

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) *Panellus longinquus* (Berk.) Singer; *Pleurotopsis longinqua* (Berk.) E. Horak Austral. J. Bot., Suppl. Ser. 10: 7. 1983

NOTES the subsp. in North America is *pacificus* Libonati-Barnes & Redhead: subsp. *longinquus* is restricted to the southern hemisphere; features include fanshaped, kidney-shaped or irregularly lobed cap up to 4cm x 2cm, hygrophanous pallid to pale orange to pinkish to caramel in color, young gills whitish to peach, stem absent or lateral, growth on wood, yellow-cream spore deposit, and cylindric spores; description derived from Libonati-Barnes; found along coast BC, WA, OR, also New Zealand, Australia, and Patagonia

CAP 0.2-4cm wide and 0.1-2.0cm long, rounded when young, at maturity fanshaped, kidney-shaped or irregularly lobed, convex in profile but often depressed near attachment, margin inrolled; hygrophanous, pale ivory, faint peach, or tan, when old becoming pinkish on a camel brown background, and finally in some specimens brown with purple-brown discoloration, when dried becoming translucent waxy yellow or opaque golden brown or purple-brown; translucent when wet and often viscid, opaque and concentrically wrinkled when dry

FLESH 0.06-0.1cm thick, firm, fibrous; white to pale pinkish tan

GILLS short decurrent onto stem or pseudostem, 0.1-0.3cm wide, close when young, subdistant with age; ivory, pale yellow-cream, or peach like young cap, sometimes drying with grayish tint; sometimes transverse wrinkles present

STEM absent, or when present lateral, always fairly broad at gill attachment, 0.1-0.9cm x 0.1-0.5cm, ivory, yellow-cream, peach or brown, often frosted on inferior surface, usually with some white coarse tomentum toward the base and a small mat of hyphae extending onto what it is attached to

ODOR not distinctive

TASTE not distinctive



Paul Kroeger

HABITAT on branches and logs of *Alnus rubra* (red alder) and stumps of *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock) chemically treated to prevent *Heterobasidion annosum*

SPORE DEPOSIT dingy yellow-cream

MICROSCOPIC spores 6-11.5(13.5) x 3-5.0(6) microns, elliptic, oblong or cylindric, occasionally slightly dumbbell shaped, kidney-shaped or curved sausage shaped, smooth, amyloid; basidia 4-spored, 30-41.5 x 4-6.2 microns, narrowly clavate, often with multiple drops; pleurocystidia none, cheilocystidia absent in young gills, sparsely scattered and inconspicuous, or sometimes erumpent in small fascicles, clavate, irregular, filiform or capitate, ultimately branched and coralliform, 22-50 x 2-6 microns, with necks 1.3 microns, the bases sometimes slightly gelatinized, gill edges occasionally with irregular deposits of brown amorphous material up to 25 microns diameter

NAME ORIGIN means 'long'

SIMILAR like *Panellus mitis* which is generally less than 2cm wide, grows on conifers, and has narrower spores (3.5-6 x 0.9-1.2 microns) and prominently gelatinized gill edges; like *Panellus stipticus* which has peppery to bitter taste, and smaller spores, among other differences

SOURCES Libonati-Barnes, Arora, Redhead(6), Hughes(2)

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales