

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.