

Lactarius lactiglaucus nom. prov.



Lactarius lactiglaucus © Jon Atkinson

Cap: convex to centrally depressed; 60 - 100 mms diameter; surface dry, slightly velutinate; white to cream with buff stains; margin inrolled.

Stipe: cylindrical, or somewhat tapering to base; 60 - 90 × 10 - 20 mm; dry, smooth; white with ochre stains, but bruises green from milk when fresh..

Gills: subdecurrent; very crowded; white to pale cream; many gills forking.

Flesh: white, stained bright green by drying milk.

Milk: white, turning pistachio green (see near edge of cap in photo above); yellow to orange with KOH.

Taste: very acrid.

Spore print: cream.

Spores: globose to subglobose; 6.3 - 7.3 × 5.3 - 6.6 μm, average 6.8 ± 0.4 × 6 ± 0.3, Q= 1.04 - 1.24, average 1.13 ± 0.6; with amyloid warts and ridges forming a partial reticulum.

Basidia: narrowly clavate, 30 - 50 × 6 - 8 μm, 2 and 4 spored basidia present, sterigmata 2 - 3 μm long.

Cheilocystidia: clavate; abundant; 30 - 50 × 6 - 10 μm.

Pileipellis: a relatively thick suprapellis of interwoven thin hyphae overlaying a layer of irregularly ovoid cells.

Habitat: growing in small group in soil in wet sclerophyll forest under Eucalyptus.

Notes: This robust white fungus with milk which turns green should be readily recognised, yet it is only known from a two collections. The original material was identified as *L. pergamenus* a synonym for *L. glaucescens*. The Queensland collections have smaller and more globose spores than the European ones.

Collections examined: AQ646335, A. Wood & A. Young, Bellthorpe, Queensland, 21 Jan 85; Mount Tambourine, April 2009, Jon Atkinson, specimen lost.