

Lactifluus 'corvinidum'



Lactifluus 'corvinidum' © Pat Leonard

Cap: applanate, soon becoming centrally depressed; 25 – 45 mm diameter; minutely felty, matt, as if with a bloom, rugulose in places; very pale orange (5A3); margin in-rolled.

Stipe: cylindrical or tapering towards the base; 25 – 50 × 8 – 15 mm; more or less innately ridged, white with a tinge of the cap colour.

Gills: subdecurrent; crowded; cream; darkening to brown or black where stained by the milk; lamellulae present.

Flesh: white.

Milk: copious, watery white, blackening gills on drying.

Taste: milk is mild

Chemical reactions: FeSO₄ on stipe: dark green; Guaiac on stipe base: +.

Spore print: pale cream.

Spores: subglobose to broadly ellipsoid; 7.7 – 9.1 × 6.5 – 8 μm, average 8.4 ± 0.45 × 7.1 ± 0.4 μm, Q = 1.04 – 1.34, average Q = 1.18 ± 0.07; with amyloid spines and warts and a few very fine connectives, but not reticulate.

Basidia: clavate; 45 – 55 × 9 – 12 μm; four spored.

Cheilocystidia: cylindrical with irregular sides, some subcapitate, others tapering towards the apex; 1 – 3 septate; 45 – 50 × 6 – 8 μm.

Pleurocystidia: macrocystidia not seen.

Dermatocystidia: absent.

Pileipellis: a trichoderm or trichoepithelium with upright hyphal endings some of which are clavate to subcapitate.

Substrate: in sandy soil under *Eucalyptus*.

Habitat: open Eucalypt woodland with *Eucalyptus* and *Kunzea*.

Notes: distinguished from other *Lactifluus* species by the pale cap colours and tall stem relative to cap diameter. Spores are echinulate and larger than most others.

Collections examined: CN62, Crow's Nest National Park, Lil Spadijer, 20 Apr 2013; PL890415, Wilson's Downfall, Sam Dearnaley, 12 Apr 2015..