

Laccaria lateritia



Laccaria lateritia © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex to planoconvex, can be centrally depressed; 10 – 30 mm diameter; glabrous or minutely squamulose; red brown to ornage brown; distinctly translucent striate; crenulated at margin.

Stipe: cylindrical; 15 – 55 × 1 – 3 mm; glabrous; red brown, darker than cap; sometimes whitish fibrillose or longitudinally grooved.

Gills: adnate or adnexed; moderately spaced; dark or less often pale pinkish brown.

Flesh: thin, pink.

Taste:

Smell: none.

Spore print: white.

Spores: subglobose; 7.5 – 10.5 × 7.5 – 10.5 μm , average 9.2 × 8.7 μm , average Q = 1.08; echinulate with spines \pm 1 μm high.

Basidia: clavate, mostly two spored.

Cheilocystidia: cylindrical or subcapitate.

Pleurocystidia: absent.

Pileipellis: a cutis.

Habitat: grassland, bare ground, forest edges, reported to be more common after fire.

Notes: the most common Australian *Laccaria*. Very hard to identify, two spored basidia and cheilocystidia that are neither inflated nor branched are the key characters, but check carefully against the key in Grgurinovic.

Collections examined: PL78607, Noosa Botanic Garden, Lake MacDonald, Pat Leonard, 29 Jun 2007.