

Lentinellus aff ursinus



Lentinellus aff ursinus © Pat Leonard

Fruiting body: pleurotoid fruiting body broadly attached to substrate: 30 – 50 × 25 – 40 mm; part closest to point of attachment heavily hirsute, outer lobes glabrous; hirsute area dark reddish brown (8E4), glabrous outer areas paler, light brown (6D6, 6D7); margin entire, involute.

Stipe: absent or vestigial.

Gills: sub-decurrent; radiating from point of attachment with 2 or more series of intervening lamellulae; white at first becoming very pale tan; partly serrate.

Flesh: thin, tough, rubbery.

Spore print: white.

Spores: subglobose; 3.6 – 4.9 × 3.1 – 4.2 μm , average 4.1 \pm 0.4 × 3.6 \pm 0.36 μm , Q = 1.03 – 1.29, average Q = 1.12; strongly amyloid and ornamented with very small fine spines.

Basidia: more or less cylindrical; 20 – 25 × 4 – 5 μm ; four spored.

Pleurocystidia: fusiform, some appear to have rostrate apices; clamped at base?

Pileipellis: an ixocutis in the glabrous part of the cap but a trichoderm in the hirsute section. Hyphae 2.5 – 4 μm wide appear to be externally pigmented.

Substrate: very large fallen tree stump in advanced state of decay, many fruiting bodies colonising both the top and sides of the log.

Habitat: mixed rainforest with a very few *Eucalypts*, palms and vines nearby.

Notes: readily recognised through the amyloid spiny subglobose spores. The brown upper surface which is hirsute near the point of attachment and is lobed and glabrous at the edge may allow this pleurotoid fungus to be recognised in the field. It is not entirely clear that this is the same species as that found in Europe and North America, the spores are more globose and spiny and the upper surface of the cap appears much more hirsute.

Collections examined: PL2312, Mary Cairncross Reserve, Maleny, Queensland, Fran Guard, 7 Mar 2012.