

## 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)** *Tricholoma imbricatum* (Fr.ex Fr.) Kummer Fuhrer Pilzkunde 133. 1871

**ENGLISH NAME(S)** shingled *Tricholoma*

**NOTES** told from other *Tricholomas* by generally robust stature, dry reddish brown to cinnamon brown or dark brown cap that is fibrillose to fibrillose - fine-scaly, solid stem, absence of veil, and association with conifers; Ovrebo examined collections from ID, MI, ON, and Sweden, distribution northern North America and CA according to Lincoff(2), CHEMICAL REACTIONS KOH and PDAB no reaction

**CAP** 4-12(20)cm, convex with inrolled margin, becoming convex-umbonate to flat or uplifted; reddish brown to dark brown to cinnamon-brown; dry, with flattened fibrils that may break up into scales when old, especially toward margin (which may be obscurely

**FLESH** thick, firm; white, (Arora), compact, firm; slowly becoming reddish when bruised or cut, (Smith), 0.5-1.0cm thick; white or pale buff, often light brown near cap surface, in stem buff overall or often yellowish brown or watery brown at base, (Ovrebo)

**GILLS** adnexed, notched or even adnate, close; white or tinged flesh-color, often discoloring brown when old, especially on edges, (Arora), sinuate to adnexed, close, broad; pallid at first, gradually becoming grayish vinaceous or at times with sordid reddish spots; edges even or becoming slightly eroded, (Smith), arcuate on buttons, emarginate to sinuate when mature, close, subgills numerous but not arranged in distinct tiers, 0.2-0.7cm broad; "whitish buff, discoloring light yellowish brown to dull brown in spots or more or less diffused"; edges entire, (Ovrebo)



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**STEM** 4-12cm x 1-3cm, solid, firm, dry, equal or swollen below with tapered, sometimes rooting base, white or buff becoming brownish when old, especially over lower part (top usually pallid), fibrillose or minutely scaly when old, (Arora), 4-9(11)cm x 1-2cm, clubshaped but becoming nearly equal, solid; whitish at first but soon brownish to reddish brown from base upward; unpolished, top white-pruinose, (Smith), 3.5-6cm x 0.5-1.5cm, equal, ventricose or reverse clubshaped, the base abruptly narrowed, solid; buff when young, when mature the top buff but darkening to dark buff or light brown ("cinnamon brown") at base, occasionally discoloring watery brown or yellowish buff in spots; "silky fibrillose and with loosened superficial surface fibrils projecting", often slightly pruinose at top, (Ovrebo)

**VEIL** absent (Arora)

**ODOR** mild or faintly farinaceous (Arora), mild to slightly farinaceous (Smith), absent (Ovrebo)

**TASTE** sometimes slightly bitter aftertaste, (Arora), mild to slightly farinaceous (Smith), absent to slightly peppery, (Ovrebo)

**EDIBILITY** not recommended because easy to confuse with pessundatum group (Arora)

**HABITAT** solitary to scattered or densely gregarious under conifers, particularly pine and spruce (often hidden by needles), (Arora), scattered to gregarious under conifers (Smith), solitary, gregarious or in cespitose clusters under Pinus (pine) or Picea (spruce), (Ovrebo)

**SPORE DEPOSIT** white (Arora, Ovrebo)

**MICROSCOPIC** spores 5-7 x 3.5-5 microns, elliptic, smooth, inamyloid, (Arora), spores 5.5-7 x 4-4.5 microns, elliptic, smooth, inamyloid, with a large central oil drop; basidia 4-spored, 24-28 x 7-8 microns, colorless in KOH; pleurocystidia and cheilocystidia not differentiated, (Smith), spores 5.7-7.6 x 4.3-5.2 microns, elliptic to broadly elliptic in face and side views, smooth, inamyloid, thin-walled; basidia 4- or rarely 2-spored, 27-34 x 6.7-7.6 microns, clavate, colorless; pleurocystidia and cheilocystidia absent; clamp connections absent, (Ovrebo)

**NAME ORIGIN** means "like roof tiles"

**SIMILAR** vaccinum which has scaly cap, brighter color with ground color more evident between scales, evanescent veil leaving shaggy cottony cap margin, hollower stem, and tends to be gregarious to tufted instead of solitary to scattered; like pessundatum group which has viscid cap, at least when moist; like Russula but tough fibrous stem; like Leucopaxillus amarus which is bitter, has gill that remain white, amyloid spores

**SOURCES** Smith(15), Arora\*, Ovrebo(5), Lincoff(2)\*, Lincoff(1)\*, Courtecuisse\*, Bessette(2)\*

**FAMILY** Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales



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