

Swede Heaven (Darrington) area -
June 16, 2018
Compiled with comments by Fred
Rhoades & Buck McAdoo

The area around Swede Heaven, near
Darrington, WA proved to be a
wonderful place to collect with many,
varied habitats. Despite the time of
year and rather dry conditions, quite a
number of species were found. We
should try that area out in the height
of the season this fall.

Gilled mushrooms

? very old *Hypholoma* sp.?
? very old *Pleurotus* (Oysters) ?
Conocybe tenera
Coprinellus micaceous - mica caps
Crepidotus amygdalosporus - a tiny
Crepidotus that was not put out on
the table
Galerina sp. - a Mycenoid species
Gymnopilus sp.
Gymnopus aquosus
Gymnopus dryophilus (see photo) -
this was the most common gilled
mushroom with many fruitings
collected by several people; our
very own Buck McAdoo, the PNW
expert in the "Collybioid" genera,
including *Gymnopus*, remarked
that this was unusual due to
somewhat larger spores than are
typical. He had one of the
specimen's DNA sequenced and it,
indeed, fit in very nicely with the
sequences of other *G. dryophilus*.
Here are Bucks's notes: "*G.*
dryophilus has a long fruiting
season. As far as looks go, it is right
up there with *Mycena galericulata*
for variable presentations. And
here I got fooled again because the
spores were larger than normal,
pushing the collection closer to *G.*

aquosus. The stems in this
collection were narrower than
typical, but the DNA sequencing
result from Matt Gordon in Oregon
pointed at *Gymnopus dryophilus*
yet again"

Gymnopus peronatus - mycelium only
of the fuzzy-foot *Gymnopus*, our
noxious, invasive species so
common in the fall
Inocybe spp. - 4 distinct species
Lepiota eriophora - small brown
scales on white cap, stem scaly
without ring
Leptonia gracilipes group? - these
small, pink-spored things are next
to impossible to identify to species;
this one had about 1 cm diameter
cap that was dull bluish graybrown
Mycena amicta - the blue *Mycena* that
grows on wood; however, this
individual was only slightly bluish
brown (they normally vary from
brown to blue); it has very
distinctive, cylindrical
cheilocystidia on the edge of the gill
Mycena sp.
Omphalinoid sp.
Pleurotus pulmonarius - oyster on
alder
Pluteus exilis - our deer mushroom
(used to be called *P. cervinus* but
that is lighter in color and has a
smoother stipe)
Pseudolaccaria pachyphylla
(Previously known as
Pseudoomphalina pachyphylla, see
photo). This was an unusual find
that has rarely been seen in this
area before. Buck had the DNA
sequenced to be sure. Buck notes:
"I am not sure why it was moved
from *Pseudoomphalina*.
'Pachphylla' means 'elephant leaf',
most likely a reference to the
thickish gills, a hallmark of this

species. Again, we thank Matt Gordon for the DNA work."

Rhodocollybia maculata
Xeromphalina fulvipennis

Non-gilled "mushrooms"

Brie-like blob apparently is bacterial - contains very, very small cells (0.5 μm diameter)

Cryptoporus volvatus - secret compartment conk

Dacrymyces chrysospermus - small, old, dried, orange jelly (witch's butter) on dead wood; this common species has seven-septate, sausage-shaped spores; usually much larger

Fomitopsis pinicola - red belt conk

Ganoderma applanata - artist's conk

Nidula candida - old bird's nest

Phaeolus schweinitzii - old dyer's polypore

Polyporus badius - black-stemmed polypore

Zygospora mycetophila - Collybia jelly

Xerocomellus "zelleri" - Zeller's bolete is now a complex of species; this was likely the true *Xerocomellus zelleri*

Tremiscus helvelloides - apricot jelly

Slime mold

Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa

Lichens (among many that were seen - these were the ones on the table)

Lobaria pulmonaria

Peltigera membranacea

Hypogymnia enteromorpha

Gymnopus dryophilus - Buck McAdoo photo



Pseudolaccaria pachyphylla - Buck McAdoo photo

