

Fistulinella prunicolor a



Fistulinella prunicolor a © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex; 40 - 50 mm diameter; greyish rose (12B4), pale plum; very viscid; margin entire, appendiculate.

Stipe: cylindrical, curved towards the base where attached to substrate; 15 - 40 × 4 - 5 mm; white with a very pale tint of the cap colour; glabrous, slightly greasy but not viscid.

Pores: adnexed; pale pink at first, soon becoming reddish brown with spores; pentagonal or hexagonal; 1 to 2 per mm.

Flesh: thin, white, unchanging on exposure to air.

Spore print: reddish brown (8D5).

Spores: fusoid, boletoid; 12.9 - 18.7 × 3.9 - 6.3 μm, average 16.7 (± 0.67) × 5.5 (± 0.43) μm, Q = 2.9 - 4.2 average Q = 3.1 (± 0.25); smooth.

Basidia: clavate; 25 - 35 × 7.5 - 10 μm; 2 and 4 spored.

Pleurocystidia: clavate; 25 - 30 × 7 - 9 μm, with 2 - 4 vacuoles giving a septate appearance.

Pileipellis: an ixocutis composed of hyaline interwoven hyphae 4 - 6.5 μm wide.

Habitat: growing on wood in a wet sclerophyll forest, wood thought to be *Eucalyptus pilularis*.

Notes: The relatively small rose brown *Fistulinella* with a viscid cap and white stem always seems to be found growing on wood between 30 and 80 cms off the ground. None of the *Fistulinellas* described by Watling & Gregory possessed this exact combination of characters. It is however closest to their *F. prunicolor* a. The very wide range of spore sizes is perhaps due to the presence of 2-spored basidia.

Collections examined: PL1409, Mapleton Forest Reserve, Patrick Leonard, 1 April 2009; PL45312, Maroochy Bushland Botanic Garden, Sunshine Coast, Pat Leonard, 27 Mar 2007; PL6412, Linda Garrett Forest, Mapleton National Park, Pat Leonard, 16 Apr 2012; CN92; Crows Nest National Park, Lil Spadijer, 20 April 2013.