

Marasmius bambusiniformis Singer 1976



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Cap: 4-9mm, sienna (11), margin paler, conic to broadly conic, sulcate, dry surface

Stipe: thin wiry, 35-50 x 0.1-0.2mm, brown base, reddish-brown mid section, to buff apex, glossy surface, small yellowish-buff basal mycelial pad.

Gills: distant, 12-16, with occasional lamellulae, white with margin concolourous with cap, free

Flesh: thin white

Spores: white spore print; spores inamyloid, smooth, clavate, slightly curved in profile, average 15.5 x 4µm, $Q_{av}=4.11$; range 14.5-17.5 x 3.5-4µm, $Q_{min}=3.74$, $Q_{max}=4.47$

Basidia: 4 spored

Cheilocystidia: Siccus type broom cells, cylindrical to clavate, body - 11-18 x 5.5-7µm, setules 3-4.5 x 1.5µm, mostly thin walled

Pleurocystidia: nil

Pileipellis: hymeniderm of Siccus type broom cells, clavate to broadly clavate and occasionally divided, body 8-11 x 5-9µm, setules 2.5-5 x 1-1.5µm, mostly thick walled

Caulocystidia: nil

Habit: gregarious, groups of 6-10 over 3sq.m.

Habitat: regenerating STRF

Substrate: leaf litter or Casuarina needles

Collections examined: F2015028, Dilkusha NR., Fran Guard, 27/1/15; F2019035, Dilkusha NR, Fran Guard 1/5/19 and others.

Notes: This little pantropical *Marasmius* is extremely common in disturbed habitat, road verges and regenerating subtropical rainforest. It occurs with other species and may be confused with *Marasmius lebeliae* (Guard), which has a more cinnamon cap and sparser gills (7-11), with non-coloured edge, and much longer spores (av.32µm). Although widespread in Southeast Asia and Pacific, this has not previously been described from Australia. It is in Section Globulares (Group Sicci), Subsection Siccini, Series Leonini