Gyroporus 'austrocyanescens'



Gyroporus 'austrocyanescens' © Pat Leonard

Pileus: convex; up to 50 mm diameter; rugulose with surface raised into aggregations; covered with fine hyaline and brown fibres like cobwebs; greyish cream at first, becoming dark brown (6E5); blue-green when damaged.

Stipe: cylindrical, stuffed; with distinct rind and lacunose interior; $\pm 50 \times 20$ mm; ivory, at apex, dark brown through central section, dark blue grey at base; bruising

intensely blue to almost black on handling; snapping readily under pressure.

Pores: very pale cream to white; oval to round; 2 per mm; bruising almost black.

Flesh: white, turning intensely blue (20C4) throughout on exposure to air.

Spore print: cream to light yellow.

Spores: hyaline, ellipsoid 6.3 - 8.8×3.9 - $5.6 \mu m$, average $7.7 \pm 0.7 \times 4.7 \pm 0.4 \mu m$, Q = 1.26 - 1.97, average $Q = 1.64 \pm 0.19$; smooth; some with punctuate contents.

Basidia: clavate; $35 - 45 \times 8 - 10 \mu m$; 4-spored.

Pleurocystidia: numerous; fusiform; $65-80\times 6-10~\mu m$; appearing as gloeocystidia (yellow in KOH)

Pileipellis: with suprapellis a loose layer of broad, cylindric to ellipsoid, relatively thick-walled; pale yellowish brown hyphae 7-11 μm broad; radially arranged

Habitat: in path at the base of an ancient *Eucalyptus racemosus* (?)

Material examined: RBXXX, Ravensbourne National Park, Rainforest circuit, John Dearnaley, 21 Apr 2013.

Notes: This collection is very close to BRIP 9203, Manly, Queensland, 3 May 1983 described by Watling and Gregory as *Gyroporus* sp. However the cap colour and the spore sizes differ so it is not clear if it is exactly the same. This species may be recognized in the field by its dark brown rugulose cap, intensely blueing flesh and stuffed stipe. It is clearly related to the Northern hemisphere *G. cyanescens* but differs in its host preference, cap colour and spore size.