

Lactifluus subclarkeae



Lactifluus subclarkeae © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex, then centrally depressed; 60 – 120 mm diameter; minutely felty with a pale bloom caused by hyaline hairs; pale dried apricot (7B5); margin somewhat wavy and long inrolled.

Stipe: cylindrical, very hard; 30 – 55 × 20 – 28 mm; minutely felty; apricot (7B6), less bleached than cap.

Gills: subdecurrent; moderately spaced; cream, but browning on contact with latex, lamellulae present in two series.

Flesh: thick, white, browning very slightly as latex dries.

Taste: mild.

Smell: strong, cooked fish.

Chemical reactions: FeSO₄ on stipe: slowly green; Guaiac on stipe base: +.

Spore print: white to pale cream.

Spores: subglobose to broadly ellipsoid; 5.8 – 7.9 × 5.3 – 7 μm, average 7.1 ± 0.65 × 6.2 ± 0.5 μm, Q = 1 – 1.3, average Q = 1.14 ± 0.09; with amyloid warts and low ridges forming a partial reticulum.

Basidia: narrowly clavate; 60 – 70 × 8 – 10 μm; four spored.

Cheilocystidia: absent.

Pleurocystidia: absent, some pseudocystidia present.

Dermatocystidia: absent.

Pileipellis: a lampotrichoderm with brown pigment and thick-walled terminal elements that extend 20 – 30 μm beyond pellis, they are not present throughout the cap probably accounting for the blotchy pruina effect.

Habitat: in wet sclerophyll forest under *Eucalyptus andrewsii*.

Notes: a very good match to Grgurinovic's description and to Phyllis Clarke's illustration in Cleland (1934).

Collections examined: PL103313, Bald Rock National Park, New South Wales, Pat Leonard, 20 March 2013.