

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.

[Click for further information about MMPNW](#)

Many illustrations need confirmation. Do not use this information to determine edibility.

I have read and agreed to the [disclaimer](#) and [copyright information](#).

LATIN NAME(S) *Mycena sanguinolenta* (Fr.) Quelet Champ. Jura et Vosges p.244. 1872; *Mycena subsanguinolenta* Smith

ENGLISH NAME(S) terrestrial bleeding *Mycena*

NOTES Section *Lactipedes* (Smith), Section *Sanguinolentae* (Maas Geesteranus); characterized by reddish-brown to orange-brown cap, marginate gills, stem of same color which has white hairs at base and exudes a dark red juice when broken, gregarious or tuft

CAP 0.3-1.5(2.5)cm, conical to bell-shaped or sometimes convex when old; "color variable: some shade of pale reddish-brown to bright reddish-brown to orange-brown, etc.", margin often vinaceous; smooth, not viscid, margin often furrowed at maturity, (Arora

FLESH thin; reddish, exuding a dark red juice when cut, (Arora), thin, not very fragile; sordid reddish, exuding a reddish juice when cut, (Smith), thin; dingy brownish, (Maas Geesteranus)

GILLS attached (typically adnate), well-spaced; pallid or tinged flesh-color or reddish, edges dark reddish-brown (marginate), (Arora), adnate or slightly toothed, subdistant to distant, narrow to moderately broad; sordid reddish to grayish, the edges very dark reddish brown and even, (Smith), ascending-adnate, more or less decurrent with short tooth, 13-21 reaching stem, up to 0.1cm broad, somewhat ventricose, becoming interveined; at first whitish, gradually pale dingy pink, pale brownish pink, pale purplish, the edge dark red-brown, purple-brown, violet brown; smooth to faintly ribbed, (Maas Geesteranus)

STEM 2-7.5cm x 0.1-0.2cm, equal, hollow, fragile; colored more or less like cap; smooth, base with white hairs and exuding a dark red juice when broken or squeezed, (Arora), 2-6(7)cm x 0.1-0.15cm, equal, tubular, fragile; drab-pruinose becoming polished

VEIL none

ODOR mild (Arora), not distinctive (Smith), indistinct or radishlike, (Maas Geesteranus)

TASTE not distinctive (Smith)

EDIBILITY unknown (Arora)



Michael Wood (MykoWeb)



Paul Kroeger

HABITAT solitary or widely scattered to gregarious or tufted on leaf mold and needles in woods or at their edges, (Arora), gregarious on leaf mold, moss beds, or needle carpets, spring and fall, (Smith), scattered or in small groups, more rarely almost bundled, "on humus and vegetable debris among grass and moss, on fallen twigs and moss-covered trunks of deciduous trees, among fallen needles of coniferous trees (Juniperus, Pinus), more rarely even on decayed Pinus cones", (Maas Geesteranus)

SPORE DEPOSIT white (Arora)

MICROSCOPIC spores 8-11 x 4-6 microns, elliptic, smooth, weakly amyloid, cystidia present on gill faces and edges, (Arora), spores 8-10(11) x 4-5(6) microns, subelliptic (somewhat elliptic), only weakly amyloid; basidia 4-spored, occasionally 2- or 3-sp

NAME ORIGIN means 'full of blood'

SIMILAR haematopus which grows on wood and has gill edges the same color as gill or dull reddish

SOURCES Smith(1), Arora*, Maas Geesteranus, Kibby*, Courtecuisse*, Breitenbach(3)*

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales