**Laccaria canaliculata**

_CAP:_ broadly convex to planate with age, with a central umbilicus; 8 – 40 mm diameter; glabrous or fibrillose or squamulose in older specimens; rich reddish orange (5A7), becoming paler with age, hygrophanous; sulcate, often with a central umbilicus, margin crenulated.

_STIPE:_ cylindrical with a wider apex, sometimes flattened and furrowed; 30 – 80 × 2 – 5 mm; glabrous, finely longitudinally grooved; greyish reddish brown; hollow.

_GILLS:_ adnate or emarginate; moderately distant; pale reddish brown to dark pink; lamellulae intercalated in one or two uneven length series.

_FLESH:_ thin pink, but white in stipe.

_SMELL:_ slightly raphanoid.

**Spore print:** white.

**Spores:** subglobose; 6.2 – 8.9 × 6.2 – 8.2 µm; Q = 1.08; echinulate with spines up to 1.5 µm long.

**Basidia:** clavate; 30 – 50 × 8 – 12 µm.

**Cheilocystida:** cylindric, not usually extending beyond basidia, 20 – 40 × 2.5 – 6 µm; not usually branched.

**Pileipellis:** a cutis.

**Habitat:** growing in troops in sandy soil under *Lophostemmon* and *Allocasuarina* in dry sclerophyll coastal forest.

**Notes:** a large *Laccaria* which has an umbilicate cap, and can only be distinguished from *L.* sp B by detailed microscopic examination, although the glabrous stipe and dark pink gills seem to be good characters.

**Collections examined:** PL2410, Tewantin, Sapphire McMullan Fisher, 1 April 2010.