

Laetiporus aff cremeiporus



Laetiporus aff cremeiporus © Pat Leonard

Fruiting body: flabelliform, plicate, radially folded; 150 – 300 mm diameter, 10 – 15 mm thick; several pilei joined in tiers by common base; velutinous; pale yellow to pale orange with some concentric banding of darker orange.

Stipe: laterally substipitate, white.

Pores: ovoid, white, 3 – 5 per mm.

Flesh: 10 – 15 mm thick, firm, spongy.

Taste: strong, pleasant, fungoid.

Spores: hyaline to white; $3.8 - 5.8 \times 3.3 - 4.8 \mu\text{m}$, average $4.85 \pm 0.5 \times 3.9 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.08 - 1.42$, average $Q = 1.24 \pm 0.09$; smooth, ellipsoid.

Basidia: short, clavate; $10 - 15 \times 4 - 6 \mu\text{m}$, four spored.

Pleurocystidia: not seen.

Pileipellis: dimitic, binding hyphae with nodulose outgrowths. Clamps absent.

Substrate: growing at the base of a hollowed out and burnt *Corymbia lophostemon*.

Habitat: Wallum, wet and dry sclerophyll forests and other habitats, often, but not always at shoulder height and above. Infrequent in Queensland forests.

Notes: Recent North American and East Asian examinations of this genus have led to the splitting of *L. sulphureus* into a number of new species. No Australian material was included in either study. The pale pores suggest the Queensland collections are probably nearer to the Japanese *Laetiporus cremeiporus* than to the European or North American *Laetiporus sulphureus*.

Collections examined: PL31412, Lake Weyba track, Noosa National Park, Pat Leonard, 21 Apr 2012.