

Hebeloma victoriense



Hebeloma victoriense © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex, becoming plano-convex; 60 – 170 mm diameter; glabrous, slightly viscid/greasy; light brown, greyish orange (6B5, 6B4), margin inrolled at first, appendiculate, with velar remnants attached.

Stipe: clavate to sub-bulbous; sometimes caespitose; 60 – 150 × 15 – 22 mm; glabrous above ring, fibrillose below; white to pale buff; ring near apex of stipe, white, pendulous, becoming stained purplish brown by spores.

Gills: sinuate; crowded; pinkish buff at first, darkening as the spores mature; with distinctive moisture drops forming along the gill edge in which spores accumulate giving a dark brown dentate appearance; lamellulae present in two intercalated series.

Flesh: thick, firm, white, not changing on exposure to air.

Spore print: purplish brown, dark reddish-brown.

Spores: amygdaliform; 9.4 – 11.5 × 5.1 – 6.3 μm , average 10.3 ± 0.5 × 5.9 ± 0.3 μm , Q = 1.57 – 2.07, average Q = 1.74 ± 0.12; very slightly verrucose; many spores with oil drops.

Basidia: clavate; 30 – 35 × 5 – 8 μm ; four spored.

Cheilocystidia: clavate, flexuous, forming a sterile edge to the gill.

Pleurocystidia: absent.

Pileipellis: an ixocutis; hyphae hyaline, 3 – 5 μm wide.

Substrate: in soil amongst deep litter.

Habitat: in wet sclerophyll forest under *Eucalyptus pilularis*.

Notes: This species is recognised by its very large pale brown slightly greasy fruiting bodies with a ring and purplish brown spores. It is distinguished from *Cortinarius australiensis* in the field by its pale brown cap and purplish rather than rust brown spores.

Collections examined: PL1614, Mapleton Forest National Park, Pat Leonard, 7 June 2014.