

## 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)** *Gomphus kauffmanii* (Smith) Corner A  
Monograph of Cantharelloid Fungi p.122. 1966; *Cantharellus kauffmanii* Smith

**NOTES** not a true gilled mushroom, but has radiating blunt vein-like ridges on underside of cap; features include vase shape, deeply depressed whitish to cinnamon dry cap with large brown erect or recurved scales, creamy white to pale brown exterior staining pinkish purple where bruised, and elongate spores; found at least BC, WA, OR, ID, CA, CT, NC, TN, (Petersen)

**CAP** 2.5-20.5cm, deeply depressed, funnel-shaped to vase-shaped, margin thin, wavy, often lobed or split at maturity; large brown to dark brown erect or recurved scales on creamy white to tan or pale pinkish cinnamon background; dry, (Bessette), (4)10-20

**FLESH** thin, fibrous; whitish, (Bessette), thick, firm; white, unchanging when cut or bruised, (Smith)

**GILLS** decurrent, blunt vein-like ridges, forking, interveined; creamy white to pale brown, darkening when old, staining pinkish purple where bruised, (Bessette), decurrent, very narrow, radiating folds at first but when old becoming meruloid with folds going in all directions and forming broad pitlike areas; "picric yellow" when young, "pinkish buff" when old, in young caps staining vinaceous brown when bruised, (Smith)

**STEM** 0-12cm x 0-3.5cm, tapering downward, solid becoming hollow; creamy white becoming pale to dark brown, staining pinkish purple when bruised; nearly smooth, (Bessette), (3)8-15(40)cm long and 2-4(6)cm at the point where spore-bearing surface begins, equal or narrowing downward, solid at first, becoming hollow from top downward, very firm and hard, often with a long prolongation extending down into humus for long distances but not a true pseudorhiza; whitish at first, the spore-bearing surface often descending unequal distances giving an irregular color pattern, (Smith)

**VEIL** none



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**ODOR** not distinctive (Bessette), sharp and penetrating but often absent in old caps (Smith)

**TASTE** not distinctive (Bessette), mild (Smith)

**EDIBILITY** not recommended: a common cause of gastric upset, (Bessette)

**HABITAT** solitary, scattered or in groups under conifers, especially hemlock, (Bessette), subcespitate (somewhat tufted) to gregarious or occasionally singly on rich humus in conifer forests, (Smith)

**SPORE DEPOSIT** ochre-yellow (Bessette), pale ochraceous in thin deposits, (Smith)

**MICROSCOPIC** spores 12.5-18.5 x 6-7.5 microns, elliptic to spindle-shaped, minutely warted, (Bessette), spores 12-15 x 5-7 microns, narrowly subelliptic and in side view with a suprahilar depression, exospore slightly wrinkled, not amyloid (rusty brown in iodine); basidia 2- to 4-spored, 60-80 x 10-13 microns, clavate and often with flexuous pedicels, yellow in iodine; cystidia not seen or represented by slender filaments which could be young basidia; gill trama and cap trama lacking clamp connections, (Smith)

**NAME ORIGIN** after Prof. Calvin Henry Kauffman of Michigan University who collected it in Washington in 1935

**SIMILAR** like floccosus which has reddish to orange cap surface

**SOURCES** Smith(11) (as *Cantharellus kauffmanii*), Bessette(2)\*, Ammirati(5), Petersen(9)

**FAMILY** Gomphaceae of Order Phallales