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.

Click for further information about MMPNW

Many illustrations need confirmation. Do not use this information to determine edibility.

I have read and agreed to the disclaimer and copyright information.

LATIN NAME(S) Gomphidius subroseus C.Kauffman Mycologia 17: 120. 1925; =Gomphidius septentrionalis Singer

ENGLISH NAME(S) rosy 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 subroseus by modest size and rosy-red to pink cap; found BC, WA, OR, ID, Miller examined collections from AB, PQ, NS, CA, ID, ME, MI, MT, OR, WA

CAP 2.5-7.5cm, at first peglike, then broadly convex becoming flat or broadly depressed; dull to bright pink to rosy-red or even red, usually lighter toward margin, often spotted grayish in old age; viscid or slimy when moist, cap skin separable, smooth

FLESH thick on disc, abruptly thin at margin; white (or tinged pink under cuticle), but yellow in base of stem and sometimes pinkish in extreme base

GILLS typically decurrent, soft and rather waxy, close to subdistant, rather broad; white becoming pale gray to smoky-gray or even blackish as spores ripen

STEM 3-7.5cm x 0.5-1.5cm, equal or narrowed downward, dry and white above the veil, usually viscid below and white to dingy-colored with a pale yellow to bright yellow base, smooth or fibrillose, solid

VEIL white and fibrillose beneath a layer of slime, disappearing or forming an obscure hairy-slimy superior ring on stem which is blackened by spores

ODOR mild

TASTE mild

EDIBILITY edible but bland, peel off skin beforehand

HABITAT scattered to gregarious or occasionally tufted on ground under conifers (especially Douglas-fir)

SPORE DEPOSIT smoky-gray to black

Boleslaw Kuznik (MykoWeb)

Hannah Nadel

Michael Beug

MICROSCOPIC spores (11)15-20.5 x 4.5-7 microns, narrowly elliptic in face view, subfusiform (somewhat spindle-shaped) in side view, smooth, medium gray brown in KOH, ochraceous in Melzer's, (Miller); basidia 4-spored, 31-47 x 6-10 microns, clavate to nearly cylindric, colorless in KOH, in crushed mounts colorless to light ochraceous yellow in Melzer's; pleurocystidia and cheilocystidia 85-129 x 13.5-16.5 microns, cylindric to narrowly fusiform, thin-walled, colorless in KOH or Melzer's; no clamp connections found, (Miller)

NAME ORIGIN means 'near [Gomphidius] roseus'

SIMILAR glutinosus which is typically salmon, purple, to reddish brown, as opposed to pink to ochre red for subroseus, but can at times be different to separate, (Miller)

SOURCES Arora*, Lincoff(2)*, Schalkwijk-Barendsen*, Kibby*, Barron*, Miller(4), Redhead(5)

FAMILY Gomphidiaceae of Order Boletales