

Rickenella swartzii (Fr.) Kuyper

ROD name *Rickenella setipes*

Family Tricholomataceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: CAP 5-15 mm in diam., plano-convex, plano-umbilicate to deeply depressed, pellucid-striate to subsulcate, surface hygrophanous, moist, pruinose overall, dark violet-brown to dark sepia and margin vinaceous cinnamon, yellow-brown, becoming paler with moisture loss to deep brown-drab, violet gray or violet-brown on the disc, and margin pink-cinnamon, avellaneous or yellow-tan. **GILLS** deeply decurrent, in age becoming anastomosed, rugose or veined, white to pale cream, pruinose, edges concolorous, fimbriate. **STEM** 20-50 (-70) x 0.5-2 mm, central, cartilaginous, pruinose to pubescent overall or with base white-fibrillose, apex dark violet-brown, black-sepia or sordid violet-gray, base yellow-brown to pink-cinnamon. **BASIDIA** 15-22 x 4-5 μ m, clavate, 4 spored. **CHEILOCYSTIDIA** scattered to abundant, 35-66 x 8-14 (-18) μ m, ventricose-subcapitate to fusiform-subcapitate, hyaline. **PLEUROCYSTIDIA** scattered, similar to the cheilocystidia. **PILEIPELLIS** a cutis with numerous projecting pileocystidia. **PILEOCYSTIDIA** 50-90 x 8-18 μ m, similar to the cheilocystidia. **CAULOCYSTIDIA** numerous, similar to cheilocystidia. **CLAMP CONNECTIONS** present. **SPORES** ellipsoid, (4-) 5-7 x 2-3 (-3.5) μ m, smooth, hyaline, inamyloid, thin walled.

Distinguishing Features: In the field it may look slightly similar to *Omphalina pyxidata* and *Phytoconis ericetorum*, but these species differ in lacking a violaceous cap disc and stem apex, and in lacking conspicuous cystidia on cap, gills, and stem.

Distribution: Widespread across northern temperate forests. **CALIFORNIA**, Del Norte Co., Crescent City; **OREGON**, Lane Co., Siuslaw National Forest (SNF), Siltcoos River; **Lincoln Co.**, SNF, Canal Creek; SNF, Five Rivers; **WASHINGTON**, **King Co.**, University of Washington campus; **Pierce Co.**, Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Longmire; MRNP, Tahoma Creek; **Snohomish Co.**, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Barlow Pass; Meadowdale.

Substrate and Habitat: Locally abundant in small troops on or among mosses under hardwoods.

Season: Late summer and autumn.

References: Breitenbach, J.; Kränzlin, F. 1991. Fungi of Switzerland. Lucerne, Switzerland: Mycological Society of Lucerne. 361 p. Vol. 3. Kuyper, T. W. 1995. *Rickinella*. In: Bas, C.: Kuyper, T.W.; Nordeloos, M.E.; Vellinga, E.C., eds. Flora Agaricina Neerlandica. Rotterdam, The Netherlands: A. A. Balkema: 157-158. Vol. 3.

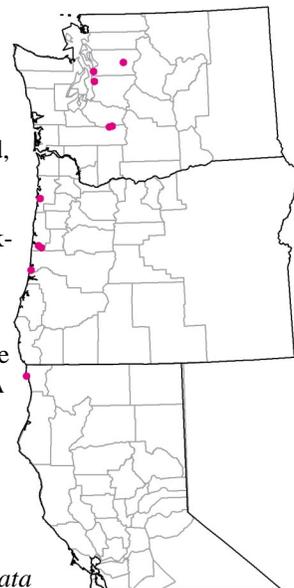


Photo courtesy of Joe Ammirati

Russula mustelina Fries

ROD name *Russula mustelina*

Family Russulaceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: CAP 8-12 mm in diam., obtusely convex to plano-convex then broadly depressed, often highly irregular, margin undulating, surface smooth to slightly striate or sulcate, varying from yellow to pale brown-yellow to mottled red and yellow or varying shades of brown, sometimes with green tones, not bruising. **GILLS** adnate to adnexed, free with age, not forked, white at first, then yellow with age. **STEM** 40-95 mm tall x 20-30 mm wide, equal to clavate, glabrous, solid, compact, white, sometimes bruising pale brown when handled. **ODOR** mild to not distinct. **TASTE** mild to not distinct. **PILEPELLIS** two layered, epicutis a tangled to interwoven layer of hyphae, subcutis of interwoven gelatinous hyphae. **PILEOCYSTIDIA** present although sometimes rare. **CYSTIDIA** rare to numerous, 51-107 x 7-14 µm, fusoid to cylindric with obtuse apices or a narrow, elongated, terminal appendage. **SPORES** subglobose to subvoid to subellipsoid, 7-6-10.5 x 6.5-9 µm, ornamentation of low isolated warts, heavy ridges and fine lines, sometimes forming a broken reticulum, thin walled, spore print creamy to yellow.

Distinguishing Features: *Russula mustelina* is characterized by the compact almost hard stem, yellow-brown cap that can often have red, yellow, or green tones.

Distribution: Endemic to western North America. **CALIFORNIA**, Siskiyou Co., Shasta-Trinity National Forest (STNF), Mount Shasta Recreation Area, Sand Flat; STNF, Carter Meadows, near Callahan; **Trinity Co.**, Klamath National Forest, Gray Falls campground.

Substrate and Habitat: Scattered to gregarious in montane coniferous forests, particularly with *Abies* spp.

Season: Early autumn.

Reference: Thiers, H.D. 1997. The Agaricales (gilled fungi) of California. 9. Russulaceae I. Eureka, CA: Mad River Press. 158 p.

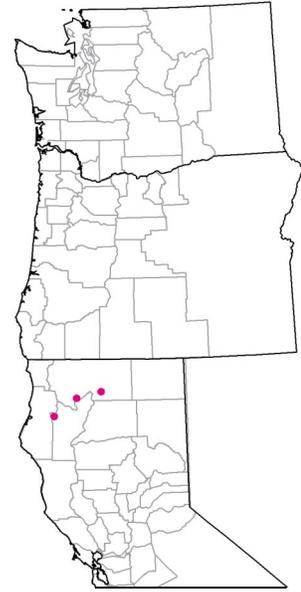


Photo courtesy of Eugene Butler

Sarcodon fuscoindicum (K. Harr.) K. Harrison

ROD name *Sarcodon fuscoindicum*

Family Hydnaceae

Morphological Habit tooth fungus

Description: **CAP** 40-180 mm in diam., convex to plane or centrally depressed, at first smooth, cracking to form scales in age, violet-black to blue-black, or black, margin wavy, somewhat paler or more purple. **CONTEXT** firm but brittle, deep slate-purple or violet.

SPINES 2-6 (15) mm long, usually decurrent, deep violet to deep blue-violet to deep lavender, tips usually paler or lilac. **STEM** 20-100 mm long, 10-20 mm thick, equal or tapered below, central or off-center, concolorous with spines. **ODOR** mild to somewhat farinaceous or cinnamonlike. **TASTE** indistinct. **BASIDIA** 40-45 x 4-7 μm , clavate, 4 spored. **CYSTIDIA** absent.

SPORES subglobose to ellipsoid, angular-nodulose, coronate, 6.3-7.5 x 5.3-6.3 μm , inamyloid, acyanophilic, spore print brown.

Distinguishing Features: *Phellodon atratus* is blue-black, much smaller and tougher. *Hydnum cyanellum* has similarly colored cap, but paler context, cinnamon-brown spines with white tips, and a bitter taste. *Sarcodon fulgineo-violaceum* has a vinaceous-brown cap, brown or cinnamon-brown spines, gray context in stem base, and an acrid taste. *Sarcodon rimosus* has vinaceous-brown to vinaceous-tan cap rather than deep purple.

Distribution: Endemic to western North America. **CALIFORNIA**, Del Norte Co., Six Rivers National Forest, Smith River National Recreation Area, Dry Lake trail; Crescent City; **Mendocino Co.**, 8 km east of Fort Bragg; **Napa Co.**, near Calistoga; **OREGON**, **Clackamas Co.**, Mount Hood National Forest (MHNF), Little Crater Lake; MHNF, Mile Bridge; Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Cascades Resource Area, Pine Rockcut on Molalla River corridor; MHNF, Salmon River, Wapinita Hwy.; MHNF, Still Creek; MHNF, Douglas trail; **Douglas Co.**, BLM, north Myrtle Creek; Reedsport area; **Hood River Co.**, MHNF, Hood River Ranger Station; **Josephine Co.**, Takilma; **Lane Co.**, Willamette National Forest (WNF), Lost Creek; **Linn Co.**, WNF, 3.2 km northwest of Crescent Mountain; WNF, Hensley Creek; WNF, Moose Creek; **WASHINGTON**, **Chelan Co.**, Wenatchee National Forest (WENF), Swauk Pass; **Clallam Co.**, Olympic National Park (ONP), Elwha River; ONP, Mount Angeles; Olympic National Forest, Mount Storm King; ONP, Olympic Hot Springs; **Island Co.**, Langley, Whidbey Island; Useless Bay, Whidbey Island; **King Co.**, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), Stampede Pass; **Kitsap Co.**, Bremerton; **Lewis Co.**, Gifford Pinchot National Forest (GPNF), La Wis Wis campground; Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Ohanapecosh entrance; **Mason Co.**, Mason Lake, Shelton area; south of Oak Patch Lake; **Pierce Co.**, MRNP, Lower Tahoma; **Skagit Co.**, MBSNF, Easy Pass trail; **Skamania Co.**, GPNF, Pacific Crest Trail; Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, Spirit Lake; **Yakima Co.**, WENF, Rimrock Lake.

Substrate and Habitat: Scattered to gregarious on soil.

Season: Autumn and winter.

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

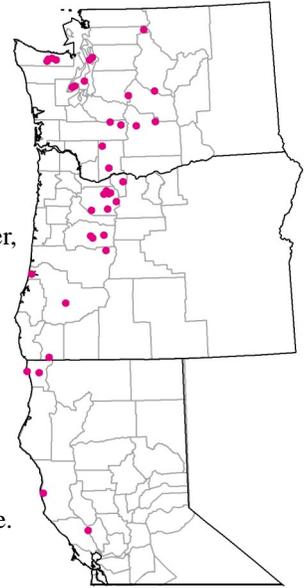


Photo courtesy of David Arora

Sarcodon imbricatus (L.) Karst.

ROD name *Sarcodon imbricatus*

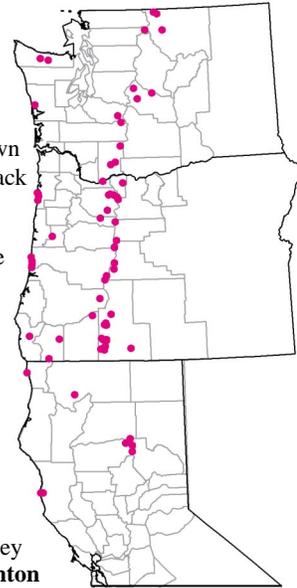
Family Hydnaceae

Morphological Habit tooth fungus

Description: CAP 50-200 mm in diam., convex to plane or centrally depressed, tan to pale brown or dull red-brown, covered with large, coarse, broad, raised, or shinglelike darker brown to nearly black scales, often upturned in age. CONTEXT pale to gray, tan, or brown. SPINES 2-15 mm long, slightly decurrent, pale brown or gray becoming dark brown in age. STEM 40-100 mm long, 15-35 mm in diam., often enlarged below, often hollow near apex particularly with age, central or off-center, some shade of brown. ODOR mild, when dry somewhat smoky or chocolate-like. TASTE mild to bitter. BASIDIA 50-55 x 6.7-8 µm, clavate, 4 spored. CYSTIDIA absent. CLAMP CONNECTIONS absent. SPORES ellipsoid to subglobose, tuberculate, apiculate, 6.0-7.2 x 4.7-6.7 µm, inamyloid, acyanophilic, spore print brown.

Distinguishing Features: *Sarcodon imbricatus* is similar to *Sarcodon scabrosum*, but the latter has an olive-black stem and less scaly cap.

Distribution: Widely distributed. **CALIFORNIA**, Del Norte Co., Crescent City; **Mendocino** Co., Jackson State Forest, Aleuria Glen; **Shasta** Co., Lassen Volcanic National Park; **Siskiyou** Co., Klamath National Forest, Duck Lake trailhead; **Tehama** Co., Lassen National Forest (LNF), Gurnsey Creek campground, Hwy. 89; LNF, Mineral Ranger Station, Mineral area; Mineral; **OREGON**, **Benton** Co., Siuslaw National Forest (SNF), Mary's Peak, Woods Creek Rd.; **Clackamas** Co., Mount Hood National Forest (MHNF), east fork of Salmon River; MHNF, Mile Bridge; MHNF, Still Creek; MHNF, Twin Bridges; MHNF, west of Wapinita Summit, Cascades; **Curry** Co., Siskiyou National Forest, 2 km northeast of Wildhorse Lookout; **Deschutes** Co., Deschutes National Forest (DNF), southeast shore of Cultus Lake; DNF, Six Lakes trail; **Douglas** Co., Umpqua National Forest, Clearwater River; **Hood River** Co., MHNF, Hood River Ranger Station; **Jackson** Co., Rogue River National Forest, Union Creek campground; **Jefferson** Co., Breitenbush Lake; **Josephine** Co., Takilma; Grants Pass; **Klamath** Co., Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Klamath Falls Resource Area, 1.6 km west of Surveyor Peak; Winema National Forest (WINF), 3.2 km north of Blue Springs; WINF, 4.8 km northeast of Sevenmile Marsh; WINF, about 0.8 km east of Odessa campground; WINF, Clover Creek; WINF, Crater Lake south entrance; WINF, Four Mile Creek; WINF, Pothole Butte; WINF, Spenser Creek; BLM, Klamath Falls Resource Area, east Miner's Creek; **Lane** Co., Willamette National Forest (WNF), Mule Prairie area, Willamette Hwy.; SNF, Siltcoos Lake; WNF, Waldo Lake; WNF, McKenzie Pass; SNF, Woahink Lake; near Florence; north of Florence; **Linn** Co., WNF, 1.6 km east of Lava camp; **Marion** Co., WNF, 1.6 km south of Whetstone Mountain; **Multnomah** Co., MHNF, Mount Wilson, Multnomah Falls; **Tillamook** Co., Camp Meriweather; BLM, Tillamook Resource Area, north of Sand Lake; BLM, Tillamook Resource Area, Sand Lake; Cape Lookout, Sandlake dunes; Pacific City sand dunes; **Wasco** Co., MHNF, Frog Lake; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park (ONP), North Fork trailhead; ONP, Olympic Hot Springs; **Grays Harbor** Co., Ocean City State Park, Copalis Crossing; **Kittitas** Co., Cooper Lake; Easton Knoll; Wenatchee National Forest, Swauk campground; **Lewis** Co., Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), 2.6 km from Stevens Canyon entrance; **Okanogan** Co., Okanogan National Forest (OKNF), Cow Creek; OKNF, Pasayten Wilderness, east fork of trail, by shelter; OKNF, Pasayten Wilderness, Pasayten River trail; OKNF, Pasayten Wilderness, south of Big Hidden Lake; OKNF, Pasayten Wilderness, Stub Creek trail; **Pierce** Co., MRNP, Emmons terminal moraines; **Skagit** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Easy Pass trailhead; **Skamania** Co., Gifford Pinchot National Forest (GPNF), 3.2 km east of Middle Butte; GPNF, Forlorn Lakes; GPNF, Takhlakh campground.



Substrate and Habitat: Solitary to gregarious on ground in woods.

Season: Late spring through winter.

Reference: Arora, D. 1986.

Mushrooms demystified.

Berkeley, CA: Ten Speed Press. 959 p.



Photo courtesy of David Pilz



Photo courtesy of Steve Trudell

Sarcosphaera coronaria (Jacquin) Richon

ROD name *Sarcosphaera crassa*

Family Pezizaceae

Morphological Habit cup

Description: **SPOROCARPS** cupulate, usually exceeding 30 mm in diam. at maturity and are often up to 180 mm, young sporocarps are closed or nearly so, pale gray, glabrous, hollow spheres with a small whiter, softer area on the upper side that develops into an opening. **STEM** short, broad. **SPORE-BEARING SURFACE** pale gray to slightly lavender or purple gray, and the exterior is gray-white and unornamented. **ASCI** amyloid. **SPORES** ellipsoid, 15-22 x 7-9 μm , hyaline, smooth to minutely verrucose.

Distinguishing Features: The amyloid asci, smooth to minutely verrucose spores, and pale gray to purple gray sporocarps are distinct.

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

Substrate and Habitat: Solitary to clustered, on ground in duff or beneath the surface of the ground in soil under coniferous forests.

Season: Spring through autumn.

Reference: Tylutki, E.E. 1979. Mushrooms of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest, Discomycetes. Moscow, ID: University Press of Idaho. 133 p.

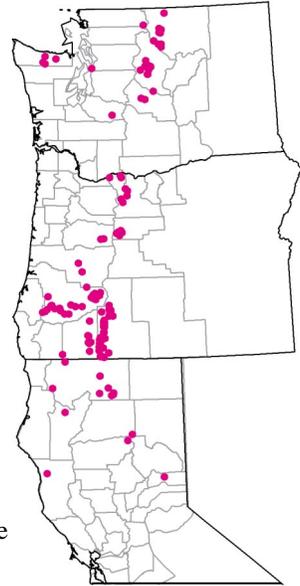


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Sparassis crispa Wulfen:Fries

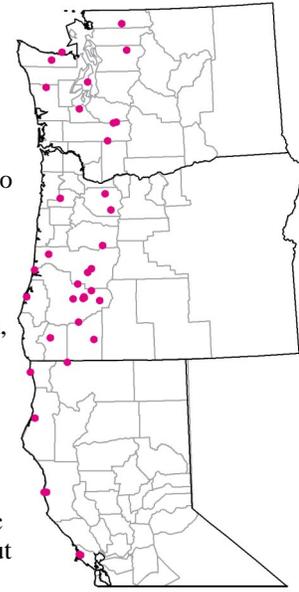
ROD name *Sparassis crispa*

Family Sparassidaceae

Morphological Habit cauliflower

Description: **SPOROCARPS** annual, arising from a perennial, elongated, hypogeous pseudosclerotium as a rounded mass of many anastomosing and subdivided, horizontal to vertical petaloid branches with thin, wavy margins, 100-300 mm in diam. x 100-200 mm tall, cream yellow to yellow-brown overall, base darker brown. **PSEUDOSCLEROTIUM** a mass of soil and humus held together by white mycelium, 200-700 x 50-100 mm, attached to roots of living or dead conifers, rarely lacking a pseudosclerotium and then attached to dead wood. **ODOR** strong, somewhat disagreeable or like smoked bacon. **BASIDIA** 40-60 x 4-8 μ m, clavate, 4 spored. **CYSTIDIA** absent. **CLAMP CONNECTIONS** present. **SPORES** ellipsoid, 5-7 x 3-5 μ m, smooth, hyaline, inamyloid, spore print white.

Distinguishing Features: Because of its large size, conspicuous morphology and esculent properties, *Sparassis crispa* is a well-known species and one that has been illustrated in nearly every North American field guide published to date. Many of these reports list the species as *S. radicata*. It is encountered nearly every season in the Pacific Northwest but usually is represented by a single sporocarp; the species is widespread but locally rare. *Sparassis crispa* is characterized by the large cauliflowerlike sporocarps with clustered, flattened, curly, cream to yellow-brown, erect branches arising from a long, buried "stem." It is the only species of *Sparassis* that occurs in the Pacific Northwest.



Distribution: Widespread in North America and Europe. **CALIFORNIA**, Del Norte Co., Crescent City; **Humboldt Co.**, Wallace Appleton Property, Bayside; **Marin Co.**, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Inverness; Tomales Bay State Park; **Mendocino Co.**, Jackson State Forest (JSF), Aleuria Glen; JSF, Jug Handle Creek Farm; **Siskiyou Co.**, Rogue River National Forest, Red Buttes Wilderness, trail 954; **OREGON**, **Clackamas Co.**, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Cascades Resource Area, north fork of Eagle Creek; Mount Hood National Forest; **Coos Co.**, Coos Bay, south of Coos Bay; **Douglas Co.**, Umpqua National Forest (UNF), 1.6 km southeast of Cougar Bluffs; UNF, Lookout Mountain; UNF, near Emile Shelter; UNF, 0.8 km southwest of Reynolds Butte; BLM, 1.6 km west of Burnt Mountain; UNF, 2.4 km northwest of Dog Prairie; BLM, near Jim Creek; UNF, Threehorn Mountain; Lake Tahkenitch; **Jackson Co.**, BLM, Butte Falls, 1.2 km southwest of Buck Point; **Josephine Co.**, Siskiyou National Forest, Big Pine campground; **Lane Co.**, UNF, 4.8 km southeast of June Mountain; Siuslaw National Forest, Indian Creek; Willamette National Forest (WNF), Lookout Point Reservoir; **Linn Co.**, WNF, H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest, 2.4 km northeast of Quentin Knob; **Yamhill Co.**, BLM, Tillamook Resource Area, 0.8 km north of Stoney Mountain; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam Co.**, Olympic National Park (ONP), Elwa drainage, near Boulder Creek; ONP, Olympic Hot Springs; **Grays Harbor Co.**, Olympic National Forest, Lake Quinault; **Kitsap Co.**, Bremerton; **Lewis Co.**, Quartz Creek, Big Tree area; **Pierce Co.**, Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Longmire; MRNP, Lower Tahoma Creek; **Snohomish Co.**, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), 3.2 km southwest of White Chuck Mountain; **Thurston Co.**, Olympia; **Whatcom Co.**, MBSNF, Noisy Creek trail near Baker Lake.

Substrate and Habitat: Solitary, typically within 2 m of the base of a living coniferous tree (*Pseudotsuga*, *Pinus*).

Season: Autumn.

References: Breitenbach, J.; Kränzlin, F. 1986. Fungi of Switzerland. Lucerne, Switzerland: Mycological Society of Lucerne. 412 p. Vol. 2. Miller, O.K., Jr. 1972. Mushrooms of North America. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. 360 p.



Spathularia flavida Persoon

ROD name *Spathularia flavida*

Family Geoglossaceae **Morphological Habit** club

Description: **SPOROCARP** fleshy, erect, stipitate, 20-80 mm tall, divided into fertile fan-shaped head and distinct stem. **SPORE-BEARING TISSUE** spathulate, compressed, fan-shaped, irregularly furrowed, decurrent on both sides of stem, one-half to two-thirds the height of the sporocarp, yellow-tan to bright yellow. **STEM** tapering towards the base, white, smooth to slightly furfuraceous. **ASCI** 100-125 x 11.5-14 μ m, inamyloid, clavate, 8 spored.

PARAPHYSES slender, compound, tips spiralled and bent. **SPORES** narrowly clavate to broadly filiform, 35-65 x 2-3 μ m, hyaline, multiseptate with scattered oil droplets, arranged parallel within asci.

Distinguishing Features: *Spathularia velutipes* is distinct from *S. flavida* in possessing spore-bearing tissue that is slightly duller in color and a stem that is brown and velvety. *Spathularia rufa* is more similar to *S. flavida* but reportedly differs by possessing a flat, pale yellow-brown spore-bearing tissue and smaller spores (49-52 x 1.5 μ m).

Distribution: Widespread in northern temperate forests. **CALIFORNIA**, Del Norte Co., Crescent City; **Glenn Co.**, Mendocino National Forest (MNF), 1.6 km north of Dixon Orchard; Lake Co., MNF, 1.6 km northeast of Horse Mountain; **Marin Co.**, Bolinas Ridge; **Trinity Co.**, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, near Weaverville; **OREGON**, **Benton Co.**, Siuslaw National Forest, Mary's Peak, Woods Creek Road; Oregon State University, Peavy Arboretum; Denison Farm; **Douglas Co.**, Umpqua National Forest (UNF), Mountain Meadow; Bureau of Land Management (BLM), south of Ruby Creek; Hood River Co., southwest end of Lava Beds Geological Area; Jackson Co., BLM, 1.6 km northwest of Thompson Ranch; **Josephine Co.**, Siskiyou National Forest, 25 Rd. jct.; BLM, 1.6 km southwest of Little Grayback Lookout; Takilma; **Klamath Co.**, BLM, Klamath Resource Area, 1.6 km southeast of Big Bend; Winema National Forest (WINF), Fourmile Lake; WINF, 3.2 km south of Odessa campground; WINF, 3.2 km east of Great Meadow Sno-Park; **Lane Co.**, UNF, 2.4 km south of June Mountain; UNF, Dinner Ridge; **Wasco Co.**, Mount Hood National Forest, Bear Springs; **Washington Co.**, Gales Creek Forest Camp, 56 km east of Tillamook; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam Co.**, Joyce; Olympic National Park, Mount Angeles; **King Co.**, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Stevens Pass; **Kitsap Co.**, Bremerton; **Kittitas Co.**, Wenatchee National Forest, Blewitt Pass; **Lewis Co.**, Cispus Environmental Center; **Pierce Co.**, Mount Rainier National Park, Lower Tahoma Creek; **San Juan Co.**, Friday Harbor Biological Station, San Juan Island National Historical Park; **Snohomish Co.**, Lee Forest, near Maltby; **Thurston Co.**, Tenino Mounds.

Substrate and Habitat: In clusters or fairy rings on litter or woody debris of conifer and hardwood forests.

Season: Summer and autumn.

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

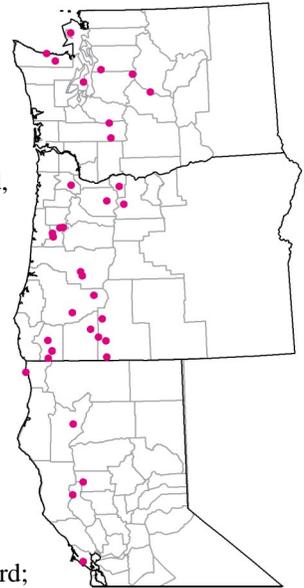


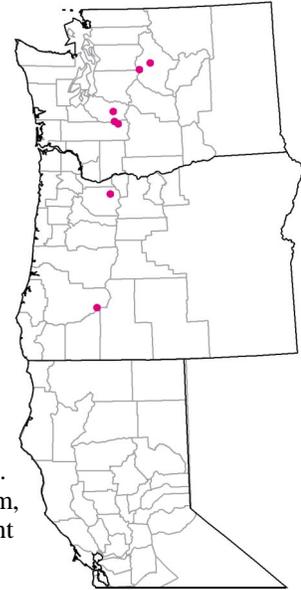
Photo courtesy of Michael Castellano

Stagnicola perplexa (Orton) Redhead & Smith

ROD name *Stagnicola perplexa*

Family Cortinariaceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **CAP** 4-25 mm in diam., campanulate to convex with small broad umbo, marginally translucent-striate when moist, silky when dry, smooth, darker tawny over the disc paling to yellow-brown on the margins. **ODOR** not distinct. **TASTE** slightly to intensely bitter. **GILLS** narrowly attached to seceding, close to crowded, even to minutely eroded edges, yellow-olive, pale olive gray to dull amber, cinnamon brown in age. **STEM** central to slightly eccentric, 15-45 mm long, 0.5-2 mm wide at apex, smooth, pale yellow-brown at apex, darkening to red-brown to black at base, with yellow-brown mycelial tomentum at base. **PILEPELLIS** with brown encrusting pigments, a thin, gelatinized ixocutis consisting of a suprapellis of hyphae, 2-5 μm in diam. over a subpellis of broader layer of yellow-brown, inflated hyphae. **BASIDIA** 15-21 x 5 μm , clavate, hyaline to pale yellow, 4 spored. **PLEUROCYSTIDIA** absent. **CHEILOCYSTIDIA** 25-54 x 5-7 μm , abundant, cylindrical to narrowly fusoid, sometimes forked or once-septate, thin walled, hyaline. **OLEIFEROUS HYPHAE** absent. **CLAMP CONNECTIONS** present. **SPORES** ellipsoid to slightly reniform, 4.5-6 (-6.5) x 3-3.5 (-4) μm , smooth, subhyaline to pale yellow, inamyloid, slightly thick walled, cyanophilic, spore print brown.



Distinguishing Features: *Stagnicola perplexa* is extremely similar in the field to the slightly taller *Mythicomycetes corneipes*, which produces a purple-brown spore print and is easily distinguished microscopically by its lightly roughened spores with an apical beak and the absence of clamp connections. It is also possible that *S. perplexa* could be confused with the larger *Phaeocollybia attenuata*, which has a long, wirelike pseudorhiza, larger, heavily ornamented, limoniform-subglobose spores or *Psilocybe physaloides*, which has an apically enlarged fibrillose stem, dark purple-brown, large spores with a germ pore, and fusoid to lageniform short-necked cheilocystidia.

Distribution: Widely distributed across northern temperate forests. **OREGON**, Clackamas Co., Mount Hood National Forest, middle fork of the Salmon River; **Klamath Co.**, Rogue River National Forest, north fork of the Rogue River; **WASHINGTON**, **Chelan Co.**, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Marble Creek forest camp; Wenatchee National Forest, Smith Brook, north of Stevens Pass; **Lewis Co.**, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Butter Creek; **Pierce Co.**, Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Ipsut Creek trail; MRNP, Longmire campground.

Substrate and Habitat: Gregarious on rotten wood, occasionally buried deeply enough to appear “rooting” in wet or recently dried-up depressions in coniferous forests.

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.



Photo courtesy of Scott Redhead

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Tremiscus helvelloides (DC:Pers.) Donk

ROD name *Phlogiotis helvelloides*

Family Hydnaceae

Morphological Habit stalked polypore

Description: CAP 20-80 mm tall x 40-60 mm in diam., flabby to rubbery or firm-gelatinous, spathulate to funnel-shaped or unilateral, erect, substipitate to stipitate, translucent, glabrous, smooth; pale to deep rosy pink, red-orange, apricot or salmon. **SPORE-BEARING TISSUE** smooth or slightly wrinkled, concolorous with or slightly paler than the upper surface. **STEM** 10-60 mm tall, lateral, smooth, glabrous, concolorous. **ODOR AND TASTE** not distinct. **BASIDIA** 14-21 x 10-12 μm , ovoid to oblong, becoming longitudinally septate (cruciate) at maturity, 2-4 spored. **CLAMP CONNECTIONS** present. **SPORES** oblong to elongate-ellipsoid, 10-12 x 4-5 (-6.5) μm , hyaline, inamyloid, spore print white.

Distinguishing Features: *Phlogiotis helvelloides* is an easily identified species because of its deep pink to red-orange, spathulate sporocarps with smooth, concolorous spore-bearing tissue, lateral concolorous stem, rubbery gelatinous texture and cruciate basidia. No other species in the Pacific Northwest is morphologically similar.

Distribution: Widely distributed in Northern Hemisphere. **CALIFORNIA**, Del Norte Co., Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park; **Humboldt Co.**, Humboldt Redwoods State Park; Patrick's Point State Park; Richardson Grove State Park; **Mendocino Co.**, Northern California Coast Preserve, 14.5 km west of Brandscombe; Jackson State Forest, Hwy. 20, Dunlap campground; Hendy Woods State Park; **Siskiyou Co.**, Klamath National Forest (KNF), Carter Meadow near Callahan; KNF, Duck Lake trailhead; KNF, Marble Mount Wilderness, Haypress trail; **OREGON**, **Benton Co.**, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Mary's Peak Resource Area, South Creek, south of Beaver Creek seed orchard; Oregon State University, Peavy Arboretum; Beldon Creek drainage; Corvallis; Denison's Belden Creek; **Clackamas Co.**, Mount Hood National Forest, Salmon River; **Coos Co.**, BLM, Watertank Creek; **Douglas Co.**, BLM, Swiftwater Resource Area, south of Yellow Creek Mountain; BLM, South River Resource Area, north of Lane Mountain; BLM, South River Resource Area, 3.2 km west of Chimney Rock; BLM, Swiftwater Resource Area, 8 km east of Green Mountain; BLM, Boulder Creek; BLM, Buck Creek; BLM, Buck Spring; BLM, Elk Creek; BLM, north Myrtle Creek; Umpqua National Forest, 18 km southeast of Tiller; off Rd. 3220; **Jackson Co.**, BLM, Butte Falls Resource Area, 3.2 km south of Medco Pond; BLM, Butte Falls Resource Area, 4.8 km northwest of Round Mountain; BLM, past Butte Falls Rd. to 213 Rd.; BLM, Butte Falls Resource Area, Sugar Pine Flat; **Josephine Co.**, BLM, Glendale Resource Area, King Mountain, Board Creek; Josephine Co., Taklima; **Klamath Co.**, BLM, Klamath Falls Resource Area, 6.4 km southwest of Mud Spring; **Lane Co.**, BLM, 3.2 km south of Mount Zion; **Marion Co.**, BLM, Cascades Resource Area, Scotts Mills; **Wasco Co.**, Mount Hood National Forest, Frog Lake; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam Co.**, Olympic National Park, Boulder Creek; Clallam Co., Joyce; **Grays Harbor Co.**, Olympic National Forest (ONF), Lake Quinault; **King Co.**, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), Stampede Pass; **Kittitas Co.**, Wenatchee National Forest (WENF), 3.2 km northeast of Teanaway Butte; WENF, Teanaway Butte; **Lewis Co.**, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 2.4 km north of Tower Rock camp; **Mason Co.**, ONF, Olympic Mountains, Lake Cushman; **Pierce Co.**, Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Longmire; MRNP, Lower Tahoma Creek; **Snohomish Co.**, MBSNF, Barlow Pass; MBSNF, Sloan Creek campground; **Whatcom Co.**, MBSNF, Mosquito Lake, near Maple Falls; **Yakima Co.**, Wenatchee National Forest, D.W. Douglas Wilderness, 1.2 km southeast of Deep Creek campground; WENF, Rimrock Lake.

Substrate and Habitat: Solitary or more commonly crowded-caespitose in duff, soil, and rotten wood under conifers.

Season: Late summer and autumn, rarely spring.

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

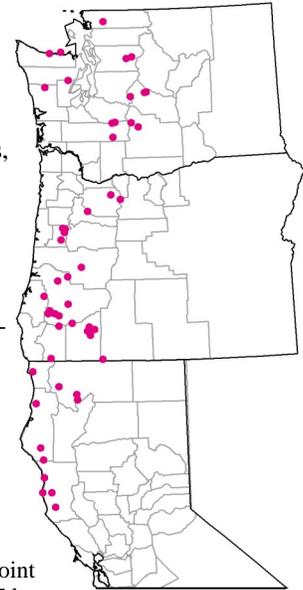


Photo courtesy of George L. Barron