Frans Vermeulen
Kingdom Fungi - Spectrum Materia Medica Volume 2

Extrait du livre

Kingdom Fungi - Spectrum Materia Medica Volume 2
de Frans Vermeulen
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INTRODUCTION

Fungi and fungal diseases

Interest in fungi is mushrooming. Increasingly explored by mycologists, medical scientists, gourmets, folklorists, thrill-seeking adventurers, and mind-expansionists alike, this often-overlooked group of organisms provides us with food, drink, valuable medicines, industrial chemicals, recreational drugs, and unsurpassed marvels of nature. Some even take care of our radioactive waste. The role of fungi in evolutionary processes is now better understood and their value as recyclers and symbionts better appreciated.

Symbiotically associated with plant roots, fungi distribute essential nutrients, thereby transforming inhospitable environments into hospitable ones and enabling plants to settle and grow. Their role in the evolution of Mother Earth is now believed to have been the guidance of water-inhabiting algae onto dry land.

By entering into a coalition with algal partners and allowing them to be dominant these consortiums evolved into land plants. It is certainly no co-incidence that 95% of today's land plants have symbiotic fungi in their roots. [Most of the 5% of plants that lack persistent fungal symbionts have returned to the water or never left it; they are aquatic plants.]

However, in their role as recycling transformers fungi are not always to our advantage or convenience. We are not pleased with the increasing incidence of medical mycoses and of fungal diseases of livestock and crops. Although regarded as the villains of the piece, fungi merely play their part. Being essentially saprophytes [saprobes] - recycling dead or decaying material -, fungi, then termed "opportunists," produce systemic and subcutaneous mycoses. During the last 50 years or so saprobes "suddenly have become parasitic and pathogenic," which is probably due to the rapid development of antibacterial, antineoplastic and immunosuppressive drugs.

"A dramatic change in the epidemiology of infectious diseases has taken place with the advent of new chemotherapeutic agents, new immunosuppressive agents, organ transplantation, parenteral alimentation, broad-spectrum antibiotics, and advanced surgical techniques. In this new scenario, fungal infections have emerged as a critical issue in the compromised host." [www.doctorfungus.org]

In unhealthy functioning ecosystems fungus-plant interactions result in disease. Disruption of human immune systems has similar damaging consequences. The maintenance of agricultural monocultures with large-scale use of fertilizers and pesticides as well as the breeding of new crop varieties by genetic manipulation has resulted in significantly decreased resistance of crops to fungal infestation, which, in turn, causes a steep rise in both mycotoxin levels and spore production. A major cause of hypersensitivity [allergic] reactions, both out and indoors the air is filled with spores and other fungal elements. In addition, eczema, chronic digestive problems, acute diarrhoea, and irritable bowel syndrome have all been associated with the ingestion of the products of mould fungi.

In nature much of the effort of fungi goes into undoing the human disruptions of ecosystems. For undoing the disruptions of human immune systems likewise fungi can be employed, to which the ancient history of the use of medicinal fungi as immunostimulants in the Far East bears adequate witness.

Fungal remedies

The various repertories and homeopathic encyclopaedias list 72 names of fungal remedies [fungal compounds included]. Of these, 32 fungi are represented in the abbreviation lists by nothing more than a name, i.e. there are no symptoms, whilst of the remaining 40 fungi 27 have less than twenty symptoms. It leaves us with 13 fungi we might possibly come across when repertorizing. Yet, even that number does not reflect the actual situation. Our understanding of the entire kingdom is based in essence on a total of three fungi: Agaricus, Bovista, and Claviceps [Secale], with a few more having a place in the background: Psilocybe, Ustilago, Sticta, Polyporus officinalis, Candida albicans, and the fungal compounds Alcoholus and Penicillinum. This well-known trio supplies the rudiments, the basics, the ABC of the homeopathic perception of the kingdom. One may safely assume that such a foundation is too narrow.

To broaden the horizons - admittedly, my own in the first place - I have spent some years studying the biology of fungi and collecting evidence from the dusty corners of homeopathy. All gathered material I have put together to come to a working hypothesis designed to enable pattern recognition. Emphasis is placed on the biological features of the individual fungus, based on the conviction that similarity is a matter of analogy between the nature of the substance and the nature of the person. Defining homeopathy as a process of cause and effect ["What can cause can cure"] seems to me too limited and too limiting.

Keys

The process of researching and dusting has resulted in keys for the individual fungi. The keys are combinations of mycological and toxicological data, medicinal use, culinary delights, fungal lore, thematic concepts, peculiar properties, and homeopathic symptoms [where available]. The keys are meant as potential indications; they cannot be conclusive since clinical veri-fication is lacking for most of the 109 fungi and fungal compounds included in Spectrum. As already stated 32 have an abbreviation only; 27 have twenty or less symptoms, and 37 are new.

Dealing with the Kingdom Fungi, Volume 2 of Spectrum presents an orientation in this fascinating but arcane kingdom. It includes drug pictures, rudimentary or more complete, with a range of analogous information [signatures] as its points of departure.

The kingdom Monera [including the kingdom-less viruses] has been discussed in Volume 1; the remaining kingdoms - protists, plants, animals, elements - will be presented in subsequent volumes of Spectrum.

Believing is seeing

The doubting Thomas wanted to see first and then believe, as do some homeopathic practitioners. Such a concept is like the snake that bites its own tail: a vicious circle.

That it is all about perspective is illustrated by Andrew Weil's story "Believing is Seeing." Replace the words 'mushroom' or 'morel' in the story by the word 'remedy,' and see what you see …

Mushroom hunting can teach us a lot about the larger world. A common experience of mushroom hunters is not being able to see a particular mushroom when they first try to collect it. It's not a question of visual acuity, but of pattern recognition. One woman wanted to find morels. She'd been told they grew in her area, but nobody would show her exactly where, and she had never seen one in the flesh. So finally she went out by herself to the woods and spent an entire morning looking, without finding a single morel. In frustration she got down on her hands and knees and began sifting through last year's leaves. Just as she was about to give up, she saw one morel a few inches away, and picked it. Clutching it triumphantly, she looked up and saw hundreds of them scattered through the woods in all directions.

A useful lesson can be drawn from this: that our brain acts as a filter, screening out what it doesn't consider significant. A certain "key" has to be in place before our brain can say "Aha!" and recognize something. And of course, what we recognize has real consequences. In this case, the person who can see the morels gets to put them in the basket and take them home to eat. The larger principle is that what we experience is determined by what we are able to perceive. It leads me to believe that we should be willing to accept other people's experiences - for instance, telepathy or pre-recognition - or at least consider that they have validity, even though we do not share them. Otherwise we could live in a forest full of morels and never see them.

[Cited in David Arora, All That the Rain Promises and More …]

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Frans Vermeulen, Molkom, Sweden, 24 April, 2006.

KEYS TO THE FUNGI AND FUNGAL COMPOUNDS

The following are Keynotes for the Fungi remedies, in alphabetical order.
A = Abbreviation only, no symptoms.
R = Number of symptoms in Radar 9.2.
N = New remedy.

Acladium castellani [= Pseudallescheria boydii] Aclad. A
• Dark grey to dark brown mould.
• Polluted water, sewage, manure.
• Invasion through penetrating wounds.
• Near-drowning; aspiration of polluted water.
• Resembles aspergillosis.
• Rising occurrence in immunocompromised patients.

Agaricicum acidum Agar-ac. R - 6
• Active constituent of Polyporus [Fomitopsis] officinalis.
• Identical to agaricin.
• Debilitating night sweats.
• Addiction to excessive use of tea, coffee, or tobacco.

Agaricus [= Amanita muscaria] Agar. R - 6201
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• "Esteemed by both maggots and mystics."
• Accumulates vanadium.
• Two sides: growing smaller or taller.
• Fearless or fearful.
• Increased strength.
• Enterprising.
• Visual sensory misperceptions.
• Death-dreamer; dream warrior.
• Fly-induced activity.
• Intercourse.

Agaricus bisporus Agar-bi. N
• "Champignon"; supermarket mushroom.
• Saprophytic.
• Very common under cypress.
• Allergic reactions.
• Oestrogen.

Agaricus blazei Agar-bl. N

• Favours warm and humid conditions.
• Likes the sun.
• Loves thunderstorms.
• Saprophytic.
• Benzoic acid.
• Balance between deficiency and excess.
• Sensation of being under attack.

Agaricus campanulatus [= Panaeolus campanulatus] Agar-cpn. R - 3
• Saprophytic.
• Brittle and fragile.
• Cap cracked and scaly from exposure to sunlight.
• Coprophilous; seeks nitrogen.
• Grows in families with other dung-loving species.
• Hilarity. Effervescence.
• Impulse to run, jump or dance.
• Distortion of time sense.
• Effects stand midway between Agaricus and Psilocybe.

Agaricus campestris Agar-cps. R - 11
• Wild cousin of the supermarket mushroom.
• Saprophytic.
• Accumulates cadmium and mercury.
• Gastrointestinal symptoms.

Agaricus citrinus [= Amanita citrina] Agar-cit. R - 4
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• Pronounced smell of raw potatoes.
• Bufotenin. Toadstool.
• Cholera.
• Sopor and lethargy.

Agaricus emeticus [= Russula emetica] Agar-em. R - 20
• Saprophytic.
• The Sickener.
• Loses all colour from exposure to strong sunlight.
• Brittle; shatters and snaps.
• Choleraic gastrointestinal disorders.
• Anxiety in stomach [deathly nausea], > ice-cold water.
• Resembles acute phosphor poisoning.
• Smell of vinegar <.

Agaricus pantherinus [= Amanita pantherina] Agar-pa. R - 20
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• Loss of coordination and muscular twitching stronger than in Amanita muscaria.

• Twilight zone between thinking and dreaming.
• Fearless. Feeling of going to die but unafraid.
• Unresponsive to pain.
• Lethargy alternating with periods of manic behaviour.
• Compulsive repetition of risky behaviour.
• Disorientation.
• Ataxia.

Agaricus phalloides [= Amanita phalloides] Agar-ph. R - 75
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• Avoids colder localities.
• Smell of raw potatoes or chlorine.
• Gastric type or cerebral type of poisoning.
• Period of relative well-being followed by drama of organ failure.
• Inability to express feelings by words.
• Severe gastrointestinal cramps.
• Marked chilliness.
• Unquenchable thirst.

Agaricus procerus [= Macrolepiota procera] Agar-pr. R - 8
• Saprophytic.
• Brown scales and patches.
• One of the very best of all edible agarics.
• Homeopathic symptoms almost certainly due to misidentification of species.

Agaricus rubescens [= Amanita rubescens] Agar-r. A
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• The blusher; stains red when bruised.
• Anaemia.
• Disturbance of sensory functions.

Agaricus semiglobatus [= Stropharia semiglobata] Agar-se. R - 6
• Saprophytic.
• Coprophilous [dung-loving].
• Grows in families with other dung-loving species.
• Incoordination.
• Space and time distortion.

Agaricus stercorarius [= Stropharia stercoraria] Agar-st. R - 13
• Saprophytic.
• Coprophilous [dung-loving].
• Grows in families with other dung-loving species.
• Disorientation.
• Disposition to rove. Irresistible desire to run.
• Wild, as if moved by sudden impulses. Bewildered.

• Twitching of facial muscles.

Agaricus vernus [= Amanita verna] Agar-v. A
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• Fool's Angel. Destroying Angel.
• Death masquerading as a virgin bride.
• Pain-caused restlessness.
• Remission and return of symptoms.
• Rapid loss of strength and weight.
• Similarity with strychnine poisoning.

Alcoholus Alco. R - 290
• Sociability leading to self-glorification.
• Impairment of judgement; overstepping borders, crossing limits, breaking taboos.
• Social alienation.
• Self-castigation; self-reproach; punishment.
• The creeps.
• Neurological degeneration.

Aleurisma lugdunense [= Geomyces pannorum] Aleur-l. A
• Cold-loving saprophytic mould.
• Acid environments.
• Rapid growth rate; expanding.
• Variable.
• Degrades keratin; associated with superficial skin and nail infections.

Alternaria alternata Alter-a. N
• Saprophytic mould.
• Plant pathogen producing mycotoxins.
• Requires moisture, but survives dry conditions.
• Increased spore dispersal when relative humidity drops.
• Allergies. Asthma.
• Warm, humid weather <.
• Chronic sinusitis [maxillaris].

Armillaria mellea Armi-m. N
• Wood-decaying fungus parasitic to weakened shrubs and trees.
• Proliferous growth and expansion.
• Produces black shoestring-like strands.
• Strangles trees or strengthens orchids.
• Essental and renal hypertension.
• Hypertension-related symptoms: dizziness, vascular headache, tinnitus.
• Strengthening effect in neurasthenia.
• Illuminating.

Aspergillus bronchialis Asperg-br. A
• Probably not a separate species but a strain of Aspergillus fumigatus.

Aspergillus candidus Asperg-c. A
• Saprophytic fungus preferring warm soils and stored grain.
• Used in the production of miso, soy sauce and sake.
• Inhibits the production of the pigment melanin. Used in skin lightening cosmetics.
• Copper.

Aspergillus flavus Asperg-fl. A
• Yellow to olive green saprophytic mould.
• Lipophilic; associated with fats and oils [nuts, peanuts and tree seeds].
• Warm, humid climates. High relative humidity.
• Soy sauce.
• Aflatoxins.

Aspergillus fumigatus Asperg-fu. A
• Bluish-green to grey saprophytic mould.
• Thrives in humid conditions.
• Tolerates very high temperatures.
• CNS disease related to hot weather.
• Birds.
• Allergies; predilection for the nose and sinuses.
• Aspergillosis.

Aspergillus niger Asperg-n. A
• Jet black saprophytic mould.
• Musty odour.
• Citric acid; soft drinks.
• Reacts with arsenicals.
• Copper; detects copper.
• Ear infections and nasal sinus infections.
• Skin reactions; swelling of the face.

Aureobasidium pullulans Aureo-p. N
• Black yeast-like mould.
• Saprophytic with pathogenic potential.
• Requires wet conditions.
• Sensitive to heat.
• Produces pullulan, used for the manufacturing of oxygen-impermeable films and adhesives.
• Allergenic [hay fever and asthma].
• Dermatitis. Subcutaneous cysts.

Auricularia polytricha Auric-p. N
• Ear-shaped saprophytic fungus growing on wood.
• Turns purple with age.
• Hard or soft and flabby.
• Inflexible when dry, flexible when moist.
• Strengthens the will. Contains iron.
• Haemorrhages. Circulation.

Blastomyces dermatitidis Blast-d. N
• Dimorphic fungus - either a saprophytic mould or a yeast-like pathogen.
• Moist environments.
• Dogs.
• Causative agent of blastomycosis.
• Predilection for the lungs and the skin and subcutaneous tissue.
• Abscesses; fistulae.

Boletus edulis Bol-ed. A
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• Delicate pinkish network of fine lines on upper part of stalk.
• Alternately abundant and rare.
• Puzzling variableness.
• The King - “the one aristocrat the peasantry can eat.”
• Little pig - the King reduced to vulgarity.
• Eases the tendons.
• Gastrointestinal upsets.

Boletus luridus Bol-lu. R - 7
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• Fire Fungus. Conspicuous blood-red network on stalk.
• Turns blue-black when cut or bruised.
• Alcohol <.
• Intense thirst.
• Angioneurotic oedema.

Boletus satanas Bol-s. R - 19
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• Fine red network on stalk.
• Turns blue when cut or bruised.
• Decomposes soon after reaching maturity into a putrescent mass.
• Offensive odour, carrion-like or like rotting onions.
• Severe gastrointestinal irritation.
• Great prostration [from loss of fluids].

Botrytis cinerea Botr-c. N

• Grey mould; saprophytic but may turn parasitic.
• Common contaminant of [over-mature] fruits [esp. strawberries] and vegetables.
• Invades plant tissues damaged by frost, punctures or fertilizer-burns.
• Causes abortion of flowers and reduced seed yields.
• Reacts strongly to slight changes in atmospheric humidity.
• Darkness or red light <; blue light >.
• Noble rot; special wines.
• Allergies [hay fever; asthma].
• Oxalic acid.

Bovista [= Calvatia gigantea] Bov. R - 3322
• Saprophytic.
• Attached to soil by cord-like mycelial strand.
• Breakfast mushroom. [Repertory: After breakfast >].
• Styptic; haemorrhages.
• Foretelling the future.
• Bone dry; rich in aluminium.
• Puffiness; enlargement; distension.
• Emptiness; deflation; gone with the wind.
• Rupturing when agitated.
• Dark clouds of spores, like smoke or fog.
• Double skinned.

Candida albicans Moni. R - 469
• Rapidly growing dimorphic fungus, changing from yeast-like to filamentous.
• Part of the normal flora in the throat, vulvovaginal area, lower intestinal tract, and skin.
• Feeds on sugars and other simple carbohydrates.
• Causative agent of candidiasis.
• Brain fog. Spaciness.
• Mood swings.
• Anger and aggression.
• Sugar craving. Hypoglycaemia.
• Digestive problems.

Candida parapsilosis Cand. R - 8
• Spider-like with satellite fingers extending outward.
• Abuse of azole antifungal agents.
• Scatter-brained. Spaciness.
• Explosive anger.
• Craving for salt.
• Burning pains/sensations.
• Itching.

Cantharellus cibarius Cantha-c. A
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].

• Turns brown when pressed.
• “It never did any one harm, but might even restore the dead.”
• High water content. Sponge-like.
• Queen seductress.
• Night blindness.
• Frost, freezing <.
• Air pollution <.

Cerevisia lager [= Saccharomyces carlsbergensis] Cerev-lg. R - 2
• Yeast. Bottom-fermenting yeast.
• Lager beer.
• Reproduction rate is greater than that of Saccharomyces cerevisae at lower temperatures.
• Burning flame-like sensation.

Cetraria islandica Cetr. R - 17
• Fruticose lichen.
• Cold climates.
• Brittle when dry, tough when slightly moist; soaks up water like a sponge.
• Pulmonary troubles and digestive disturbances.

Chlorophyllum molybdites Chloro-m. N
• Saprophytic fairy ring fungus.
• Green.
• Fond of warm weather.
• Severe gastrointestinal symptoms.
• Forceful, persistent, explosive. Rapid dehydration.
• Difficulty standing, swallowing or talking from weakness.

Cladonia pyxidata Clad. R - 3
• Fruticose-squamulose lichen.
• Acidic soils in open and semi-open habitats.
• Hurried and busy.
• Dryness.
• Open air >.

Cladonia rangiferina Cladon-ra. A
• Fruticose lichen.
• Cool, moist climates.
• Fragile, brittle and small.
• Fragmentation; scattered and disorganized.
• Used, duped or trapped.
• Dirt; cleaning and organizing.
• Afternoon sleepiness.

Cladosporium metanigrum [= Hortaea werneckii] Clados-m. A
• Dimorphic fungus: a yeast when young, a mould when mature.
• Commensal on normal skin [feeds on decomposed lipids].
• Halophilic [salt-loving].
• Converts tyrosine to melanin.
• Causative agent of skin infections, esp. in people with hyperhidrosis.
• Tinea nigra, typically occurring in coastal areas.
• Higher incidence in females.

Coccidioides immites Cocci-im. N
• Dimorphic fungus - either a saprophytic mould or a yeast-like pathogen.
• Dry, saline soils. Desert areas.
• Highly resistant to heat, dryness, and salinity.
• Becomes airborne in dust storms.
• Desert rheumatism: combination of arthritis, conjunctivitis, and erythema nodosum.
• Causative agent of coccidioidomycosis.
• Higher incidence in males and among dark-skinned people.
• Predilection for the lungs, musculoskeletal system, and the skin.
• Defining disease for AIDS.

Coprinus atramentarius Copr-a. N
• Saprophytic.
• Pioneer in disturbed ground.
• Autolysis [self-digestion], puts on a disappearance act.
• Self-destruction for the purpose of reproduction.
• Very fragile and short-lived, yet pushy and pressing ahead.
• Pops up massively; seizes control; overruns others; monopolises.
• The soldier among mushrooms. Attila the Hun.
• Intolerance of alcohol. Tippler's Bane.
• Swelling, subjectively and objectively.
• Molybdenum and zinc.

Cordyceps militaris Cordyc. R - 18
• Parasite on larvae and pupae of moths.
• Bright crimson or orange-red.
• Groups "look like a regiment of toy soldiers."

Cordyceps sinensis Cordyc-s. N
• Parasite on larvae of a bat moth.
• Found only in high and cold mountainous regions.
• Altitude sickness.
• Record-breaking performance.
• Affinity with respiratory system.
• Enhances endurance.

Cortinarius orellanus Cort-o. N
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• Radish-like smell and taste.
• Prefers northern latitudes and autumnal months.
• Kidneys. Renal failure.
• Intense, burning thirst.
• Sensation of coldness.
• Aluminium.

Cryptococcus neoformans Crypt-n. R - 1
• Yeast, but does not ferment sugars.
• Heavily encapsulated.
• Turns brown with age due to melanin production.
• Pigeons. Pigeon breeders.
• Predilection for CNS and brain. Meningitis.
• Inappropriate speech or dress.
• Defining disease for AIDS.

Cyclosporinum Cyclosp. R - 49
• Substance produced by Tolypocladium niveum, the anamorph of Cordyceps subsessilis.
• Cordyceps subsessilis parasitises on scarab beetle larvae.
• Alien invader.
• Metamorphosis: Winter Worm, Summer Plant.
• Organ transplantation.
• Immunosuppressant.
• Renal impairment and hypertension.
• Nocturnal aggravation; unrefreshed in morning.
• Pains burning/stitching.
• Right side.

Ergotinum Ergot. R - 25
• Total extract of dried Claviceps purpurea.
• May be considered when Secale fails to work.
• Congestive headaches of phlegmatic, lymphatic women during climaxis.
• Faintness.
• Slowing-down of mental processes.

Fusarium graminearum Fus-gr. N
• Pathogenic/ parasitic or saprophytic mould.
• Requires wet and cool weather.
• Release of spores typically during rainy or foggy weather.
• Growth stimulant; too rapid growth.
• Conversion of female into male.
• Oestrogenic syndrome.

Fusarium oxysporum Fus. A
• Pathogenic/ parasitic or saprophytic mould.
• Causes wilt in crop plants [loss of turgidity and collapse of leaves].
• Requires very wet conditions.
• Release of spores typically during rainy or foggy weather.
• Requires calcium.
• Bio-bombing.
• Coloniser of burned skin.
• Predilection for blood vessels and skin.

Fusarium sporotrichioides Fus-sp. N
• Pathogenic/ parasitic or saprophytic mould.
• Contaminates cereals.
• Favours wet and cool weather.
• Produces toxins that are heat- and ultraviolet light-stable.
• Haemorrhages.
• Neurotoxicity.
• Radiation poisoning. Chemotherapy.

Ganoderma lucidum [Reishi] Gano-l. N
• Saprophytic.
• Appearance well-preserved, lustrous, varnished, lacquered.
• Extremely bitter.
• Grows at the base of trees or trunks in densely wooded mountain areas of dim lighting.
• Deathlessness. Immortality.
• Flourishes when there is peace and good rule.
• Associated with raven-like birds [ravens fetched light into the world].
• Transformation.
• Disorders related to ageing, degeneration, and stress.
• Germanium.

Grifola frondosa Grif-f. N
• Bracket fungus appearing in dense, overlapping fronds.
• Saprophytic or parasitic; annual.
• Sensitive to environmental changes.
• Blood sugar levels. Diabetes.
• Obesity.
• Cancer regression; immunostimulation.

Gymnopilus spectabilis Gymn-s. N
• Saprophytic.
• Turns green on cooking.
• Shades of yellow; yellow vision.

• Unstoppable, uncontrollable laughing.
• Dancing and singing.

Gyromitra esculenta Gyro-e. N
• Saprophytic.
• Grotesque shape. Stalked brain. Brain Mushroom.
• Small clouds of spores during spells of dry, warm weather.
• Likes the cold. [Warmer temperatures seem to reduce its toxicity.]
• Volatile. Rocket fuel.
• Severe gastrointestinal symptoms.
• Unquenchable thirst.
• Night <.
• Resembles Phosphorus.

Histoplasma capsulatum Histo-c. N
• Dimorphic fungus - either a saprophytic mould or a yeast-like pathogen.
• Slow growth rate.
• Causative agent of histoplasmosis.
• Defining disease for AIDS.
• Histoplasmosis may coexist with sarcoidosis or tuberculosis.
• Endemic in eastern and central North America.
• Chickens, starlings, and bats.

Hortaea werneckii [see Cladosporium metanigrum]

Hyderginum Hyderg. N
• Semisynthetic derivative of three ergotoxine alkaloids.
• Cognitive impairment.
• Amnesia.
• Dementia-like state.
• Hostile, uncooperative and unsociable.
• Languid and drained.

Inonotus obliquus Inon-o. N
• Parasitic-saprophytic canker conk.
• Black masses, as if charred or burned.
• Gastointestinal disorders, including cancer.
• Combination of skin eruptions and gastrointestinal problems.
• Beginning and end.

Kluyveromyces marxianus Kluyv-ma. A
• Yeast.
• Dairy products.
• Produces lactase. Lactose intolerance.

• Kefir.

Lentinula edodes [Shiitake] Lent-e. N
• Saprophytic.
• Tough, pliant, as old leather.
• Prefers forest shade where cold water is nearby.
• Growth stimulated by vibration.
• Manganese and zinc.
• Neutralises environmentally persistent pesticide contaminants such as chlorophenols and dioxins.
• Lowers level of total cholesterol.
• Shiitake dermatitis [flagellate skin lesions], resembling effects of self-flagellation.
• Dermatitis < sunlight.

LSD LSD. R - ?
• Synthetic derivative of the ergot alkaloid lysergic acid.
• Flashbacks and release [reliving] of repressed traumatic experiences.
• Transformation and disintegration of accustomed world view.
• Daily reality in a new light.
• Sense of mystical experience. Focus on the transcendental and divine.
• Visual illusions or visionary perceptions.
• Enhanced colour perception.
• Alteration of body image.
• Childlike feeling.

Methysergidum Methys. R - 21
• Synthetic ergot alkaloid.
• Medically used as a prophylactic in migraine and other vascular headaches.
• Alcohol, smoking, and coldness <.
• Hungry feeling related to emotions.
• Weight gain.
• Water retention.
• Fibrosis.
• Akathisia.

Morchella esculenta Morch-es. N
• Saprophytic.
• Favours burnt places.
• More abundant in regions with cold winters.
• Slow development.
• Preoccupation with secrecy.
• Glorious morel madness.
• Gastrointestinal disorders.

Mucor mucedo Mucor. R - 27

• Saprophytic mould.
• Colonizes moist places but is also very drought tolerant.
• Rapid growth.
• Carbohydrates.
• Overgrows and inhibits other fungi; doesn't like competition.
• Intricate courtship.
• Allergenic reactions. Dermatitis.
• Propensity to affect acidotic patients.
• Spring and autumn <.

Muscarinum Muscin. R - 7
• Profuse perspiration, salivation and lachrymation.
• Vomiting, increased urination and increased defecation.
• Combination of effects of pilocarpine, nicotine and curare.
• Defective accommodation.

Nectrianinum Nectrin.R - 2
• Saprophytic-pathogenic fungus causing tree [beech] canker.
• Causes serious volume losses.
• Red and orange.
• Increases body temperature.
• Crisis terminating in polyuria and profound sleep.

Neotyphodium lolii [under Lol.] R - 131
• Endophyte [lives within the host].
• Symbiotic [enhancing host fitness and receiving protection in return] or parasitic [permitting almost no host seed production].
• Infects grasses, predominantly Lolium species.
• Tremors, moves, shakes, and staggers.
• Rock and Roll fungus. "Let's shake, rattle, and roll."
• Movement, excitement, noise or disturbance <.
• Reproductive and cardiovascular problems.

Omphalotus illudens Omph-i. N
• Saprophytic fungus causing white rot.
• Shades of orange.
• Glows ghostly greenish in the dark.
• Favours warmer regions.
• Emphasis on gastrointestinal disturbances, notably nausea and vomiting.
• Concomitants: exhaustion and sense of being cold.
• Contains cytotoxic compounds with tumour-shrinking properties.

Paracoccidoides brasiliensis Parac-br. N
• Dimorphic fungus - either a saprophytic mould or a yeast-like pathogen.
• Slow growth rate.

• Humid soils rich in proteins.
• Causative agent of paracoccidioidomycosis.
• Predilection for reticuloendothelial system, skin and mucous membranes.
• Higher incidence in males.

Paxillus involutus Pax-i. N
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• Acid soil.
• Sour smell.
• Sour taste in mouth.
• Haemolytic anaemia.
• Kidney failure.

Penicillium camemberti Penic-cm. A
• Saprophytic mould.
• Camembert and Brie.

Penicillium chrysogenum Penic-chr. N
• Grass green to bluish green saprophytic mould.
• Commonly found in house dust.
• Potent contact sensitizer.
• Tremors.
• Toxic antibiotic.

Penicillium cyclopium Penic-cy. A
• Saprophytic mould producing an orange pigment.
• Occurs on cereals and mouldy meat products.
• Nephropathy.

Penicillium expansum Penic-e. A
• Grey-green saprophytic mould.
• Spoilage of stored fruits.
• Invades damp places; indicator organism for dampness indoors.
• Inhabits refrigerators.
• Pains < damp stormy weather, > dry sunny weather.
• Similar to Rhus toxicodendron.

Penicillium griseum Penic-g. A
• Identical with P. aurantiogriseum or P. griseofulvum [?].
• Saprophytic mould.
• Griseofulvin [antifungal drug].

Penicillium notatum Penic-n. A
• Saprophytic mould occurring on foodstuff and animal feed.
• Closely allied to P. chrysogenum or identical with it.

Penicillium piceum Penic-p. A
• Yellow saprophytic mould.
• Skin irritation and sensitization.

Penicillium roqueforti Penic-r. N
• Dark green to dark blue-green saprophytic mould.
• Fast growing.
• Grows under conditions of high carbon dioxide and low oxygen concentrations.
• Blue-veined cheeses.
• Allergic reactions similar to those evoked by shellfish.
• Tremors.

Penicillinum Penic. R - 72
• Benzylpenicillin Sodium.
• Allergic hypersensitivity reactions.
• Dermatologic symptoms.
• Feeling of icy coldness.
• Abuse of penicillin.

Phallus impudicus Phal. R - 14
• Saprophytic
• Unstoppable speed.
• Uncontrollable force.
• Compelling stench. “Lavatorial smell that attracts flies.”
• Sulphur.
• Shameless shape.
• Shapeless flaccidity.
• Orgasm mushroom.

Phellinus nigricans Phell-n. A
• Black.
• Saprophytic or wound parasite.
• Destructive tendencies.
• Immunostimulating properties.

Piptoporus betulinus Pipt-b. N
• Annual bracket fungus growing exclusively on dead or dying birch trees.
• Fast development.
• Sour smell and taste.
• Smoulders slowly but persistently when used as tinder [similar to charcoal].

• Deathbed. Reviver.
• Anthelmintic. Bowel problems.
• Tumours.
• Encompasses the symbolism of the birch.

Pityrosporum orbiculare Pityr-o. A
• Lipophilic [fat-loving] yeast.
• Part of normal human skin flora; highest numbers present on chest and back.
• Overgrowth results in pityriasis versicolor.
• Common around puberty.
• High temperatures, humidity, and heavy sweating <.
• Seborrhoea and dandruff.

Pleurotus ostreatus Pleur-o. N
• Saprophytic white rot fungus growing on dead standing trees or fallen logs.
• Favours cool weather; may fruit in winter during thaw.
• Carnivorous; anthelmintic.
• Cholesterol; chronic use of alcohol.
• Building blood cells or destructive to blood cells.
• Muscle inflammation, pains or cramps.
• Warts.

Polyporus officinalis [= Fomitopsis officinalis] Bol-la. R - 190
• Saprophytic or wound invader.
• Grows on the middle and upper portions of trunks and trees.
• Extremely bitter.
• Used as a vulnerary.
• Great prostration.
• Restlessness at night.
• Marked chilliness.
• Gastrointestinal disorders.

Polyporus pinicola [= Fomitopsis pinicola] Polyp-p. R - 73
• Saprophytic or wound invader.
• Pioneer invader.
• Grows at the base of trees or trunks.
• Tonic properties.
• Narcotic properties; gives a real ‘kick’.
• Styptic.
• Joint problems.

Psilocybe caerulescens Psil. R - 554
• Saprophytic.
• Landslide mushroom.

• Grows in clumps, ‘families’.

Psilocybe caerulescens
• Altered time and space sense.
• Alteration of body image.
• Omnipresent and omnipotent.
• Red and green colours.
• Crossing of the senses.
• Sense of impending doom.
• Increased body temperature.

Psilocybe semilanceata Psil-s. A
• Saprophytic.
• God and Devil; conflicting parts of the psyche.
• World unfolding between the extremes of frightening and enlightening.
• Dysphoria - euphoria.
• Altered time and space sense.
• Nature awareness; tree hugging.
• Immoderate laughing; indifferent to reprimands.
• Coldness and numbness.

Pycnoporus sanguineus Pycnop-sa. R - 272
• Saprophytic wood decay fungus.
• Shades of bright orange and red.
• Relatively rich in natrium and ferrum.
• Sore, ulcers, thrush; eczema.
• Rheumatic disorders.
• Sharp pains.
• Easily annoyed. Disorder annoys. Annoying itchiness.

Rhizopus niger [= Rhizopus nigricans] Rhiz. A
• Black bread mould.
• Thrives in damp places.
• Fast growth; tendency to overgrow and inhibit other fungi.
• Transforms sterols.
• Manganese.
• Allergen [hay fever and hay asthma].

Ringworm Ringw. R- ?
• Miasm between Psora and Sycosis.
• Periods of hope - trying to do something - alternating with periods of giving up.
• Consolation <.
• Aversion to coffee.

Russula foetens Russ. R - 14
• Saprophytic.

• Heavy empyreumatic odour.
• White flesh turns brown on exposure to air.
• Odour absent in very dry weather.
• Choleraic symptoms.
• Coldness and cyanosis.
• Attack followed by painful furuncles.

Saccharomyces apiculata [= Kloeckera apiculata] Sacmy-a. A
• Yeast. Wild yeast.
• Fermentation starter.
• Dies at ethanol levels of 4% to 5%.
• Fruity flavour.
• Destroyed by sulphur dioxide.
• Can break down proteins.

Saccharomyces carlsbergensis [see Cerevisia lager]

Sac
charomyces cerevisiae [see Torula cerevisiae]

Scleroderma citrinus Sclero-c.N
• Thick, leathery, single-layered skin with large, scaly warts.
• Mutualistic [symbiotic].
• Deep sleep followed by restlessness.
• Tingling / numbness, descending.
• Stiffness.

Secale cornutum [= Claviceps purpurea] Sec. R - 3231
• Parasitic on grasses, mainly rye.
• Replaces ovaria of host.
• Requires coldness in order to germinate.
• Copper deficiency.
• Holy or hellish visionary / convulsionary.
• Cardiovascular and/or neurological effects.
• Demeter.
• Bastard.
• Perils of procreation.

Sporobolomyces roseus Sporob-r. A
• Rose-coloured yeast.
• Mirror yeast.
• Bad-weather fungus.
• Releases large amounts of spores in late summer and during sultry nights.
• Allergen.

Sporobolomyces salmonicolor Sporob-s. A
• Salmon-coloured yeast.
• Mirror yeast.
• Allergen.

Sporothrix schenckii Sporot. A
• Dimorphic fungus - either a saprophytic mould or a yeast-like pathogen.
• Causative agent of sporotrichosis, a generally indolent infection more frequently occurring in males.
• Wound invader through puncture wounds.
• Rose grower's disease.
• Chancre-like skin lesions with nodular lymphangitis.
• Systemic form involves the bones and joints, the lungs, and the meninges.
• Syphilitic miasm.
• Warm compresses >.

Stachybotrys chartarum Stachy-c. N
• Black mould.
• High moisture requirement; low nitrogen requirement.
• Cellulose.
• Haemorrhages.
• Irritation of mucous membranes and skin.

Sticta [= Lobaria pulmonaria] Stict. R - 531
• Foliose lichen.
• Prefers areas of strong coastal influences or areas along streams.
• Dryness.
• Flowing; water.
• Flying; floating.
• Housemaid's knee; domestic slave.

Torula cerevisiae [= Saccharomyces cerevisiae] Tor. R - 8
• Brewer's or Baker's yeast.
• Rich in B vitamins and minerals.
• One of the oldest domesticated organisms.
• Workaholic.
• Regeneration versus conservation of tradition.
• Effervescence versus daily bread.
• Digestive problems. Food allergies.
• Boils, carbuncles, suppuration.

Trametes versicolor Tram-v. N
• Prolific, saprophytic wood decay fungus.
• Rainbow colours in exposed situations; more uniformly coloured in sheltered situations.
• Favours damp, shady places.

• Zonates its territory within the wood.
• Ringworm.
• Tumours.
• Darkening of the fingernails.

Tremella fuciformis Trem-f. N
• Gelatinous, dimorphic fungus parasitizing on or associating with other fungi.
• Prefers damp areas; shrinks when dry, swells up when wet.
• Snow White or wolf in sheep's clothing.
• Bronchial and asthmatic problems.
• Hypoglycemia.
• Radiation injury from radio- and chemotherapy.

Trichophyton genus
• Keratinophilic filamentous moulds.
• Dermatophytes on man and animals.
• Rare example of fungi that are highly contagious.
• Confined to outer skin layers; rarely invade living tissues.
• Causative agents of tinea [ringworm].
• Exclusion from social contacts.
• Tuberculinic miasm.

Trichophyton depressum [= T. mentagrophytes] Trichoph-d. A
• Anthropophilic and zoophilic.
• Cats, and to a lesser degree dogs, may be for people a source of infection with this organism.
• Moderate growth rate.
• Tinea capitis, corporis, cruris, barbae, pedis.
• Perforates hair.
• Abscesses accompanied by regional glandular swellings and fever.

Trichophyton persearum [= T. persicolor] Trichoph-p. A
• Zoophilic.
• Invades skin, not hair.
• Rapid growth rate.
Trichophyton rubrum Trichoph-r. A
• Anthropophilic.
• Slow to moderately rapid growth rate.
• Tinea corporis, cruris, pedis, unguim.

Trichophyton tonsurans Trichoph-t. A
• Anthropophilic.
• Tinea capitis, corporis, unguim.
• Perforates hair.
• Slow growth rate.

• Growth enhanced by vitamin B1 [thiamine].
• Produces urease.
• Abscesses accompanied by regional glandular swellings and fever.

Tuber melanosporum Tuber-m. N
• Symbiotic.
• Adapted to underground lifestyle; no dependency on light.
• Favours low temperatures.
• Distinctive odour and flavour.
• Benefits from shock treatment.
• Daughters of change.
• Male-type pheromones.
• Concealed deceit or hidden divine revelation.

Usnea barbata Usn. R - 22
• Fruticose lichen.
• Bacteriostatic.
• Protects against UV light.
• Sunstroke; sun <.

Ustilago maydis Ust. R - 650
• Dimorphic fungus: yeast state and filamentous state.
• Invades young host tissue, causing hypertrophy and uncontrolled cell division [hyperplasia].
• Forms large, tumourlike, black galls.
• Incidence higher in soils high in nitrogen.
• Mutation common.
• Styptic.
• Burning. Bursting.
• Predilection for skin, circulation, and sexual organs.

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