Resupinatus sp ‘Dilkusha’.

Resupinatus sp ‘Dilkusha’. © Fran Guard

Cap: semicircular, umbonate, 20 – 55 mm diameter. More or less smooth and dry, pale tan to light yellowish brown on the umbo, some radial furrowing.

Stipe: attached laterally, 6 - 10 × 4 mm, velutinate, white; strongly attached to substrate.

Gills: adnexed, pale cream, very crowded, many lamellulae of different lengths.

Flesh: tough, rubbery, cream to white.

Smell: strong, mealy.

Spore print: white to pale cream.

Spores: ellipsoid; 5.5 – 7 × 2.5 – 3.5 μm; thin walled, faintly ornamented with fine verrucae, inamyloid.

Basidia: clavate, 35 - 40 × 4 – 8 μm; four spored.

Pleurocystidia: mostly fusoid but a few subcapitate, 40 – 60 × 5 – 8 μm.

Pileipellis: a network of narrow and irregular hyphae woven to form an ixocutis.

Substrate: wood.

Habitat: growing in a group on the trunk of a dead tree in rain forest.

Notes: At first sight the rubbery texture and white spores place this in Hohenbuehelia but the pleurocystidia, although present, are not metuloid suggesting Resupinatus. But the only described species in the genus in Australia are grey in colour and have dendroid cheilocystidia.

Collections examined: PL11111, Dilkusha, Fran Guard, 5 Nov 2011.