

Stropharia rugosoannulata



Stropharia rugosoannulata © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex to hemispherical at first, gradually opening to become appanate at maturity; 60 – 200 mm diameter; glabrous and waxy to sub-viscid at first becoming dry; rich red brown to plum (11E8) at first, becoming light brown and almost white at maturity.

Stipe: clavate; 70 – 150 × 15 – 30 mm; glabrous; white with white mycelia threads attached to base; annulus fleshy, becoming stellate, plicate above.

Gills: adnate, crowded; pale grey at first becoming darker until finally black when the spores mature; edges lighter, whitish.

Flesh: thick, white.

Taste: mild, mushroomy.

Spore print: violaceous black.

Spores: ellipsoid; 9.5 – 12.2 × 7 – 9 µm, Q = 1.2 – 1.5; smooth, thick walled; with a germ pore.

Basidia: clavate; 25 – 30 × 8 – 10 µm; four spored.

Pleurocystidia: clavate or fusiform; 30 – 45 × 10 – 15 µm; thin walled, with oily contents.

Pileipellis: a cutis of repent hyphae 3 – 5 µm wide. Appear to be some clamps.

Substrate: on well manured ground with mulch.

Habitat: parkland containing some native trees but managed as a picnic site.

Notes: this very large fungus occurs in big groups with mulch. It is readily recognizable by its plum colours when young, large size and ring and its relatively large spores with a germ pore. It is thought to have been introduced from North America. Seems to be mainly known from around Maleny in Queensland.

Collections examined: PL14312, Mary Cairncross Reserve, Sunshine Coast, Pat Leonard, 12 Mar 2012.