## Lactarius wirrabara



Lactarius wirrabara © Fran Guard

Cap: convex, 30 - 60 mms diameter, glabrous, margin inrolled at first and sulcate, greyish-brown, pale sepia, (5D4),

**Stipe:** cylindrical,  $30 - 50 \times 5 - 12$  mms, glabrous, concolorous with cap at apex, fading to almost white at base.

**Gills:** subdecurrent, arched, distant, intercalated in three series (but irregular so that some of the short lamellulae are missing), about 16 - 20 reach stipe.

Flesh: thin, white to faintly greyish brown.

Milk: watery white, staining the lamellae very pale pink in some specimens.

**Spores:** white, subglobose;  $7.1-9.1\times6.6-8.1$  µm, average  $8.1\pm0.5\times7.4\pm0.5$  µm. Q = 1-1.16, average  $1.09\pm0.06$ ; with prominent amyloid ridges forming an almost complete reticulum; apiculus vertical prominent and almost triangular.

**Basidia:** clavate;  $40 - 50 \times 7.5 - 9 \mu m$ , 4 spored; with granular yellowish contents, sterigmata  $4 - 5 \mu m$ .

**Cheiloystidia:** scarce, clavate;  $50 - 60 \times 10 - 12 \mu m$ .

**Pleurocystidia:** absent; pseudopleurocystidia clavate,  $30 - 35 \times 5 - 6$  µm, some clumped in twos to fives.

Pileipellis: an oedotrichoderm, terminal hyphae

**Habitat:** growing singly in soil under *Eucalyptus pilularis*, in a rainforest setting. **Notes:** In some specimens the milk stains the gills pink. It is not clear whether there are two similar species separated by this reaction.

**Collections examined:** PL 7308, Linda Garrett Park, Mapleton, 28 Mar 2008; PL50413, Arthur Harold reserve, Coolum, Great Sandy National Park, Pat Leonard, 12 Apr 2013