

Amanita clelandii



Amanita clelandii © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex becoming appante; 50 – 70 mm diameter; glabrous with a few velar remains at first, soon washing off; chalky white to pale buff; margin splitting to $\frac{1}{4}$ radius to reveal translucent flesh below; margin appendiculate when young.

Stipe: cylindrical with a large bulbous base, tough; 50 – 80 × 8 – 10; glabrous; white becoming brown with age; ring near apex, fugacious; volva tightly attached to base.

Gills: deeply adnexed to free, cream to pale buff, lamellulae present in two series.

Flesh: thin, white.

Smell: strong, unpleasant, raphanoid (like radish).

Spore print: white to very pale cream.

Spores: ellipsoid; 11.5 – 12.9 × 5.8 – 6.4 μm , $Q = 2.2$; strongly amyloid, smooth, thin walled.

Basidia: clavate; 35 – 40 × 14 – 18 μm ; two and four spored.

Pleurocystidia: absent.

Pileipellis: a cutis of repent hyphae.

Substrate: growing in pure sand amongst leaf litter.

Habitat: in Wallum woodland amongst *Angophora*, *Callitris* and *Eucalyptus*.

Notes: This large whitish *Amanita* with a very prominent bulb and an unpleasant raphanoid smell seems to be the dominant member of the genus in Wallum woodlands of the Noosa National Park. It keys unequivocally to *A. clelandii* in Wood's key on account of the large, elongate ellipsoid, amyloid spores. Yet, the white cap, fugacious ring and strong smell all run counter to the species description. A candidate for sequencing?

Collections examined: PL20312, Noosa National Park, Marcus Beach section, Pat Leonard, 14 Mar 2012.