

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) *Lepiota clypeolaria* (Bulliard ex Fries) Kummer

ENGLISH NAME(S) shaggy-stalked parasol

NOTES diagnostic features are dry cap with yellow-brown or brown scales and smooth darker center on a whitish background (but with a less distinct "eye" than in *magnispora*); ragged or shaggy appearance of cap margin and stem, free whitish gills, absence of a distinct ring, white spore deposit, and microscopic characters; may represent a complex: in particular there is frequent confusion with *magnispora* = *ventriosospora* according to Vellinga: the illustrations in Arora and Lincoff(2) are of *magnispora*; Vellinga says both *clypeolaria* and *magnispora* occur throughout the United States but *magnispora* is the more common of the two; found at least BC, WA, OR, northern CA, (Else Vellinga, pers. comm.), Breitenbach & Kranzlin give distribution as North America, Europe, Asia, North Africa

CAP 3.5-8cm, hemispheric-bellshaped then conic-bellshaped, eventually broadly conic with obtuse umbo; center ocher-brown to reddish brown, toward the margin the cuticle splitting to form concentric, erect, ocher-brown fine scales, cream-colored between the scales; center smooth to scurfy, marginal zone fibrillose, margin floccose when young, striate and split when old, cuticle peelable to center, (Breitenbach), 2-8cm, oval or bell-shaped becoming convex to nearly flat with a low, broad umbo; soon breaking up into small yellow-brown or brown scales on white background except for the smooth, darker cinnamon brown center, often yellower toward margin; dry, margin soft and ragged from cottony veil remnants

FLESH thin; whitish to white, (Breitenbach), white, not staining appreciably

GILLS free, 45-58 reach stem, broad; hygrophanous, gray-white when moist, white when dry; edges slightly crenate-floccose, (Breitenbach), free, close; white or creamy

STEM 5-10cm x 0.4-0.8cm, equal, thickened to clubshaped toward base, rigid, hollow, fragile; white, straw-yellow to ocher-yellow when old; "whitish cottony at top, increasingly whitish cottony-fibrillose in lower part, sheathed with whitish woolly to cottony zones toward the base", (Breitenbach), 4-12(18)cm x 0.3-0.7(1.0)cm, usually slender and about equal, fragile, sheathed with soft, shaggy or cottony yellow-brown scales below the slight cottony-fibrillose ring

VEIL cottony, leaving remnants on cap margin or a slight cottony-fibrillose ring

ODOR spicy-fungoid, (Breitenbach), mild or sometimes pungent or fruity

TASTE mild, fungoid, (Breitenbach), not distinctive

EDIBILITY said to be poisonous

HABITAT solitary to gregarious in hardwood or mixed hardwood-conifer forests, on leaf litter or on soil, (Breitenbach for Switzerland), solitary, scattered or in small groups in woods

SPORE DEPOSIT cream-yellow (Breitenbach), white

MICROSCOPIC spores 11.4-16.1 x 4.5-6.3 microns, elliptic-navicular (elliptic - boat-shaped), smooth, dextrinoid, (Breitenbach); basidia (2)4-spored, 35-47 x 11-13 microns, clavate, with basal clamp; pleurocystidia not seen, cheilocystidia 22-35 x 10-16 microns, vesicular to clavate; cap cuticle "of prostrate to exserted hyphal ends 90-420 x 8-12 microns, interspersed with clavate to cylindric-flexuous cells at their base, all with light brown membranal pigmentation, most septa with clamps", (Breitenbach), spores 12-20 x 4-6 microns, elongated, smooth, dextrinoid, (Arora), spores in side view 11.0-18.5 x (4.0)4.5-6.0(6.5) microns, shorter, slightly convex adaxial and abaxial side, and a shallow suprahilar depression may be present, giving an amygdaloid-fusiform appearance, (Vellinga with illustration of spores), pleurocystidia absent, cheilocystidia more or less clavate, (PNW keys)

NAME ORIGIN means "shield-shaped"

SIMILAR like magnispora but clypeolaria has more subdued colors without a distinct "eye", and less ragged veil on stem than in magnispora, and has different spores, (Vellinga who also illustrates the spores of both, and mentions that the two are illustrated in Breitenbach(4), magnispora as ventriospora)

SOURCES Breitenbach(4)*, Arora, Vellinga(1), PNW keys, Phillips*, Lincoff(2), Lincoff(1)*, Schalkwijk-Barendsen*, Kibby*, Courtecuisse*, Barron* (some of these illustrations are likely magnispora however)

FAMILY Agaricaceae of Order Agaricales