

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) *Hypholoma dispersum* (Fr.) Quelet; *Naematoloma dispersum* (Fr.) Karsten

ENGLISH NAME(S) dispersed *Naematoloma*

NOTES considered by some authors a synonym of *Hypholoma marginatum* (Pers.:Fr.) Schroeter; features include tawny to yellowish dry often appendiculate cap, pallid gills which become dingy olive or olive-gray before turning purple brown from spores, long y

CAP 1-4cm, bell-shaped, but sometimes expanding to convex or even flat with an umbo; tawny to tawny-orange, fading to yellowish; smooth, dry, margin often hung with veil remnants, (Arora), 1-3.5(4)cm, conic to convex, broadly umbonate when old; variable color, somewhat hygrophanous, orange-tawny to tawny at first, becoming yellowish to sordid olivaceous toward margin, fading slowly to sordid yellow or buff, lubricous when moist, bald on disc and faintly silky near appendiculate margin, not striate, (Smith)

FLESH thin (Arora, Smith)

GILLS usually adnate, but sometimes seceding, close; pallid, becoming dingy olive or olive-gray, then finally purple-brown with paler edges, (Arora), adnate, close, broad; white to whitish at first, becoming sordid olive and finally purplish brown, with whitish edges, (Smith)

STEM 6-12cm x 0.2-0.5cm, "equal, usually long and slender, rather tough and pliant but sometimes also brittle"; yellowish in upper part, brown to dark reddish-brown in lower part, (Arora), 6-10cm x 0.2-0.5cm, equal above slightly enlarged base; brittle to tough and pliant (in large fruiting bodies); lower part dark reddish-brown to bister beneath the fibrils, upper part pale and yellowish; covered by a dense silky-fibrillose layer to near the pruinose top, at times with faint fibrillose patches or subannular fibrillose zones over lower part, base more or less strigose (coarsely hairy), (Smith)

VEIL fibrillose or cobwebby, fleeting or leaving fibrillose zone on upper stem, (Arora)

ODOR none (Smith), pleasant (Phillips)



Michael Beug



Stan Czolowski

TASTE typically somewhat bitter, (Arora), mild to slightly unpleasant (Smith for var. dispersum, bitter for var. idahoense)

EDIBILITY unknown (Arora)

HABITAT "widely scattered to gregarious in humus and debris under conifers", (Arora), "single to gregarious on debris under conifers or around and on very rotten conifer wood, often abundant or chipdirt, sawdust, etc."

SPORE DEPOSIT purple brown (Arora)

MICROSCOPIC spores 7-10 x 4-5 microns, elliptic, smooth, chrysocystidia present on gill faces, (Arora), spores 7-9(10.5) x 4-5 microns, elliptic, smooth, with germ pore, dull tawny brown revived in KOH; basidia 4-spored, 18-24 x 6-7 microns; pleurocystidia abundant, 32-48(60) x 8-12(15) microns, mucronate, the enlarged part with highly refractive content, cheilocystidia abundant, 18-22(34) x 6-9 microns, fusoid-ventricose to subcylindric, colorless, content homogeneous, apex rounded, (Smith)

NAME ORIGIN means 'dispersed, scattered' (Latin)

SIMILAR fasciculare but not usually in large clumps; spore size is a helpful differentiating factor among the slender- stemmed species; like Psathyrella somewhat but stem not as white

SOURCES Smith(25) (as Naematoloma), Arora (as Naematoloma), Phillips*, Courtecuisse(as marginatum)*, Redhead(6), Smith(17), Barron*, Smith(15), Redhead(5)

FAMILY Strophariaceae of Order Agaricales