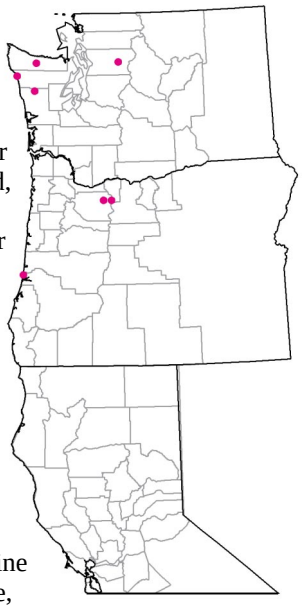
Cortinarius barlowensis Ammirati and Moser sp. nov., ined.



ROD name *Cortinarius azureus*

Family Cortinariaceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 21-40 mm in diam., conic to obtuse then convex with a slight umbo or sometimes umbonate then convex-depressed, margin incurved to decurved, edge enrolled, surface with fine pale to ochraceous buff veil fibrils overall, sometimes a slight fibrillose fringe on edge, color at first vinaceous gray to dark vinaceous gray or more violaceous or blue-violet, then gray or brown, dark gray-brown or purple-gray-brown, disc gradually developing brown tones in age or on drying. **Gills** to 9-10 mm long, to 3-4 mm wide, adnexed to emarginate, violet to blue-violet to gray, developing brown areas on faces, then pale rust brown from spores. **Stem** 62-87 mm long, apex 4-6.5 mm, thick, clavate to clavate bulbous or bulbous, base 6-15 mm thick, above blue-lavender to white or gray with some blue-lavender at base. **Cortina** (inner veil) silver-white, surface thinly streaked with white to silver fibrils, universal veil leaving fairly distinct pale tan, yellow-tan to tan bands and patches at first, veil fibrils remaining distinctly colored or becoming brown in age. **Odor** fungoid. **Taste** mild. **Pileipellis** with a thin surface layer of interwoven hyphae, 3.7-11.1 µm wide, somewhat thick walled, hyaline to pale yellow, terminal elements sometimes cystidioid; surface layer subtended by distinct layer of hyaline to pale yellow, inflated cells, 8.1-37 µm wide. **Basidia** 33-41 x 7-8.9 µm, more or less clavate, hyaline or pale yellow, 4 spored. **Cystidia** absent. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, occasionally subglobose, 8.7-11.8 (-13.0) x (5.6-) 5.9-7.0 (-7.8) µm, verrucose, brown.

Distinguishing Features: *Cortinarius barlowensis* is similar in general appearance to *C. azureus*, except that the spores of *C. azureus* are more subglobose and smaller, and the pileipellis has a less distinctly formed cellular layer beneath the surface hyphae. *Cortinarius paranomalus* is also similar to *C. barlowensis* but has a browner cap and a somewhat different pileipellis structure. *Cortinarius barlowensis* has larger spores. Some forms of *C. anomalus* are similar in appearance to *C. barlowensis,* but the latter has more or less subglobose spores. Similarity in appearance has led to the misidentification of *C. barlowensis* as *C. anomalus* in the field.

Distribution: Widely distributed in western Washington and Oregon. **OREGON**, **Clackamas** Co., Mount Hood National Forest (MHNF), east fork Salmon River; MHNF, middle fork Salmon River; **Douglas** Co., Lake Tahkenitch; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park (ONP), Lake Angeles trail; **Grays Harbor** Co., Olympic National Forest, Quinault Research Natural Area; Wilby Creek; **Jefferson** Co., ONP, Hoh River; **Snohomish** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Barlow Pass.

Substrate and Habitat: Solitary to gregarious in coastal to montane conifer forests up to at least 1200 m elevation.

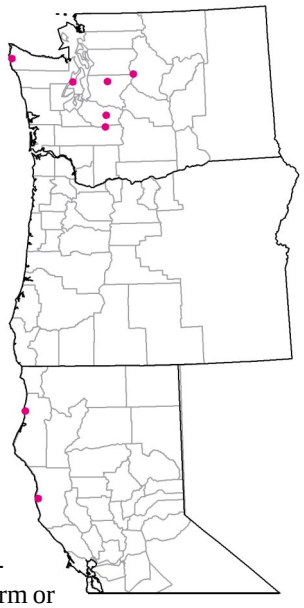
Season: Autumn.

Reference: Bidaud, A.; Henry, R.; Moënne-Loccoz, P.; Reumaux, P. 1992. Atlas des *Cortinaires*, Part IV. Annecy, France: Ed. Fëdër. Mycol. Dauph.-Savoie. [Pages unknown].

Photo Courtesy of Thom O'Dell

Photo courtesy of Joe Ammirati

Cortinarius cyanites Fries



ROD name *Cortinarius cyanites*

Family Cortinariaceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 70-150 mm diam., broadly convex-umbonate to nearly plane or with a low umbo, surface dry to subviscid, gray, or gray with brown tones where veil covers surface, sometimes with olive tones, edge often dull lilac, generally with brown blotches and streaks of appressed brown fibrils or fibrillose scales. **Gills** blue violet to gray with slight blue cast, finally brown, dark gray or olive-brown, with some vinaceous to red stains developing, adnate to adnexed. Universal veil pale brown, forming a band on the bulb and sometimes brown patches over the inner veil, which are more pale. **Stem** 70-150 mm long, up to 23 mm thick at apex, up to 44 mm thick at base, base sometimes massive, bulbous to clavate, rounded to tapered below, red discoloration of the base context. **Odor** not distinct to somewhat sweet. **taste** mild or slightly bitter. **Pileipellis** with a deep surface layer of more or less cylindrical interwoven to radially arranged, hyaline to yellow-brown hyphae, mainly 4-11 µm in diam., some hyphae encrusted, surface hyphae somewhat refractive or agglutinated but not imbedded in a gelatinous matrix, no differentiated subpellis. Oleiferous hyphae refractive, hyaline to yellow-brown. **Basidia** (25-) 35-50 x 8-11(-13) µm, clavate to broadly clavate or somewhat ventricose, hyaline to yellow-brown, 4 spored. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** ellipsoid to more or less amygdaliform or broadly ellipsoid, (8.5-) 8.9-11.3 (-11.8) x (4.8-) 5.4-7.0 (-7.4) µm, distinctly verrucose, ornamentation dark brown.

Distinguishing Features: *Cortinarius cyanites* is similar to *C. purpurascens* Fr. or other species in the *Purpurascentes* (purple staining species of subgenus *Phlegmacium*). Superficially there is some resemblance to the *C. variecolor* complex, but these species give a yellow reaction with KOH and only slowly discolor red-brown if at all. All three of these groups can co-occur in conifer or mixed forests in the West. *Cortinarius cyanites* is relatively easy to recognize macroscopically because of the general violaceous to blue color of the sporocarps and the strong red discoloration of the context, especially in the stem base, soon after cutting or breaking.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere in conifer, hardwood, and mixed forests. **CALIFORNIA**, **Humboldt** Co., Trinidad; **Mendocino** Co., Jackson State Forest, near Mendocino; **WASHINGTON**, **Chelan** Co., Wenatchee National Forest, Smithbrook, north of Stevens Pass; **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park, Ericsons Bay, Lake Ozette; **Kitsap** Co., Seabeck, Stavis Bay Road; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Green Lake trail at Carbon River entrance; MRNP, Longmire; MRNP, Lower Tahoma Creek; MRNP, Round Pass.

Substrate and Habitat: On soil, solitary to gregarious or in widely scattered groups in conifer forests.

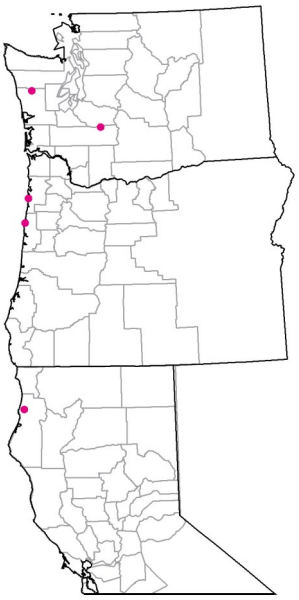
Season: August and September in montane areas, January along northern Californian coast.

Reference: Phillips, R. 1991. Mushrooms of North America. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Co. 319 p.

Photo courtesy of Joe Ammirati

Photo courtesy of Joe Ammirati

Cortinarius depauperatus (J. E. Lange) K. Scoop.



ROD name *Cortinarius spilomeus*

Family Cortinariaceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 18-70 mm in diam., convex then somewhat obtuse to plano-convex or plane, red-brown or red-tan, brown to occasionally slightly gray-brown, usually with a slight umbo, margin opaque, decurved to plane or slightly recurved, edge of margin white silky fibrillose and with small patches or fibrils. **Gills** adnexed, gray or pale gray-brown at first then gradually more brown. **Stem** 60-90 mm long, apex 4-11 mm thick, base 6-13 mm thick, more or less clavate, apex somewhat violaceous at first, surface in general more or less silky white fibrillose over a brown ground color, appearing longitudinally streaked, brown, in a few places with red-tan areas, sometimes pale pink-tan in places, particularly on the veil. **Odor** fungoid. **Taste** mild. **Pileipellis** with a well-developed surface layer of more or less radially arranged, interwoven hyphae, hyaline to pale yellow, 3-11 (-16) µm in diam., walls sometimes slightly encrusted, surface layer grading into a more or less hyaline layer of cylindrical to inflated hyphae, usually not strongly cellular, up to 18 (-22) µm in diam., this layer subtended by a zone of brown to brown-orange hyphae with some oleiferous hyphae mixed in, finally grading into the trama; hyphae in deeper layers sometimes becoming more inflated to cellular. **Basidia** 31.8-37 x 7.4-9.6 µm, more or less clavate, hyaline or with ochraceous, orange ochraceous or brown ochraceous contents, 4 spored. **Cystidia** absent. **Clamp connections** present. **Spore** subglobose to broadly ellipsoid, (6.3-7.0-) 7.4-8.9 (-9.6) x 5.6-7.0 µm, pale brown with somewhat coarse to moderate brown ornamentation, verrucose.

Distinguishing Features: *Cortinarius depauperatus* is similar to *C. spilomeus*, the name we first used in the ROD. It has some of the aspects of *C. anomalus* and its relatives; however, these species do not have a red universal veil.

Distribution: Infrequent in northern California, Oregon, and Washington, also in Europe. **CALIFORNIA**, **Humboldt** Co., Patrick's Point State Park; **OREGON**, **Lincoln** Co., Fogerty Creek State Park; **Tillamook** Co., Camp Meriweather; **WASHINGTON**, **Grays Harbor** Co., Olympic National Forest, Quinault Research Natural Area; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park, Lower Tahoma Creek.

Substrate and Habitat: Caespitose or gregarious in moist to wet habitats with conifers, including *Picea sitchensis, Thuja plicata,* and *Tsuga heterophylla.*

Season: Mid-August to early December.

Reference: Moser, M.; Jülich, W. 1990. Colour atlas of Basidiomycetes III, *Cortinarius* 45 (*C. spilomeus)*. Stuttgart, Germany; New York: Gustav Fischer Verlag. [Pages unknown].

Photo courtesy of Joe Ammirati

Cortinarius valgus Fries

ROD name *Cortinarius valgus*

Family Cortinariaceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 12-75 mm in diam., broadly campanulate to convex-umbonate or more plano-convex, umbo usually strongly developed, but sometimes subumbonate, sometimes with a small papilla around which there may be a slight depression, surface nonstriate, at times radially streaked, with a coating of brown fibrils, veil fibrils more or less persistent on margin, pale yellow-brown to brown with olive tones. **Gills** pale gray-brown with paler edges. **Stem** 33-110 mm long, apex 3-15 mm, usually clavate or base somewhat enlarged, occasionally nearly equal (base 4-20 mm wide), more or less tapered at base, apex slightly off-white to pale brown, shiny silky fibrillose, with some watery streaks, below brown from the fibrillose veil; with age, brown above and more or less shiny; areas beneath veil paler colored in some places, below color in general pale brown-yellow, basal mycelium off-white. **Odor** strongly fungoid to somewhat raphanoid. **Taste** fungoid to somewhat raphanoid. **Pileipellis** with a surface layer of more or less cylindrical to somewhat inflated, radially arranged to interwoven, hyaline to pale yellow hyphae, 7.2-14.5 µm in diam., walls more or less refractive, sometimes evenly to irregularly thickened, terminal elements sometimes irregularly shaped and apically tapered; subpellis a layer of broadly cylindrical to inflated, more or less radially oriented to interwoven, hyaline to pale yellow hyphae, (6-) 16.2-34.5 µm in diam., grading into trama; trama typically with pale yellow to yellow masses of pigment between hyphae. Oleiferous hyphae rarely seen, pale yellow. **Basidia** 29-37 x 7.4-8.1 µm, more or less clavate to somewhat ventricose, hyaline to slightly brown or yellow, 4 spored. **Cystidia** absent. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** ellipsoid to subglobose, (7-) 7.4-8.9 (-9.6) x (5.2-) 5.6-6.7 (-7.4) µm, verrucose, ornamentation coarser towards distal end, brown to yellow-brown.

Distinguishing Features: *Cortinarius valgus* and its relatives are not easy to identify. Other species in the subgenus *Leprocybes* with subglobose to broadly ellipsoid spores are differently colored or some part of the mushroom has yellow UV fluorescence. Similar spores are also found in other species of *Cortinarius*, for example, subgenus *Sericeocybe*, section *Anomali*, and species of *Telamonia*. Many collectors will confuse *C. valgus* with one or more *Telamonia* or *Dermocybe* species. *Cortinarius raphanoides* and *C. ochrophyllus* are similar looking species that are not easily distinguished from *C. valgus*.

Distribution: Occurs in west-side forests of Oregon and Washington. Also known from the Rocky Mountains and in Europe. **WASHINGTON**, Mason Co., Olympic National Forest, Lake Cushman; **Snohomish** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Barclay Creek.

Substrate and Habitat: Solitary, scattered, gregarious or cespitose; sometimes locally abundant under *Abies amabilis, Picea sitchensis, Pseudotsuga menziesii*, and *Tsuga heterophylla*.

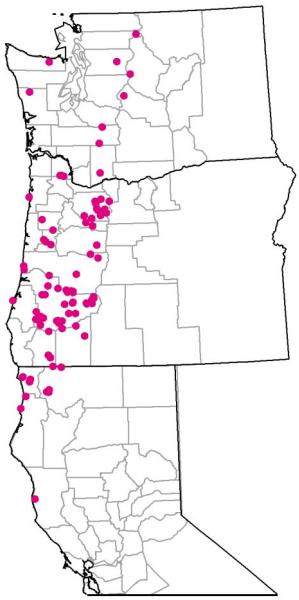
Season: Autumn.

Reference: Phillips, R. 1991. Mushrooms of North America. Boston, MA: Little, Brown, and Co. 319 p.

Photo courtesy of Joe Ammirati

Photo courtesy of Joe Ammirati

Craterellus tubaeformis (Fries) Quélet



ROD name *Cantharellus tubaeformis*

Family Cantharellaceae **Morphological Habit** chanterelle

Description: **Cap** 1-3 (5) cm broad, convex to plane or broadly depressed, with an arched incurved margin at first, margin finally spreading or uplifted and becoming crenate to variously lobed, occasionally somewhat funnel shaped in age, usually not perforated in the disc at first but frequently becoming so in age, surface moist and more or less uneven, dark sordid yellow-brown. **Context** membranous, fragile, yellow-brown to gray-brown. **Odor and taste** not distinctive. **Gills** decurrent, narrow and foldlike, dichotomously forked, yellow-gray to gray-brown. **Stem** 30-60 mm long, 3-7 mm thick, stuffed but becoming hollow and flabby, subequal, often compressed or furrowed, glabrous, dark to pale gray-brown above, usually off-white at base. **Pileipellis** of hyaline, interwoven hyphae 6-12 µm in diam., the hyphae on the surface yellow-brown but otherwise not differentiated from the context. **Basidia** 64-82 x 9-11 µm, clavate, hyaline, flexuous toward the base, 2-4 spored. **Cystidia** absent. **Clamp connections** abundant. **Spores** ellipsoid to ovoid, (8) 9-11 x 5.5-7 µm, smooth, hyaline, inamyloid, spore print white to creamy white.

Distinguishing Features: The chanterellelike sporocarp with hollow stipe separates *Craterellus tubaeformis* from all other mushrooms.

Distribution: Common and widely distributed in northwestern North America including northern Idaho; also eastern North America, including Appalachian Mountains and Canadian maritime provinces; also across northern Europe. Known from many dozens of locations throughout the range of the Northwest Forest Plan.

Substrate and Habitat: On wet soil, often along streams or near springs or in bogs under conifers; also juxtaposed to rotten logs.

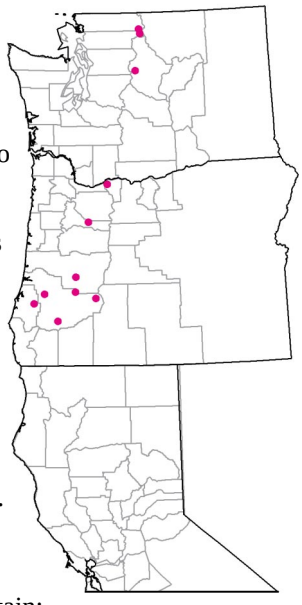
Season: Autumn through winter.

Reference: Smith, A.H.; Morse, E.E. 1947. The genus *Cantharellus* in the Western United States. Mycologia. 39: 497-534. Dahlman, M.; Danell, E.; Spatafora, J.W. 2000. Molecular systematics of *Craterellus*: cladistic analysis of nuclear LSU rDNA sequence olata. Mycological Research. 104: 388-394.

Photo courtesy of Catherine Ardrey

Photo courtesy of David Pilz

Cudonia monticola Mains



ROD name *Cudonia monticola*

Family Geoglossaceae **Morphological Habit** earth tongue

Description: **Sporocarps** stipitate, up to 10 cm tall, apotheciate, nongelatinous, cream to tan, gray or gray-brown. **Spore bearing tissue** pink-cinnamon, pink-tan or gray-brown capitate to flattened or irregularly globose, strongly curved down and toward the stem. **Stem** is more rounded than ribbed, brown to gray-purple-brown. **Asci** inoperculate. **Spores** globose (15-)18-24 (-28) µm, aseptate.

Distinguishing Features: Although *Cudonia* resembles *Helvella*, the solid, fibrous stem and capitate spore-bearing tissue with strongly gathered and tucked-under margins separate it from *Helvella*. In *Helvella* the stem breaks cleanly and crisply and the spore-bearing tissue is obviously lobed with usually a fairly straight margin. Furthermore, the asci in *Helvella* are operculate, and those in *Cudonia* are inoperculate. *Cudonia grisea* has a dark gray spore-bearing tissue, a fuscous stem, and is smaller than *C. monticola*. *Cudonia monticola* has pink-cinnamon to pink-tan spore-bearing tissue and a brown stem.

Distribution: Endemic to western North America. **OREGON**, **Coos** Co., Bureau of Land Management (BLM), southeast of Park Creek campground; **Douglas** Co., Umpqua National Forest (UNF), 2.4 km south of Mosquito Lake; BLM, 3.2 km south of Beals Mountain; BLM, above Little Wolf Creek, near Umpqua River main stem; BLM, Canton Creek, 24-1-26 Rd.; **Hood River** Co., northeast of Blue Lake; **Lane** Co., UNF, 3.2 km southwest of Mount June; **Marion** Co., BLM, Cascades Resource Area, Fawn Creek; **WASHINGTON**, **Chelan** Co., Wenatchee National Forest, Rainy Creek; **Whatcom** Co., Okanogan National Forest, East Creek trail, 4.8 km from Hwy. 20.

Substrate and Habitat: On *Picea* spp. needles and coniferous debris.

Season: Late summer and autumn.

References: Tylutki, E.E. 1993. Mushrooms of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest, Discomycetes. Moscow, ID: University Press of Idaho. 133 p.

Photo courtesy of Michael Beug

Cyphellostereum laeve (Fr.) D. Reid

ROD name *Cyphellostereum laeve*

Family Podoscyphaceae **Morphological Habit** earth tongue

Description: **Cap** 2-6 mm in diam., spathulate, sessile and dorsally attached or laterally attached, or short-stipitate, pendant or erect, silky to minutely tomentose, becoming glabrous, white. **Spore-bearing tissue** smooth to rugose, white, drying pale pink-tan. **Stem** when present lateral, 1-5 x 0.5 mm, glabrous, white. **Odor and taste** not distinctive. **Basidia** 16-22 x 4-5 µm, clavate, 4 spored. **Cystidia** 32-48 x 4-8 µm, cylindrical to subfusiform, seldom subcapitate, hyaline, thin walled. **Pileipellis** of hyaline, inamyloid, nongelatinous hyphae. **Clamp connections** absent. **Spores** ovoid to ellipsoid, 3.5-5.0 x 2-3 µm, smooth, hyaline, inamyloid, slightly cyanophilic, spore print white.

Distinguishing Features: *Cyphellostereum laeve* is a tiny species that forms white, spathulate sporocarps with a smooth to rugulose spore-bearing tissue and grows on mosses. *Cyphellostereum laeve* is distinct because of the lack of pigments, noninflated hyphae, absence of clamp connections, conspicuous cystidia, and small sporocarps. It is most likely to be confused with another unclamped moss-associated fungal species, *Arrhenia retiruga*. The latter species differs, however, in forming sporocarps that are paler gray to brown-gray when fresh, having larger spores (6-9 x 3.2-5.0 µm), and lacking cystidia.

Distribution: Widespread but locally uncommon in the Northern Hemisphere. **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park (ONP), Soleduc Valley, North Fork; **Grays Harbor** Co., Olympic National Forest, Lake Quinault; **Jefferson** Co., ONP, Twin Creek at Hoh River Rd.

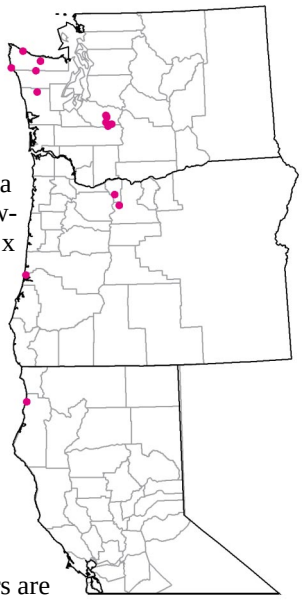
Substrate and Habitat: Scattered with various mosses (*Polytrichum*, *Dicranella*) in forests.

Season: Autumn.

References: Breitenbach, J.; Kränzlin, F. 1986. Fungi of Switzerland. Lucerne, Switzerland: Mycological Society of Lucerne. 412 p. Vol. 2. Redhead, S.A. 1973. Epistolae mycologicae I. Some cyphelloid Basidiomycetes from British Columbia. Syesis. 6: 221-227.

Photo courtesy of George L. Barron

Fayodia bisphaerigera (Lange) Singer



ROD name *Fayodia gracilipes*

Family Tricholomataceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** up to 25 mm in diam., strongly convex, slightly umbilicate, translucently striate, pale brown to olive-brown or gray-brown. **Gills** broadly adnate with a slightly decurrent tooth, arcuate-plane, rather broad, rather distant, pale gray to pale yellow-brown with almost even concolorous edge. **Stem** central, straight and rather tall, (20-35) 50 x 2-3.5 mm, cartilaginous, pallid. **Odor and taste** not distinct. **Pileipellis** a dry cutis consisting of parallel hyphae 4-10 µm wide, with minutely encrusting pigment. **Basidia** 30-40 x 8-10 µm, (1-) 2 spored. **Pleurocystidia** absent. **Cheilocystidia** 10-20 µm broad, cylindric-vesiculose or fusiform-ventricose; 40-75 x 9-20 µm, cylindrical to narrowly clavate, partly with a filiform appendage, thin walled. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** globose, 8-9 (-10.5) µm in diam., minutely warty-punctate.

Distinguishing Features: Characterized by the smoky drab, translucently striate, convex to slightly umbilicate caps, pale gray, broadly adnate to decurrent gills, pale slender stems. There are many long-stemmed, gray drab to pale gray capped mycenoid agarics that can be confused with this species, although the convex shape of the cap, the striations, and the distinctively long stem seem to be helpful. It seems that spore characters are the most important —globose and two-layered with the two walls behaving slightly differently in Meltzer's reagent. *Mycena rainierensis* is similar to *F. bisphaerigera*, but differs on the basis of the paler coloration and greatly elongated cheilocystidia found in the former.

Distribution: Western North America, also in Denmark. **CALIFORNIA**, **Humboldt** Co., Orick; **OREGON**, **Douglas** Co., Lake Tahkenitch; **Hood River** Co., Mount Hood National Forest (MHNF), Tilly Jane campground; **Wasco** Co., MHNF, Camp Creek, Clay Banks Forest Camp; **WASHINGTON**, **Clallam** Co., Olympic National Park (ONP), La Push; ONP, Lake Crescent; Cape Flattery; **Grays Harbor** Co., Olympic National Forest, 1.6 km south of Lake Quinault; **Jefferson** Co., ONP, Hoh nature trail; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Carbon River at Ranger Creek; MRNP, Castle Peak; MRNP, Green Lake; MRNP, Longmire, Upper Meadow; MRNP, St. Andrews Creek.

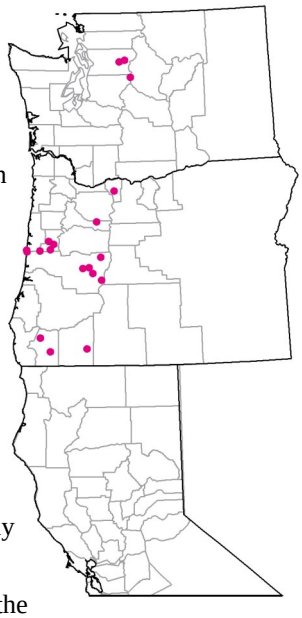
Substrate and Habitat: Among sticks and debris under hardwoods and conifers.

Season: Late summer and autumn.

References: Kuyper, Th.W. 1995. *Fayodia*. In: Bas, C.; Kuyper, Th.W.; Nordeloos, M.E.; Vellinga, E.C., eds. Flora Agaricina Neerlandica. Rotterdam, The Netherlands: [Publisher unknown]. [Pages unknown]. Vol 3.

Photo courtesy of Scott Redhead

Galerina atkinsoniana Smith



ROD name *Galerina atkinsoniana*

Family Cortinariaceae **Morphological Habit** mushroom

Description: **Cap** 3-12 mm x 3-6 mm, obtusely conic, aging to campanulate to convex, margin saw-toothed, apex blunt, surface densely pruinose, pale red to red-brown with even darker central disc and striations the full length of cap, fading to pale yellow when drying. **Gills** pale ochre, darkening to sienna or tawny in age, edges eroded or saw-toothed and white encrusted with cystidia. **Stem** 20-45 mm long x 1-2 mm thick, equal, fragile, almost brittle, pale fulvous or cinnamon when young, aging to dark fulvous or rusty-tawny, covered with caulocystidia giving it a distinct pruinose or spiny appearance; no veil visible even in young buttons. **Odor and taste** not distinct. **Basidia** 27-34 x 7-8 µm, 2 spored. **Pleurocystidia** scattered, 38-70 x 10-15 µm, fusoid-ventricose, thin walled, hyaline, but some may be pale brown. **Cheilocystidia** abundant, 28-40 (-60) x (8-) 9-18 µm, fusoid-ventricose, but varying from narrow to fat. **Pileocystidia** abundant, similar to pleurocystidia but larger, 50-90 x 7.5-15 (-20) µm. **Caulocystidia** abundant, (40-) 60-120 x 8.2–18 (-20) µm, hyaline, but bases may be darkened, long fusoid-ventricose. **Clamp connections** present. **Spores** ovate, (10.5) 11-15 (-16.5) x 6-9 µm, rugulose to slightly warty, pale red-brown to dark red-brown.

Distinguishing Features: *Galerina atkinsoniana* varies somewhat in spore size and the amount of cystidia on its various parts, but it is generally fairly recognizable. Its dark russet, tiny, fragile aspect along with the overall pruinose appearance make it one of the easiest *Galerina* species to identify. The only close look-alike might be *G. perplexa*. The cap surface appears pruinose under a hand lens at first, later naked. The odor is pungent and unpleasant, and the taste is similar to raw *Gyromitra esculenta*, whereas *G. atkinsoniana* has neither odor nor taste. *Galerina perplexa* spores are much smaller, and the cystidia have much sharper apices, especially the pileocystdia, which are almost sharp-pointed.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. **OREGON**, **Benton** Co., Siuslaw National Forest (SNF), Buck Creek; SNF, Mary's Peak; Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Mary's Peak Resource Area, Hull Spring; BLM, Mary's Peak Resource Area, near Alsea Falls recreation camp; **Hood River** Co., Mount Hood National Forest, southwest of the headwaters of the east fork of Bear Creek; **Jackson** Co., Rogue River National Forest, trail south 0.8 km of Camp Latgawa; **Josephine** Co., BLM, north fork of Deer Creek; Josephine Co., BLM, west of Silver Creek; **Lane** Co., SNF, Cummins Creek Wilderness Area, Cummins Creek trailhead; Willamette National Forest (WNF), Delp Creek; WNF, Fall Creek Reservoir; WNF, McKenzie River area; WNF, Rigdon; WNF, near Waldo Lake Wilderness Area, Waldo Lake; **Lincoln** Co., SNF, Cape Perpetua lookout; **Marion** Co., WNF, 1.6 km southwest of Silver King Mountain; **WASHINGTON**, **King** Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), Tunnel Creek; **Snohomish** Co., MBSNF, Barlow Pass; MBSNF, Sloan Creek campground.

Substrate and Habitat: Single to gregarious, found with moss attached to the dead roots, stems, and leaves of mosses, saprobic or possibly parasitic, in *Picea* spp. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii* forests.

Season: Summer and autumn.

Reference: Smith, A.H.; Singer, R. 1964. A monograph of the genus *Galerina* Earle. New York: Hafner Publishing Co. 384 p.

Photo courtesy of mycology team

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