

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) *Hebeloma sinapizans* (Paulet ex Fr.) Gillet group Les Hymenomyces p.527. 1878

ENGLISH NAME(S) scaly-stalked *Hebeloma*

NOTES Arora's description is for *H. sinapizans* group recognized by brown to reddish-brown cap, thick stem adorned with small scales, dull brown usually notched gills, and absent veil; field characters of North American species differ from European according to Schalkwijk-Barendsen who reports it "sensu American authors" from AB; indicated by Smith for OR and MI

CAP 4-13(20)cm, convex with inrolled margin, becoming flat or with uplifted often wavy margin; "brown to cinnamon, ochre-brown, pinkish-tan, or dark reddish-brown, but often shaded with gray or overlaid with a pallid sheen toward margin"; slightly viscid when moist, smooth, margin at first minutely cottony, (Arora), (4)7-12(15)cm, broadly convex with inrolled margin, expanding to nearly flat or finally the margin arched or uplifted; with a pallid sheen obscuring the cinnamon-tan or deeper vinaceous brown ground color; viscid, margin cottony when still inrolled, but no veil present, (Smith)

FLESH thick; whitish, (Arora), "hard at first but soon soft, thick", (Smith)

GILLS usually adnexed or notched, close; "pallid becoming pale brown, then dull brown or dull cinnamon"; "the edges minutely serrated and often beaded with droplets in wet weather and brownish-dotted when dry", (Arora), deeply adnexed to emarginate, close, broad; pallid but becoming pale clay or cinnamon-tinged; edges soon serrulate and often beaded, (Smith), the dots forming when spore-filled droplets dry up (Schalkwijk-Barendsen)

STEM 4-13cm x 1-3cm, usually swollen at base, firm, solid; "whitish, with distinct pallid to brownish flakes or protruding scales, top usually powdered with small white granules", (Arora), 6-12cm x 1.5-3cm, nearly equal above a somewhat bulbous base, rigid, stuffed but soon hollow; "white from the cuticle which is soon broken up into series of scales, finally sordid with age, (Smith)

VEIL absent

ODOR usually distinctly radishlike (Arora), distinctly of radishes, (Smith), very strongly of radish or of raw potatoes (Schalkwijk-Barendsen)

TASTE distinctly of radishes (Smith)

EDIBILITY poisonous, causes gastrointestinal distress

HABITAT scattered to gregarious, sometimes in fairy rings, on ground under both hardwoods and conifers or near planted trees on lawns, (Arora), favors hardwood forests or thinly wooded hillsides in Michigan, in a pine-oak forest in Oregon, (Smith)

SPORE DEPOSIT dull brown (Arora), medium to reddish brown (Schalkwijk-Barendsen)

MICROSCOPIC spores 10-13 x 6-8 microns, elliptic, slightly rough, (Arora); spores 10-12.5 x 6-7 microns, somewhat oval in face view, almond-shaped in side view, distinctly roughened, pale cinnamon in KOH; basidia 4-spored, 26-28 x 8-9 microns; pleurocystidia absent, cheilocystidia very abundant, 48-70 x 10-11 microns, subcapitate to clavate at apices, narrower and flexuous in the shank; gill trama of parallel to subparallel colorless hyphae as revived in KOH; cap trama of interwoven hyphae, pellicle thick and gelatinous, (Smith)

NAME ORIGIN sinapizans means "with flavor of mustard"

SIMILAR crustuliniforme but more robust and less attractive with scaly stem

SOURCES Smith(15), Arora, Schalkwijk-Barendsen*, Courtecuisse*, Ammirati(11), Smith(15)

FAMILY Bolbitiaceae of Order Agaricales