

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 dryophilus* (Bull.:Fr.) Murrill N. Amer. Flora 9: 362. 1916; *Collybia dryophila* (Bull.ex Fr.) Kummer Fuhr. Pilzk. 115. 1871

ENGLISH NAME(S) common *Collybia*, June mushroom, oak *Collybia*

NOTES distinguishing features are hygrophanous, moist to lubricous, reddish-brown to tawny, rusty, or tan cap, more or less adnexed gills, smooth stem, growth on ground, and white to pale cream spore print; parasitized in some areas: covered in any part by jelly or tumorlike tissue of *Syzygospora* species of fungus (*Collybia* jelly); Smith indicates for WA, OR, CA, and Redhead lists reports from BC, Bigelow from MB, NF, NWT (Ft. Smith), PQ, widespread elsewhere in North America, Europe, reported from Mexico, Vilgalys(1) confirm *Gymnopus dryophilus* sensu stricto (see SIMILAR) from at least AB, CA, MA, MT, NY, VA, VT, WV, **CHEMICAL REACTIONS** guaiac on cap flesh slowly green

CAP 1-5cm, broadly convex with an incurved margin, becoming broadly convex to broadly bellshaped to flat or sometimes depressed with an uplifted often wavy margin when old, sometimes also slightly umbonate; hygrophanous, dark reddish-brown, to chestnut brown, yellow-brown, tawny or ochre when young and moist, but fading to orangish brown (on the margin first) then tan, pinkish-buff, yellowish-tan, or buff as it dries, often with band of pale orange at margin; moist and usually lubricous, smooth, occasionally translucent striate at the margin when faded or water soaked

FLESH thin, up to 0.4cm at disc, pliant; white to watery yellow brown with age

GILLS adnexed or notched or even free, crowded to close, narrow to moderately broad, broadest near stem; white to pale yellow or buff or brown; edges often eroded when old



Michael Wood (MykoWeb)

STEM 1-5(9)cm x 0.2-0.5(0.8)cm, generally equal and straight, sometimes wider at top or base or somewhat bulbous or abruptly bulbous at base, slender, hollow, rather tough and cartilaginous, pliant to stringy fibrous; whitish or colored like gills at top, below that light buff, becoming cap-colored or orange-yellow, typically the base colored more or less as the top of the stem; dry, bald when young, faintly striate and occasionally slightly grooved with age, sometimes finely whitish pruinose at base, white mycelium often visible at base or in surrounding humus, often with white rhizomorphs

VEIL none

ODOR none to pleasant, of peaches

TASTE mild to slightly unpleasant in older fruiting bodies

EDIBILITY yes and good tasting (only caps are tender enough and not when attacked by *Collybia* jelly) but some people are sensitive to it

HABITAT scattered to gregarious or in small tufts on humus or well decayed wood in woods or near trees, often forming arcs or fairy rings, appearing from June through September

SPORE DEPOSIT white or pale cream

MICROSCOPIC spores 5-7 x 2-3.5 microns, elliptic, smooth, inamyloid, not dextrinoid, (Arora), spores (4.8)5.6-6.4(7) x 2.8-3.5 microns, elliptic to oboval in face view, lacrymoid to elliptic in side view, smooth, inamyloid, acyanophilic; basidia 4-spored, 14-18 x 5.6-7 microns, clavate to subclavate, not siderophilic; pleurocystidia absent, cheilocystidia scattered to abundant, often collapsing along lamellar edge in older basidiomata, 15.4-49 µm long, clavate contorted to diverticulate or irregularly lobed, sometimes furcate (forked); cap cuticle a layer of repent, branched hyphae, often bifurcate, not diverticulate or coralloid, not radially arranged, hyphae 4.2-10.5(14) microns in diameter, with scattered, brown encrusting pigment, thin-walled; clamp connections present in all tissues

NAME ORIGIN means "tree-loving"

SIMILAR butyracea which is slightly larger, has greasier cap when moist which is often broadly umbonate when old, gills are more apt to be finely scalloped, may have club-shaped base and spores slightly buffy, the last being the most reliable characteris

SOURCES Halling(2), Arora*(as *Collybia*), Phillips*(as *Collybia*), Lincoff(2)*(as *Collybia*), Lincoff(1)*(as *Collybia*), Ammirati*(as *Collybia*), Schalkwijk-Barendsen*(as *Collybia*), Kibby*(as *Collybia*), Courtecuisse*(as *Collybia*), Bessette(2)*(as *Collybia*), Barron*, Smith(15), Redhead(5), Guzman(2) (as *Collybia*), Vilgalys(1), Vilgalys(2), Vilgalys(3), Bigelow(11) (as *Collybia*)

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales