

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) *Lentinellus vulpinus* (Fries) Karsten & Maire Bull. Soc. Mycol. France 50: 16. 1934; *Lentinus vulpinus* Fr.

NOTES recognized by shelf-like or shingle-like clusters with fused base, white to yellowish radially ribbed cap with woolly surface, toothed gills, peppery taste, growth on elm, birch and poplar, white spore deposit, and nearly round amyloid weakly spiny spores; infrequently encountered in northern North America but found ID, also AK, MI, VT, Sweden, (Miller), reported from BC (in Ginns(20) 1986)

CAP 5-10cm, "sometimes even larger, shell-shaped, convex then flat-convex, pubescent from cottony or even woolly layer, pale clay pink or vinaceous buff below which becomes prominent with age, sometimes woolliness forming raised irregular scales especial

FLESH watery, pliant, soft; ivory to vinaceous pink to pale buff close to gills, (Watling), watery pliant to soft at the center; dingy white with pinkish or light brownish tint, "pale pinkish cinnamon" to light "sandal brown", darkening near gills, (Miller), watery; dull white with pinkish to brownish tints, (Bessette)

GILLS replaced by close or crowded, broad, equal, shortly decurrent ridges with lines running down stem; pale pinkish cinnamon, but becoming brown on handling or with age, (Watling), short decurrent with thin ridges extending down stem, often breaking transversely, close to crowded, broad, equal; whitish becoming "pale pinkish cinnamon"; roughly serrate, (Miller), decurrent with thin ridges extending down stem; whitish becoming pale pinkish cinnamon; roughly toothed, (PNW keys), short decurrent with ridges extending down the stem, close to crowded; whitish becoming pale pinkish cinnamon; edges serrate, (Bessette)



Drew Parker

STEM strongly eccentric, short, stout, fused to form a common base; light fawn; dry, pubescent and ridged from decurrent gills, (Watling), short, stout, fused to form large common base, solid; light brown; "dry, pubescent and ridged by the decurrent gill edges", (Miller), short, stout, fused to form a large common base, dry covering of short, soft, downy hairs ridged by the decurrent gill edges; light brown, (PNW keys), 0-5cm, lateral, short, stout, narrowed downward and fused with others to form a large common base; pinkish brown; dry, velvety to fuzzy, (Bessette)

ODOR not distinctive (Watling, Miller, Bessette)

TASTE peppery (Watling, Miller, Bessette)

EDIBILITY inedible (Bessette)

HABITAT imbricate (shingled) with short, stout fused stems on the sides of hardwood trees and logs, noted especially from the wounds of living elms in Europe and North America, but also reported on fallen logs of *Betula* and *Populus*, fruits August through September throughout its range, (Miller), on logs or trunks etc. of hardwoods, (Watling for Britain), overlapping on fallen logs of birch and *Populus*, (PNW keys), in overlapping clusters on decaying hardwood trees, logs, and stumps, (Bessette)

SPORE DEPOSIT white (Watling)

MICROSCOPIC spores 3.5-4.5 x 2.5-3.5 microns, nearly round, echinulate (spiny), amyloid, (Watling); basidia 4-spored, 17.5-25 x 4-6 microns, colorless in water; pleurocystidia and cheilocystidia usually lacking or if present then infrequent, narrowly clavate and thin-walled; clamp connections present, (Watling), 3.5-4.5 x 2.5-3.5 microns, nearly round, minutely echinulate (finely spiny), amyloid, nearly colorless in KOH; basidia 4-spored, 17-25 x 4.2-6.0 microns, colorless but light yellow in mass in KOH; cystidia usually absent, if present, infrequent, narrowly clavate, and thin-walled, (Miller), spores 3.5-5 x 2.5-3.5 microns, nearly round, weakly spiny, amyloid, (Bessette)

NAME ORIGIN means 'of foxes'

SIMILAR like *ursinus* but cap is radially ribbed, pubescence is paler (whitish) and base is stemlike; like *cochleatus* which also appears bundled on birch, but surface is smooth or with scattered fibrils rather than being densely woolly

SOURCES Miller(10) (colors in quotes from Ridgway), Watling(2), PNW Keys, Bessette(2)*, Redhead(5)

FAMILY Auriscalpiaceae of Order Russulales