

Lentinula lateritia



Lentinula lateritia © Ray Baxter

Cap: planoconvex; 25 - 40 mm diameter; greyish red (8C4) to pinkish brown; glabrous but with some white squamules at the margin when young; margin tightly inrolled with white velar remnant firmly attached forming a ring around the edge.

Stipe: central, curved, subcylindric; 25 - 70 × 3 - 9 mm; almost white with tints of cap colour; with a few white squamules on base when young; attachment insititious.

Gills: adnexed, white, moderately crowded; with lamellulae arranged in 2 series.

Flesh: white, thin, tough, unchanging on exposure to air.

Spore print: white.

Spores: ellipsoid; $4.6 - 6.1 \times 3.3 - 4.2 \mu\text{m}$, average $5.5 \pm 0.45 \times 3.8 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.26 - 1.69$, average $Q = 1.45 \pm 0.1$; hyaline under microscope; thin walled; not reacting with Melzer's reagent.

Cheilocystidia: clavate to subcapitate; scarce but occasionally in groups, to $25 \times 10 \mu\text{m}$.

Pleurocystidia: not seen.

Pileipellis: a cutis of repent hyphae $\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$ wide.

Habitat: insititious on wood in rainforest, on both wet and relatively dry logs which may include Bunya.

Notes: This pinkish brown tough fungus arising insitiously from wood, with an inrolled margin that retains velar remnants should be recognisable in the field, there are however very few records suggesting it might be scarce.

Collections examined: QMS P40, Paradise Falls Track, Bunya Mountains National Park, Patrick Leonard, 28 Mar 2009.