

Campanella tristis



Campanella tristis © Jerry Cooper

Pileus: semi-orbicular to reniform; 4-30 mm diameter; surface drab white; moist, flabby to gelatinous in texture, translucent when wet, floccose when dry; surface tessellate, following outline of lamellae; cream or pale grey, turning glaucous or greenish-grey and finally black with age; margin inrolled.

Lamellae: subdecurrent; wellspaced; white, becoming dingy, staining greenish; thin, simple, forking or strongly intervenose, cross-veining usually slightly below the level of the radiating main veins.

Stipe: lateral or eccentric; 2-3 × 1 mm; fibrous, downy fibrillose, straight or more often geotropically curved, even, white with grey tinge at base; sometimes attached to the by pad of mycelium.

Spore print: white.

Spores: broadly ellipsoid; 8.0-10.5 × 5.5-7.0 μm, Q = 1.4; inamyloid, acyanophilic, thin-walled, sometimes with one large guttule or many, apiculus broad.

Basidia clavate; 20-35 × 5-10 μm, with four sterigmata 4.5 μm long.

Cheilocystidia: clavate; 30-40 × 3-4 μm, in clusters of 3-6 but not very plentiful.

Trama of hyaline, strongly gelatinised, interwoven hyphae up to 4 μm diam. with conspicuous medallion shaped clamp connections.

Pileipellis a Rameales structure of irregularly arranged, repent, sometimes faintly encrusted diverticulate hyphae.

Habitat: caespitose and gregarious on dead wood of the indigenous species, in mixed podocarp-dicotyledonous forest.

Notes: This species has strong affinities with the fungi described in Singer's Subsection Aerugineae (Singer 1975), which are either always glaucous in colour or become so with age. It is very close to the South American species *C. aeruginea* Sing. (Singer 1975).

Collections examined: AQ794932, Dogrell Loop, Kin Kin, Sapphire McMullan Fisher, 23 Jul 2008