

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) *Pseudoarmillariella ectypoides* (Peck) Singer;
Clitocybe ectypoides (Peck) Sacc.; *Omphalina ectypoides* (Peck)
Bigelow

ENGLISH NAME(S) wood Clitocybe

NOTES features include grayish to yellow-buff depressed moist cap which is radially striate with darker fibrils and minute pointed scales, decurrent well-spaced narrow yellowish gills, slender stem colored as cap or paler, growth on rotting conifer logs, white spore deposit, and elliptic smooth amyloid spores; this is the only species in this genus worldwide; Bigelow (1982) transferred this species to *Omphalina* because of similarities to *Chrysomphalina chrysophylla*, but it is now maintained in its own genus, differing from *Chrysomphalina* species by production of incrusting pileal pigments, amyloid spores and clamp connections; some authors however retain it in *Omphalina* or *Clitocybe*; found at least BC, WA

CAP 2-6cm, umbilicate to funnel-shaped; grayish to yellow-buff, radially striate with darker fibrils, and with tiny tufts of blackish scales at intervals, (Barron), 2.5-5cm, sunken in center to funnel-shaped; watery grayish-yellow, with brown to black radial fibers and minute pointed scales; moist, (Lincoff), 2.5-6cm, broadly convex soon becoming flat with a sunken center or funnel-shaped, margin uplifted when old; brownish yellow to yellow-brown, covered with minute blackish brown to reddish brown matted fibers and scale that often disappear with age; moist, (Bessette)

FLESH yellowish (Bessette)

GILLS decurrent, well-spaced, narrow; yellowish, (Barron), decurrent, almost distant, narrow, sometimes forked; yellowish, (Lincoff), strongly decurrent, subdistant, narrow, occasionally forked; yellowish, sometimes with reddish brown stains when old, (Bessette)



Alvin Funk

STEM 0-6cm, slender; colored as cap or paler; hairy at base, (Barron), 2.5-5cm x 0.15-0.3cm, solid; grayish-yellow, (Lincoff), 2.5-6.5cm x 0.3-0.9cm, enlarged downward, solid; honey-yellow, staining brownish where handled; smooth to slightly scurfy

VEIL none

ODOR not distinctive (Bessette)

TASTE not distinctive (Bessette)

EDIBILITY unknown (Bessette)

HABITAT on decaying conifer logs (Barron), on rotting conifers, often hemlock, (Lincoff), scattered or in groups on decaying conifer wood, especially hemlock, (Bessette)

SPORE DEPOSIT white (Lincoff, Bessette)

MICROSCOPIC spores 6.5-8 x 3.5-5 microns, elliptic, smooth, amyloid, (Lincoff, Bessette), 6.5-9 x 4-5 microns, elliptic, smooth, amyloid; basidia 4-spored, 25-33 x 5-7 microns; cystidia not differentiated; pileus brownish in KOH, pigment encrusted and in thickened walls; cutis hyphae cylindric, 2.5-6.5 microns diameter, often protruding in fascicles; hymenophoral trama of interwoven to somewhat undulate hyphae; clamp connections present, (Bigelow)

SIMILAR *Chrysomphalina chrysophylla* which has golden yellow gills and yellow spores

SOURCES Barron*, Lincoff(2) (as *Clitocybe*)*, Schalkwijk-Barendsen (as *Clitocybe*)*, Bessette(2) (as *Omphalina*)*, Bigelow(10) (as *Omphalina ectypoides*)

FAMILY Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales