

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) *Pholiota scamba* (Fr.) Moser in Helmut Gams
Kleine Kryptogamenflora II. p.228. 1955; *Naucoria cespitosa* Murrill;
Dryophila scamba (Fr.) Kuehner & Romagnesi

NOTES features include small size, viscid pallid to "pinkish cinnamon" cap that is silky-fibrillose (webby-tomentose) and appendiculate, close pale yellow gills that become pallid olive brownish, equal often curved stem that is pale yellow at top and in lower part clay brown and woolly-tomentose or fibrillose-scaly; description derived from Smith(3); found at least WA, OR, ID, and reported from BC by Paul Kroeger and by Gamiet and Berch, Smith(3) examined collections from ON, CA, ID, MI, OR, WA, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Breitenbach & Kranzlin give distribution as North America, Europe, Asia

CAP 1.5-2(3)cm, convex, with or without a low obtuse umbo, expanding to flat or broadly convex; pallid to "pinkish cinnamon"; viscid but soon dry, silky-fibrillose, the surface fibrils glistening when dry, margin appendiculate with pinkish cinnamon fibrils, (Smith), whitish to yellow-ocherish; dull to satiny, arachnoid-tomentose, (Breitenbach)

FLESH very soft and watery cartilaginous; watery yellowish

GILLS adnate with a slight tooth, close, 3 tiers of subgills, medium broad, narrowed slightly outward, sometimes slightly ventricose, some forked near stem; pale yellow ("cartridge-buff") becoming pallid olive brownish; edges even

STEM 1.5-3cm x 0.1-0.3cm, equal, solid, often curved; at top pale clear yellow ("sea-foam-yellow"), clay brown in lower part; minutely woolly-tomentose or fibrillose-squamulose in lower part, base coarse-hairy

VEIL veil fragments hanging from cap margin

ODOR faintly fragrant

TASTE mild

HABITAT gregarious to more or less cespitose (tufted) on conifers, often mossy, logs and debris, June to October

SPORE DEPOSIT presumably brown



Paul Kroeger

MICROSCOPIC spores 7-9(10) x 4.5-5.5 microns, ovate to elliptic in face view, somewhat inequilateral to subelliptic in side view, smooth, germ pore present but not distinctly truncate, dull cinnamon in KOH, paler and finally pale reddish cinnamon in Melzer's, wall about 0.25 microns thick; basidia 4-spored, 18-24(26) x 7-9 microns, clavate, colorless to yellowish in KOH or Melzer's; pleurocystidia 28-40 x 8-14 microns, subovate, broadly subfusoid utriform or fusoid-ventricose with a short neck and obtuse apex, thin-walled, in water mounts with amorphous debris over apex, in KOH with some refractive particles in neck or an amorphous-refractive body filling the tip, smooth, content yellowish and homogeneous in Melzer's, cheilocystidia 24-33 x 7-10 microns, more frequently ovate to subfusoid than any other shape but generally like the pleurocystidia; clamp connections present

NAME ORIGIN means 'bent'

SIMILAR like *scamboides* which has truly slimy cap and very reduced veil; like young *gummosa* somewhat, but *gummosa* lubricous when moist and has smaller spores and a distinctly gelatinous cap cuticle microscopically; like *Hypholomas* which have a dark violet-brown spore deposit

SOURCES Smith(3), Courtecuisse*, Redhead(5), Breitenbach(4)*

FAMILY Strophariaceae of Order Agaricales