

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) *Russula adusta* Fr. *Epicr. Myc.* 350. 1838

NOTES characterized by fruiting body which becomes smoky brown or black when cut or bruised, sometimes with an intermediate reddening phase, sepia to gray brown cap, inseparable cap skin, hard compact flesh, close gills, sometimes odor of wine barrels, mild taste, and white spore deposit; this species has erratic staining reactions: the flesh normally bruises smoky-brown or grayish-black, but may show slight reddish intermediate phase; found at least WA, ID, ON, ME, France, Thiers lists for CA (rare), **CHEMICAL REACTIONS** flesh + with FeSO₄, + phenol, + formalin, (Shaffer), pinkish, light salmon to flesh color to FeSO₄ with cap flesh, SV light purple with cap flesh, (Grund)

CAP 7-12cm, white to pallid buff when young, becoming grayish brown or lead gray or blackish; viscid drying shiny, margin even, cap skin inseparable, (PNW keys), 5-12cm, when young convex with incurved margin and slightly depressed disc, expanding to convex and then flat with depressed disc, the margin becoming raised when old; whitish to sordid light buff becoming grayish brown, sepia, or blackish; viscid, bald, shining, with cuticle scarcely separable and margin not striate, (Shaffer); 5-15cm, flat then depressed at center, margin strongly inrolled, (Phillips)

FLESH hard, brittle; whitish slowly turning black when cut, sometimes showing a slight reddening phase, (PNW keys), firm, brittle; whitish, slowly blackening when bruised or when old, sometimes showing an indistinct reddish tinge when bruised, (Shaffer), white, slowly pinkish when cut, then brown, (Phillips)

GILLS close but not crowded, regular subgills; whitish, blackening when old, (PNW keys), adnate, close, with subgills, moderately broad 0.4-1.0cm, intervenose, occasionally forked; when young whitish, becoming dingy pale yellow to pale vinaceous-buff, when bruised or when old becoming blackish, (Shaffer), subdecurrent, very crowded, narrow; white to cream, (Phillips)

STEM short, stout, white bruising reddish brown to black, (PNW keys), 3-6cm x 1.5-2.5cm, equal or tapering to base, solid; whitish, slowly blackening when bruised or when old; bald to puberulent (with fine hairs), (Shaffer); 4-10cm x 2-4cm, hard, white bruising reddish brown, (Phillips)

VEIL none

ODOR "with odor of empty wine casks (according to European authors) or not distinctive" (Shaffer), of sour wine, (Phillips)

TASTE mild (Shaffer), sweet (Lincoff), mild (Phillips)

EDIBILITY suspect (Phillips)

HABITAT conifers (PNW keys), usually under conifers (Phillips)

SPORE DEPOSIT white, Crawshay A (PNW keys), white (Phillips)

MICROSCOPIC spores 7-9 x 6-8 microns, ornamentation Patterson type D-1, (PNW keys), spores 6.8-9.4 x 5.6-7.7 microns, usually broadly elliptic, nearly round (nearly round) or oboval, occasionally elliptic, ornamentation 0.1-0.4 microns high, a nearly co

NAME ORIGIN means "burnt"

SIMILAR like densifolia and difficult to distinguish: adusta has a sepia to grayish-brown cap as opposed to yellow-brown for densifolia, odor mild or of empty wine casks as opposed to mild, taste mild instead of mild to peppery, less pronounced reddening

SOURCES Shaffer(5), Phillips*, Lincoff(1)*, Courtecuisse*, PNW keys, Rinaldi*, Thiers(3)

FAMILY Russulaceae of Order Russulales