

## 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)** *Mycena adonis* (Fr.) S.F.Gray Nat. Arr. Brit. Plants 1: 620. 1821; *Mycena amabilissima* (Peck) Saccardo; *Mycena roseipallens* Murrill; *Mycena fusipes* Murrill

**NOTES** Section Adonidae (Smith), Section Adonidae (Maas Geesteranus); features include hygrophanous scarlet to pink slightly lubricous cap, pink gills with white edge that fade to whitish overall, watery pink to orange stem pruinose or granular at first, white spore deposit and narrowly elliptic inamyloid spores; Maas Geesteranus includes in *Mycena adonis* three other descriptions included as separate by Smith: *roseipallens* Murrill, *fusipes* Murrill, and *amabilissima* (Peck) Saccardo, as well as *roseocandida* (Peck) Bull. Saccardo of eastern North America, Smith says that *adonis* becomes bright yellow as it fades as opposed to weak yellow or white for *amabilissima* whereas Maas Geesteranus regards *adonis* as fading without yellowish tints, it is not clear where the yellow fading species fits; *adonis* found at least WA, OR, CA, Europe, Algeria, fairly common in Pacific Northwest

**CAP** 0.6-2.2cm, conic to bellshaped, becoming flat-convex; scarlet, orange-red, bright pink-salmon, incarnate or more rarely, white, fading but without yellowish tints, especially toward margin; shallowly grooved or smooth, slightly lubricous when moist, (Maas Geesteranus), 0.5-1.2(1.5)cm, conic becoming broadly conic or narrowly bellshaped; hygrophanous, "scarlet" becoming orange or yellowish orange before losing moisture, fading to "orange-buff"; sometimes moist, opaque or nearly so at first, (Smith)

**FLESH** thin to 0.1cm, colored as cap but paler, (Maas Geesteranus), thin, colored as cap, (Smith)



Michael Beug



Ben Woo



Boleslaw Kuznik

**GILLS** ascending, adnate or attached by a tooth, 12-24 reach stem, 0.1-0.25cm broad, becoming ribbed and interveined; pink fading to whitish, white edge, (Maas Geesteranus), ascending-adnate or attached by a tooth, subdistant to close, 14-16 reach stem, narrow, 2 or 3 tiers of subgills; yellowish or tinged incarnate at first, margin paler and colored as faces, (Smith)

**STEM** 1.4-3.5cm x 0.05-0.2cm, equal, round in cross-section, fragile, straight but curved in lower part, hollow; watery pink to orange, more pronounced color at top, fading or becoming tinged yellowish, pruinose becoming bald, sometimes granular to almost flocculose in upper part, base slightly white-hairy, (Maas Geesteranus), 2-4cm x 0.1-0.2cm, equal, tubular, fragile; pale yellow becoming whitish, base often sordid yellow or brownish; pruinose at first, polished and bald when old, base hardly strigose, (Smith)

**VEIL** none

**ODOR** not distinctive (Maas Geesteranus, Smith)

**TASTE** not distinctive (Smith)

**HABITAT** among grass, moss, on twigs, under conifers or hardwoods, (Maas Geesteranus for Europe), scattered to gregarious on needle beds under spruce and hemlock in west coastal conifer forests, or in the higher mountains, not uncommon in spring and fall, (Smith)

**SPORE DEPOSIT** white

**MICROSCOPIC** spores 6.3-10.8 x 3.6-7.2 microns, which includes 2-spored form 8.1-10.8 x 5.4-7.2 microns, and 4-spored form 6.3-8.1 x 3.6-4.5(5.4) microns, pip-shaped (narrowly elliptic), inamyloid, (Maas Geesteranus); cheilocystidia (36)45-70(95) x 8-13.5 microns narrowing to 2-3.5(4.5) microns, fusiform (spindle-shaped), long- to short-stemmed, pleurocystidia similar, (Maas Geesteranus), spores 6-7 x 3-3.5 microns, elliptic, inamyloid; basidia 4-spored, 20-22 x 6-7 microns, pleurocystidia and cheilocystidia abundant and similar in shape and markings, (36)40-58 x (8)10-15 microns, fusoid and usually with long aciculate neck (which is branched in some), smooth, but when dried material revived in KOH an amorphous substance apparently holds spores and debris around the neck or apex, making them appearing incrustated), (Maas Geesteranus)

**NAME ORIGIN** means 'darling' or 'favorite'

**SIMILAR** like acicula which is smaller, with larger spores than the 4-spored form of adonis and different cystidia; like monticola which has no pleurocystidia; like rosella which has marginate gills

**SOURCES** Maas Geesteranus, Smith(1), Courtecuisse\*, Barron\*(as amabilissima and adonis), Breitenbach(3)\*

**FAMILY** Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales