

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 galopus* (Pers.:Fr.) Kummer Fuhr. Pilzk.: 108. 1871; *Mycena fusco-ocula* A.H. Smith; *Mycena copiosa* Cejp

ENGLISH NAME(S) milky *Mycena*

NOTES Section *Lactipedes* (Smith), Section *Lactipedes* (Maas Geesteranus); Maas Geesteranus includes two other species differentiated by Smith, *fusco-ocula* (the type of which he examined) and *copiosa* (found once in OH (Ohio), synonymy accepted on the auth

CAP up to 2.5cm, conic to bellshaped, weakly to conspicuously umbonate, somewhat flattening when old; pale watery gray-brown, yellowish-brownish, fairly dark sepia brown to very dark sepia gray-brown at center, paler outwards, sometimes with more yellowish or warmer brown shades, (Smith gives fuscous black except for whitish margin, fading, Kibby describes it as gray-brown to beige fading but also describes a variety *nigra* which is gray-black and regarded by some as a separate species *leucogala* - see also Courtecuisse), surface delicately pruinose becoming bald, shiny, somewhat lubricous, translucent striate when moist, somewhat grooved when faded

FLESH thin up to 0.1mm; whitish but browner near cap surface

GILLS adnate to slightly uncinuate or decurrent with short tooth, ascending, subdistant, 13-18(23) reach stem, up to 0.2cm broad; whitish then brownish white, yellowish gray, pale sepia gray brown, smooth to veined; edges whitish, fringed

STEM 5-8.5cm x 0.1-0.2(0.4)cm, equal or widening downward, round in cross-section, straight to somewhat flexuous (bent both ways), curved in lower part, hollow, somewhat elastic; yellowish gray-brown, paler or darker sepia gray-brown, paler to whitish in upper part, darker in lower part; smooth, sparsely pruinose becoming mostly bald, base densely covered with long coarse white fibrils, exuding white milk-like juice when cut or broken

VEIL none

ODOR mild or earthy or radishy

TASTE not distinct or radishy



Boleslaw Kuznik



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HABITAT on debris and decayed wood of various hardwoods, on Alnus (alder) cones as well as on fallen needles of Larix and Picea, (Maas Geesteranus), bundled (tufted), gregarious to scattered on humus under hardwood or conifers, on alder cones

SPORE DEPOSIT white

MICROSCOPIC spores 10.7-14.3 x 4.9-6.3 microns, elongated pip-shaped (elliptic), smooth, amyloid (Smith says inamyloid or weakly amyloid); basidia 4-spored, clavate, clamped; cheilocystidia, 50-95 x 8-18 microns, fusiform (spindle-shaped) or "not infrequently different shaped, often accompanied by (undeveloped?) much shorter, clavate to obovoid ones, simple to furcate, more rarely with coarse, lateral or apical excrescences", pleurocystidia similar to regularly shaped ones

NAME ORIGIN means 'milk-foot'

SIMILAR leucogala (status in North America unclear) which has blackish cap, stem apically dark brown as opposed to pale brown to white, and differs microscopically

SOURCES Maas Geesteranus, Smith(1), Phillips(as Mycena fusco-occula Smith), Kibby*, Courtecuisse*, Arora, Breitenbach(3)*

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales