

Lactifluus 'queenslandicus'



Lactifluus 'queenslandicus' © Pat Leonard

Cap: irregularly convex becoming centrally depressed, 50- 90 mm diameter, covered with felted fibrils, margin in-rolled when young, orange to greyish orange (6B6).

flesh white, thick.

Stipe: cylindrical, 20 – 40 × 15 – 20 mm; matt, concolorous but paler than cap,

Gills: adnate to subdecurrent; pale white to cream, with brown spotting where latex has dried; lamellulae present in one series.

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

Milk: white, unchanging.

Taste: mild.

Spores: off white to pale buff; subglobose; 6 -7.4 × 5.2 – 6.3 µm, average 6.55 ± 0.5 × 5.9 ± 0.35, Q = 1 - 1.3, average Q = 1.1 ± 0.07; amyloid ornamentation of isolated verrucae or with a few verrucae joined by fine ridges. The Queensland collections have significantly smaller spores than those quoted by Grgurinovic for *L. clarkeae* in South Australia, or by Bougher and Syme for that species in Western Australia.

Basidia: clavate to subclavate; 50 – 75 × 9 – 14 µm, four spored.

Cheilocystidia: scattered, fusoid, thin walled, 55 – 100 × 6 – 8.5 µm.

Pleurocystidia: similar.

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

Habitat: in small groups under *Eucalyptus* in wet sclerophyll forest.

Notes: the orange to apricot orange fruit bodies that exude white milk and with flesh that stains green in ferrous sulphate make this fungus relatively easy to identify to the *L. clarkeae* group.

Collections examined: PL 59408, Maroochy Bushland Botanic Garden, 19 Apr 08; PL31010, Obi Obi Track, Montville, Qld, P. Leonard, 30 Oct 2010; GIR 60 Giraween National Park, P. Warhurst, 16 Apr 2010.