

Albatrellus fletti (Morse) PouzarROD name *Albatrellus fletti*

Family Scutigeraeae

Morphological Habit polypore

Description: CAP 5-20 cm in diam., circular to kidneylike, convex becoming plane or centrally depressed, blue to blue-gray or blue-green; developing ochraceous, salmon, or rusty stains in age, becoming salmon pink to brick red on drying; glabrous to minutely tomentose. Margin at first enrolled, often lobed or wavy; concolorous or paler. **PORE SURFACE** white, developing salmon or ochraceous stains in age. **PORES** circular to angular, 1-4 per mm. **TUBES** 1-7 mm long, decurrent. **STEM** 5-15 cm long, 1.5-4 cm thick, solid, central to lateral, simple or branching at base, concolorous with cap. **HYPHAL STRUCTURE** monomitic. **CLAMP CONNECTIONS** present. **SPORES** ellipsoid to ovoid, 3.5-4 x 2.5-3 µm, thin walled, smooth, weakly amyloid.

Distinguishing Features: Characterized by a fleshy, annual, blue to blue-gray or blue-green polypore developing ochraceous, salmon, or rusty stains in age, becoming salmon pink to red on drying. *Albatrellus confluens* is similar, but the cap is not as blue. *Albatrellus caeruleoporus* is also found in western North America, but the cap and pores are entirely indigo-blue to blue-gray.

Distribution: CALIFORNIA, Del Norte Co., Redwood National Park, Alder Camp Rd. at Rugg Grove; Mendocino Co., Jackson State Forest, Aleuria Glen; Siskiyou Co., Klamath National Forest, Duck Lake area, near Callahan; Tehama Co., Lassen National Forest, Gurnsey Creek campground, Hwy. 89; OREGON, Clackamas Co., Mount Hood National Forest (MHNF), east fork of Salmon River; MHNF, Little Crater Lake; MHNF, trail 700 between Hideaway and Shellrock Lakes; MHNF, Wapinita Summit; Deschutes Co., Deschutes National Forest (DNF), Three Sisters Wilderness Area, on trail below Lake Winopee; DNF, southeast shore of Cultus Lake; DNF, Six Lakes trail; Douglas Co., Umpqua National Forest (UNF), 3.2 km south of Warm Springs Butte; UNF, 4 km east of Windigo Pass; UNF, Clearwater River; Hwy. 138; UNF, Watson Falls; UNF, Whitehorse Falls campground; Jackson Co., Bureau of Land Management, Camp Creek; Rogue River National Forest, Union Creek campground; Jefferson Co., MHNF, Skyline Road, Ollalie Lake; Klamath Co., Winema National Forest, 4.8 km northeast of Sevenmile Marsh; Willamette National Forest (WNF), Trapper Creek, near trailhead; Lane Co., WNF, 1.6 km southeast of Wolf Mountain; WNF, Gold Lakes trailhead; WNF, Salt Creek Falls; WNF, near Waldo Lake Wilderness Area, Waldo Lake; Linn Co., WNF, Lost Prairie campground; Marion Co., MHNF, Breitenbush River, west of Cub Creek; Wasco Co., MHNF, Post Camp; WASHINGTON, King Co., Wenatchee National Forest, Snoqualmie Pass; Kitsap Co., 4.8 km west of Green Mountain; Bremerton; Okanogan Co., Okanogan National Forest (ONF), Pasayten Wilderness, east fork of trail, by shelter; ONF, Pasayten Wilderness, south of head of Big Hidden Lake; ONF, Pasayten Wilderness, Stub Creek trail; Pierce Co., Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP), Crystal Mountain Resort Road; MRNP, Dalles campground; MRNP, Upper Tahoma; Skagit Co., Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (MBSNF), Easy Pass trail; Skamania Co., Gifford Pinchot National Forest (GPNF), Mount Adams, 2.4 km southeast of Steamboat Mountain; GPNF, Forlorn Lakes; GPNF, roadside near South Prairie cranberry bog; GPNF, Thomas Lake area; Yakima Co., MRNP, 11.3 km east of Chinook Pass, Hwy. 410; MBSNF, Blankenship, Meadows trail; MBSNF, Soda Springs.

Substrate and Habitat: Scattered to gregarious or in fused clusters.

Season: Autumn and winter.

Reference: Arora, D. 1986. Mushrooms demystified. Berkeley, CA: Ten Speed Press. 959 p.

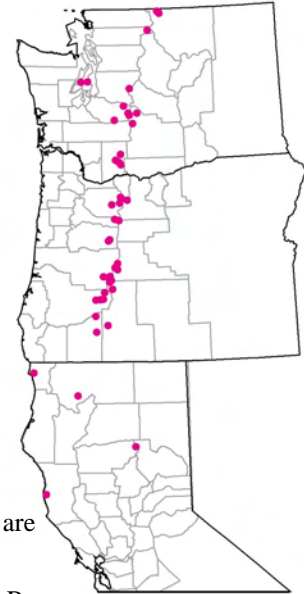


Photo courtesy of David Arora