

Gyroporus australiensis



Gyroporus australiensis © Roy Halling

Pileus: convex to plane; 35–85 mm diameter; margin even to slightly projecting, sometimes slightly incurved when young, dry, matted fibrillose to tomentose to squamulose/subscaly, brown to cinnamon to light brown to light peach brown, often over whitish to yellowish background.

Stipe: subequal to subclavate, cavernous-hollow; 20–70 × 7–20 mm; sometimes ventricose, sometimes pinched or tapered at base, dry, finely tomentose, off-white with pale cap tones.

Flesh: white, slowly bluing (pale blue very gradually to darker blue), although rarely rapidly and intensely cyanescent (REH 9492), with mild odour and taste.

Tubes: adnexed, white to off-white to yellowish at first, light and clear yellow to yellowish white to creamish with age, generally not cyanescent, although sometimes bluing slightly in areas.

Spores: ellipsoid to reniform 7.2–9 × 4.5–5.4 μm (Q = 1.8), smooth, yellow-hyaline, sometimes tapered toward hilar end, often appearing apiculate.

Basidia: clavate 23–31 × 8–12 μm.

Cystidia: inconspicuous or absent.

Pileipellis: elongated, repent hyphae light honey brown, 8–10 μm wide. Clamp connections present.

Habitat: Gregarious to scattered to solitary. On sand in sclerophyll habitat with species of Myrtaceae and Casuarinaceae. Known only from Fraser Island and nearby Cooloola.

Specimens examined: Great Sandy National Park, Cooloola, Freshwater Road, 25 May 2011, R.E. Halling 9559 (NY, BRI); Fraser Island, 4.8km along Woralie Road, 18 May 2010, PL640521, Track to Lake Poona, Linda Tabe, 15 May 2021.

Comments: *Gyroporus australiensis* is the only cyanescent *Gyroporus* known so far from Australia with a distinctly brown pileus, which is especially apparent in dried condition.