

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) *Pluteus romellii* (Britz.) Sacc.; *Pluteus lutescens* (Fr.) Bres.

ENGLISH NAME(S) yellow-stemmed *Pluteus*

NOTES identified by brownish to dark yellow brown cap, free fairly close gills, yellow stem, and pinkish brown spore deposit; *P. lutescens* var. *lutescens* has pleurocystidia clavate to clavate-saccate pedicellate and cap usually olive-tinted, and is found at least in Europe and MI, other specimens from WA, OR, CA, MI fall under an unnamed variety described by Homola with features as given below (differing from var. *lutescens* in larger size, more yellowish brown cap which is not usually olive-tinted, and pleurocystidia broadly fusoid-ventricose with a short to elongate tapering neck and obtuse apex); *lutescens* found at least WA, OR, also (Paul Kroeger, pers. comm.) reported from BC

CAP 2-6cm, umber to bay brown, often yellowish at margin, (Hansen), 1.5-5cm, convex becoming broadly umbonate or flat; dark brown to olive-brown to yellowish-brown or yellowish-olive; not viscid, sometimes wrinkled at center, (Arora), (1)3-5.5cm, subconic to acutely conic to nearly bellshaped when young, typically becoming obtusely convex to flat-convex to flat or with an obscure umbo, sometimes highly irregular with age, margin when young entire and broadly decurved to slightly incurved, with age becoming decurved to flat and typically becoming rimose (cracked) or eroded; hygrophanous, brown to dark yellow-brown; dry to moist, bald and no true fibrils present but typically appearing somewhat granulose to velvety, smooth to rugulose to rugose reticulate on disc, not striate or on extreme margin faintly striatulate when moist, (Homola)

FLESH thin; white or pale yellow, (Arora), not over 0.2cm thick at disc, soft, fragile; whitish to pale yellow to watery olive-yellow, in stem pale watery yellow, (Homola)



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GILLS yellowish young, (Hansen), free at maturity, fairly close, broad; whitish to pale yellow, but finally pinkish from ripening spores, (Arora), free but approximate to stem, close, 0.5-0.7cm broad, ventricose when young; "yellowish citrine" to pale olive-yellow ("pale ivory yellow" to "Marguerite yellow"), becoming pinkish from spores, edge colored as face or slightly paler; entire, (Homola)

STEM 2-7cm x 0.2-0.6cm, lemon or lemon chrome, brightest at base, (Hansen), 2-7cm x 0.2-0.6cm, more or less equal, straight or curved, fragile; pale yellow, the base usually brighter yellow, (Arora), (1)4-7cm x 0.3-0.8cm, equal to widening slightly downward, not flattened, frequently crooked, stuffed to hollow; bright orange over base or staining orange, gradually paler upward; moist to dry, bald except at very base, longitudinally striate, (Homola)

VEIL absent

ODOR mild (Arora), not distinctive (Homola)

TASTE not distinctive (Homola)

EDIBILITY said to be edible (Arora)

HABITAT on wood (Hansen), solitary or in small groups on rotting hardwood logs, sticks and debris, (Arora), solitary or gregarious on hardwood debris or wood, (Homola)

SPORE DEPOSIT pinkish to deep flesh color (Arora)

MICROSCOPIC spores 6-10 x 4-6 microns, elliptic, smooth, inamyloid, cystidia presumably present, pleurocystidia club-shaped to flask-shaped, (Arora), spores 6-8 x 5.2-6.5 microns, ovate to mostly irregularly nearly round in side view, in face view ovate

NAME ORIGIN means 'becoming yellow'

SIMILAR rugosodisca has a yellow-green cap, and numerous but scattered slender fusoid-ventricose pleurocystidia (as opposed to oval-pedicellate to very broadly fusoid-ventricose pleurocystidia)

SOURCES Hansen, L.(2), Arora*(as lutescens), Homola(as lutescens), Schalkwijk-Barendsen*(as lutescens), Courtecuisse*(as lutescens), Breitenbach(4)*

FAMILY Pluteaceae of Order Agaricales