

Hymenopellis superbiens



Hymenopellis superbiens © Fran Guard

Cap: convex to plano convex; 60- 140 mm diameter, pale fawn, to dark brown or even sepia (9F4, 9F3); velutinous; rugulose at apex; margin long inrolled.

Stipe: ventricose; 100 × 6 - 14 mm; white at apex becoming brown towards base; strongly radicating; glabrous, hollow.

Gills: adnexed with a strong decurrent tooth; white with a dark brown to sepia edge to the gill; thin, crowded.

Flesh: thin, 2-4 mm depth, cream; unchanged by exposure to air.

Spore print: white.

Spores: globose; 14 - 15.5 × 13 - 15 μm; Q = 1.02; thick walled; with guttules.

Basidia: narrowly clavate, four-spored,

Cheilocystidia: langeniform, 70 - 80 × 17.5 - 22.5 μm with dark brown contents which form the dark gill edge; gill edge completely sterile.

Pleurocystidia: utriform, 55 - 65 × 20 - 25 μm.

Pileipellis: ixocutis; clavate and ovoid dark brown cells in supra pellis over a confused, gelatinised cutis structure, some very dark cylindrical cells present, but they are not setae.

Habitat: found in rain forest dominated by a canopy of *Araucaria bidwillii*.

Notes: The combination of globose spores and distinctive cheilocystidia and pleurocystidia suggest that this is an undescribed species, but it keys to *H. superbiens* in Petersen and has been retained under this name. It is easily recognised in the field by its white gills with a dark brown edge.

Collections examined: QMSP36, Paradise Falls Track. Bunya Mountains National Park, Patrick Leonard, 28 March 2009; AQ795618 (FG408), Dilkusha, Maleny, Fran Guard, 25 May 2012.