

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) *Panaeolus alcidis* Moser Mycologia 76: 551. 1984

NOTES most distinctive feature is growth on deer and moose droppings, features include small size, light gray cap without marginal remnants, dark gray gills, pale ochre gray pruinose stem which is brownish in lower part, and large spores; reported at least from BC (Paul Kroeger, pers. comm.), Moser examined collections from SK, Sweden

CAP 0.4-1cm wide, 0.3-0.9cm high, bellshaped to conical, rarely hemispheric; pale gray, top sometimes with a slight brownish ochraceous hue, when very young also with an olivaceous tint; not markedly hygrophane, mat and somewhat micaceous; margin slightly crenulate (scalloped) but not appendiculate even when young, (Moser(10)), non-hygrophane (Hansen)

GILLS ascendant, not very crowded (15-20 reach stem); dark gray, then blackish mottled from spores, edge remaining paler grayish, (Moser(10))

STEM 2-9cm x 0.05-0.15cm, hollow, pale ochraceous-gray, brownish toward base, entirely pruinose, especially pronounced in lower half, (Moser(10))

VEIL cap is not fringed or appendiculate (Moser(10))

ODOR none in particular (Moser(10))

TASTE none in particular (Moser(10))

HABITAT usually on moose droppings (40 collections), rarely on droppings of reindeer (caribou) or roedeer (1 collection each), (Moser(10) for Europe)



Paul Kroeger

MICROSCOPIC spores (16.3)18-19(21) x (8)9.5-10.5(12) microns in face view, (8)9-9.5(10) microns in side view, more or less elliptic in face and side view with a distinct eccentric germ pore (2-4 microns wide), smooth, dark brown; basidia 4- or 2-spored, 25-28(30) x 13-15(16) microns, short and thick; pleurocystidia none, cheilocystidia covering gill edge, 25-35 x 4-6(7) microns, versiform, usually with inflated base, and +/- long neck, sometimes apex slightly subcapitate; cap cuticle cellular, cells (15)20(25) microns wide, rounded to elliptic, with dispersed pileocystidia, mostly +/- bottle-shaped, often with brown wall; stem with fascicles of colorless hairs or bottle-shaped caulocystidia, shape and size depending on age; with clamp connections, (Moser(10)), spores 16-18(19) x 7-9 microns, (Moser(1)), spores 18-19 x 9.5-10.5 microns, elliptic, smooth, with eccentric pore, dark brown, (Hansen)

NAME ORIGIN means 'of moose'

SIMILAR campanulatus group especially *P. sphinctrinus* var. *minor* (which occasionally also occurs on moose dung), but *P. sphinctrinus* var. *minor* is larger and has appendiculate white veil, and spores 14.5-17 x 9.5-11.5 x (7)8-9.5(10) microns with the width and thickness of the spore distinctly different, shape lemon-shaped, sometimes nearly hexagonal in face view and elliptic in side view, (Moser(10))

SOURCES Moser(10), Moser(1), Hansen, L.(2)

FAMILY Bolbitiaceae of Order Agaricales