

## 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)** *Gomphidius oregonensis* Peck Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 25: 326. 1898

**ENGLISH NAME(S)** insidious Gomphidius, clustered Gomphidius

**NOTES** identified as *Gomphidius* by viscid-slimy cap, white flesh except in base of stem where it is yellow, soft decurrent gills, and smoky-black spores, identified as *oregonensis* by subtle features including the shortest spores of the genus, and tendency to grow in cespitose clusters; Miller examined collections from WA, OR, ID, CA, MT, occasional on foray lists from BC

**CAP** 2-15(18)cm, at first peglike then broadly convex to flat or depressed; whitish to salmon-buff to ochraceous-salmon to dull pinkish when young, becoming dingier (brownish to purplish- or wine-colored-gray to dark reddish-brown) when old, often spotted or stained smoky-gray to black; viscid or slimy when moist, smooth

**FLESH** thick, tapering abruptly at margin, rather soft; white or grayish (or tinged cap color under cuticle), but brilliant yellow in lower part of stem or base

**GILLS** decurrent, soft and rather waxy, subdistant to close, some forked; white or pallid, then gray and finally blackish as spores ripen

**STEM** 5-15cm x 1-5cm, equal or tapered below (or occasionally swollen), solid, rather firm or even tough, often partly buried; dry and white above the veil, whitish or dingy below and viscid when wet, sometimes with darker streaks, lower part bright yellow

**VEIL** whitish and fibrillose beneath a layer of slime, disappearing or forming a slight hairy-slimy superior ring on stem, subsequently blackened by falling spores

**ODOR** mild

**TASTE** mild

**EDIBILITY** edible, peel off slimy skin

**HABITAT** solitary, scattered or gregarious on ground under Douglas-fir and other conifers, often in small clumps which originate deep in soil and may include one or more aborted fruiting bodies

**SPORE DEPOSIT** smoky-gray to black



Fred Stevens (MykoWeb)



Michael Beug



Michael Beug

**MICROSCOPIC** spores 10.5-13(16) x 4.5-8.0 microns, narrowly elliptic in face view, subfusiform (somewhat spindle-shaped) in side view, smooth, gray-brown in KOH, light ochraceous-tawny in Melzer's, (Miller); basidia 4-spored, 31.0-42.5 x 6-9 microns, light yellow in KOH, colorless or sometimes yellowish toward the top in crushed mounts in Melzer's; pleurocystidia and cheilocystidia 80-120 x 8-13 microns, colorless in KOH, colorless in Melzer's but some becoming yellow in crushed mounts; caulocystidia in small to large fascicles at tip of stem, 75-146 x 12-28 microns, clavate, cylindric to occasionally fusiform, thin-walled, colorless to light yellow in KOH, yellow in Melzer's, incrustations none to heavy; clamps not found, (Miller)

**NAME ORIGIN** means 'from Oregon'

**SIMILAR** subroseus but oregonensis larger and less red in cap with more yellow in thicker stem, and more tendency to grow in clumps

**SOURCES** Arora\*, Phillips\*, Lincoff(2)\*, Ammirati\*, Bessette(1)\*, Miller(4)

**FAMILY** Gomphidiaceae of Order Boletales