

## 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)** *Nolanea holoconiota* Largent & Thiers Northwest Sci. 46(1): 34. 1972

**NOTES** Section Holoconiota; easily recognized by bicolorous translucent-striate cap which is yellow brown with a grayish orange umbo, white gills, pale yellow stem which is pruinose over at least the top half, heterodiametric spores, and caulocystidia originating from center of hypha; found WA, OR, ID, also AB, AK, CA, MT, NV, WY (Largent), frequent on foray lists in BC, very common

**CAP** 1.0-8.0cm, conic to convex, apiculate (with a nipple) to acutely umbonate, margin incurved to downcurved at times, and may be flared, cracked or eroded with age; hygrophanous, typically bicolorous because umbo fades first, light brown to yellow brown, fading to pale orange to grayish orange to grayish yellow; dry, bald from the beginning, silky-appressed-fibrillose, rarely slightly fibrillose-scaly on margin, when faded appearing atomate or micaceous, often wrinkled or corrugate, translucent-striate part or all of the way to the disc when moist

**GILLS** narrowly adnexed to ascending adnate, close to subdistant, moderately broad (0.3-0.5cm); white to pallid at first, becoming pinkish

**STEM** 3.5-10.0cm x 0.3-0.7(1.5)cm, equal to tapering in either direction, terete, or sometimes compressed and grooved; pale yellow to pale orange to light orange; pruinose 1/3 to 2/3 of upper length or completely, otherwise bald to appressed fibrillose and longitudinally striate, presumably dry; tomentum at base white abundant

**VEIL** absent

**ODOR** not distinctive

**TASTE** unpleasant to slightly bitter, at times not distinctive

**HABITAT** solitary to scattered to rarely gregarious in humus under conifers; fruits typically during late winter and spring, most common at higher elevations from late spring throughout the summer and into early fall, rarely found in coastal areas during mid to late fall

**SPORE DEPOSIT** pinkish brown



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**MICROSCOPIC** spores (7.1)9.1-12.7 x 5.2-9.6 microns, 5-6 sided, angular, smooth, inamyloid; basidia 4-spored, 44.4-54.6 x 9.3-12.6 microns, easily separated; cheilocystidia 29.3-100 x 4.5-15 microns, rostrate-ventricose (beaked - wider in middle), somewhat capitate (with a head) at times, colorless, rare to at times abundant, most easily seen toward cap margin, pleurocystidia absent, pileocystidia cylindric, 35-140 x 4-6 microns, caulocystidia cylindric, solitary, at times abundant, most often originating from middle of surface hyphae; clamp connections present at base of basidia, on tramal hyphae of gills, rare in stem and cap trama, absent on hyphae of cap cuticle

**SIMILAR** like verna which fruits in spring and has dark gray-brown unicolorous cap and microscopically by coarse incrustations on the hyphae of pileipellis and cap tissue

**SOURCES** Largent\*, PNW key derived from Largent

**FAMILY** Entolomataceae of Order Agaricales



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