

Lactarius aff ochrogalactus Sp Nov



Lactarius aff ochrogalactus © Patrick Leonard.

Cap: convex to irregularly infundibuliform; to 80 mm diameter; brownish umber, rugulose, rigid, margin often lobed.

Gills: decurrent, distant, lamellulae in two intercalated series, deep, pale cream-coloured, bruising pink.

Stipe: short, tapering to base; up to 50 mm long, often rather eccentric, matt, pale brownish to brown, becoming hollow.

Flesh: with abundant laticiferous hyphae staining violaceous pink in sulfovanillin.

Chemical reactions: FeSO₄ on stipe: nil.

Milk: abundant, brown (see top fruiting body above), turning pink on gills, mild.

Spores: cream; short ellipsoid to subglobose; 7.2 - 10.4 × 6.4 - 9.4 μm, average 9.1 × 7.7 μm, Q = 1.2; suprahilar plage present; amyloid ornamentation forming a more or less complete, wide-meshed reticulum.

Basidia: clavate; 65.4 - 78.0 × 8.8 - 12.6 μm, with sterigmata up to 14.0 μm long, four-spored.

Pleurocystidia: not observed.

Cheilocystidia: not observed.

Pileipellis: a trichoderm of erect, septate, thin-walled cells ovoid to cylindrical, 5.6 - 9.6 μm diameter; apical cells fusoid with obtuse apices or tapering towards apices, to 4.8 μm diam.

Habitat: solitary, rarely in groups, on the ground under eucalyptus. Specimens collected from March to June and in December.

Material considered: PL?, Lake Wobby Track, Fraser Island, Katie Syme, 6 April 2011.

Notes: like *L. sepiaceus*, but with a rather short stem, no coloured edge to the gills and brown milk. This what Stubbe et al are calling *L. aff ochrogalactus*