

Russula galbana



Russula galbana © Pat Leonard

Cap: hemispherical; 15 – 25 mm diameter; glabrous, slightly viscid when wet; cream to pale brown (5A2, 5B3), sometimes with olivaceous tinge (4B3), margin incurved and remaining so (secotoid).

Stipe: cylindrical; 10 – 20 × 5 – 11 mm; glabrous; white; almost half length inserted in to cap.

Gills: adnexed; white becoming cream; visible as gills at base but almost loculate (sponge like) next to cap flesh.

Flesh: white, firm, unchanging on exposure to air.

Taste: mild.

Smell: none.

Chemical reactions: FeSO₄ on stipe: salmon; Guaiac on stipe base: nil.

Spore print: not obtained but likely to be white.

Spores: globose; 8 – 10 × 8 – 10 μm, average 9.2 ± 0.7 × 9 ± 0.7, Q = 1 – 10.6, average Q = 1.3 ± 0.15; amyloid ridges form a partial reticulum.

Basidia: clavate; four spored.

Cheilocystidia: numerous, fusoid, extend beyond basidia.

Pleurocystidia: as cheilocystidia.

Dermatocystidia: absent.

Pileipellis: an epithelium?

Habitat: in wet sclerophyll forest with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Eucalyptus grandis*.

Notes: only known from two sites in Queensland and seemingly quite rare. The small secotoid fruit bodies with a pale yellow brown or pale olivaceous cap and a firm white stem should be recognisable in the field.

Collections examined: PL310315, Willets Road, Bellthorpe, Bob Philpot, 29 Mar 2015.