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.

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LATIN NAME(S) Amanita pantherina (DC:Fr.) Krombh.

ENGLISH NAME(S) panther Amanita

NOTES important fieldmarks are dark brown to tan or dull yellowish cap with whitish warts, and free rim or collar at the top of the basal bulb; tends to fruit in spring, but also at other times of year; A. pantherina var. pantherinoides may be correct name for honey yellow Amanita that is sometimes placed in gemmata group; A. pantherina found widely and commonly in the Pacific Northwest, including specifically BC (in Redhead(5)), WA (Jumpponen(1)), and ID, MT (Cripps); Breitenbach & Kranzlin give distribution as North America, Europe, Asia, North Africa, CHEMICAL REACTIONS cap flesh staining yellow-orange in 10% KOH

CAP 5-15(25)cm, nearly round or convex becoming flat to slightly depressed; dark brown to light brown, tan, dull yellowish, or paler, often darker at center and paler toward margin; adorned with white to pale buff pyramidal warts but these often washed off by rain, viscid when moist, margin usually striate

FLESH firm; white even under the cap cuticle

GILLS free to adnexed, close, subgills numerous and end abruptly; white or pallid

STEM 5-15(20)cm x 1-3cm, stuffed to hollow, widening downward or equal with basal bulb, white to pale cream to buff, smooth above ring often scaly below, VOLVA free collar or circular roll at the top of basal bulb, which may appear to have several concentric rings, sometimes indistinct (no free rim), white to pallid

VEIL membranous, white, forming a superior or median skirtlike ring whose margin is often ragged or toothed

ODOR at first mild then peppery (pungent?) and nauseous

EDIBILITY poisonous

HABITAT solitary to scattered or gregarious on ground in woods or roadsides, in spring mostly but also other times of year

SPORE DEPOSIT white

Catherine Ardrey

Michael Wood (MykoWeb)

Michael Beug

MICROSCOPIC spores 9-13 x 6.5-9 microns, elliptic, smooth, inamyloid, (Arora), spores 8.9-11.5 x 7.0-8.4 microns, elliptic-oval, smooth; basidia 4-spored, 47-60 x 10-15 microns, slenderly clavate, without basal clamp; pleurocystidia not seen, marginal cells 15-30 x 10-16 microns, subglobose, clavate; cap cuticle composed of periclinal hyphae 1-6 microns wide, the uppermost hyphae strongly gelatinized, the deeper ones brownish -pigmented, septa without clamps, (Breitenbach)

NAME ORIGIN means 'like a small panther'

SIMILAR like gemmata and may intergrade but pantherina may be very large, and usually duller and browner at center, and rim on bulb tends to be better defined; somewhat similar to lanei but if continuous patch on cap, doesn't peel easily like lanei, lanei hybridizes with pantherina

SOURCES Arora*, Phillips*, Lincoff(2)*, Kibby*, Ammirati*, Lincoff(1)*, Schalkwijk-Barendsen*, Courtecuisse*, Bessette(2)*, Jumpponen(1), Breitenbach(4)*, Cripps(2)

FAMILY Pluteaceae of Order Agaricales