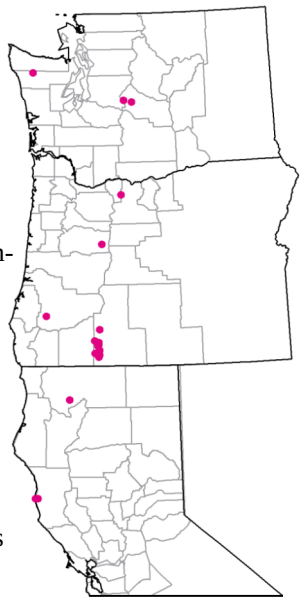
Albatrellus ellisii (Berk.) Pouzar



ROD name *Albatrellus ellisii*

Family Scutigeraceae **Morphological Habit** polypore

Description: **Cap** 8-25 cm in diam., circular to lobed, flabelliform, convex becoming plane, wavy, depressed, greenish to sulfur-yellow or yellow-brown, sometimes with darker brown shades or stains with age. Surface dry, at first tomentose, hairs matted with age or grouped to form coarse scales. Margin wavy, at first enrolled. **Pore surface** white to cream-colored, staining greenish or yellow-green when bruised or becoming yellowish to dingy greenish with age. **Pores** circular to angular, 0.5-2 mm in diam., 1-2 per mm. **Tubes** 2-6 mm long, often decurrent. **Stem** 3-12 cm long, 2-6 cm thick, central to lateral, solid, concolorous with cap. **Hyphal structure** monomitic, contextual hyphae thin to thick walled, interwoven with frequent branching. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** ovoid to elliptical, 8-11 x 5-8 µm, thin walled, smooth, apiculate, inamyloid.

Distinguishing Features: Characterized by a fleshy annual polypore, greenish to sulfur-yellow to yellow-brown cap and pore surface, and white spore print. *Albatrellus sylvestris* has smoky-olive, darker pore surface; *A. cristatus* is similar in color, but with less hairy cap and occurring with hardwoods in eastern North America. *Albatrellus pes-caprae* has a brown cap and stem, and inamyloid contextual hyphae.

Distribution: **CALIFORNIA**, **Mendocino** Co., Jackson State Forest, Aleuria Glen; **Siskiyou** Co., Klamath National Forest, Duck Lake area, near Callahan; **OREGON**, **Douglas** Co., Bureau of Land Management (BLM), above Olalla Creek, near jct. with Thompson Creek; **Klamath** Co., BLM, Klamath Falls Resource Area, 1.2 km south of Clover Lake; BLM, Klamath Falls Resource Area, Surveyor Mountain; Winema National Forest (WINF), 0.4 km north of Mountain Lakes organizational camp; WINF, 1.6 km southwest of Pelican Butte; WINF, 3.2 km northeast of Lake of the Woods; WINF, 2 km west of Harriman Spring; WINF, 4.8 km northeast of Sevenmile Marsh; WINF, off Dead Indian Memorial Rd.; **Linn** Co., Willamette National Forest, Lava Lake Snow Park; **Wasco** Co., Mount Hood National Forest, Pebbleford campground; **WASHINGTON**, **Jefferson** Co., Olympic National Park, West Twin Creek Research Natural Area; **Kittitas** Co., 8 km west of Ronald; Meany Ski Hut, Stampede Pass.

Substrate and Habitat: Solitary, scattered, gregarious, or in fused clusters on ground in forests.

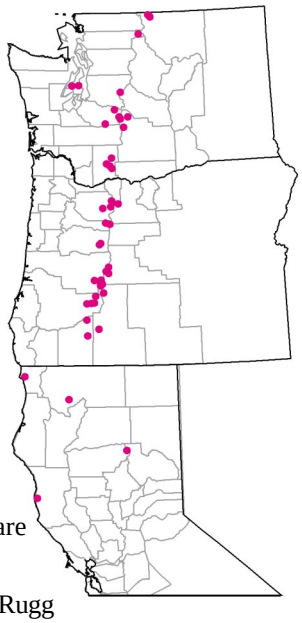
Season: Late summer and autumn.

Reference: Arora, D. 1986. Mushrooms demystified. Berkeley, CA: Ten Speed Press. 959 p.

Photo courtesy of Eugene Butler

Photo courtesy of mycology team

Albatrellus fletti (Morse) Pouzar



ROD name *Albatrellus fletti*

Family Scutigeraceae **Morphological Habit** polypore

Description: **Cap** 5-20 cm in diam., circular to kidneylike, convex becoming plane or centrally depressed, blue to blue-gray or blue-green; developing ochraceous, salmon, or rusty stains in age, becoming salmon pink to brick red on drying; glabrous to minutely tomentose. Margin at first enrolled, often lobed or wavy; concolorous or paler. **Pore surface** white, developing salmon or ochraceous stains in age. **Pores** circular to angular, 1-4 per mm. **Tubes** 1-7 mm long, decurrent. **Stem** 5-15 cm long, 1.5-4 cm thick, solid, central to lateral, simple or branching at base, concolorous with cap. **Hyphal structure** monomitic. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** ellipsoid to ovoid, 3.5-4 x 2.5-3 µm, thin walled, smooth, weakly amyloid.

Distinguishing Features: Characterized by a fleshy, annual, blue to blue-gray or blue-green polypore developing ochraceous, salmon, or rusty stains in age, becoming salmon pink to red on drying. *Albatrellus confluens* is similar, but the cap is not as blue. *Albatrellus caeruleoporus* is also found in western North America, but the cap and pores are entirely indigo-blue to blue-gray.

Distribution: **CALIFORNIA**, **Del Norte** Co., Redwood National Park, Alder Camp Rd. at Rugg Grove; **Mendocino** Co., Jackson State Forest, Aleuria Glen; **Siskiyou** Co., Klamath National Forest, Duck Lake area, near Callahan; **Tehama** Co., Lassen National Forest, Gurnsey Creek campground, Hwy. 89; **OREGON**, **Clackamas** Co., Mount Hood National Forest (MHNF), east fork of Salmon River; MHNF, Little Crater Lake; MHNF, trail 700 between Hideaway and Shellrock Lakes; MHNF, Wapinita Summit; **Deschutes** Co., Deschutes National Forest (DNF), Three Sisters Wilderness Area, on trail below Lake Winopee; DNF, southeast shore of Cultus Lake; DNF, Six Lakes trail; **Douglas** Co., Umpqua National Forest (UNF), 3.2 km south of Warm Springs Butte; UNF, 4 km east of Windigo Pass; UNF, Clearwater River; Hwy. 138; UNF, Watson Falls; UNF, Whitehorse Falls campground; **Jackson** Co., Bureau of Land Management, Camp Creek; Rogue River National Forest, Union Creek campground; **Jefferson** Co., MHNF, Skyline Road, Ollalie Lake; **Klamath** Co., Winema National Forest, 4.8 km northeast of Sevenmile Marsh; Willamette National Forest (WNF), Trapper Creek, near trailhead; **Lane** Co., WNF, 1.6 km southeast of Wolf Mountain; WNF, Gold Lakes trailhead; WNF, Salt Creek Falls; WNF, near Waldo Lake Wilderness Area, Waldo Lake; **Linn** Co., WNF, Lost Prairie campground; **Marion** Co., MHNF, Breitenbush River, west of Cub Creek; **Wasco** Co., MHNF, Post Camp; **WASHINGTON**, **King** Co., Wenatchee National Forest, Snoqualamie Pass; **Kitsap** Co., 4.8 km west of Green Mountain; Bremerton; **Okanogan** Co., Okanogan National Forest (ONF), Pasayten Wilderness, east fork of trail, by shelter; ONF, Pasayten Wilderness, south of head of Big Hidden Lake; ONF, Pasayten Wilderness, Stub Creek trail; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Crystal Mountain Resort Road; MRNP, Dalles campground; MRNP, Upper Tahoma; **Skagit** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), Easy Pass trail; **Skamania** Co., Gifford Pinchot National Forest (GPNF), Mount Adams, 2.4 km southeast of Steamboat Mountain; GPNF, Forlorn Lakes; GPNF, roadside near South Prairie cranberry bog; GPNF, Thomas Lake area; **Yakima** Co., MRNP, 11.3 km east of Chinook Pass, Hwy. 410; MBSNF, Blankenship, Meadows trail; MBSNF, Soda Springs.

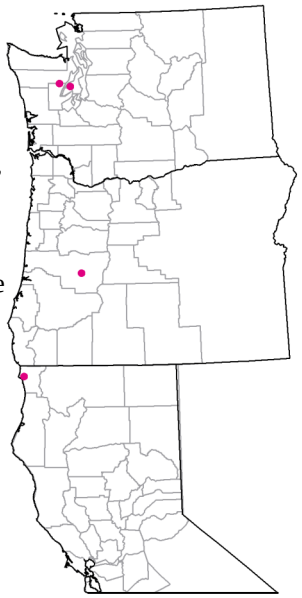
Substrate and Habitat: Scattered to gregarious or in fused clusters.

Season: Autumn and winter.

Reference: Arora, D. 1986. Mushrooms demystified. Berkeley, CA: Ten Speed Press. 959 p.

Photo courtesy of David Arora

Asterophora lycoperdoides (Bull.) Ditmar ex S. F. Gray



ROD name *Asterophora lycoperdoides*

Family Tricholomataceae **Morphological Habit** fungal parasite

Description: **Cap** 10-20 (-30) mm in diam., globose with an enrolled margin when young, expanding with age to hemispherical or broadly convex; surface at first white to buff and fibrillose to farinose, soon becoming areolate and the fibrillose covering remaining only in patches on the cap and remaining intact along the margin, but disappearing entirely in age, revealing a cinnamon to dull brown powdery mass; in age, entire surface covered with a powdery mass of chlamydospores. **Odor and taste** farinaceous. **Gills** often poorly developed, absent in some sporocarps, when present adnate, distant, narrow, thick, seldom forked, white to pale grey with obtuse, concolorous edges. **Stem** 10-30 x 3-10 mm, central, equal to clavate, often curved, stuffed to hollow, dull, appressed-fibrillose to downy, white overall. **Pileipellis** a cutis of loosely interwoven, hyaline hyphae 3-6 µm in diam. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** ellipsoid, (3.5) 4-7 x 2-4 µm, smooth, hyaline, inamyloid, cyanophilic, thin walled, not formed in many sporocarps. **Chlamydospores** globose to subglobose or ovoid, bluntly spinose or with long, cylindrical to irregular verrucae, 11-20 x 10-18 µm, thick walled, brown.

Distinguishing Features: The small, white, parasitic sporocarps with a fibrillose cap surface that soon converts to a cinnamon-brown powdery mass of chlamydospores are diagnostic for the species.

Distribution: Widespread but locally uncommon in the Northern Hemisphere. **CALIFORNIA**, **Del Norte** Co., Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, 48.3 km north of Eureka; **OREGON**, **Lane** Co., Willamette National Forest, Lookout Point Reservoir; **Kitsap** Co., Seabeck, Hood Canal; **Mason** Co., Olympic National Forest, Olympic Mountains, Lake Cushman.

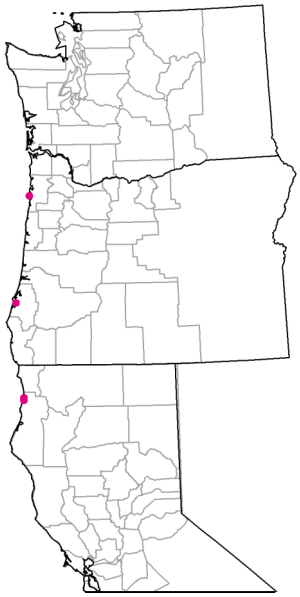
Substrate and Habitat: In gregarious clusters on rotting sporocarps of *Russula* spp. (especially the *R. dissimulans—R. nigricans* complex) and *Lactarius* spp. in forests.

Season: Autumn.

References: Breitenbach, J.; Kränzlin, F. 1991. Fungi of Switzerland. Lucerne, Switzerland: Mycological Society of Lucerne. 361 p. Vol. 3. Phillips, R. 1981. Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and Europe. London, United Kingdom: Pan Books, Ltd. 288 p.

Photo courtesy of E. Danell

Asterophora parasitica (Bull.: Fr.) Singer



ROD name *Asterophora parasitica*

Family Tricholomataceae **Morphological Habit** fungal parasite

Description: **Cap** 8-20 (-30) mm in diam., hemispherical or obtusely conic when young, expanding with age to plano-convex or plano-campanulate with an undulating to cleft, decurved to uplifted margin; surface dull, dry, silky-fibrillose, white to pale gray when young, becoming gray-brown from the margin inward in age. **Gills** broadly adnate to subdecurrent, distant, ventricose, broad (1-2 mm), sometimes intervenose in age, thick, white to pale gray-brown or brown. **Stem** 10-30 x 2-3 mm, central, terete, equal, dull, dry, silky fibrillose with a tomentose base, stuffed to solid, white over pale gray-brown background. **Odor and taste** unpleasant, farinaceous. **Pileipellis** a cutis of repent, radially arranged hyphae 4-15 µm in diam., cylindrical or with clavate terminal cells, hyaline, inamyloid. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** ellipsoid, 5-7 x 3-4 µm, smooth, hyaline, inamyloid, cyanophilic, thin walled. **Chlamydospores** developed on gill edges and faces at maturity, 12-17 x 9-11 µm, fusoid, smooth, hyaline to pale yellow-white.

Distinguishing Features: *Asterophora parasitica* can be distinguished from *A. lycoperdoides* by the formation of smooth, fusoid chlamydospores in the sporocarps and more rarely on the lower tramal hyphae of the cap compared with spinose, brown chlamydospores formed on the cap surface in *A. lycoperdoides*.

Distribution: Widespread but locally rare in the Northern Hemisphere. **CALIFORNIA**, **Humboldt** Co., Prairie Creek State Park, Davison Rd.; Orick; **OREGON**, **Coos** Co., Winchester Forest; **Tillamook** Co., Cape Lookout State Park.

Substrate and Habitat: Gregarious to subcaespitose on rotting sporocarps of *Russula* spp. (especially the *R. dissimulans–R. nigricans* complex) and rarely on *Lactarius* spp. (*L. piperatus* complex) in forests.

Season: Autumn.

References: Breitenbach, J.; Kränzlin, F. 1991. Fungi of Switzerland. Vol. 3. Lucerne, Switzerland: Mycological Society of Lucerne. 361 p. Phillips, R. 1981. Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and Europe. London, United Kingdom: Pan Books, Ltd. 288 p.

Photo courtesy of Steve Trudell

Photo courtesy of Michael Beug

Baeospora myriadophylla (Peck) Singer

ROD name *Baeospora myriadophylla*

Family Tricholomataceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 10-25 mm in diam., plano-convex or plane with a shallow central depression, glabrous, hygrophanous, smooth, gray-purple to dull violet when young, gray-brown to violet-brown in age, with even encurved pale gray margin when young becoming plane, wavy, or lobed. **Gills** attached, extremely crowded, narrow, gray-purple or dull violet when young becoming paler in age or brick to dark purple. **Stem** 30-55 mm long, 1.5-4 mm across the apex, terete or compressed and cleft, equal, hollow, apex minutely pruinose, pale red-gray when young, glabrescent and gray-purple in age, base pubescent or tomentose, gray-purple or dull violet when young, gray-brown or brown in age, tomentum white or pale lavender. **Odor** strongly fungal. **Taste** mild. **Pileipellis** with a 10 mm thick suprapellis of nongelatinized, inamyloid hyphae above a nondifferentiated subpellis. **Cheilocystidia** abundant, broadly clavate or ventricose, up to 7 mm wide and projecting up to 13 mm above the hymenium, hyaline or pale yellow, inamyloid, thin walled. **Pleurocystidia** abundant near the gill edge and scattered elsewhere, similar to the cheilocystidia. **Caulocystidia** abundant, clustered, similar to the cheilocystidia with smooth or roughened hyaline, ochraceous or brown inamyloid walls up to 1 mm thick in the basal portion and typically thin walled at the apex. **Spores** subglobose or ellipsoid, 2.7-4.2 x 2-3 µm, thin walled, weakly amyloid.

Distinguishing Features: *Baeospora myriadophylla* slightly resembles some of the larger lignicolous *Mycena* species (such as *Mycena overholtsii*, *M. radicatella*, or *M. galericulata*). However, the vivid purple colors and crowded, narrow gills readily distinguish *B. myriadophylla* from those species. Faded specimens that have lost most of the violaceous color from the cap might be confused with another white-spored lignicolous mushroom with lilac gills, *Chromosera cyanophylla*. However, *C. cyanophylla* is easily distinguished in the field by its viscid, yellow cap and stem, and widely spaced, decurrent gills.

Distribution: Widely distributed but rare to uncommon in North America and Europe. **WASHINGTON**, **Grays Harbor** Co., Olympic National Forest (ONF), Lake Quinault; **Jefferson** Co., ONF, Bogachiel River trail about 0.4 km west of park boundary; Olympic National Park (ONP), bottom, Clearwater River; ONP, Clearwater River; ONP, Enchanted Valley; ONP, Hoh Recreation area; **King** Co., Carnation; City of Redmond, Watermain Woods, Redmond; **Lewis** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), south of Alder Lake; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Green Lake; MRNP, Lower Tahoma Creek; Puyallup River, near McMillin; **Snohomish** Co., MBSNF, Barclay Lake trail; MBSNF, Barlow Pass along Sauk River; near Darrington at French Creek; MBSNF, Verlot campground; Wallace Falls.

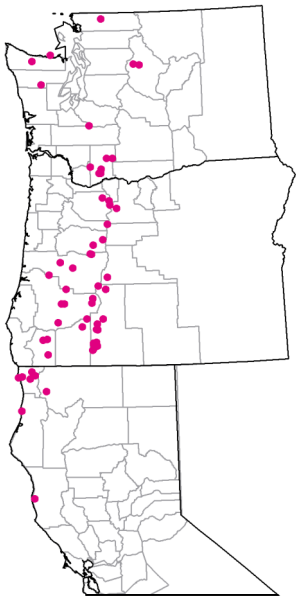
Substrate and Habitat: Lignicolous, scattered to densely gregarious on decayed *Abies* spp. logs, sometimes buried deep within the logs, at higher elevations in mixed coniferous forests.

Season: Spring or autumn.

Reference: Phillips, R. 1991. Mushrooms of North America. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Co. 319 p.

Photo courtesy of Steve Trudell

Cantharellus subalbidus Smith & Morse



ROD name *Cantharellus subalbidus*

Family Cantharellaceae **Morphological Habit** chanterelle

Description: **Cap** 5-10 (-14) cm broad, at first plane or with a decurved margin, soon the margin elevated to somewhat recurved and becoming irregularly lobed or wavy, in age broadly depressed to almost funnel shaped and quite irregular in shape, surface felty-fibrillose to subtomentose, smooth or in age areolate-scaly, typically dry and unpolished, white to off-white over all, becoming pale buff when water soaked and sordid yellow where handled. **Gills** close and narrow, decurrent almost to base, variously forked or anastomosing and strongly veined, white to gray-white but becoming cream colored and staining yellow to orange when bruised, edges obtuse and even. **Stem** 2-4 (-5) cm long, 1-3 cm at base, flaring upward and indistinct from cap, solid, white and fibrous within, surface white and unpolished but staining yellow to orange when bruised, finally discoloring to sordid brown. **Odor and taste** not distinct. **Pileipellis** of compactly interwoven cells. **Basidia** 62-80 x 8.5-10 µm, narrowly clavate, hyaline, 4 to 6 spored. **Cystidia** absent. **Clamp connections** absent. **Spores** ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, 7-9 x 5-5.5 µm, smooth, hyaline, spore print white.

Distinguishing Features: Microscopic characteristics of *C. cibarius, C. formosus, C. subalbidus* differ little. Spores, basidia and tramal hyphae are all virtually identical. *Cantharellus subalbidus* can be distinguished in dried herbarium material by its pale cap surface and thick cap and stem context, but virtually no separating characters exist to reliably separate *C. formosus* from other possible taxa in the Pacific Northwest.

Distribution: Common and widely distributed in northwestern North America including northern Idaho. Known for many locations throughout the range of the Northwest Forest Plan.

Substrate and Habitat: Single or gregarious in coniferous forests.

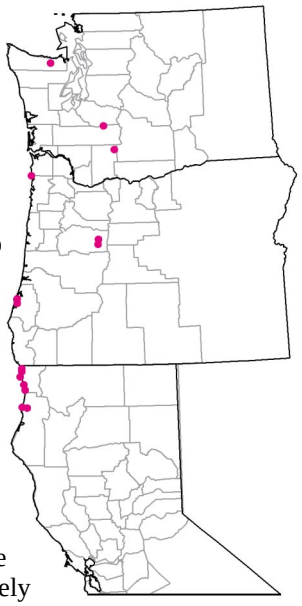
Season: Autumn through winter.

Reference: Smith, A.H.; Morse, E.E. 1947. The genus *Cantharellus* in the Western United States. Mycologia. 39: 497-534.

Photo courtesy of Steve Trudell

Photo courtesy of Eugene Butler

Catathelasma ventricosa (Peck) Singer



ROD name *Catathelasma ventricosa*

Family Tricholomataceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 70-200 (-380) mm in diam., convex to broadly convex with enrolled to incurved margin; surface dull, dry, glabrous, subareolate in age; white or dirty pale gray, often in age with gray-brown patches but not scaly. **Gills** decurrent, crowded, white to pale tan. **Stem** 50-150 x 25-60 mm, central, equal above a tapered base, rooting, glabrous to appressed-fibrillose, dull, dry, solid, hard, white to yellow-brown, annulate; partial veil superior, persistent, two layered, membranous, somewhat elastic, white, leaving a narrow annulus and often an appendiculate margin; volva absent. **Odor** not distinct or slightly farinaceous. **Taste** mild to unpleasant-farinaceous. **Pileipellis** of subgelatinous, hyaline (often with gray-brown contents) hyphae 4-6 µm in diam. **Basidia** 34-44 x 6-8 µm, clavate, (2-3) 4 spored. **Cystidia** absent. **Clamp connections** absent. **Spores** ellipsoid, 8-12 (-14) x 4-4.5 (-5.5) µm, smooth, hyaline, amyloid, spore print white.

Distinguishing Features: *Catathelasma ventricosa* is characterized by large fruiting bodies with broadly convex, dry, white to pale grey caps, decurrent gills hidden by a membranous partial veil until maturity, a large, thick, hard, white stem rooting deep into the soil, a superior ragged membranous annulus, and association with conifers. It is most closely allied with the often sympatric *C. imperialis*, which differs in forming a dark brown to yellow-brown, subviscid cap, and longer spores (11-14 µm long). *Catathelasma ventricosa* may be confused in the field with *Tricholoma magnivelare*; however, the latter species is easily distinguished by its strong spicy-sweet odor, less tough mushrooms, and inamyloid spores.

Distribution: Pacific Northwest southward to northern California and in the Rocky Mountains and Southwestern mountains. **CALIFORNIA**, **Del Norte** Co., Redwood National Park, Alder Camp Rd. at Rugg Grove; Fort Dick, near Lake Earl State Wildlife Area; Six Rivers National Forest, Wilson Creek Rd., about 8 km north of Klamath off Hwy. 101; Crescent City; Smith River; **Humboldt** Co., Big Lagoon County Park; Patrick's Point State Park; **OREGON**, **Coos** Co., South Slough Estuarine Research Reserve; Winchester Forest; **Linn** Co., Willamette National Forest (WNF), Lost Prairie campground; WNF, Three Pyramids; **Tillamook** Co., Oswald West State Park; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park, Lake Angeles; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park, Upper Tahoma Creek; **Skamania** Co., Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Takhlahk Lake campground.

Substrate and Habitat: Solitary, scattered, rooting in deep humus under conifers (primarily *Abies* and *Picea*).

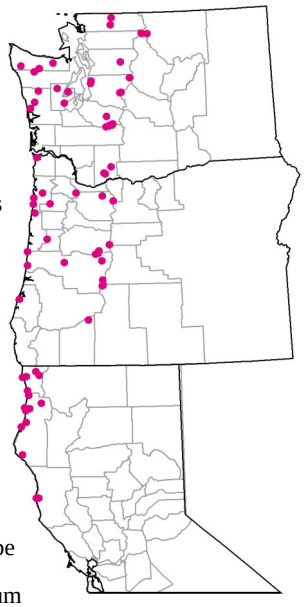
Season: Autumn.

References: Arora, D. 1991. All that the rain promises and more. Berkeley, CA: Ten Speed Press. 262 p. Phillips, R. 1991. Mushrooms of North America. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Co. 319 p.

Photo courtesy of Michael Beug

Photo courtesy of Steve Trudell

Chalciporus piperatus (Bull.: Fr.) Bataille



ROD name *Boletus piperatus*

Family Strobilomycetaceae **Morphological Habit** bolete

Description: **Cap** 30-70 mm diam., convex to broadly convex to plano-convex; margin entire; surface subviscid in age, glabrous to obscurely appressed-fibrillose, ranging from clay color to cinnamon-brown, or ochraceous tawny. **Context** 5-15 mm thick, yellow, changing to pale vinaceous or pink; unchanging when exposed or bruised. **Pores** angular, relatively large (1-2 mm diam), cinnamon to red or red-brown, not staining. **Tubes** 5-10 mm long, becoming depressed around the stem in age, becoming red-brown in age. **Stem** 20-40 (-100) x 4-10 mm, central, terete, equal or tapering to a narrower base, solid, dry, glabrous to slightly appressed-fibrillose, concolorous with cap surface; base with copious bright yellow mycelium; context bright yellow in stem base, unchanging. **Pileipellis** a tangled trichodermium of broad (10-17 µm) hyphae with fusoid to cylindrical terminal cells, nongelatinous, hyaline to brown in KOH. **Basidia** 24-30 x 7-10 µm, clavate, 4 spored. **Cystidia** abundant, 40-70 x 8-13 (-15) µm, subclavate, fusoid or fusoid-ventricose, obtuse, hyaline, thin walled. **Clamp connections** absent. **Spores** subfusoid to subellipsoid, 8.5-12 x 3-4 (-5) µm, smooth, subhyaline to dingy ochraceous, spore print cinnamon brown.

Distinguishing Features: Characterized by its small size, brown-cinnamon colors of the cap, gills and stem surfaces, bright yellow at stem base, peppery to acrid taste. It is most likely to be confused with *C. piperatoides*, which is sympatric. *Chalciporus piperatoides* shows a strong blue staining reaction when the pores and context are bruised; *C. piperatus* does not stain. Dried herbarium specimens of *C. piperatus* can be distinguished from those of *C. piperatoides* by the absence of an amyloid reaction when the tube tramal hyphae are mounted in Melzer's reagent.

Distribution: Widespread but locally uncommon in the Northern Hemisphere. **CALIFORNIA**, **Del Norte** Co., Redwood National Park, Alder Camp Rd. at Rugg Grove; Six Rivers National Forest (SRNF), Smith River National Recreation Area, jct. of Rd. 16N02 and Smith River Rd.; SRNF, Smith River National Recreation Area, Shelly Creek Rd.; Crescent City; Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park; **Humboldt** Co., King Range National Conservation Area, Shelter Cove; Trinidad, Spruce Grove; SRNF, Smith River National Recreation Area, trail to Blue Lake; Arcata; Big Lagoon County Park; Eureka, Samoa Peninsula; Patrick's Point State Park; Prairie Creek State Park; **Mendocino** Co., Jackson State Forest, 3.2 km east of Mendocino; Jackson State Forest, Hwy. 408, Bean's Orchard; **OREGON**, **Benton** Co., Siuslaw National Forest (SNF), Mary's Peak summit; **Clackamas** Co., Mount Hood National Forest (MHNF), east fork of Salmon River; MHNF, Salmon River, Wapinita Hwy.; **Clatsop** Co., Fort Clatsop National Monument; **Coos** Co., South Slough Estuarine Research Reserve; **Jackson** Co., Rogue River National Forest, above Union Creek; **Klamath** Co., Willamette National Forest (WNF), Trapper Creek camp; WNF, Willamette Pass; **Lane** Co., WNF, 3.2 km west of Lookout Creek; Neptune State Park; WNF, Potholes; WNF, Salt Creek Falls; west of Florence; **Lincoln** Co., SNF, Cascade Head Experimental Forest; **Linn** Co., WNF, H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest, Carpenter Mountain; WNF, Santiam Pass; **Tillamook** Co., Bureau of Land Management, Tillamook Resource Area, 3.2 km southwest of Stony Mountain; Camp Meriweather; Pacific City; Tillamook; **Washington** Co., Tigard; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park (ONP), Lake Angeles; ONP, Sol Duc Hot Springs; Forks; **Grays Harbor** Co., north of Copalis, Copalis Crossing; Olympic National Forest (ONF), Humptulips; ONF, Lake Quinault Road; **Jefferson** Co., ONP, end of Hoh River Road; **King** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), Deception Creek, Stevens Pass Hwy.; Seattle, Nihzo Street woods; MBSNF, Tye Creek, Stevens Pass; University of Washington campus; **Kittitas** Co., MBSNF, Denny Creek; **Lewis** Co., Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Narada Falls; MRNP, Reflection Lakes; **Mason** Co., Olympic National Park, Staircase; Dennis Hall, Mason Lake, Shelton Area; Mason Lake; Shelton; **Okanogan** Co., Okanogan National Forest, Lone Fir campground; **Pierce** Co., MRNP, Carbon River; MRNP, Longmire; MRNP, Lower Tahoma Creek; Rampart Ridge trail; MRNP, upper meadow of Meadow Creek; **Skagit** Co., MBSNF, Easy Pass trailhead; **Skamania** Co., Gifford Pinchot National Forest (GPNF), Forlorn Lakes; GPNF, west of Trout Creek; GPNF, T.T. Munger Research Natural Area, near beaver pond; **Snohomish** Co., MBSNF, Barlow Pass; **Whatcom** Co., MBSNF, Marten Lake trail; MBSNF, Shuksan Inn.

Substrate and Habitat: Solitary, scattered in humus in mixed woods, more prevalent in coastal forests.

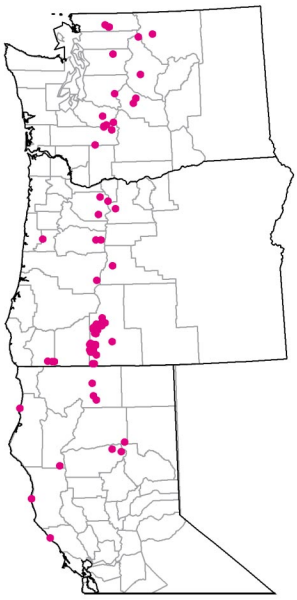
Season: Autumn.

References: Arora, D. 1986. Mushrooms demystified. Berkeley, CA: Ten Speed Press. 959 p. Phillips, R. 1991. Mushrooms of North America. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Co. 319 p.

Photo courtesy of Steve Trudell

Photo courtesy of Michael Beug

Chromosera cyanophylla (Fr.) Redhead, Ammirati & Norvell



ROD name *Mycena lilacifolia*

Family Tricholomataceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 3-25 mm diam., plano-convex-depressed, pellucid-striate, viscid to lubricous, glabrous, shiny to dull, dull lavender overall when young and fresh, soon becoming pale yellow, yellow-brown, olive-tan or bright yellow with a paler margin, fading to pale yellow or almost white in age when exposed. **Gills** arcuate decurrent, narrow, pale vinaceous to pale lilac. **Stem** 10-30 (-45) x 1.0-2.5 mm, central, equal or with a slightly swollen base, cartilaginous-fragile, fistulose, glabrous, yellow-brown with gray-red to vinaceous tones on the apex, base vinaceous to lilac, fading overall in age but retaining lilac basal mycelium. **Odor and taste** not distinct. **Pileipellis** a thin, collapsed ixotrichodermium of thin-walled hyphae 3-5 µm diam., embedded in a gelatinous matrix; hyphae are covered with small, globose, yellow, refractive globules. **Subpellis** poorly differentiated from the pileipellis. **Basidia** 20-25 (-29) x 4-6.5 µm, clavate, 4 spored. **Cystidia** absent. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** amygdaliform to ellipsoid, 6-9 (-11) x 3.5-4.5 µm, smooth, thin walled, hyaline, inamyloid, acyanophilic, spore print white.

Distinguishing Features: *Chromosera cyanophylla* is reminiscent of *Xeromphalina* spp., but the latter lack lilac pigmentation, lack viscid tissues, and have distinctly different micromorphology.

Distribution: Relatively common in North America and Europe. Known from many dozens of locations in Oregon, Washington, and California.

Substrate and Habitat: Solitary to scattered or caespitose on exposed white-rotted coniferous wood (*Abies* spp., *Pinus* spp.).

Season: Spring and autumn.

References: Arora, D. 1986. Mushrooms demystified. Berkeley, CA: Ten Speed Press. 959 p. Redhead, S.A.; Ammirati, J.F.; Norvell, L.L. 1995. *Omphalina sensu lato* in North America 3: *Chromosera* gen. nov. Beih. Sydowia. 10: 155-167.

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