Russula sp PL61410

***Russula* sp PL61410 © Pat Leonard**

Cap: remaining convex, but becoming centrally depressed; 35 - 70 mm diameter; glabrous waxy; white, creamy white, sometimes with rusty stains; margin becoming striate and cutis frequently retracting from edge to reveal gills; more than ¾ peeling.
Stipe: cylindrical; 40 - 60 × 8 - 12 mm; glabrous; white; stuffed, fragile, easily breaking.
Gills: adnexed; quite deep; white to cream; lamellulae absent
Flesh: white; fragile; unchanging on exposure to air.
Taste: mild.
Chemical reactions: FeSO4 on stipe: pale salmon; guaiac on stipe base: nil.
Spore print: white to very pale cream.
Spores: subglobose; 6.7 – 7.8 × 5.2 – 7.6 µm, average 7.3 ± 0.3 × 6.6 ± 0.5 µm; Q = 1.02 – 1.23, average 1.12 ± 0.07; amyloid isolated warts and thick connectives forming a partial reticulum.
Basidia: clavate; 45 – 55 × 8 – 11 µm; 2 and 4 spored.
Cheilocystidia: not seen.
Pleurocystidia: clavate with long narrow base and a few with a mucronate apex; 65 – 90 × 8 – 11 µm.
Dermatocystidia: absent.
Pileipellis: an oedotrichoderm of thin septate hyphae overlaying ovoid to irregular cells.
Habitat: found in small groups under *Eucalyptus* in wet schlerophyll and rain forests.
Notes: This *Russula* can be recognised in the field by its white to cream colour, striate cap edge, rather fragile flesh and stuffed stipe. Other white russulas include *R. erumpens* which is distinguished by its very tough hard stipe and *R. marangania* which is more robust and usually has a short stipe and has abundant dermatocystidia.
Collections examined: PL 61410, Mt Mee National Park, P. Leonard, 24 April 2010.