

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) *Cortinarius croceus* (Schaeff.:Fr.) Hoiland Op. Bot. 71: 83. 1983; *Dermocybe crocea* (Schaeff.) Moser; *Cortinarius incognitus* Ammirati & Smith; *Dermocybe incognita* (Ammirati & Smith) Ammirati; *Cortinarius fucatoephyllus* (Lasch) Fr.

NOTES subgenus *Dermocybe*; a variable species showing variations in size and shape of the fruiting body and color of cap, stem and gills, gills are never bright orange (as in *C. cinnamomeus*); Moser's concept of *Dermocybe crocea* could be somewhat different from Hoiland's for *Cortinarius croceus* which follows; Kauffman(2) has reported *C. fucatoephyllus* Lasch-Ricken from OR; *C. croceus* is a European species reported at least in WA (Jumpponen(1)),
CHEMICAL REACTIONS in KOH, cap brown, red-brown or carmine-brown, flesh negative or rose to pale red-brown, gills red-brown to carmine, stem cortex dark red-brown to dark carmine, stem flesh rose, orange or pale red-brown, spores negative

CAP 1.4-5.6(6.1)cm, convex, hemispherical, flat or umbonate; first olivaceous-yellow with yellow-brown center or olivaceous yellow-brown all over, then pale to dark yellow-brown, olivaceous-brown, reddish brown, or hazel-brown, the margin usually more or less olivaceous-yellow; radially fibrillose felty, sometimes with minute squamules (fine scales), especially toward margin, seldom somewhat silky

FLESH in cap pale yellow, pale ochraceous-yellow, or pale ochraceous-gray, in stem yellow to ochraceous, more olivaceous towards the base, seldom with an orange tint

GILLS adnexed to adnate; first lemon-yellow to mustard-yellow, now and then with an olivaceous or orange tint, then dirty yellow to cinnamon-brown; the edges somewhat paler and sometimes slightly serrulate



Michael Beug

STEM 3-8cm x 0.3-1.0cm, solid to somewhat fistulose (hollow); ground color sulphur-yellow, pale ochraceous, or pale ochraceous-gray, the top usually more yellow; silky-fibrillose with more or less significant gray-brown to reddish brown veil remnants, sometimes as prominent slanting belts, sometimes only as weak threads, the base with whitish yellow, pale olivaceous-yellow, or seldom pale orange-yellow mycelial felt

VEIL yellowish, gray-brown or reddish brown, cortina pale yellow

ODOR with a slight smell of iodoform

HABITAT coniferous and deciduous woods

SPORE DEPOSIT presumably brownish

MICROSCOPIC spores (5.5)6.5-9(10) x (3.5)4-5.5(6) microns, oval, elliptic or amygdaloid (almond-shaped), punctate, yellow brown; basidia 2- or 4-spored, 20-31 x 5-6.5 microns, colorless or with bright yellow, granular content; gill edge fertile or sterile, with clavate, thin-walled, colorless cheilocystidia, 8-19 x (3) 4.5-8 microns

NAME ORIGIN means 'saffron-colored'

SIMILAR like cinnamomeus but gills of croceus are "never bright orange as in *C. cinnamomeus*" according to Hoiland; like cinnamomeoluteus which may have olivaceous tints in cap, gills or stem and whose spores average slightly larger

SOURCES Hoiland, Moser(1), Courtecuisse*, Phillips*(as incognitus), Jumpponen(1)

FAMILY Cortinariaceae of Order Agaricales