

Agaricus bisporus



Agaricus bisporus © Pat Leonard

Pileus: hemispherical becoming convex and then planoconvex with a depressed centre; 60 – 120 mm diameter; squamulose or glabrous; squamules light brown on an off-white background; margin inturned and appendiculate.

Stipe: cylindrical or slightly clavate; 40 – 60 × 12 – 20 mm; glabrous above ring, sometimes floccose below; white to off-white, bruising brown below ring; ring 50 – 80% up stipe, triangular in cross-section; rhizoids lacking.

Gills: free; crowded; pinkish grey brown at first becoming dark brown with a paler somewhat serrated edge.

Flesh: thick, firm, slightly discolouring pink or brown when exposed to air.

Spore print: dark chocolate brown.

Spores: broadly ellipsoid; 6.5 – 8 × 5.5 – 6.5 μm , average $7.2 \pm 0.5 \times 5.6 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.1 - 1.45$, average $Q = 1.25 \pm 0.3$; thin walled, no germ pore.

Basidia: clavate; 20 – 24 × 7 – 8 μm ; two spored.

Cheilocystidia: narrowly clavate; forming a sterile edge to the gill; 25 – 35 × 8 – 12 μm ; thin walled.

Pleurocystidia: not observed.

Pileipellis: a cutis of thin walled hyphae 3 – 5 μm wide.

Substrate: rich compost, usually specifically prepared.

Habitat: grocers shops, market stalls and supermarkets; found in outdoor locations where spent mushroom compost has been used as a fertilizer.

Material examined: PL5914, Fenwicks greengrocers, Buderim, Pat Leonard, 30 Sep 2014.

Notes: This is the mushroom grown commercially under various names, there are white smooth varieties through to the strongly squamulose ‘Swiss browns’. Edible, but fairly bland when compared with *Agaricus campestris*.