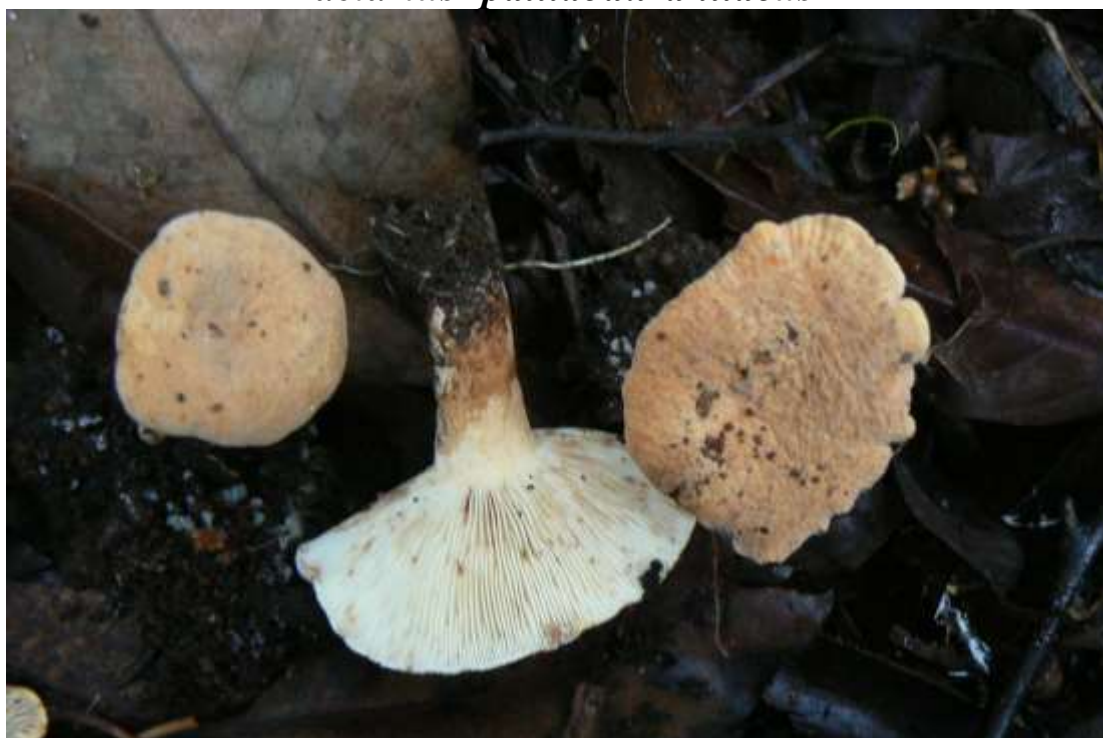


Lactarius 'pallidoaurantiacus'



Lactarius 'pallidoaurantiacus' © Annitta Hearle

Cap: irregularly convex becoming centrally depressed; 50 - 90 mm diameter, pruinose to felty, somewhat rugulose; pale apricot to fawn (5A3, 6B3); margin in-rolled when young.

Stipe: cylindrical, 40 - 50 × 12 - 15 mm, matt, concolorous with cap,

Gills: adnate; pale white to cream, becoming brown and spotted where latex has dried; quite shallow; intercalated with two series of lamellulae.

Flesh: white, firm, thick; green with ferrous sulphate, unchanging on exposure to air.

Milk: white to watery white, taste mild.

Smell: cooked shellfish.

Chemical reactions: FeSO₄ on stipe; strong olive green; Guaiac on stipe base: nil.

Spores: white; subglobose to ellipsoid; 7.3 - 9.2 × 5.8 - 7.8 μm, average 8.4 ± 0.45 × 6.9 ± 0.6 μm; Q = 1.1 - 1.4, average 1.2 ± 0.11; ornamentation of amyloid short ridges forming a partial reticulum, isolated verrucae scarce or absent.

Basidia: clavate, hyaline; 40 - 60 × 8 - 11 μm; 4 spored.

Cheilocystidia: scarce, fusoid, thin walled, 55 - 100 × 6 - 8.5 μm; pseudocystidia which are septate and have a rostrate terminal cell are common on the gill edge.

Pleurocystidia: scarce, clavate, hyaline; pseudopleurocystidia narrowly clavate and often born in pairs on hymenial hyphae.

Pileipellis: a lampotrichoderm made up of thick-walled hyphae.

Habitat: singly under *Eucalyptus* in mixed rain forest.

Notes: the very pale orange to fawn fruit bodies that exude white milk and with flesh that stains green in ferrous sulphate make this fungus relatively easy to identify. It can be separated from *L. clarkeae*, by its paler colours and from *L. subclarkeae* by its larger and more distinctly reticulate spores.

Collections examined: PL 66408, Baroon Point, Montville, 21 Apr 08. PL 11509, Nr Wallerawang, Nigel Fechner and Roy Halling, 24 May 09. PL 59410, Mt Mee, Megan Prance, 24 April 2010; RB18; Ravensbrook National Park; Glenda Walter, 19 Apr 2013.