

## *Gyromitra infula* (Schaeffer : Fries) Quélet

**ROD name** *Gyromitra infula*

**Family** Discinaceae

**Morphological Habit** cup

**Description:** **SPORE-BEARING TISSUE** convex (saddle-shaped) with undulations and irregularities, dull rusty red to red-brown or red-orange. **STEM** dull tan to pink-tan or dusky purple, roughly circular to compressed in cross section. **ASCI** are J-negative, operculate. **SPORES** ellipsoid, (17-) 20-23 (-26) x 7-10 µm, smooth.

**Distinguishing Features:** *Gyromitra infula* is at the center of a species complex that includes species with a spore-bearing tissue that is prominently lobed rather than irregularly recurved at maturity and that is relatively even to only slightly wrinkled, rarely strongly wrinkled. *Gyromitra infula* is most often confused with *G. esculenta*. The spores of *G. infula* tend to be relatively narrower.

**Distribution:** Found in western North America, including Alaska, also in Michigan and northern Europe. Known from many dozens of locations throughout the range of the Northwest Forest Plan.

**Substrate and Habitat:** Fruits in mixed conifer and hardwood forests in disturbed or undisturbed areas, particularly those with charred or uncharred woody debris.

**Season:** Spring and autumn.

**References:** Phillips, R. 1991. *Mushrooms of North America*. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Co. 319 p. Tylutki, E.E. 1993. *Mushrooms of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest, Discomycetes*. Moscow, ID: University Press of Idaho. 133 p.

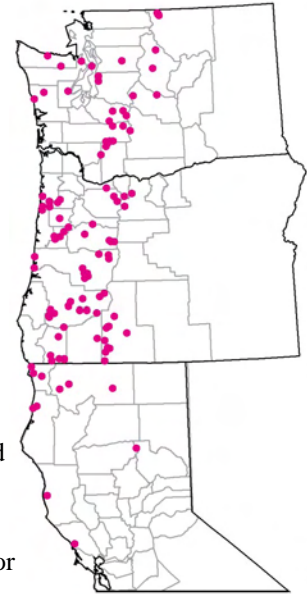


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