

Laccaria canaliculata



Laccaria canaliculata © Sapphire McMullan Fisher

Cap: broadly convex to applanate with age, with a central umbilicus; 8 – 40 mm diameter; glabrous or fibrillose or squamulose in older specimens; rich reddish orange (5A7), becoming paler with age, hygrophanous; sulcate, often with a central umbilicus, margin crenulated.

Stipe: cylindrical with a wider apex, sometimes flattened and furrowed; 30 – 80 × 2 – 5 mm; glabrous, finely longitudinally grooved; greyish reddish brown; hollow.

Gills: adnate or emarginate; moderately distant; pale reddish brown to dark pink; lamellulae intercalated in one or two uneven length series.

Flesh: thin pink, but white in stipe.

Smell: slightly raphanoid.

Spore print: white.

Spores: subglobose; 6.2 – 8.9 × 6.2 – 8.2 μm; Q = 1.08; echinulate with spines up to 1.5 μm long.

Basidia: clavate; 30 – 50 × 8 – 12 μm.

Cheilocystidia: cylindric, not usually extending beyond basidia, 20 – 40 × 2.5 – 6 μm; not usually branched.

Pileipellis: a cutis.

Habitat: growing in troops in sandy soil under *Lophostemnon* and *Allocasuarina* in dry sclerophyll coastal forest.

Notes: a large *Laccaria* which has an umbilicate cap, and can only be distinguished from *L. sp B* by detailed microscopic examination, although the glabrous stipe and dark pink gills seem to be good characters.

Collections examined: PL2410, Tewantin, Sapphire McMullan Fisher, 1 April 2010.