

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) *Inocybe albodisca* Peck Ann. Rep. N.Y. State Mus. 51: 290. 1898

ENGLISH NAME(S) white-disc fibre-head

NOTES features include dry smooth to fibrillose cap with creamish-white superficial layer at disc and light grayish brown toward margin, adnexed white gills which become dingy pinkish or grayish brown, pale flesh-colored or grayish pruinose stem with a distinct marginate bulb, spermatic odor, and nodulose spores; likely to be the same species as *Inocybe grammata* Quel., which name would then have priority; *I. albodisca* found at least in WA, Kauffman gives distribution as New England to MO and WA, and records it from OR, Nishida gives for CA, Grund for NS

CAP 1.5-3.5cm, convex to broadly conic to umbonate; pale brownish flesh-colored or pallid grayish brown, except at center which has a persistent creamish-white superficial layer; smooth then a little fibrillose, silky, (Phillips), 1.5-3.5cm, nearly conic, then bellshaped-umbonate or expanded, umbo obtuse; at first pale-lilac-incarnate then grayish drab; dry, innately silky, the umbo sublubricous, the margin becoming rimose (cracked), (Kauffman), 1.5-3.5cm, convex becoming flat with broad umbo; grayish-brown to pinkish-brown, white to cream at center; moist, smooth at center, elsewhere becoming minutely fibrous to radially cracked, (Lincoff), white at center, grayish-vinaceous or brownish vinaceous at margin, (PNW keys)

FLESH pallid or a touch pinkish (Phillips), whitish, unchangeable, (Kauffman)

GILLS adnexed; white becoming dingy pinkish brown, (Phillips), sinuate-adnexed, close, rather narrow; whitish at first then cinereous-brown, the edges minutely white-fimbriate (fringed), (Kauffman), attached, close, narrow; whitish becoming grayish brown; edges fringed, (Lincoff)



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STEM 3-5cm x 0.3-0.5cm, with a distinct marginate bulb; pale flesh-colored, lighter at the base when fresh; becomes pruinose, (Phillips), 3-5cm x 0.3-0.5cm, equal above the submarginate bulb, solid; tinged with the same color as the cap, fading; bald, pruinose at the top, (Kauffman), 2.5-5cm x 0.3-0.5cm, with bulb, solid; grayish, tinged pinkish at times, minutely white-haired, (Lincoff), with a definite marginate bulb; pink; entirely pruinose, (PNW keys)

VEIL no ring

ODOR spermatic (Phillips, Lincoff)

EDIBILITY poisonous (Lincoff)

HABITAT on bare soil with hemlock or in mixed woods (Phillips), on the ground in hemlock or mixed woods, (Kauffman), on the ground, near coniferous and deciduous trees, especially hemlock, aspen, beech, and birch, (Lincoff)

SPORE DEPOSIT snuff brown (Phillips)

MICROSCOPIC spores 6.5-8 x 4.5-6 microns, nodulose, pleurocystidia many, wider in middle, thin-walled, encrusted, 45-70 x 13-20 microns, (Phillips), spores 6-7(8) x 5-6 microns, sinuate-angular, subrectangular to subglobose in outline, obscurely subnodu

NAME ORIGIN means 'white disc'

SOURCES Kauffman(4), Phillips*, Lincoff(2)*, PNW keys, Nishida(2), Grund(7), see Breitenbach(5)* for *I. grammata*, Kauffman(5)

FAMILY Cortinariaceae of Order Agaricales