

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) *Strobilurus trullisatus* (Murrill) Lennox Mycotaxon 9:179. 1979; == *Gymnopus trullisatus* Murr.; == *Collybia trullisata* (Murr.) Murr.; == *Marasmius trullisatus* (Murrill) Singer; = *Strobilurus kemptonae* Wells in Wells & Kempton

ENGLISH NAME(S) Douglas fir cone mushroom

NOTES features include small size, white to pinkish-buff cap, growth exclusively on cones, usually of Douglas fir, and small inamyloid spores; found at least BC, WA, OR, ID, CA, common

CAP 0.5-1.5cm, convex to flat or slightly depressed; white to pinkish-buff or brownish; dry, often striate or wrinkled, minutely granular, (Arora), 0.5-2cm, convex to flat, becoming depressed with age, margin inrolled when young, flaring with age, occasionally splitting with age; somewhat hygrophanous to hygrophanous, darkest centrally, white to pale peach, salmon, or sienna; dry, unpolished, smooth to rugulose (finely wrinkled), densely pruinose, wholly or marginally translucent striate, (Redhead(1))

FLESH very thin (Arora), fleshy, colored as cap, (Redhead(1))

GILLS typically adnate to adnexed, close; white or tinged pinkish-buff, (Arora), adnexed, moderately crowded, subgills in 2 to 3 tiers, gills moderately broad; white to pale pink, (Redhead(1))

STEM 2-5cm x 0.1-0.15cm, equal; top white, lower part yellowish to brownish or tawny; dry, minutely granular, base with yellow to tawny-orange hairs and mycelial threads, (Arora), up to 5cm long, 0.1-0.2cm wide, equal, cartilaginous, stuffed, becoming hollow with age, rootlike pseudorhiza usually present and is densely covered with sienna to orange floccose mycelium; white at top, pale luteous to sienna, umber or cinnamon below; dry, densely pruinose, (Redhead(1))

ODOR not distinctive (Phillips)

TASTE not distinctive (Phillips)

EDIBILITY unknown (Arora), not edible (Phillips)



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HABITAT in colonies on old Douglas-fir cones or rarely of other conifers (Arora), on senescent often buried cones of Douglas-fir or rarely pine, (Redhead(1))

SPORE DEPOSIT white (Arora, Redhead(1))

MICROSCOPIC spores 3-6 x 1.5-3.5 microns, elliptic, smooth, inamyloid, (Arora), spores 3-6 x 1.5-3.5 microns, elliptic, smooth, inamyloid, thin-walled; basidia 4-spored, 13-26 x 2-5 microns, clavate, simple-septate; pleurocystidia abundant, rarely scattered, utriform to cylindric, club-shaped or broadly lecythiform, rarely obtusely fusoid-ventricose, 23-60 x 5-14 microns, usually with massive apical resinous to finely granular mass bound by a thin membrane which ruptures in mounts to leave an apical collarette, cheilocystidia abundant, rarely scattered, similar to pleurocystidia; pileocystidia abundant, elongated, fusoid-ventricose to tibiiform; caulocystidia abundant, occasionally aggregated, narrowly conical and capitate, scantily incrustated apically, 23-100 x 6.5-15 microns, (Redhead(1))

NAME ORIGIN means "resembling a small planting scoop"

SIMILAR occidentalis which favors spruce cones, tends to be browner without a pinkish cast, and has thicker-walled pleurocystidia that lack apical collarettes; like albopilatus which also tends to be browner (often dark grayish brown) and pleurocystidia lack apical collarettes; like Baeospora myosura which is slightly larger, and has very crowded gills and coarsely hairy stem base, and amyloid spores, and pleurocystidia lack apical collarettes

SOURCES Redhead(1), Arora*, Phillips*, Lincoff(2)*, Redhead(6)

FAMILY Marasmiaceae of Order Agaricales