

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 chrysodon* (Fr.) Fr. *Epicr. Myc.* p.320. 1838; *Limacium chrysodon* (Fr.) Kummer

ENGLISH NAME(S) flaky waxy-cap, golden-fringed waxy-cap, golden-tooth waxcap

NOTES distinguished by white overall color and golden flakes on cap margin and/or top of stem; fairly common in Pacific Northwest; found at least WA, OR, ID, and on foray lists from BC, reported from western AB, Hesler & Smith examined collections from AZ, CA, CO, ID, MI, MT, NM, NY, OR, TN, WA, WY, Belgium, Spain, Breitenbach & Kranzlin report it from Switzerland, **CHEMICAL REACTIONS** granules said to stain yellow-orange in KOH

CAP 2.5-8(10)cm, convex to flat or broadly umbonate; white except for delicate yellow to golden-orange flakes or granules on margin (on center according to Lincoff(2)) (or sometimes flaky or tinted yellow throughout); viscid when moist, smooth, (Arora), 3-8cm, convex, expanding, subumbonate or obtuse, margin at first inrolled; white and one-colored except for numerous golden yellow floccose granules on the margin or over all at first; viscid when moist, shining when dry, margin at first floccose-tomentose, (Hesler)

FLESH thick, soft; white, (Arora, Hesler), thick; white, sometimes with a reddish tinge, (Phillips)

GILLS typically decurrent, well-spaced, soft, rather waxy; white, (Arora), decurrent, distant, moderately broad, interveined; white or with yellow powder on edges, (Hesler), thick but thin-edged (Lincoff)

STEM 3-10cm x 0.5-2cm, equal, white except for a ring of yellow to golden-orange granules at top (or in rainy weather, the granules spread throughout); viscid when moist, (Arora), 3-8cm x 0.6-1.2(1.8)cm, equal, stuffed; white, top with yellow floccules which may form an imperfect zone or ring; viscid, (Hesler)

VEIL evanescent, leaving slime on stem, (Arora)



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ODOR not distinctive (Hesler), fungusy (Phillips), slightly unpleasant (Schalkwijk-Barendsen), distinct, said to resemble artichokes or almonds, (Kibby)

TASTE not distinctive (Hesler), mild or slightly bitter, (Phillips)

EDIBILITY edible but slimy and bland (Arora)

HABITAT solitary to gregarious in woods (Arora), on soil in conifer woods, (Hesler)

SPORE DEPOSIT white (Arora, Hesler)

MICROSCOPIC spores 7-10 x 3.5-5 microns, elliptic, smooth, (Arora), 7-9(10) x 3.5-4.5(5) microns, elliptic, often inequilateral, sometimes curved at hilar appendage, smooth, pale yellow in Melzer's (inamyloid); basidia 4-spored, 40-54 x 6-8 microns, pleurocystidia and cheilocystidia absent, gill tissue divergent; clamp connections present on cuticular hyphae, (Hesler)

NAME ORIGIN means "golden tooth"

SIMILAR eburneus when granules washed away, but chrysodon more slender with cap not darkening beyond cream, and cap not very viscid, different odor; like gliocyclus if granules washed away, but gliocyclus is distinctly slimy and associated particularly with pine

SOURCES Hesler*, Arora*, Phillips*, Lincoff(2)*, Schalkwijk-Barendsen*, Kibby*, Courtecuisse*, Bessette(2)*, Barron*, PNW keys, Kernaghan, Breitenbach(3)*

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales