Phylloporus ‘tamborine’

Cap: planoconvex to applanate; 30 mm diameter; velutinate, areolate; grey brown to reddish brown, margin entire, not appendiculate.

Stipe: cylindrical, tapering slightly toward base with a sub-bulbous foot; 30 – 35 × 4 mm; more or less glabrous; yellowish white at apex, with a red brown band, then pale whitish below, overlain with grey brown striations in the centre of the stipe.

Gills: sinuate; golden yellow; a few anastomizing; lamellulae present in 2 series; intervening absent; gills bruising blue green.

Flesh: white, slightly blue green on cutting.

Chemical tests: + KOH = brown.

Spore print: olivaceous brown.

Spores: boletoid, amygdaliform; 15.4 – 19.1 × 5 – 7.1 μm, average 17.3 ± 1.15 × 6.1 ± 0.5 μm, Q = 2.4 – 3.4, average Q = 2.83 ± 0.27; thick walled, yellow brown in KOH.

Basidia: clavate; 40 – 50 × 10 – 12 μm; with cloudy contents; four spored, sterigmata to 5 μm.

Pleurocystidia: cylindrical to narrowly clavate; 30 – 50 × 7.5 – 11 μm; hyaline, thin walled.

Cheilocystidia: scarce, lageniform; 80 – 110 × 12 – 16 μm; hyaline.

Pileipellis: a trichoderm.

Substrate: growing about 30 cm off the ground on the bark of a living Eucalyptus microcorys.

Habitat: rainforest with Eucalyptus merging in to wet Eucalypt forest.

Collections examined: PL5412, Palmwoods National Park, Mt Tamborine, Megan Prance, 7 Apr 2012.

Notes: There are several unusual features that make this Phylloporus distinctive: sinuate blue green staining gills, growing on wood and the velutinate cap. It is close to P. hyperion, but that has decurrent gills and so does P. orientalis. The spores are larger than for any of the species listed by Watling & Gregory so it must be assumed this is an undescribed species.