**Laccaria lateritia**

**Cap:** convex to planoconvex, can be centrally depressed; 10 – 30 mm diameter; glabrous or minutely squamulose; red brown to orange brown; distinctly transluscent 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 ± 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.