

Mycena banksiae



Mycena banksiae © Patrick Leonard

Cap: convex with a small flat central disc; 6 – 10 mm diameter; radially striate between central disc and cap margin; viscid; surface pruinose; white to greyish white.

Stipe: cylindrical; 8 – 12 × 1 - 2 mm; curved, centrally attached; white with a slight grey tint; attached to the wood by a white fimbriate disc.

Gills: attached by a collarium, appearing to be free, in two intercalated series; 16 – 20 reaching the stipe;

Flesh: thin, white.

Spores: white, ellipsoid, 7 – 9 × 5 – 7 μm .

Cystidia: cheilocystidia indistinct, irregular but without excrescences, 30 – 50 × 15 – 20 μm .

Pileipellis: a gelatinised cutis of normal hyphae and acanthocysts (long swollen hyphae with excrescences) which are fusoid and 80 – 200 μm long..

Habitat: growing in groups on the trunks of *Banksia serrata* in dry Wallum heathland about 1.5 – 2 meters above the ground.

Notes: *M. banksiae* is extremely difficult to distinguish from *M. fumosa*, indeed they cannot be distinguished in the field. *M. fumosa* has not been reported as growing on *Banksia* so this may offer a clue, but they need to be checked microscopically. Grgurinovic shows *M. fumosa* as having ventricose/rostrate cheilocystidia and acanthocysts that are shaeropedunculate and usually less than 80 μm long, whereas in *M. banksiae* they are clavate and fusoid.

Collections examined: PL2608, Noosa National Park, Marcus Beach, 4 Jun 08.