

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) *Panellus ringens* (Fr.) Romagnesi Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 61: 38. 1945; *Lentinus ringens* Fr.; *Panus salicinus* Peck; *Panus ringens* Fr.

NOTES features include small size, cup-shape which becomes spatulate to fan-shaped, light purplish color, radiating pinkish brown gills, rudimentary stem, growth on hardwood in winter, white spore deposit, and amyloid spores 5-7 microns x 1.5 -2.2 microns; Miller examined material from ID, ON, NY, Germany, Sweden; reported from BC (Lowe(1)), also from Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, (Courtecuisse)

CAP 0.5-2.0cm, flat on wood when young, cup-shaped (with gills inside), then soon expanded, spatulate to fan-shaped, with an indistinct stem; flesh-pinkish brownish; dull, white-floury near the insertion of the stem; margin striate-furrowed, (Breitenbach), 1-3cm, laterally attached without a stem, light purple to purple drab or lilac with vinaceous tints, fading when old sometimes to "vinaceous fawn" with a conspicuous pallid pubescence dense over the lateral attachment of the cap to the wood; margin even to somewhat crenate (scalloped), (Miller), hygrophane, finely tomentose, (Hansen)

FLESH thin, elastic; whitish, (Breitenbach)

GILLS radiating from point of attachment, 10-15 reaching stem, broad; flesh-brownish to ochre-brownish; edges somewhat darker and smooth, (Breitenbach), radiating from point of attachment, alternating with subgills; fawn to pink, often fading when old, reddish brown dried, (Miller), rather distant (Hansen)

STEM lateral, only rudimentary (Breitenbach), none (Miller)

ODOR none (Breitenbach)

TASTE mild (Breitenbach)

HABITAT on dead twigs still attached to the tree or small standing trunks of hardwoods, especially *Salix* and *Alnus*, winter to spring, (Breitenbach for Switzerland), growing in groups on dead hardwoods (especially birch), (Arora)

SPORE DEPOSIT white according to literature (Breitenbach)

MICROSCOPIC spores 5.1-7 x 1.5-2.2 microns, cylindrical, slightly allantoid (curved sausage-shaped), smooth, amyloid, colorless, some with drops; basidia (2)-4-spored, 15-30 x 3-4.5 microns, cylindrical, with basal clamp; cystidia not seen; cap cuticle of parallel densely intertwined and gelatinized hyphae 1.5-3 microns wide, septa barely visible, (Breitenbach), 5.0-6.8 x 1.5-2.1 microns, oblong to allantoid, smooth, amyloid, colorless in KOH, thin-walled; basidia 4-spored, 17-27 x (2.5)3.5-6.3 microns, narrowly clavate, thin-walled, yellowish in Melzer's solution and KOH; cystidia rare, 24-38 x 4.2-5.5 microns, hypha-like varying to somewhat fusiform, colorless in Melzer's, thin-walled; cap cuticle of pointed fascicles of thin-walled and thick-walled hyphae 2.5-5.0 microns wide, colorless or light yellowish in Melzer's and KOH, (Miller)

NAME ORIGIN means 'gaping'

SOURCES Breitenbach(3)*, Miller(11), Courtecuisse*, Hansen

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales