

Lactifluus wirrabara



Lactifluus wirrabara © Fran Guard

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

Stipe: cylindrical, 30 – 50 × 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 × 6.6 – 8.1 μm , average $8.1 \pm 0.5 \times 7.4 \pm 0.5 \mu\text{m}$. Q = 1 – 1.16, average 1.09 ± 0.06 ; with prominent amyloid ridges forming an almost complete reticulum; apiculus vertical prominent and almost triangular.

Basidia: clavate; 40 – 50 × 7.5 – 9 μm , 4 spored; with granular yellowish contents, sterigmata 4 – 5 μm .

Cheilocystidia: scarce, clavate; 50 – 60 × 10 – 12 μm .

Pleurocystidia: absent; pseudopleurocystidia clavate, 30 – 35 × 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: Stubbe identified 3 distinct species recorded under the name of *Lf. wirrabara*. These collections seem to accord with Grgurinovic's description. It is separated from *Lf. leonardii* which has milk that stains the gills pink, and from *Lf. sepiaceus* var *australis* which has darker brown colours and a dark edge to the gill.

Collections examined: PL 7308, Linda Garrett Park, Mapleton, 28 Mar 2008; PL50413, Arthur Harrold Reserve, Noosa North Shore, Great Sandy N. P. Pat Leonard, 12 Apr 2013; PL137310, Arthur Harrold Reserve; Noosa North Shore; Great Sandy N. P. Pat Leonard, 25 Mar 2010.