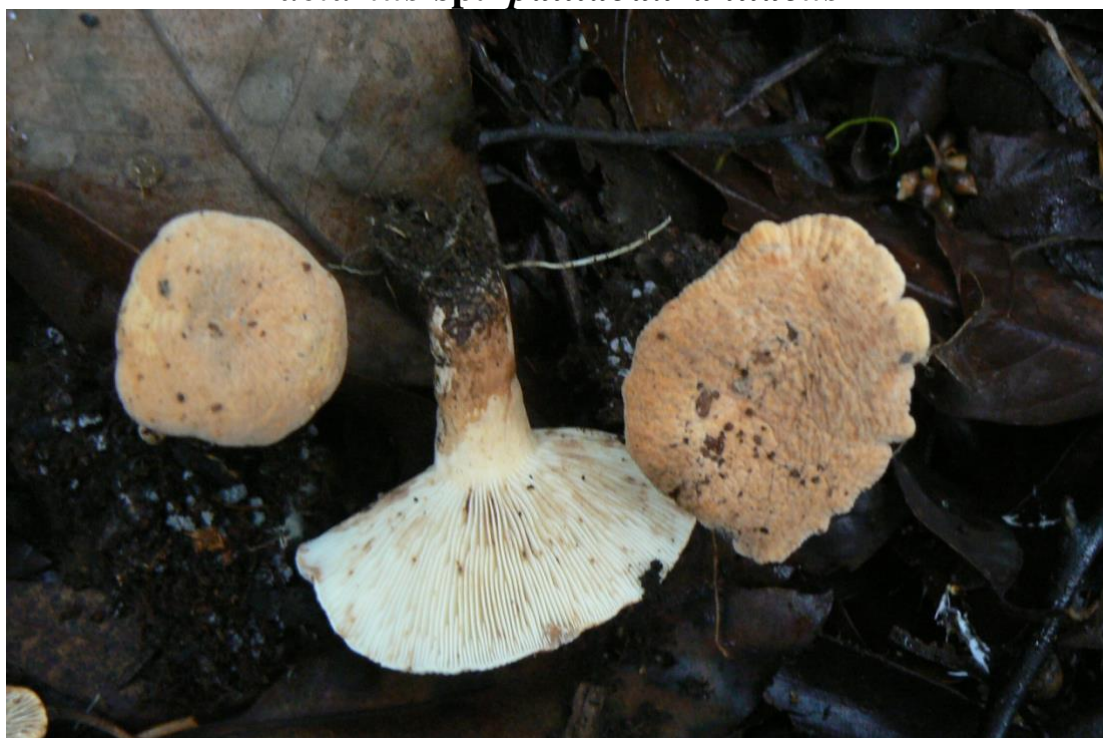


Lactarius sp. 'pallidoaurantiacus'



Lactarius sp. 'pallidoaurantiacus' © Annitta Hearle

Cap: irregularly convex becoming centrally depressed; 50 - 90 mm diameter, pruinose to felty, somewhat rugulose; pale apricot to fawn (5A3, 6B3); margin in-rolled when young.

Stipe: cylindrical, 40 - 50 × 12 – 15 mm, matt, concolorous with cap,

Gills: adnate; pale white to cream, becoming brown and spotted where latex has dried; quite shallow; intercalated with two series of lamellulae.

Flesh: white, firm, thick; unchanging on exposure to air.

Milk: white to watery white, taste mild.

Smell: cooked shellfish.

Chemical reactions: FeSO₄ on stipe; strong olive green.

Spore print: white.

Spores: subglobose to ellipsoid; 7.3 -9.2 × 5.8 – 7.8 μm, average 8.4 ± 0.45 × 6.9 ± 0.6 μm; Q = 1.1 – 1.4, average 1.2 ± 0.11; ornamentation of amyloid short ridges forming a partial reticulum, isolated verrucae scarce or absent.

Basidia: clavate, hyaline; 40 – 60 × 8 – 11 μm; 4 spored.

Cheilocystidia: scarce, fusoid, thin walled, 55 – 100 × 6 – 8.5 μm; pseudocystidia which are septate and have a rostrate terminal cell are common on the gill edge.

Pleurocystidia: scarce, clavate, hyaline.

Pileipellis: a lampotrichoderm made up of thick-walled hyphae.

Habitat: singly under *Eucalyptus* in mixed rainforest.

Notes: the very pale orange to fawn fruit bodies that exude white milk make this fungus relatively easy to identify. It can be separated from *Lf. clarkeae*, by its paler colours and from *Lf. subclarkeae* by its larger and more distinctly reticulate spores.

Collections examined: PL 66408, Baroon Point, Montville, 21 Apr 2008. PL 11509, Nr Wallerawang, Nigel Fechner and Roy Halling, 24 May 2009. PL 59410, Mt Mee, Megan Prance, 24 April 2010; RB18; Ravensbourne National Park; Glenda Walter, 19 Apr 2013.