

Russula marangania



Russula marangania © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex, then centrally depressed; 25 - 75 mm diameter; glabrous but sometimes irregular; white, creamy white, sometimes with rusty stains; margin entire; half peeling.

Stipe: cylindrical, hollow (?), short; 20 - 35 × 8 - 12 mm; glabrous; white; fragile, easily breaking.

Gills: adnate to subdecurrent, sometimes with a tooth, crowded, white to cream; lamellulae present.

Flesh: white; fragile; browning slightly or unchanging on exposure to air.

Taste: slightly acid.

Chemical reactions: FeSO₄ on stipe: pale salmon; guaiac on stipe base: nil.

Spore print: white to very pale cream.

Spores: ellipsoid to subglobose; 7.6 – 9.5 × 7.1 – 8.3 μm, average 8.5 ± 0.5 × 7.8 ± 0.4 μm, Q = 1.02 – 1.22, average Q = 1.10 ± 0.07; isolated small warts with a few connectives.

Cheilocystidia: fusoid, thick walled.

Pleurocystidia: abundant; fusoid with an obtuse apex; 60 – 105 × 6 – 10 μm.

Dermatocystidia: abundant, clavate, 50 – 60 × 8 – 10 μm.

Pileipellis: a trichoderm.

Habitat: found growing singly or in small groups under *Eucalyptus* in wet sclerophyll forests.

Notes: This is *R. delica* sensu Cleland (1934). This *Russula* can be recognised by its white to cream color and rather fragile flesh (See *R. erumpens* which has a very tough hard stipe).

Collections examined: PL 40507, Buderim Forest Park, Pat Leonard, 30 May 2007; PL71313, Linda Garrett Reserve, Pat Leonard, 16 Mar 2013.