Russula sp 7

Cap: centrally depressed; to 40 mm diameter; matt, tomentose; pale vinaceous grey with a darker centre (12E4 to 12F7); margin entire; ³/₄ peeling.

Stipe: clavate; 50×12 mm; glabrous with vertical ridges; white, browning with age.

Gills: adnate; pale cream, lamellulae absent.

Flesh: white, unchanging on exposure to air.

Taste: mild.

Smell: cooked shellfish. Chemical reactions: FeSO4 on stipe: pale green; guaiac on stipe base: ? Spore print: pale cream. Spores: subglobose, some very large; $7.4 - 9.2 \times 7 - 8.6 \mu m$, average $8.4 (\pm 0.6) \times 7.9 (\pm 0.6) \mu m$, $Q = 1.07 (\pm 0.045)$; isolated amyloid warts to 1 μm high with round tops and rare

Basidia: broadly clavate;

connectives.

35- 50×10 - 14 µm, four spored. **Russula sp 7 © Pat Leonard**

Cheilocystidia: fusiform; $60 - 75 \times 15 - 20 \mu m$; apices mostly mucronate or rostrate.

Pleurocystidia: similar to cheilocystidia.

Dermatocvstidia: absent.

Pileipellis: a trichoderm with distinctive cuticular haris to 225 μ m long by 4 - 5 μ m diameter, often born in pairs from spherical cells below.

Habitat: found singly, growing in wet sclerophyll forest with *Eucalyptus*.

Notes: this relatively small *Russula* is a member of the *Xerampelinae*. It is recognised by its felty vinaceous cap, white clavate stipe (which browns) and green reaction to FeSo4. Microscopically the spores with isolated warts and the cuticular hairs in the pileipellis are distinctive.

Collections examined: PL57607, Lake Baroon, Montville, Pat Leonard, 12 Jun 07; PL25308, Linda Garrett Forest, Mapleton, Pat Leonard, 28 Mar 08.