>x</u>	unknown
<u>Calostoma cinnabarinum</u>	"Gelatinous Stalked Puffball"	<u>x</u>	inedible
<u>Cantharellus cinnabarinus</u>	"Cinnabar Chanterelle"	<u>x</u>	edible and good
<u>Cortinarius harrisonii nov. syn. C. sanguineus var. subcinnabarinus nom. inval.</u>	none	<u>x</u>	possibly poisonous
<u>Cortinarius iodes</u>	"Spotted Cort"	<u>x</u>	possibly suspect -avoid!
<u>Craterellus ignicolor syn. Cantharellus ignicolor</u>	"Flame-colored Chanterelle"	<u>x</u>	most likely edible
<u>Dacryopinax spathularia</u>	"Fan-shaped Jelly Fungus"	<u>x</u>	unknown
<u>Daedalea quercina syn. Trametes quercina</u>	"Thick-maze oak polypore"	<u>x</u>	inedible
<u>Gymnopus semihirtipes syn. Collybia semihirtipes</u>	none	<u>x(?)</u>	unknown
<u>Laccaria laccata</u>	"Common Laccaria"	<u>x</u>	edible
<u>Lactarius chrysorrheus</u>	"Gold-drop Milk Cap"	<u>x</u>	poisonous
<u>Lactarius volemus</u>	"Bradley," "Tawny Milk Cap"	<u>x</u>	edible and good
<u>Lycoperdon perlatum syn. L. gemmatum</u>	"Gem-Studded Puffball"	<u>x</u>	edible when young and white inside
<u>Megacollybia rodmani complex [former misapplied name = M. platyphyllo]</u>	"Platterful Mushroom"	<u>x</u>	gastric upset in some -best avoided
<u>Meripilus sumstinei [often referred to as M. giganteus (European)]</u>	"Black staining Polypore"	<u>x</u>	edible when young and tender
<u>Mycena haematopus</u>	"Bleeding Mycena"	<u>x</u>	inedible
<u>Oxyporus populinus syn. Fomes connatus</u>	"Mossy Maple Polypore"	<u>x</u>	inedible
<u>Paecilomyces militaris [anamorph of Cordyceps militaris]</u>	"Orange Club Cordyceps"	<u>x</u>	inedible
<u>Paxillus involutus</u>	none	<u>x</u>	dangerously poisonous
<u>Phellinus robiniae syn. Fomes robiniae, syn. Fulvifomes robiniae</u>	"Rimosus Decay"	<u>x</u>	
<u>Pleurotus levis syn. Lentinus levis syn. Panus levis syn. Panus strigosus</u>	"Giant Panus"	<u>x</u>	edible when young and soft
<u>Scleroderma citrinum syn. S. vulgare, syn. S. aurantium</u>	"Poison Pigskin Puffball"	<u>x</u>	poisonous
<u>Stereum complicatum syn. S. rameale</u>	"Golden Parchment Fungus"	<u>x</u>	inedible
<u>Stereum ostrea syn. S. fasciatum, syn. S. lobatum, syn. S. versicolor</u>	"False Turkey Tail"	<u>x</u>	inedible
<u>Suillus hirtellus</u>	none	<u>x</u>	edible
<u>Tapinella atrotomentosa syn. Paxillus atrotomentosus</u>	"Velvet-footed Pax"	<u>x</u>	inedible; likely poisonous
<u>Trametes versicolor syn. Coriolus versicolor</u>	"Turkey Tail"	<u>x</u>	inedible, but medicinal
<u>Trichaptum bifforme syn. Polyporus bififormis</u>	"Violet Toothed Polypore"	<u>x</u>	inedible
<u>Xylaria polymorpha syn. Xylospheera polymorpha</u>	"Dead Man's Fingers"	<u>x</u>	inedible
<u>Xylobulus frustulatus syn. Stereum frustulosum</u>	"Ceramic Parchment"	<u>x</u>	inedible
In you notice any errors, discrepancies or inaccuracies, please click below:	Total Species identified	36	
Email Contact	New Species identified (1st time here)		
<i>The specimens noted below were among those not identified to species:</i>			
Clitocybe species		<u>x</u>	

Ramaria species		X	
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Note: This species list is not representative of all mushrooms present on a given date. Collecting is limited to certain trails and locations and not all specimens found are always gathered. Many of the collected specimens never get identified or recorded for various reasons, which include (but are not limited to): time restraints and condition of specimens.

Source Listing for Easy, Quick Reference of listed Species

#1=Mushrooms of West Virginia and the Central Appalachians [2003]

#2=Mushrooms of North America [1991]

#3=The Audobon Society Field Guide to N. American Mushrooms [1981]

#4=A Field Guide to Southern Mushrooms [1985]

#5=Mushrooms of Northeastern N. America [1997]

#6=Mushrooms of the Southeastern United States [2007]

"Other" column (limited citations were made from the "Other" sources)

#7=Mushrooms of Northeast N. America [1999]

#8=North American Mushrooms [2006]

#9=North American Boletes [2000]

#10=Texas Mushrooms [1992]

#11=Mushrooms Demystified [1986]

#12=Macrofungi Associated with Oaks of Eastern N. America [2008]

Authors

Roody, William C.

Phillips, Roger

Lincoff, Gary H.

Smith and Weber

Bessette and Fischer

Bessette, et al.

Barron, George

Miller, Orson K.

Bessette and Roody

Metzler, Susan and Van

Arora, David

Binion, et. Al

***The edibility listing is only intended as a guide. Be sure to check several sources before consuming any wild mushrooms, which may be toxic. Cumberland Mycological Society, it's officers and members, assume no liability for these contents, nor their accuracy. Those who consume wild mushrooms should be absolutely certain of their identification, should consult multiple credible sources for verification, and assume full responsibility for their actions.**

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