

Lactarius sp. PL910415



Lactarius sp. PL910415 © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex with a central depression; 90 – 100 mm diameter; finely velutinate; pale orange brown (6B5), with a white bloom; margin paler.

Stipe: cylindrical, hollow; 30 – 35 × 25 mm; glabrous; white.

Gills: decurrent; widely spaced; cream; with lamellulae in a single series.

Flesh: white.

Milk: absent.

Spore print: cream.

Spores ellipsoid; 8 – 9.6 × 6 – 8 μm, average 8.8 ± 0.5 × 6.9 ± 0.6 μm, Q = 1.2 – 1.45, average Q = 1.27 ± 0.10; with amyloid ornamentation of small circular warts and fine lines forming a partial reticulum.

Basidia: clavate or narrowly clavate; 60 – 75 × 9 – 12 μm, four spored; sterigmata to 7 μm long.

Cheilocystidia: subcapitate.

Pleurocystidia: absent.

Dermatocystidia: absent.

Pileipellis: an irregular cutis of hyphae up to 5 μm wide.

Habitat: growing in tall Eucalypt forest in an undisturbed area.

Notes: this appears to be a *Lactarius* of the *L. clarkeae* group, but none of the specimens found yielded milk. The spore size and ornamentation match Grgurinovic's description of *Russula flocktonae*.

Collections examined: PL910415; Wilson's Downfall, NSW. Sam Dearnaley; 12 April 2015.