

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 longisetata* von Hohnel Stizb. K. Acad. der Wiss. Wien 118: 282. 1909 (Frag. zur Myk. 186)

NOTES Section Basipedes (Smith), Section Longisetatae (Maas Geesteranus); its distinctive feature is the hairs on cap and stem surfaces that are visible with a hand lens, other features include dark bluish gray or brownish gray striate cap that fades, adnexed gills that are grayish or pallid, delicate gray to white stem with small rounded bulb at base, growth on fallen needles, leaves and cones, white spore deposit, and microscopic characters; description derived from Smith except where noted; found at least BC, WA, also ON, CA, MI, NC, NY, TN, Europe, not common

CAP 0.1-0.5cm, conic, flaring when old, sometimes becoming convex; dark bluish gray or brownish gray, becoming sordid pallid gray to whitish; surface at first appearing downy from setae (small hairs) under hand lens, becoming bald as setae are appressed, translucent striate, becoming sulcate

FLESH delicate, fragile

GILLS narrowly attached to stem or nearly free, subdistant, narrow; grayish or pallid, edges colored as faces

STEM 1-3cm, (Maas Geesteranus gives 1-3cm x 0.1-0.3cm), long and threadlike, equal, separable from cap, soft and delicate, with small rounded bulb at base; gray turning white when old; covered with setae or nearly bald, base covered with setae

VEIL none

ODOR none

TASTE not distinctive

HABITAT single to gregarious on fallen leaves, needles, cones, (Smith), on decaying vegetable matter, including grass stems and fallen coniferous cones, (Maas Geesteranus)

SPORE DEPOSIT white

MICROSCOPIC spores 6-8 x 3-4 microns, elliptic, smooth, inamyloid, (Smith); basidia 2- or 4-spored; pleurocystidia not differentiated, cheilocystidia abundant, 25-40 x 7-15 microns, club-shaped to fusoid-ventricose (spindle-shaped - wider in middle), top drawn out to a needle-like projection or studded with several needle-like projections, some with enlarged middle part more or less finely spiny; gill trama of vesiculose cells, vinaceous brown in iodine; cap trama composed of a thin gelatinous pellicle (often quite thick when revived in KOH) and a tramal body of vesiculose cells, the latter vinaceous brown in iodine, numerous long, pointed, colorless, thick-walled setae 150-200 x 8-14 microns arising from the pellicle; stem and bulb covered with flexuous thick-walled setae up to 300 microns long, (Smith), spores 7.9-9.2 x 3.6-4.0 microns, pip-shaped, smooth, inamyloid, (Maas Geesteranus)

NAME ORIGIN means 'long-bristled' from setae on cap and stem

SIMILAR *stylobates* has thorn-like projections on cap

SOURCES Smith(1), Maas Geesteranus, Redhead(5)

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales