

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 lacera* (Fr.) Kummer Fuhr. Pilzk. p.79. 1871; *Inocybe carbonaria* Velen.; *Inocybe demitrata* Velen.; *Inocybe mammosa* Velen.; *Inocybe mitracea* Velen.; *Inocybe pallescens* Velen.; *Inocybe moravica* Hruby; *Inocybe rhacodes* Favre

ENGLISH NAME(S) torn fibre-head

NOTES features include dark brown dry cap that is densely fibrillose to fibrillose-scaly and splits readily, adnate whitish gills that become grayish brown with white edges, brownish fibrillose stem that is equal or with base a little swollen, often dark

CAP 1-4cm, convex at first then flat with an umbo, splitting distinctly when old; dark brown; densely fibrillose to fibrillose-scaly, (Phillips), 1.5-4cm, typically hemispheric, convex, or less frequently nearly flat, not umbonate or indistinctly so, medium or dark brown when young or protected from the elements, light brown or pale yellow brown when old or when weathered; at first woolly-tomentose over entire cap, becoming areolate (mud-cracked) in center, outwardly lacerate with recurved scales, tips of scales typically lighter than cap color, particularly at margin, margin turned under or not, entire, often obscured by fibrillose scales, occasionally split when weathered, center rarely with tan veil material, causing cap to appear smoother and lighter colored, (Cripps)

FLESH pallid brown (Phillips), white, watery tan, in stem firm, (Cripps)

GILLS adnate; grayish brown; edges whitish, (Phillips), broadly or narrowly attached, depressed at top of stem, crowded in young, moderately broad, 0.2-0.8cm broad; white at first, then yellow brown, cocoa brown, rather light colored, may bruise darker brown, (Cripps)

STEM 1-3cm x 0.2-0.5cm, equal or with base a little swollen, solid, brown in color like cap, fibrillose, (Phillips), 1.0-4.5cm x 0.3-0.6(1.0)cm, long or very short, often buried in sand, stout in young specimens, longer and thinner when old, equal or narrowing toward base, straight or flexuous; dingy white, light brown, yellow brown, dark brown, darker toward base, white at top; rough fibrous, or rarely smoother, smooth above cortina, (Cripps)

VEIL cortina fibrous, tan, fleeting, copious on cap margin of young specimens, rarely tan veil material seen on center of cap (Cripps)

ODOR none (Phillips), typically fungoid, or absent, (Cripps), faint, indistinct to subspermatoc, (Kuyper)

TASTE not distinctive (Bessette, Kuyper)

EDIBILITY no (Phillips)

HABITAT in conifer woods all over North America, (Phillips), along roads under aspen and conifers, sandy gravelly or burned soil, often found by May or June, (Lincoff), typically fruiting in spring at the edges of aspen clones in sandy soil in Montana, (Cripps)

SPORE DEPOSIT snuff brown (Phillips), brown (Cripps)

MICROSCOPIC spores 14-16.7 x 5-6 microns, long bean-shaped, smooth, (Phillips), 12-14 x 4.5-5 microns (Cripps for var. *lacera*), 6.5-17 microns long (Cripps for var. *heterosperma*), 10-16 x 4.5-6 microns (Lincoff), 10-18 x 4-6 microns, (Bessette), 10-15(1

NAME ORIGIN means 'torn'

SOURCES Cripps, Phillips*(both varieties), Lincoff(2)*, Ammirati*, Courtecuisse*, Bessette(2)*, Kauffman(4), Ammirati(11)*, Jumpponen(1), Nishida(2), Matheny(2), Grund(6), Kuyper(1)

FAMILY Cortinariaceae of Order Agaricales