Matchmaker: Mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest

Below are written descriptions and images of fruiting bodies, mushrooms, of the fungal species in this ectomycorrhizal association. The information is from the web version of the Matchmaker: Mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest (MMPNW) created by the Canadian Forest Service and based on the Windows MMPNW version 1.3 by Ian and Eli Gibson.

Click for further information about MMPNW

Many illustrations need confirmation. Do not use this information to determine edibility.

I have read and agreed to the disclaimer and copyright information.

LATIN NAME(S) Amanita novinupta Tulloss & Lindgren Mycotaxon 60 181. 1994

NOTES distinguishing features include whitish to pinkish powdery young cap and stem which bruise pinkish to reddish brown; uncommon, found BC, WA, OR, ID, CA, and NYBG has collection from Mexico

CAP 3-15cm broad, hemispheric at first, then convex to flat; white with a pink or rosy tint beneath the surface, may become brownish in dry weather; surface chalky or powdery becoming smoother or cracked when old, margin without striations, sometimes app

FLESH white, worm holes becoming reddish brown, (PNW keys), 0.4-1.4cm thick at stem, thinning evenly to margin; white, bruising slowly red brown to red to wine or (despite marked changes in surface of cap and stem) scarcely becoming pink or not changing, in stem bruising as elsewhere or light to medium red brown with lower bulb occasionally showing no reaction or bruising deeper brown, (Tulloss)

GILLS close to crowded, plentiful subgills; white to off-white, becoming pinkish when bruised, (PNW keys), narrowly adnate to free, with short decurrent line, close to crowded, 0.3-1.1cm broad, broadest at a point 3/4 of way from stem, plentiful subgills of various lengths, truncate, subtruncate, rounded truncate or attenuate, gills rarely forking; off-white to pale cream to pale grayish white, becoming pinkish when bruised, (Tulloss)

Christine Roberts

M Wood (MykoWeb)

STEM 2-15(18)cm x 1-3.5(5)cm, white bruising pink, rose or brown, powdery, often with scales and cracking, (PNW keys), 2-15(18)cm x 1-3.2(5.1)cm, widening downward sometimes flaring at top, solid or stuffed, bulb elliptic to turnip-shaped or rooting; white, bruising or staining as cap, often pinkish to some degree when collected; with fibrillose-floccose to floccose to squamulose decoration, more or less longitudinally striatulate, often with recurved scales, (Tulloss), VOLVA often not well defined, rings or patches on a slightly enlarged base, often staining similarly to stem, (PNW keys), first often as a narrow and well-defined limb at juncture of stem and bulb, later as a few concentric rings of small warts on lower stem and upper part of bulb or as faint cottony material on lower stem or not evident, almost always left in substrate at least in part; white, then staining as on cap, (Tulloss)

VEIL partial veil membranous, forming superior skirtlike persistent ring, usually with reddish tints, (PNW keys), universal veil as small subpyramidal warts or as nearly confluent and rather thick patches; partial veil forms apical to superior, membranous, skirtlike, white ring, sometimes with reddish tints, with pinkish tan or brownish particles or thickened warts at edge, striate to faintly striate above, cottony fibrillose or floccose-felted below, collapsing on stem when old, (Tulloss)

ODOR faintly fungoid (PNW keys), faintly fungoid or "normal agaric", Tulloss)

TASTE not distinctive, (PNW keys), "normal agaric" (Tulloss)

EDIBILITY unknown

HABITAT gregarious under Oregon white oak (Quercus garryana) in landscaped areas and probably with other trees, fruits in April, (PNW keys), solitary to scattered to gregarious in troops, under various conifers or oak, (Tulloss)

SPORE DEPOSIT white (Tulloss)

MICROSCOPIC spores (6.2)8.2-10.8(14.8) x (4.2)5.5-7.2(8.8) microns, elliptic, occasionally broadly elliptic or elongate, rarely cylindric, smooth, amyloid, contents mono- or multiguttulate to granular, (Tulloss); basidia 4- or occasionally 2-spored, 34-49(67) x 8.5-12.5(21) microns, thin-walled; scattered clamps, (Tulloss)

NAME ORIGIN means 'newlywed'

Janet Lindgren

SIMILAR rubescens var. alba which is not known definitely to occur in the Pacific Northwest, but novinupta has soft cottony universal veil that sometimes leaves cottony patches on the cap, does not form a distinct umbo as is frequently seen on var. alba, has some squarely truncated subgills, the partial veil doesn't show yellow on the underside (var. alba sometimes does), spores are larger, it has clamps (var. alba doesn't), and it has longer and narrower inflated cells in partial veil, to rubescens var. rubescens (European material) and spores close in size, but var. rubescens has an originally pigmented cap, universal veil which becomes gray when old, no observed clamps, and relatively common vascular hyphae in universal veil

SOURCES Tulloss(2), PNW Keys, NYBG

FAMILY Pluteaceae of Order Agaricales