

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 haematopus* (Pers.:Fr.) Kummer Fuhr. Pilzk.: 108. 1871; *Mycena hematopoda* (Fr.) Quelet

ENGLISH NAME(S) bleeding *Mycena*

NOTES Lactipedes; distinguished by dull-red to reddish-brown colors, gray-pruinose cap and stem when young, scalloped cap margin, dark blood-red juice, habitat on wood, and fusoid cystidia; found at least BC, WA, OR, ID, Smith calls it the commonest and most easily recognized species in the genus; Smith also examined collections from MB, NS, ON, AL, CA, IL, NC, NY, MI, MO, OH, PA, WI, Maas Geesteranus says known from Europe (including the Netherlands), US, Canada, and Japan, and Breitenbach(3) includes also North Africa, Australia

CAP 1-3.5(5)cm, oval to bell-shaped when young, with the margin often extending beyond the gills, when old sometimes convex or flat with an umbo and uplifted margin; reddish to vinaceous-brown to reddish-brown or pinkish-brown, margin often paler (vinace

FLESH thin; exuding a dark red juice when cut, (Arora), thin, fragile; grayish vinaceous or pallid, exuding a dark blood-red juice when cut, (Smith)

GILLS attached (usually adnate or adnexed), fairly close; pallid, often developing reddish stains, edges white or in one form reddish, (Arora), narrowly adnate, ascending, close to subdistant 20-30 reach stem, 2-3 tiers of subgills, narrow to moderately broad; whitish or grayish vinaceous, soon stained sordid brown, edges pallid or whitish; edges flocculose, (Smith), broadly adnate, decurrent with a tooth, ascending, 15-25 reaching stem, up to 0.35cm broad, ventricose, becoming dorsally interveined; at first whitish, then pale flesh-color, brownish flesh-color or pale vinaceous, becoming purple-stained with age, the edge colored as sides or brownish to purplish brown near margin of cap, (Maas Geesteranus)



Michael Beug



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Stan Czolowski

STEM 3-8(14)cm x 0.1-0.3cm, equal, fragile; dull reddish or reddish-brown, or sometimes pallid; smooth, base with coarse hairs, exuding a dark red juice when cut, (Arora), (3)4-8(14)cm x 0.1-0.2(0.3)cm, equal, rigid, fragile, hollow; upper part covered by dense pallid to pale cinnamon drab pruinose coating, becoming polished when old, base strigose, exuding a dark blood-red juice when broken, (Smith), equal or widening slightly in lower part, straight or curved, round to flattened in cross-section, (Maas Geesteranus)

VEIL none

ODOR not distinctive (Smith), not distinct or fungoid or perhaps somewhat radishlike, (Maas Geesteranus)

TASTE mild to bitterish (Smith)

EDIBILITY yes according to some sources, (Arora)

HABITAT solitary or more commonly tufted or in groups on decaying logs and stumps (mostly hardwoods), (Arora), single to cespitose (tufted) on decaying wood, (Smith)

SPORE DEPOSIT white (Arora)

MICROSCOPIC spores 7-11 x 5-7 microns, elliptic, smooth, amyloid, (Arora), spores 8-11 x 5-7 microns, elliptic, amyloid; basidia 4-spored; pleurocystidia rare to abundant, similar to cheilocystidia, cheilocystidia numerous, 33-60(80) x 9-12 microns, fusoid-ventricose, apices acute, sometimes forked, colorless; Maas Geesteranus gives caulocystidia "20-55 x 3.5-12.5 microns, generally occurring densely clustered, easily collapsed, clavate [club-shaped] to irregularly shaped, clamped, branched to very coarsely diverticulate"

NAME ORIGIN means 'blood foot'

SIMILAR sanguinolenta which grows on ground and has dark reddish-brown gill edges, Maas Geesteranus gives the best feature differentiating haematopus from sanguinolenta as the shape of the caulocystidia which remains independent of the age of the fungus

SOURCES Smith(1), Maas Geesteranus, Arora*, Phillips*, Lincoff(2)*, Lincoff(1)*, Schalkwijk-Barendsen*, Kibby*, Courtecuisse*, Bessette(2)*, Barron*, Breitenbach(3)*

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales