

## 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)** *Galerina marginata* (Fr.) Kuehner Ency. Myc. 7: 225. 1935

**NOTES** features include hygrophanous pale ochre to russet-brown striate cap, pallid brown gills, submembranous to fibrillose brown ring which often disappears, stem pruinose and paler than cap above ring, browner downward to reddish brown to bister brown base, with thin coating of pallid fibrils in lower part of stem, farinaceous odor and taste, growth on conifer wood, and ovate warty-wrinkled spores; found at least in WA, elsewhere in North America, Europe, Japan, continental Asia

**CAP** 1.7-4cm, obtuse to convex to flat, may be slightly umbonate, margin incurved at first; hygrophanous, pale to dark ochraceous tawny over disc, yellow (ochraceous) on margin at least when young, fading to dull tan; moist but not viscid, bald, margin usually translucent-striate when moist, (Smith), 1.5-4cm, convex to flat, pale ochre, ochre-brown, yellow-brown; margin striate, (Moser), up to 7cm, hygrophanous, russet brown then yellowish ochraceous; damp or dry, margin bald

**FLESH** thin, pliant; pale brownish ochraceous to nearly white, base of stem reddish brown to bister, (Smith)

**GILLS** broadly adnate to subdecurrent, typically crowded and narrow; pallid brown becoming tawny; edges even but whitish at times, (Smith), thin, crowded, (Moser), adnate to subdecurrent, narrow, pale brownish to ochraceous somewhat rusty brown, edge frosted whitish, (Courtecuisse)

**STEM** (2)3-6cm x (0.2)0.3-0.9cm, equal to slightly widened downward, finally hollow; paler than cap above ring, browner downward to reddish brown to bister brown base; pruinose above ring, lower part with a thin coating of pallid fibrils which eventually disappears and does not leave squamules as it breaks up, (Smith), 2-6cm x 0.2-0.9cm, ochre to honey, below darker brown, (Moser), up to 7cm tall and 1cm wide, pale ochre to gray brown, or dull dark brown below

**VEIL** more or less median to superior, submembranous to fibrillose ring which soon collapses on stem and often disappears, (Smith), soon collapses on stem and is often fleeting, (Stamets says partial veil more cortinate as opposed to membranous for autumnalis), ring brownish soon appressed (Courtecuisse)

**ODOR** slightly to strongly farinaceous, (Smith), floury (Moser), mealy (Courtecuisse)

**TASTE** slightly to strongly farinaceous, (Smith), floury (Moser), mealy (Courtecuisse)

**EDIBILITY** deadly poisonous (Stamets), with alpha-amanitin (Moser), phalloidin syndrome (Courtecuisse)

**HABITAT** gregarious to tufted on or near wood of conifers, (Smith), on coniferous wood, (Moser), gregarious, sometimes densely so, not tufted, on stumps and wood, mainly coniferous, but also on hardwood trees, (Courtecuisse)

**SPORE DEPOSIT** presumably a shade of brown

**MICROSCOPIC** spores 8-10 x 5-6 microns, rarely 11-15 x 6.5-7.5, ovate in face view, slightly inequilateral in side view, warty-rugulose (warty-wrinkled) and with a smooth suprahilar depression, tawny or darker rusty brown as revived in KOH, with apical callus, (Smith); basidia 4-spored, 21-29 x 5-8.4 microns, rarely with a very few 2-spored ones, subcylindric when sporulating but with slightly tapered base; pleurocystidia relatively few, (26)46-60(75) x (7)9-12(16) microns, fusoid-ventricose (spindle-shaped - wider in the middle) with wavy necks and obtuse to subacute apices (3-6 microns diameter near apex), thin-walled, colorless in KOH, cheilocystidia fairly abundant, similar in shape but often smaller, no clavate or mucronate cells present, (Smith), spores 8-10.5(15) x 5-6(7.5) microns, egg-shaped, almond-shaped, warty, (Moser)

**NAME ORIGIN** means 'with a border'

**SIMILAR** autumnalis (Overholts and other have considered them the same species, but Smith and others do not agree), but with hygrophanous moist but not viscid cap (i.e. no well-formed gelatinous pellicle), (Smith); unicolor has cap shining to subviscid (rather than moist and hygrophanous), and is found on debris, moss, or very rotten wood (marginata always on wood), (Smith)

**SOURCES** Smith(2), Moser(1), Courtecuisse\*, Stamets

**FAMILY** Cortinariaceae of Order Agaricales