

## 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 vanduzerensis* Smith & Trappe  
*Mycologia* 64: 1149; *Cortinarius elatior* Fr.?

**ENGLISH NAME(S)** pointed *Cortinarius*

**NOTES** subgenus *Myxacium*; characterized by dark chestnut cap with a tendency to become corrugated by maturity, pale brown gills at first, and strikingly violaceous lavender color of slime over much of the stem; Smith & Trappe say reminiscent of *Cortinarius elatior* Fr, also found at same location in Oregon, but *elatior* has violet gills at first; *vanduzerensis* found at least WA, OR, and reported from BC by Schalkwijk-Barendsen, **CHEMICAL REACTIONS** flesh olivaceous with FeSO<sub>4</sub> (Smith)

**CAP** 4-8cm, oval to obtusely conic with margin appressed at first, expanding to broadly conic; chestnut-black at first, the margin soon chestnut-brown; slimy, often corrugated at maturity, opaque when moist, (Smith), 4-10cm, somewhat conical becoming broadly conic or convex; deep chestnut-brown to nearly black when young, becoming paler chestnut and finally cinnamon-brown when old; very slimy when moist, often wrinkled radially or corrugated at maturity, especially toward margin, (Arora)

**FLESH** pallid but soon pale "cinnamon-buff" (moderate orange-yellow), (Smith), pallid to cinnamon-buff (Arora)

**GILLS** adnate, close, only moderately broad, light pinkish yellow when young (in unopened caps), dull cinnamon at maturity, (Smith), adnate or adnexed, close, pallid or buff becoming pale brown and finally dull cinnamon-brown (Arora)

**STEM** 10-18cm x 1-2cm, narrowed slightly to the base, light purple to "dark lavender" in upper part, paler over lower third; at times broken into concentric zones over lower third, (Smith); 8-20cm x 1-2cm, equal or often tapered slightly toward base, often deeply rooted; bluish-violet to violet to dark lavender in upper part, paler in lower part, often fading when old; viscid to very slimy (Arora)



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**VEIL** universal veil slimy violaceous lavender, sheathing at least lower part of stem and sometimes forming concentric zones (Smith), cortina forming ring of hairs or disappearing (Arora)

**ODOR** not distinctive, (Smith), mild (Arora), like raw potatoes (Schalkwijk-Barendsen)

**TASTE** not distinctive (Smith)

**EDIBILITY** unknown (Arora)

**HABITAT** solitary to gregarious under spruce-hemlock (Smith), solitary, scattered, or in groups under conifers, (Arora)

**SPORE DEPOSIT** rusty-brown (Arora)

**MICROSCOPIC** spores (11)12-14(15) x 7-8(9) microns, broadly elliptic in face view, broadly inequilateral in side view, rough (warty-rugulose), lacking germ pore (Smith); basidia 4-spored, broadly clavate, content often in the form of yellow masses or granules (in Melzer's); pleurocystidia none, cheilocystidia 17-26 x 9-15 microns, clavate to clavate-mucronate; clamp connections not found, (Smith), spores 11-15 x 7-9 microns, elliptic, roughened, (Arora)

**NAME ORIGIN** after place found (H.B. van Duzer Forest Wayside on Oregon coast)

**SIMILAR** elatior and considered the same species by many but elatior said to have violet gills when young

**SOURCES** Smith(10), Arora\*, Schalkwijk-Barendsen\*, Ammirati(5)

**FAMILY** Cortinariaceae of Order Agaricales



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