

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) *Gymnopus acervatus* (Fr.) Murrill N. Amer. Flora 9: 362. 1916; *Collybia acervata* (Fr.) Kummer; *Marasmius acervatus* (Fr.) Pearson & Dennis

ENGLISH NAME(S) clustered *Collybia*

NOTES recognized by hygrophanous reddish brown cap, reddish brown stem with fine hairs over lower part, bundled growth habit on wood, and white spore deposit; in old fruiting bodies, buff cap contrasts with red-brown stem, but when young cap and stem are similar in color; common in Pacific Northwest and found at least BC, WA, OR, more widely in North America, in Europe, and reported from Mexico

CAP 0.7-4(5)cm, convex with an incurved margin, becoming broadly convex or sometimes slightly depressed; hygrophanous, dark reddish-brown when fresh and moist, fading to pale reddish-brown, pinkish-buff or paler (sometimes with darker and lighter zones) as it dries; smooth and bald, dry to moist or lubricous but not viscid, sometimes translucent-striate

FLESH thin; whitish

GILLS adnexed to adnate or notched or free, close or crowded, narrow, thin; whitish, developing pinkish tones when old (to dingy pinkish or wine-colored-buff)

STEM 1.5-12cm x 0.15-0.6cm, more or less equal, hollow, fibrous and pliant but brittle; reddish-brown to wine-colored-brown or sometimes paler when old, sometimes with a violet tint; dry, shiny, smooth above with fine whitish hairs over lower half or at base

VEIL none

ODOR not distinctive

TASTE not distinctive

EDIBILITY bitter when cooked and slightly poisonous to some

HABITAT in compact bundles or clusters on rotting conifers (but often appearing terrestrial), (Arora), gregarious to cespitose (tufted) on decaying wood or rich humus in conifer forests or mixed woods, (Halling)

SPORE DEPOSIT white to pale cream



Bryce Kendrick



Fred Stevens (MykoWeb)

MICROSCOPIC spores 5-7 x 2-3 microns, elliptic, smooth, inamyloid, (Arora), spores 5.6-6.4(7) x 2.5-3 microns, cylindric to ellipsoid in face view, lacrymoid (tear-shaped) to elliptic or slightly subreniform (kidney-shaped) in side view, smooth, inamyloid, acyanophilic; basidia 4-spored, 24.5-35 x 5.6-6.4 microns, clavate, not siderophilous; pleurocystidia absent, cheilocystidia inconspicuous, scattered, buried somewhat on gill edge, 24.5-42 microns long, fusoid, irregularly clavate, less often variously lobed to diverticulate; clamp connections present all tissues, (Halling)

NAME ORIGIN acervata means "in a bundle or sheaf"

SIMILAR Clitocybula familia but familia has watery white to smoky gray to somewhat brownish or tan (never reddish-brown) cap, white to grayish stem

SOURCES Halling(2)*, Arora*(as Collybia), Phillips*(as Collybia), Ammirati*(as Collybia), Schalkwijk-Barendsen*(as Collybia), Bessette(2)*(as Collybia), Barron*, Guzman(2) (as Collybia), Kauffman(5) (as Collybia)

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales