

Pulveroboletus ravenelii



Pulveroboletus ravenelii © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex to subglobose when young, becoming convex to broadly convex to plano-convex at maturity; 50 - 130 mm diameter; surface viscid to subviscid but typically overlain with a dry veil; appearing fibrillose-scaly with copper coloured scales at maturity; margin appendiculate.

Stipe: equal or occasionally tapering toward the apex; 60-110 x 7-15 mm; pale yellow but covered in bright yellow velar remnants.

Pores: adnate, becoming slightly depressed to free with age, bright yellow when young, becoming darker yellow with age, turning blue when bruised, eventually changing to blackish.

Flesh: pale yellow, blueing on exposure to air, then fading to brown in cap and blackish in pores.

Spore print: olive brown.

Spores: ellipsoid; 8 – 10 × 4.5 – 6 µm, slightly thick walled.

Basidia: clavate; 25 – 35 × 10 – 12 µm.

Pleurocystidia: not observed.

Habitat: in deep litter including rotten wood, by a creek under *Eucalyptus* and a variety of other trees and shrubs forming a thicket.

Notes: This bright yellow and large bolete with a very strong veil and blueing reaction.

Collections examined: PL103310, Dr Roberts Waterhole Track, Giraween National Park, Pat Leonard, 22 March 2010.

Notes: It is very difficult to confuse this bolete with any other. It is readily recognized by the cottony, bright yellow veil, which, when young, envelops the entire basidiocarp. When older or after heavy rainstorms the veil, to a large extent, is likely to disappear; however, there are usually surviving fragments on the stipe or margin of the pileus that indicate its presence. The structure of the veil is interesting in that it does not possess any of the large, rounded cells (sphaerocysts) frequently seen in veils of other species.