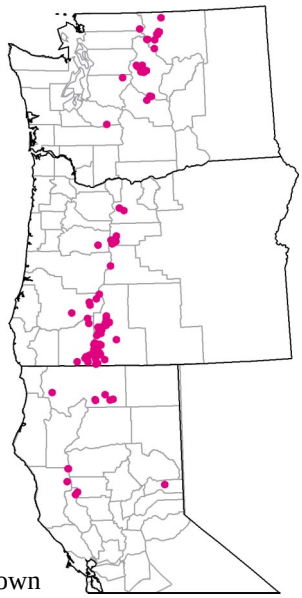
Gyromitra montana Harmaja



ROD name *Gyromitra montana* (syn. *G. gigas*)

Family Discinaceae **Morphological Habit** cup

Description: **Spore-bearing tissue** convoluted, brainlike, yellow-brown to dull red-brown. **Stem** off-white to tan, 3-5 cm wide x 2-4 cm tall. **Asci** J-negative, operculate. **Spores** ellipsoid, (21.4-) 24.3-35.8 (-37.5) x (9-) 10.7-15.8 µm, smooth to minutely verrucose.

Distinguishing Features: *Gyromitra montana* is characterized by its distinct compact brainlike form with short, stout stem and large spores.

Distribution: Known from many dozens of locations throughout the range of the Northwest Forest Plan.

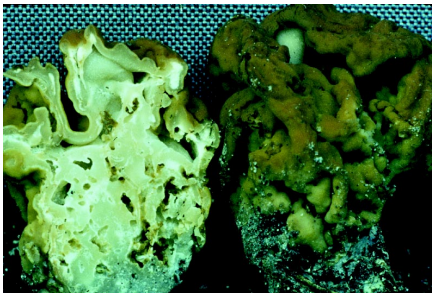
Substrate and Habitat: Found near or on edge of snowbanks in montane, coniferous forests.

Season: Spring.

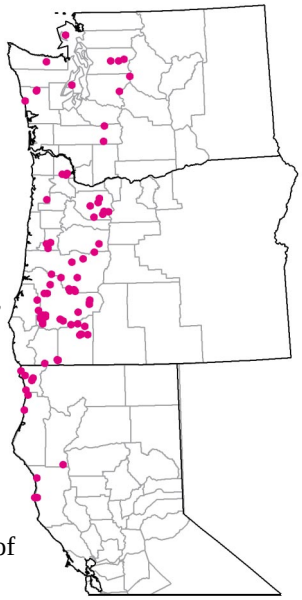
References: Phillips, R. 1991. Mushrooms of North America. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Co. 319 p. Tylutki, E.E. 1993. Mushrooms of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest, Discomycetes. Moscow, ID: University Press of Idaho. 133 p.

Photo courtesy of Michele Seidl

Photo courtesy of Eugene Butler



Hydnum umbilicatum Peck



ROD name *Hydnum umbilicatum*

Family Hydnaceae **Morphological Habit** tooth fungus

Description: **Cap** 28-45 mm broad, irregular and wavy, convex to plane with central depression, umbilicate, margin undulate, surface slightly felted or unpolished, glabrous or furfuraceous, pale yellow to pale orange-yellow, becoming deep orange, slowly bruising orange. **Context** yellow-white, bruising orange. **Spines** 2-4 per mm^2, up to 6 mm long, yellow-white, bruising pale orange, not decurrent. **Stem** up to 70 mm long, mostly under 10 mm thick, 4.5-7 mm thick near apex, slightly tapered toward base, nearly central to eccentric, concolorous, bruising orange. **Basidia** 45-50 x 4.7-6.7 µm, clavate, 3-4 spored. **Cystidia** absent. **Spores** subglobose, 9.0-10.0 µm, smooth, apiculate, inamyloid, acyanophilic, spore print white.

Distinguishing Features: *Hydnum repandum* lacks the deep orange pigment, has a shorter stem and larger cap, and smaller spores. *Hydnum washingtonianum* has larger spores and pink tones to the cap.

Distribution: Widespread across northern temperate forests. Known from many dozens of locations throughout the range of the Northwest Forest Plan.

Substrate and Habitat: Solitary or gregarious, on ground in duff of coniferous forests.

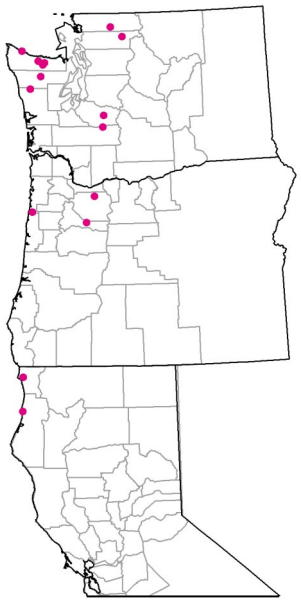
Season: Throughout the year, mostly October through April.

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

Photo courtesy of Steve Trudell

Photo courtesy of David Largent

Hydropus marginellus (Pers.: Fr.) Singer



ROD name *Mycena marginella*

Family Tricholomataceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 6-20 mm in diam., broadly convex, plano-umbonate or plano-depressed, pellucid-striate to striate, sometimes crenulate, often splitting, smooth, finely pruinose to minutely velutinous, fuscous to brown, gray-brown or yellow-brown. **Context** thin, exuding a thin watery liquid when cut. **Gills** broadly adnate to arcuate-subdecurrent, close to crowded, narrow to moderately broad, sometimes intervenose, white, edges pruinose, brown. **Stem** 10-25 (-30) x 1-2 mm, central, cylindrical, equal or with slightly enlarged base, brittle-cartilaginous, pruinose overall, hollow, dark gray to black-brown overall when young, becoming gray-brown to almost hyaline-gray in age. **Odor and taste** not distinct. **Pileipellis** of saccate to broadly clavate or fusoid-ventricose thin walled, brown cells 25-50 x 10-20 (-30) µm. **Cap trama** sarcodimitic, some hyphae inflated, 15-30 µm in diam., other hyphae cylindrical, 3-8 µm in diam., hyaline, inamyloid. **Stipitipellis** with a cutis of cylindrical hyphae 3-7 µm diam. **Caulocystidia** 25-60 x 8-15 µm, subcylindrical to clavate, scattered or clustered, thin walled, brown. **Cheilocystidia** abundant, of two types: (1) 35-50 x 15-20 µm, saccate to broadly clavate; and (2) 40-60 x 8-12 µm, fusoid-ventricose, obtuse; both types with brown contents. **Pleurocystidia** absent or a few similar to the cheilocystidia near the gill edge. **Basidia** 18-27 x 5.5-7.0 µm, clavate, 4 spored. **Clamp connections** absent or rare in tramal tissues, present at base of basidia. **Spores** ellipsoid, 6.0-7.5 x 3.0-4.5 µm, smooth, hyaline, weakly amyloid, thin walled, spore print white.

Distinguishing Features: *Hydropus marginellus* is characterized by a fuscous to gray-brown cap, white, close gills with brown edges, a dark gray-brown, pruinose stem, growth on conifer wood, and sarcodimitic, inamyloid tramal tissues. There are many *Mycena* species that are macromorphologically similar to *H. marginellus*, but all these differ in lacking brown-marginate gills and subhymeniform pileipellis with plasmatic pigments

Distribution: Widespread in the Northern Hemisphere but uncommon in the Pacific Northwest. **CALIFORNIA**, **Del Norte** Co., Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park; **Humboldt** Co., Trinidad, Spruce Grove; **OREGON**, **Clackamas** Co., Cherryville; **Marion** Co., Bureau of Land Management, Cascades Resource Area, Fawn Creek; **Tillamook** Co., Siuslaw National Forest, Cascade Head Experimental Forest, George E. Vogal group area; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park (ONP), Deep Creek; ONP, Elwha River Ranger Station; ONP, Lake Crescent; Clallam Bay; ONP, Hoh River trail; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Green Lake; MRNP, Tahoma Creek; **Skagit** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), Marble Creek; **Whatcom** Co., MBSNF, Baker Lake.

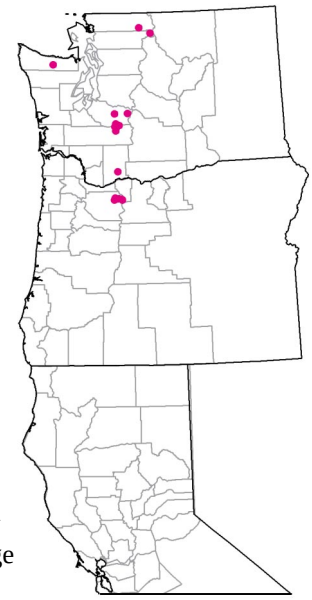
Substrate and Habitat: Scattered to gregarious on wood of conifers (*Abies*, *Pinus*) in forests.

Season: Spring and autumn.

References: Baroni, T.J.; Halling, R.E. 1989. New York State agarics. I. Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden. 49: 173-180. Breitenbach, J.; Kränzlin, F. 1991. Fungi of Switzerland. Lucerne, Switzerland: Mycological Society of Lucerne. 361 p. Vol. 3. Smith, A.H. 1947. North American species of *Mycena*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press. 521 p.

Photo courtesy of Joe Ammirati

Hygrophorus saxatilis A.H. Smith & Hesler



ROD name *Hygrophorus karstenii*

Family Hygrophoraceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 30-80 (-100) mm in diam., plane or with a low umbo with margin decurved, off-white to pale tan developing a pale pink-tan tinge, viscid to sticky when young and fresh but becoming moist to dry, glabrous, or when dry, appearing appressed fibrillose. **Context** solid, pale pink-tan, unchanging. **Gills** decurrent, bright when young, becoming duller in age, more or less pink-red-tan. **Stem** 60-80 (-120) mm long, 10-15 (-20) mm thick at apex, surface white to off-white or concolorous with cap, equal or narrowed slightly toward base, thinly appressed fibrillose to fibrillose-pruinose at apex, sometimes appearing more or less longitudinally striate. **Odor** faintly fragrant or of dried peaches. **Taste** mild. **Pileipellis** only slightly gelatinous, with surface layer of more or less parallel, hyaline hyphae 2-3 µm in diam., lacking a distinct cellular layer beneath surface layer. **Basidia** 46-60 (-70) x 6-9 µm, 2-4 spored. **Cystidia** absent. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** ellipsoid to subellipsoid 7.0-10.4 x 5.2-5.9 (-7.0) µm, smooth, hyaline, inamyloid.

Distinguishing Features: *Hygrophorus saxatilis* is characterized by the viscid to dry cap that is sometimes off-white but typically pale tan with a red-brown tinge or with orange colors, developing watery spots and streaks. The gills are ochraceous salmon to pink-tan, becoming more ochraceous in age, and finally developing orange-brown or pink-tan colors in age. The stem is off-white or concolorous with the cap, dry, and fibrillose. The odor of dried peaches is distinctive but sometimes difficult to detect with just a few specimens and apparently cannot be detected in all collections.

Distribution: Endemic to western North America from Oregon and Washington north into British Columbia. It also occurs in Idaho, not known from California. **OREGON**, **Clackamas** Co., Mount Hood National Forest (MHNF), 6.4 km up Paradise Park trail; MHNF, east fork of Salmon River; MHNF, Still Creek; MHNF, Twin Bridges; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park, Olympic Hot Springs; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Carbon River; MRNP, Cougar Rock campground; MRNP, Kautz Creek; MRNP, Longmire; MRNP, Lower Tahoma; MRNP, Rampart Ridge; Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), Silver Springs campground; MRNP, Tumtum Peak; MRNP, Upper Tahoma; **Skagit** Co., MBSNF, Easy Pass trailhead; **Whatcom** Co., MBSNF, Thunder Creek, Diablo Dam.

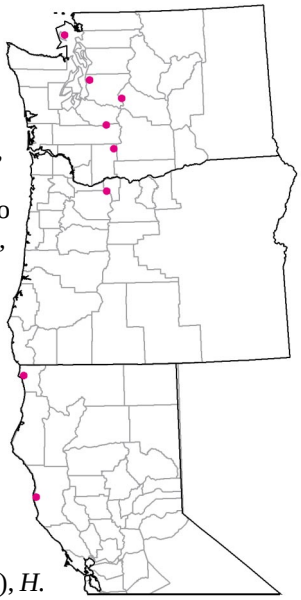
Substrate and Habitat: Gregarious, often fruits on soil or exposed or rocky areas, with a mixture of conifer species.

Season: August through October.

References: Breitenbach, J.; Kränzlin, F. 1991. Fungi of Switzerland. Lucerne, Switzerland: Mycological Society of Lucerne. 361 p. Vol. 3. Hesler, L.R.; Smith, A.H. 1963. North American species of *Hygrophorus*. Kingsport, TN: University of Tennessee Press: 315-317.

Photo courtesy of Joe Ammirati

Hypomyces luteovirens (Fr.:Fr.) L.-R. Tulasne



ROD name *Hypomyces luteovirens*

Family Hypocreaceae **Morphological Habit** crust on mushrooms

Description: **Crustlike fruiting structure** at first yellow, then yellow-green to green, finally black-green, covering deformed gills, sometimes forming on the stem and cap of the host. **Subicular hyphae** branched, septate, entangled, KOH negative. **Perithecia** ovate to pyriform, 380-485 x 180-290 mm, yellow when fresh, turning olivaceous to black when dried, typically darker than surrounding crust, embedded in crust with protruding papilla, apex comprising moniliform chains of cells extending from surface of papilla. **Papilla** truncate, KOH negative. **Asci** filiform to long cylindrical, 160-200 x 5-8 µm, apex thickened and with a pore. **Spores** fusiform to naviculate, 32-35 x 4.5-5.5 µm, single-celled, smooth to verrucose and apiculate, ornamentation ±1mm tall, apiculus 2.4-7.3 µm long, straight or curved, sometimes hooked.

Distinguishing Features: *Hypomyces luteovirens* is one of the most distinctive species of *Hypomyces* occurring on agarics. There are several *Hypomyces* species that parasitize members of the Russulaceae, and they can all be easily distinguished from *H. luteovirens* by the color when mature; however, many taxa are somewhat yellow when immature. These taxa and their color when mature include *H. banningiae* (white to pale tan), *H. lactiflourum* (orange), *H. lateritius* (ochraceous to brick red to red-black), *H. lithuanicus* (cream-ochre to cinnamon), *H. macrosporus* (white to pale tan), and *H. petchii* (apricot).

Distribution: Widely distributed across North America. **CALIFORNIA**, **Del Norte** Co., Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park; **Mendocino** Co., Jackson State Forest, Aleuria Glen; **OREGON**, **Clackamas** Co., Mount Hood National Forest, Bull Run watershed; **WASHINGTON**, **King** Co., Hamlin Park, Seattle; **Kittitas** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Stampede Pass; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire; **San Juan** Co., Friday Harbor Biological Station, San Juan Island National Historical Park; **Skamania** Co., Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Takhlahk campground.

Substrate and Habitat: Obligate parasite of species in the Russulaceae. Forms a yellow to green to black perithecioid crustlike fruiting structure primarily on the gills of sporocarps.

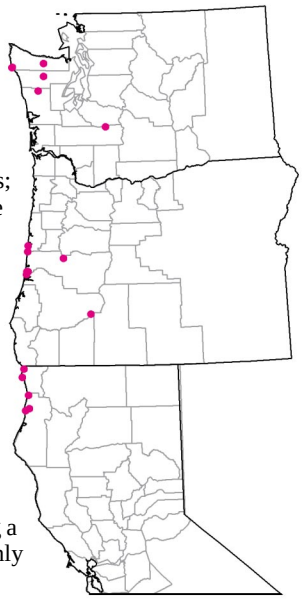
Season: July through November.

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

Photo courtesy of Steve Trudell

Photo courtesy of Michael Castellano

Mycena tenax A.H. Smith



ROD name *Mycena tenax*

Family Tricholomataceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 10-30 mm diam., convex to campanulate when young, remaining so in age or expanding to plano-convex, pellucid-striate to shallowly sulcate, surface lubricous to viscid, glabrous; fuscous overall when young, fading in age and with moisture loss to pale fuscous or dark gray on the disc and pale gray on the margin. **Context** thin, pliant-tough, pallid. **Gills** ascending, adnate to broadly adnate with a subdecurrent tooth, white becoming pale gray. **Stem** 50-75 x 2-3 mm, central, equal or slightly broadened at the base, fistulose, viscid, pruinose to pubescent at the apex, glabrous below, concolorous with the cap or paler, the base covered with long, coarse, flexuous, white toned fibrils. **Odor and taste** strong, rancid farinaceous or like cucumber. **Pileipellis** an ixocutis; hyphae 1.5-3.5 µm in diam., cylindrical, embedded in a gelatinous matrix, smooth for the greater part, the uppermost ones with a few scattered diverticula 1.5-4.5 x 1.5 µm, hyaline to pale gray-brown. **Cap trama** interwoven; hyphae narrow, gelatinous, dextrinoid. **Stipitipellis** similar to the pileipellis, with cylindrical, smooth to weakly diverticulate hyphae 1.5-3.0 µm in diam., embedded in a gelatinous matrix, giving rise to terminal caulocystidia. **Caulocystidia** 10-20 x 3-8 µm, densely diverticulate, variously shaped and branched. **Basidia** 27-34 x (5-) 6-7 µm, clavate, 4 spored. **Cheilocystidia** 9-20 x 4.5-10.0 µm, arising from a compact layer of interwoven hyphae and forming a sterile band, embedded in a gelatinous matrix, clavate, covered with a few to fairly numerous, unevenly spaced diverticula; diverticula 5-18 x 1.5-4.5 µm, irregularly cylindrical to irregular, often intricately branched, hyaline. **Pleurocystidia** 27-105 x 9-16 µm, fusiform, acute, smooth, hyaline. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** 6.5-8.0 X 3.5-4.5 µm, narrowly ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, amyloid, thin walled, spore print white.

Distinguishing Features: *Mycena tenax* is characterized by a dark gray-brown, viscid cap, close, adnate, gray-white gills, a viscid, gray-brown stem, a strong farinaceous or cucumberlike odor and taste, and gelatinized pileipellis, pileus trama, gill edge and stipitipellis. It might be confused with several other gray-brown *Mycena* species with viscid stems, such as *M. rorida*, *M. vulgaris*, and *M. quinaultensis*. *Mycena rorida* differs in having a dry cap with a pileipellis composed of a hymeniform layer of sphaeropedunculate cells, a mild odor and taste, a thickly gelatinous stem surface, smooth, fusoid-ventricose cheilocystidia, and lacking pleurocystidia. *Mycena vulgaris* differs only subtly in lacking a strong farinaceous to cucumbery odor, in lacking pleurocystidia, and in forming more dendroid and finely diverticulate cheilocystidia and caulocystidia. *Mycena quinaultensis* differs in lacking a strong farinaceous to cucumbery odor, and in forming a pileipellis with nondiverticulate hyphae, larger spores (8-9.5 x 4.5-5.0 µm), fusoid to sublageniform, obtuse, smooth cheilocystidia and pleurocystidia, and nondiverticulate, subclavate to sinuous caulocystidia. In the field, probably the easiest way to distinguish *M. tenax* from look-alike taxa is by its combination of viscid gray-brown cap and stem and strong odor.

Distribution: Known from Washington, Oregon, and California in the Pacific Northwest, and from Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New York. **CALIFORNIA, Del Norte** Co., Crescent City; Smith River; **Humboldt** Co., Patrick's Point State Park; Prairie Creek State Park; Trinidad; **OREGON, Douglas** Co., Lake Tahkenitch; Lost Creek; **Lane** Co., Ada Station; south fork of McKenzie River; Siltcoos Lake; Siuslaw National Forest (SNF), Cummins Creek; **Lincoln** Co., SNF, Big Creek; **WASHINGTON, Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park (ONP) near Mora; ONP, Hot Springs; ONP, La Push; **Grays Harbor** Co., Olympic National Forest, Lake Quinault; **Jefferson** Co., ONP, Hoh River Trail, Hoh rain forest; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park, Tahoma Creek.

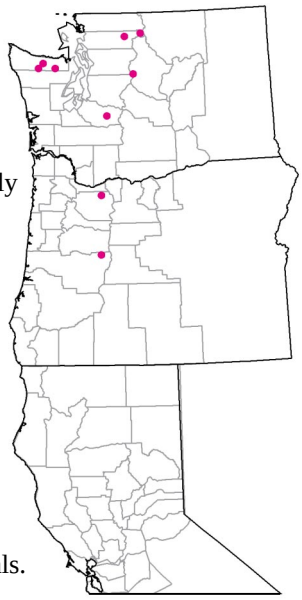
Substrate and Habitat: Densely gregarious in duff under *Abies*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Picea*, and *Sequoia*.

Season: Spring and autumn.

References: Maas Geesteranus, R. 1989. Conspectus of the *Mycenas* of the Northern Hemisphere–12. Sections *Fuliginellae*, *Insignes*, *Ingratae*, *Euspeireae*, and *Caespitosae*. Proceedings C: 92(3): 331-365. Smith, A.H. 1947. North American species of *Mycena*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press. 521 p.

No photograph available

Mythicomyces corneipes (Fries) Redhead & Smith



ROD name *Mythicomyces corneipes*

Family Cortinariaceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 10-30 mm in diam., campanulate or broadly convex with or without an obtuse to conic umbo, moist, marginally translucent-striate, hygrophanous, smooth, initially orange to bright orange-brown, becoming overall ochraceous tawny. **Gills** rounded, attached to adnexed and soon seceding, close, broad, pale to off-white becoming somewhat green in age. **Stem** central, 30-57 mm long, 1-2 mm wide at the apex, equal or slightly enlarged above usually strict lower portion, apex faintly pruinose, base sometimes strigose with pale tan to dark brown hairs, otherwise glabrous and cartilaginous to corneous, terete, yellow or pale orange to tan at the apex, darkening to dark red-brown below and gradually blackening upwards from the base, which is always surrounded by a tawny basal mycelium. **Odor** not distinctive to faintly of *Pelargonium*. **Taste** not distinctive to faintly bitter **Pileipellis** a thin gelatinized ixocutis consisting of a suprapellis of hyphae1-4 µm in diam. over a dark cinnamon subpellis composed of enlarged 8-15 µm wide barrel-shaped cells with slightly thickened walls. **Basidia** 24-26 x 6-8.5 µm, clavate, 4 spored. **Pleurocystidia** abundant, 43-86 x 10-24 µm, walls up to 3 mm thick, fusoid ventricose with obtuse apices that are sometimes encrusted with prominent amyloid crystals. **Cheilocystidia** similar but shorter, 37-46 x 10.5-14 µm. **Oleiferous hyphae** absent. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** ovoid to subellipsoid, 6-8.5 x 4-5.5 µm, walls slightly thickened, slightly cyanophilic, punctate with short ridges and projections, pale gray-brown with a vinaceous tinge, dextrinoid, spore print pale purple-brown.

Distinguishing Features: In the field, *Mythicomyces corneipes* can be confused with the extremely similar *Stagnicola perplexa* with which it shares similar stature, two-toned stems, coloration, and tawny basal mycelium. It can, with difficulty, be differentiated in the field by the bitter taste, more faded coloration, and brown spore print lacking purple tones. Microscopically the smooth spores and absence of metuloids easily distinguish *S. perplexa. Mythicomyces corneipes* might also be mistaken for *Phaeocollybia attenuata*, which has a similarly colored campanulate cap and which also frequently grows amidst mosses. *Phaeocollybia attenuata* can easily be differentiated in the field by the long wirelike pseudorhiza extending below the substrate, and in the lab by the much more heavily ornamented limoniform-globose spores and absence of pleurocystidia. In color and stature, *M. corneipes* might also be mistaken for *Hypholoma udum* or *H. elongatum*, both of which have smooth spores, yellow chrysocystidia, and no metuloids.

Distribution: Widespread across western North America and northern Europe. **OREGON**, **Clackamas** Co., Mount Hood National Forest, Upper Salmon River; **Lane** Co., Willamette National Forest, Belknap Springs; **WASHINGTON**, **Chelan** Co., Wenatchee National Forest, Smithbrook, north of Stevens Pass; **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park (ONP), Badger Valley; ONP, Olympic Hot Springs; ONP, Sol Duc campground; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park, Ipsut Creek along Carbon Glacier trail; **Skagit** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), Marble Creek forest camp; MBSNF, North Cascade Hwy. at Easy Pass trailhead.

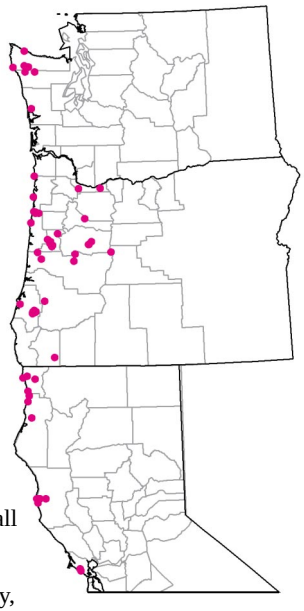
Substrate and Habitat: Solitary to gregarious, along margins of bogs among mosses or on wet soil under conifers and *Alnus* spp.

Season: Autumn.

Reference: Redhead, S.A.; Smith, A.H. 1986. Two new genera of agarics based on *Psilocybe corneipes* and *Phaeocollybia perplexa*. Canadian Journal of Botany. 64: 643-647.

No photograph available

Phaeocollybia attenuata (A.H. Smith) Singer



ROD name *Phaeocollybia attenuata*

Family Cortinariaceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 15-50 mm in diam., obtusely conic to broadly campanulate, lubricous, glabrous, hygrophanous, edge rarely striatulate, orange-brown to tawny. **Gills** attached by a decurrent tooth nearly free in age, initially pale pink-tan, occasionally faintly blue to violaceous tinged. **Stem** up to 200 mm long, narrow and only up to 5 mm in diam. at apex, more or less equal, cartilaginous, glabrous, stuffed at first with compact fibrillose pith but soon becoming hollow. **Pseudorhiza** long, thin, wirelike, black-brown. **Pileipellis** subgelatinized radially arranged hyphae, dingy ochraceous, lacking an extensive hyaline, gelatinous matrix. **Basidia** 4 spored. **Cheilocystidia** thin walled, broadly clavate and packed in a dense gelatinous barrier at the gill edge. **Clamp connections** absent. **Spores** limoniform-globose with a pronounced apical beak, 7-8.5 x 5-5.5 µm, coarsely ornamented, spore print black-brown.

Distinguishing Features: *Phaeocollybia attenuata* belongs to a complex of closely related species including *P. neosimilis* and *P. similis*, both extralimital taxa found only in Mexico and China, respectively. Among Pacific Northwest mushrooms, *P. attenuata* could possibly be confused with *Mythicomyces corneipes* (which lacks a pseudorhiza, has smooth spores, and metuloid cheilocystidia) and an array of similarly tawny-colored, similarly sized *Galerina* species, all of which lack pseudorhizas and the stiff cartilaginous stems.

Distribution: Endemic to western North America from British Columbia south to Marin County, California. **CALIFORNIA**, **Del Norte** Co., Six Rivers National Forest, Smith River National Recreation Area, Dry Lake; Crescent City; Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Stout Grove; Redwood National Park, Rugg Grove; **Humboldt** Co., north fork of Mad River; Orick; Prairie Creek State Park; **Marin** Co., Audubon Canyon Ranch, Volunteer Canyon; Bolinas Ridge trail; **Mendocino** Co., Jackson State Forest (JSF), Aleuria Glen; JSF, Dunlap campground; JSF, Little Lake Rd., 4 km east of Hwy. 1; JSF, Woodland campground; Russian Gulch State Park, Aleuria Glen; Van Damme State Park, Pygmy Forest; **OREGON**, **Benton** Co., Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Green Peak; BLM, Mary's Peak Resource Area, Rickard Creek; McDonald State Forest; Siuslaw National Forest (SNF), Mary's Peak Scenic Botanical Area, Mary's Peak campground loop trail; **Coos** Co., BLM, Big Creek; BLM, 1.2 km south of Brewster Rock; BLM, 4.8 km northeast of Anderson Mountain; BLM, southwest of jct. of Rds. 28-10-15.0 and 29-10-2.1; Winchester State Forest; **Douglas** Co., BLM, Cedar Creek; **Josephine** Co., BLM, Grants Pass Resource Area, 4.8 km southeast of Holcomb Peak; **Lane** Co., BLM, Bunker Hill; near Thurston; SNF, Five Rivers; SNF, Indian Creek; **Lincoln** Co., Van Duzer Corridor Wayside, 0.8 km southeast of wayside at confluence of Deer Creek and Salmon River; Fogarty Creek State Park; SNF, Cascade Head Experimental Forest, 35 m south of county line; **Linn** Co., Willamette National Forest (WNF), 4.8 km west of Soda Falls; McKenzie Pass area; WNF, north of Moose Creek; WNF, Moose Creek; **Marion** Co., BLM, Cascades Resource Area, Abiqua Creek; **Multnomah** Co., Portland, Hoyt Arboretum; Mount Hood National Forest, Larch Mountain; **Tillamook** Co., SNF, Cascade Head Experimental Forest, 2.4 km northwest of Green Point; Cape Meares State Park; Oswald West State Park; SNF, Cascade Head Experimental Forest, Cascade Head, halfway up the road to north viewpoint; SNF, coastal area between Manzanita and Cascade Head; SNF, Cascade Head Experimental Forest, north of forest Rd. 1861, 0.8 km west of Hwy. 12; SNF, Cascade Head Experimental Forest, north of forest Rd. 1861, 0.8 km west of Hwy. 13; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Forest (ONF), Klahanie, Sol Duc Road; Cape Flattery; Olympic National Park (ONP), La Push; ONP, Rugged Ridge trail near Calawah River; **Grays Harbor** Co., Copalis Crossing; **Jefferson** Co., ONF, east of Hwy. 101, north of Hoh Valley Rd.; ONP, Twin Creek at Hoh River.

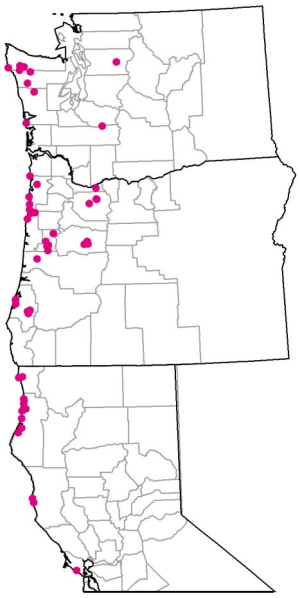
Substrate and Habitat: Scattered in humus soil and with mosses under conifers such as *Picea sitchensis*.

Season: Mid to late autumn.

Reference: Norvell, L.L. 1998. The biology and taxonomy of Pacific Northwest species of *Phaeocollybia* Heim (Agaricales, Cortinariaceae). Seattle, WA: University of Washington. 391 p. Ph.D. dissertation.

Photo courtesy of Lorelei Norvell

Phaeocollybia fallax A.H. Smith



ROD name *Phaeocollybia fallax*

Family Cortinariaceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** (10) 20-65 mm in diam., broadly campanulate with low to prominent conic umbo, plane margin and incurved edge, glabrous, viscid to glutinous, usually some shade of pale to dark olive green. **Gills** narrowly attached, blue-violet when young but soon becoming dull pink-brown. **Stem** up to 275 mm long overall, with aerial portion up to 60-80 mm long, 3-8 (-12) mm in diam. at apex, equal or tapering, usually hollow surrounded by a cartilaginous rind, smooth except for occasional fibrillose patches at the apex, dull olive to somewhat gray at the apex, becoming orange to orange-brown from ground upwards. **Pseudorhiza** gradually narrowing to origin well below ground level. **Odor** slightly floral to reminiscent of burnt hair. **Taste** somewhat of radish, occasionally bitter. **Pileipellis** a two-layered ixocutis with a hyaline, highly gelatinized top layer and a bright orange to brown-orange bottom layer. **Cheilocystidia** thin walled, broadly clavate intermixed with slightly capitated elements, hyaline and frequently encrusted with hyaline gelatinous secretions, packed into a dense gelatinous barrier on the gill edge. **Clamp connections** absent. **Spores** limoniform-fusoid with moderate apical beak and distinct apiculus, 7.5-10.5 x 4-6 µm, finely to moderately ornamented.

Distinguishing Features: *Phaeocollybia fallax* forms a complex with *P. festiva* and *P. lilacifolia*. *Phaeocollybia festiva* has not yet been confirmed in North America. *Phaeocollybia lilacifolia* has a larger, dark brown cap and stem, slightly smaller rounder spores, fewer subcapitate cheilocystidia, and a washed out brown to brown-orange subpellis in mounts of KOH.

Distribution: Endemic to western North America. Restricted to localized areas in mature to old-growth forests in coastal, inland, and montane regions in British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and California. **CALIFORNIA**, **Del Norte** Co., Crescent City; Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, west of Smith River bridge on Hwy. 199; **Humboldt** Co., Murray Rd. near McKinleyville; College of the Redwoods; Freshwater Forest Park; Patrick's Point State Park, Indian Rock; Prairie Creek State Park, Davison Rd.; Redwood National Park, Skunk Cabbage trail; Trinidad, Spruce Grove; **Marin** Co., Audubon Canyon Ranch, Volunteer Canyon; **Mendocino** Co., Jackson State Forest, Aleuria Glen; Van Damme State Park, Pygmy Forest; **OREGON**, **Benton** Co., Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 3.2 km south of Glenbrook; BLM, Mary's Peak Resource Area, Rickard Creek; BLM, Green Peak; McDonald State Forest; Siuslaw National Forest (SNF), near Mary's Peak summit; **Clackamas** Co., Mount Hood National Forest (MHNF), Wildcat Mountain; MHNF, Douglas trail; near Estacada; **Coos** Co., BLM, Big Creek; BLM, Bronson Creek; South Slough Estuarine Research Reserve; Winchester State Forest; **Lane** Co., SNF, Indian Creek; **Lincoln** Co., SNF, Drift Creek; SNF, Cascade Head Experimental Forest, east of Hwy. 12; **Linn** Co., Willamette National Forest (WNF), north of Moose Creek; WNF, south of Moose Creek; WNF, Moose Creek; **Multnomah** Co., MHNF, Larch Mountain; **Tillamook** Co., Cape Meares State Park; Camp Clark, near Sand Lake, south of Tillamook; Rockaway, near Camp McGruder, Neskowin Creek; Oswald West State Park; Pacific City; SNF, Cascade Head Experimental Forest, George E. Vogal group area; Van Duzer State Wayside; **Yamhill** Co., SNF, 4.8 km east of Green Top; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Forest (ONF), Klahanie, Sol Duc Rd.; Olympic National Park (ONP), La Push area along the Quillayute River; ONP, Rugged Ridge; **Grays Harbor** Co., Grayland; ONF, 1.6 km south of Lake Quinault; **Jefferson** Co., ONF, Bogachiel River; ONP, Queets Ranger Station; ONP, Twin Creek at Hoh River; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park, Upper Tahoma Creek; **Snohomish** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Barlow Pass along Sauk River.

Substrate and Habitat: Scattered to gregarious in highly humus soil in mixed coniferous forests associated with *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga*.

Season: Autumn and early winter.

Reference: Norvell, L.L. 1998. The biology and taxonomy of Pacific Northwest species of *Phaeocollybia* Heim (Agaricales, Cortinariaceae) Seattle, WA: University of Washington. 391 p. Ph.D. dissertation.

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