

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 rubromarginata* (Fr.) Quelet Champ. Jura et Vosges p.435. 1875

NOTES Section Calodontes (Smith), Section Rubromarginatae (Maas Geesteranus); characterized by small size, gray (or occasionally white) colors with dull reddish-brown gill edges, habitat, large spores, spindle-shaped cystidia; description derived from Smith(1) except where noted, the Courtecuisse description is for *M. rubromarginata* (Fr.:Fr.) Kummer; found at least BC, OR, not uncommon from NY to OR, also Europe, Iceland, Breitenbach and Kranzlin give distribution as North America, Europe, North Africa

CAP 0.7-2.0cm, obtusely conic to convex becoming bellshaped to broadly convex; dark gray with a vinaceous tinge, soon becoming paler gray, the disc remaining darker than the margin, sometimes the margin tinged reddish at first; moist, densely pruinose soon naked, (Smith), up to 3cm, grayish beige with pinkish or pinkish brown tints; pruinose, striate, (Courtecuisse)

FLESH thin, fragile, watery; grayish to pallid

GILLS ascending, broadly adnate with slight tooth, subdistant, 12-17 reach stem, 1 or 2 tiers of subgills, moderately broad (about 0.3cm), interveined; pallid with bright reddish brown edges (marginate) soon becoming sordid reddish brown

STEM 2-4(7)cm x 0.1-0.35cm, equal, fragile, hollow, round in cross-section or compressed, pale watery gray, translucent, bald, base bald or nearly so, (Smith), gray brown then pale pinkish brown; pinkish brown in lower part, (Courtecuisse)

VEIL none

ODOR not distinctive

TASTE not distinctive

HABITAT grows on naked branches of dead fir or spruce trees or on lower dead branches of living trees, often abundant in slashings, (Smith), rotten conifer wood, also hardwood, (Courtecuisse for Europe)

SPORE DEPOSIT white

MICROSCOPIC spores 10-12 x 5-7 microns, broadly elliptic, smooth, germinating readily (germinated spores often found in spore deposit, amyloid; pleurocystidia rare, cheilocystidia 28-42 x 8-12 microns, broadly fusoid-ventricose (spindle-shaped - wider in middle) when young, elongating and when old somewhat irregular or narrower, tops sometimes forked

NAME ORIGIN means 'red-margined'

SIMILAR *sanguinolenta* has similar gill margins, but the stem exudes red milk, (Breitenbach); *purpureofusca* also has purple gill edges, but they have more gray-purple to violet tints, (Breitenbach)

SOURCES Smith(1), Courtecuisse*, Breitenbach(3)*

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales