

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) *Cystoderma fallax* Smith & Singer Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters 30: 116. 1945

ENGLISH NAME(S) conifer *Cystoderma*

NOTES identified by rusty-orange to cinnamon color, granulose coating on cap and stem, whitish gills that are attached to the stem, and prominent ring, white spore deposit and amyloid spores; found at least BC (Lowe), WA, OR, ID, CA, CO, (Smith), **CHEMICAL REACTIONS** cap surface becomes almost black in KOH

CAP 2-5cm, convex to flat or frequently with an umbo; "cinnamon-brown to rusty-orange to tawny-ochre"; dry, "with mealy granules which are erect at first but flattened and more powdery in age", margin often hung with veil remnants, (Arora), 2-5cm, obtuse to somewhat convex with incurved margin, becoming bellshaped or expanded umbonate, margin at first decorated with membranous flaps of veil remnants; almost ferruginous ("Sanford's brown", "cinnamon rufous", or "amber-brown"), duller rusty brown dried; dry, at first covered by erect granules, finally evenly granulose or powdery or scales persisting around disc, (Smith)

FLESH thin; "whitish or tinged cap color", (Arora), thick in disc, thin toward margin; whitish to tinged cap color, (Smith)

GILLS "adnexed to adnate, close"; "white to pale pinkish-buff or tinged yellow", (Arora), adnate to rounded adnexed, close, 2-3 tiers of subgills, narrow to moderately broad; "pinkish buff" or paler; edges even, (Smith)



Fred Stevens (MykoWeb)

STEM 3-7cm x 0.3-0.5(0.7)cm, equal or widened in lower part, "smooth and pallid above the ring, sheathed with cinnamon-brown to rusty-ochre granules or flaky scales below", (Arora), 3-6cm x 0.3-0.7cm, usually widening downward or base narrowly clubshaped, sometimes equal, solid; cap-colored up to ring, pallid to pale buff above ring; sheathed up to flaring membranous ring with granulose covering similar in texture to cap, scales smaller and more poorly formed in lower part, bald and somewhat silky above the ring, base often conspicuously mycelioid

VEIL ring large, delicate but persistent, often flaring, median to superior, smooth and pallid on upper side, colored like cap underneath, (Arora), ring persistent, upper surface silky and pallid to pale buff, (Smith)

ODOR not distinctive or at times somewhat nauseous, (Smith), pleasant (Phillips) pleasant or unpleasant, one variant has green corn odor, (PNW keys)

TASTE not distinctive or at times somewhat nauseous, (Smith), mild (Phillips)

EDIBILITY unknown (Arora)

HABITAT solitary, scattered or in small groups or tufts under conifers or in mixed woods, or on rotting wood, (Arora), gregarious on moss carpets under conifers, spring and fall, (Smith)

SPORE DEPOSIT white (Arora, Smith)

MICROSCOPIC spores 3.5-5.5 x 3-4 microns, "broadly elliptic to nearly round, smooth, amyloid", (Arora), spores 3.6-4.5 x 2.8-3.5 microns, broadly elliptic to nearly drop-shaped, smooth, amyloid; basidia 4-spored, 18-23 x 4-5.5 microns, colorless in KOH, yellowish in iodine; pleurocystidia and cheilocystidia not differentiated; clamp connections in cap trama, (Smith)

NAME ORIGIN means "fallacious, misleading"

SIMILAR amianthinum, granulosum, and terrei lack a well-formed ring

SOURCES Smith(15), Arora*, Phillips*, Schalkwijk-Barendsen*, PNW keys

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales