

Marasmius crinisequi



Marasmius crinisequi © David Holdom

Cap: convex, with radial indents where the gills connect to the cap, small umbilicus; 1 - 3 mm diameter; minutely velutinous, dry; cream at first becoming pale brown.

Stipe: cylindrical, very tough; $0.5 \times 12 - 50$ mm; glabrous or finely velutinous; very dark shiny brown to almost black becoming paler at apex; branching or not, branched stems may contains up to 6 caps.

Gills: adnate; 6 to 8 reaching a collarium around the stipe; white to cream with a slightly irregular adnate; 6 to 8 reaching a collarium around the stipe; white to cream with a slightly irregular (serrate?) edge.

Flesh: very thin, tough, white.

Smell: none.

Spores: white, elongated ellipsoid; $7.8 - 9.6 \times 3.7 - 4.7$ μm , average $8.7 \pm 0.65 \times 4.2 \pm 0.45$ μm ; $Q = 1.8 - 2.5$, average 2.1 ± 0.2 ; inamyloid, thin walled, with a large globose oil droplet.

Basidia: clavate; 1, 2 or 4 spored, $30 - 40 \times 6 - 8$ μm .

Cheilocystidia: numerous, clavate, with several digitate appendages forming a rather lax broom cell.

Pleurocystidia: similar to cheilocystidia but less frequent.

Pileipellis: a trichoderm formed of numerous broom cells with densely packed short appendages; underlain by a layer of irregular hyphae with clamps.

Habitat: on leaves of rainforest trees. Mostly found on petioles and leaf ribs.

Notes: the black, very fine hair like stem which branches is the key field character.

Collections examined: PL60410, Mt Mee, Patricia Thomson & David Holdom, 24 April 2010.