

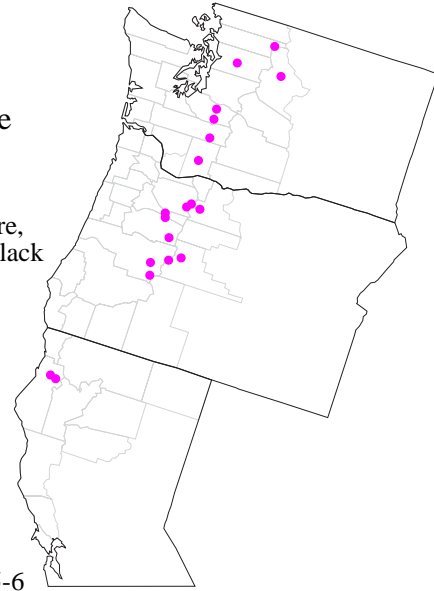
Polyzellus multiplex (Underwood) MurrillROD name *Polyzellus multiplex*

Family Thelephoraceae

Morphological Habit chanelle

Description: CAP 5-15 cm in diam, often in multiples, plano-convex to flabelliform, occasionally becoming slightly to deeply depressed when mature, slightly fibrillose to rough-glabrous, dry, dark purple-violaceous to purple-black or paler with violet tones predominating. **FLESH** somewhat brittle, violet to black, becoming dark black-green in KOH. **ODOR** mild to faintly pungent. **TASTE** not distinctive. **HYMENIAL** ridges strongly decurrent, forked, often anastomosing, more or less blunt, concolorous with cap but frequently becoming gray-violet when dried. **STEM** 30-50 (-70) x 8-25 mm, compound, more or less eccentric to lateral, upper portion covered by decurrent ridges, dark violaceous-black. **TRAMA** green-black in KOH. **SPORES** tuberculate to angular tuberculate, 4.5-9 x 4.5-8 µm, inamyloid, spore print white.

Distinguishing Features: Characterized by the dark purple sporocarps with blunt gray-violet hymenial ridges and a white spore print. *Craterellus cinereus* var. *multiplex* is more brown, has ellipsoid, smooth spores (8-11 x 5-6 µm) and tissues which do not stain green in KOH. *Gomphus clavatus* is paler, has ellipsoid, smooth spores (9-12 x 5-6 µm) and tissues which also do not stain green in KOH.



Distribution: Known from 19 sites within the range of the northern spotted owl: **CALIFORNIA**, Humboldt Co., Hoopa Indian Reservation, South Mill Creek Rd.; Hoopa Indian Reservation, Big Hill Rd., behind summer cabins; **OREGON**, Clackamas Co., Mount Hood National Forest, Little Crater Lake; Mount Hood National Forest, intersection of Rd. 5810 and Rd. 5820; **Deschutes** Co., Deschutes National Forest, Elk Lake, south of campground; Deschutes National Forest, between upper Snowshoe Lake and Long Lake; **Lane** Co., near Mule Prairie; Willamette National Forest, Smith Lake; **Linn** Co., Willamette National Forest, Lost Prairie campground; **Marion** Co., Willamette National Forest, Battle Axe Creek drainage, 1.6 km east of Jawbone Flat; Willamette National Forest, Opal Creek; **Wasco** Co., Mount Hood National Forest, off Barlow rd.; **WASHINGTON**, **Chelan** Co., Wenatchee National Forest, Indian Creek trail; **Pierce** Co., Mount Rainier National Park, St. Andrews Creek; Mount Rainier National Park, near Carbon River Ranger Station; **Skagit** Co., Okanogan National Forest, Easy Pass trailhead; **Lewis** Co., Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Cispus Environmental Center; **Skamania** Co., Gifford Pinchot National Forest, off Rd. 43; **Snohomish** Co., Mount Pilchuck State Park. Also occurs elsewhere in the United States (south to New Mexico and east to Maine).

Substrate and habitat: Occurs in association with roots of *Abies* spp. in late-successional, mid-elevation, montane, conifer forests.

Season: Fruits in June through November.

Reference: CORNER, E.J.H. 1966. A Monograph of Cantharelloid Fungi. Oxford University Press, Cambridge.