

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) *Hygrophorus camarophyllus* (Fr.) Dumée et al. Bull. Soc. Mycol. France 28: 292. 1912; *Hygrophorus burnhami* Peck; *Camarophyllus burnhami* (Peck) Murrill; *Hygrophorus caprinus* Fr.; *Camarophyllus caprinus* (Fr.) Karsten; *Limacium caprinum* (Fr.) Singer

ENGLISH NAME(S) smoky waxy-cap, sooty brown waxy-cap

NOTES features include subviscid cap which is dark brownish gray and radially streaky, adnate to short decurrent gills that are white or slightly grayish, and dry pale smoky gray-brown stem which is silky or faintly pruinose in upper part; fairly common, Hesler & Smith examined collections from BC, WA, OR, ID, and also ON, MA, ME, MI, NY, WY, France, Spain, also found in Switzerland

CAP 2-7cm, bluntly convex, sometimes flat or with a slight umbo; brownish gray with fine dark lines; sticky when wet, then dry, smooth with a downy margin, (Phillips), 4-7(13)cm, obtuse, convex to turbinate (top-shaped), occasionally either flat or with slight umbo; evenly "fuscous" over all; subviscid when wet, soon dry and bald (though appearing streaky), margin downy or pruinose at first, (Hesler), dark sooty brown or dark brown with slight olive tinge, (Ammirati)

FLESH thick, fragile; white, (Phillips), thick, fragile; white, pale grayish in stem, (Hesler)

GILLS "adnate, close to subdistant, moderately broad, very waxy; white or slightly grayish", (Phillips), adnate, becoming short-decurrent, close, sometimes subdistant, moderately broad, thin; white or faintly tinged cinereous (ash-gray), (Hesler) conspicuously interveined, (Ammirati)

STEM 2.5-13cm x 1.0-2.0cm, "pale, smoky gray-brown; silky with fine hairs near the top, smooth and hairless toward base", (Phillips), 3-8(13)cm x 1-2cm, equal or narrowing downward, solid; pallid fuscous or colored as cap, color stopping abruptly at line of gill attachment; dry over all, appressed silky or faintly pruinose in upper part, nearly bald toward base, (Hesler), flushed with the gray-brown color of the cap, but paler, sometimes streaked or spotted with gray-brown fibrils, (Ammirati)

ODOR slight, faintly of coal tar, (Phillips), very slight, reminding one of coal tar, (Hesler), without special odor (Ammirati), indistinct (Largent)

TASTE mild (Phillips, Hesler)

EDIBILITY yes (Phillips)

HABITAT scattered to gregarious, (Phillips), gregarious under pine and spruce, (Hesler), can be found with pine and spruce near snowbanks in the fall, (Lincoff)

SPORE DEPOSIT white (Phillips)

MICROSCOPIC spores 7-9 x 4-5 microns, elliptic, (Phillips), spores 7-9 x 4-5 microns, elliptic to subelliptic or drop-shaped, smooth, inamyloid; basidia 2- and 4-spored, 44-50 x 7-8 microns; pleurocystidia and cheilocystidia none; gill trama divergent; clamp connections on cuticular hyphae, (Hesler)

NAME ORIGIN means "with arched gills"

SIMILAR like *calophyllus* but streaky almost dry cap and gills that are white becoming gray when old, not pink becoming white with pinkish cast; like *marzuolus* which has viscid, grayish, fibrillose cap, grayish adnate to decurrent gills, grayish stem, and fruits near melting snowbanks; like *inocybiformis* which has furfuraceous to punctate-squamulose stem apex, large spores, and distinct caulocystidia

SOURCES Hesler*, Phillips*, Lincoff(2)*, Ammirati*, Schalkwijk-Barendsen*, Courtecuisse*, Bessette(2)*, Barron*, Breitenbach(3)*, PNW keys, Largent(4)

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales