

## 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 pardinum* Quelet Champ. Jura et Vosges. 1973.

**ENGLISH NAME(S)** tiger Tricholoma, dirty Tricholoma

**NOTES** characterized by dry cap which is whitish with small regularly spaced pale gray to dark gray fibrillose or spotlike scales, distinguished from other dry grayish Tricholomas by larger fleshier stature and often paler color; Ovrebo examined collections from ON, MI, MN, included in PNW keys, Arora says widely distributed in northern North America and sometimes abundant under conifers in the Pacific Northwest and Rocky Mountains, Shanks describes for CA, **CHEMICAL REACTIONS** KOH and FeSO<sub>4</sub> no reaction

**CAP** 5-16(25)cm, convex to flat; "whitish with small pale gray to dark gray fibrillose or spotlike scales at least at center"; dry, (Arora), 3-11.5cm, convex to flat, margin remaining downcurved when old; "dry, with uniformly scattered small dark grayish

**FLESH** thick, firm; white, (Arora), white to pale gray, in stem white, occasionally orange-white in the base, (Shanks), firm; white to light gray, unchanging when cut, (Ovrebo)

**GILLS** notched or adnexed, close; white (rarely flushed pinkish), not stained or spotted gray, (Arora), sinuate to deeply notched, close to subdistant, 0.8-1.2cm broad, somewhat thick; whitish to cream or yellowish white, (Shanks), adnate-decurrent on buttons, sinuate when mature, close, up to 1.0cm broad, edges bluntly rounded when young; pallid to grayish buff, unchanging or discoloring dingy brown where bruised, generally becoming brownish on edge when old, (Ovrebo), more or less toothed



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**STEM** 4-15cm x 1.5-3cm, equal or enlarged below, firm and solid; white or sometimes tinged gray; smooth, (Arora), 7-11cm x 0.7-2.5cm, "equal, the base slightly bulbous or tapered", solid, very firm; at top white or colored as gills, the surface fibrils of the lower half bruising pale brown to golden tan; dry, silky-fibrillose, (Shanks), 2.5-12cm x 1-2cm, equal or slightly clubshaped, the base occasionally slightly bulbous; "whitish buff, becoming dingy brown in age or where handled"; "silky-fibrillose, occasionally with inconspicuously appressed squamules, often lacerate-scaly in age form a broken cuticle", (Ovrebo), base stains more or less yellow or rusty

**VEIL** absent (Arora)

**ODOR** farinaceous (Arora, Shanks), absent (Ovrebo)

**TASTE** farinaceous (Ovrebo, Shanks)

**EDIBILITY** poisonous, can cause severe and persistent gastroenteritis requiring hospitalization, (Arora)

**HABITAT** solitary to scattered or gregarious on ground in woods, under conifers or hardwoods (tanoak, madrone), (Arora), scattered to gregarious with conifers or in mixed woods, (Shanks), gregarious or cespitose (tufted) under conifers, (Ovrebo)

**SPORE DEPOSIT** white (Arora)

**MICROSCOPIC** spores 7-10 x 5-6.5 microns, elliptic, smooth, (Arora), spores 6.2-10.6 x 4.3-6.7 microns, elliptic to broadly elliptic, smooth, inamyloid; basidia 4-spored, 38-48 x 7.2-9.6 microns, nearly cylindrical to slightly clavate, colorless; cheilocystidia scattered to abundant, 24-58 x 12-19 microns, broadly clavate to sphaeropedunculate, colorless, smooth, thin-walled, and easily collapsing; clamp connections scattered throughout, (Shanks), spores 8.6-9.5 x 5.7-6.7 microns, elliptic in face and side view, smooth, inamyloid, thin-walled; basidia 4-spored, 38-45 x 8.6-9.5 microns, clavate; cheilocystidia 29-41 x 12-21 microns, clavate to sphaeropedunculate, smooth, thin-walled, clear or granular, colorless; clamp connections present on most hyphal walls throughout the fruiting body, (Ovrebo)

**NAME ORIGIN** means "striped"

**SIMILAR** terreum and virgatum but larger and fleshier and often paler, can be nearly white with a few very pale grayish scales; like saponaceum but stem base flesh never pinkish; Ovrebo makes the following comparison of pardinum, venenatum, and huronense: pardinum gray to grayish brown cap, conifers, cheilocystidia, venenatum buff to tan cap, hardwoods, no cheilocystidia, and huronense smoky gray cap often streaked with pink on margin, hardwoods, cheilocystidia, (Ovrebo(5)), (but Shanks(2) says venenatum associated with conifers in California and Arora says pardinum associated with live oak and madrone in California), and a lighter form of pardinum with cheilocystidia that are collapsed and difficult to find is difficult to distinguish from venenatum

**SOURCES** Shanks(2), Ovrebo(5), Arora, Lincoff(2)\*, Ammirati\*, Lincoff(1)\*, Courtecuisse\*, Barron\*, Phillips\*, Ammirati(11)\*

**FAMILY** Tricholomataceae of Order Agaricales