

Amanita subvaginata



Amanita subvaginata © Pat Leonard

Cap: applanate or shallowly convex; 40 – 60 mm diameter; glabrous (smooth); pale grey to grey buff (14B6); margin strongly striate.

Stipe: more or less cylindrical, slightly wider at apex and base; 80 – 120 × 8 – 12 mm; glabrous, but with slight pruina at apex; white to light cream; annulus absent; with a saccate membranous white volva at the base that has a free margin.

Gills: free; thin, crowded; white, lamellulae absent.

Flesh: thin, white.

Chemical reactions:

Spore print: white.

Spores: subglobose; 8.8 – 10.9 × 7.4 – 10.2 μm, average 9.7 ± 0.6 × 9 ± 0.7 μm, Q = 1 – 1.19, average Q = 1.08 ± 0.05; thin walled; inamyloid.

Basidia: clavate; 35 – 45 × 10 – 12 μm; four spored.

Pleurocystidia: not clearly defined.

Pileipellis: a cutis of interwoven hyphae without clamp connections.

Habitat: growing in sand in Wallum (dry heathland) under *Melaleuca* and *Callitris*.

Notes: it is not possible to distinguish this species in the field although the small striate greyish cap and very tall stem are good clues. The smaller and subglobose spores distinguish it from *A. vaginata* which is otherwise very similar. Not at all common, it is known from four collections stretching from the coast to the Bunya Mountains.

Collections examined: PL145310, Arthur Harrold Reserve, Noosa North Shore, Pat Leonard. 28 March 2010; PL117313, Marcus Beach section, Noosa National Park, Pat Leonard, 24 Mar 2013.