

## 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 hudsoniana* Smith Contrib. Univ. Mich. Herb. 5: 24. 1941

**NOTES** Section Typicae (Smith), Section Filipedes (Maas Geesteranus); the main illustration from Michael Beug is identified as *hudsoniana* group, which along with *M. stipata* group comprise the commonest gray spring *Mycenas* in western Washington, features of *hudsoniana* include hygrophanous striate cap that is blackish on disc and dark gray toward margin, pale smoke gray gills with pallid edges, dark gray fragile stem that is pruinose at first, growth on needle beds under conifers, and microscopic characters; description derived from Smith(1) except where noted; found at least WA and OR (Castellano)

**CAP** 2-5cm, obtusely conic, expanding somewhat, usually broadly umbonate; hygrophanous, blackish on disc, dark gray toward margin, fading to "pale smoke-gray"; bald and polished, moist, striate when wet, somewhat grooved when old or when faded

**FLESH** thin, firm but fragile; colored as cap

**GILLS** adnate, ascending or with a decurrent tooth (hooked), close to crowded ( 25-30 reach stem), narrow (scarcely 0.2cm); "pale smoke gray", edges pallid

**STEM** 3-5cm x 0.15-0.3cm, equal, hollow, very fragile; with a faint bloom at first (pruinose), soon polished and watery, dark gray fading or slightly paler at top

**VEIL** none

**ODOR** mild or faintly fragrant

**TASTE** not distinctive or only slightly subnauseous

**HABITAT** gregarious on needle beds under conifers (Smith), restricted to conifer forests and usually found on woody debris or duff near snow banks above 700m. elevation, April - July, (Castellano)

**SPORE DEPOSIT** white



Michael Beug

**MICROSCOPIC** spores 8-11(12) x 5-6 microns, narrowly elliptic or pip-shaped, smooth, amyloid; basidia 4-spored but occasional 2-spored basidia in most caps; cheilocystidia and pleurocystidia fairly abundant, 32-50 x 15-40 microns, capitate (with a head) to abruptly clavate (clubshaped), the enlarged part very finely echinulate (with very fine spines), colorless

**NAME ORIGIN** named after the 'Hudsonian life zone' where it was found in the Olympic Mountains of Washington

**SIMILAR** like *atroalboides* which has cheilocystidia mostly covered with unevenly spaced, coarse often curved simple to branched excrescences, as opposed to covered with evenly spaced, cylindrical, narrow excrescences, *hudsoniana* has larger size, lack of cinnamon tints in margin when old, and does not stain reddish when bruised or when old

**SOURCES** Smith(1), Castellano(1)\*

**FAMILY** Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales