Lactarius sp 'binnaburrensis'

***Lactarius* sp 'binnaburrensis' © Wayne Boatwright**

Cap: convex with a central depression; 60 – 80 mm diameter; glabrous; rugulose; viscid when wet; orange, apricot, reddish orange (6B7, 6B8); margin inrolled at first becoming scalloped at maturity.

Stipe: cylindrical, hollow, tapering towards the base; 45 – 60 × 12 – 15 mm; glabrous; apricot (6B7, 6B8).

Gills: subdecurrent; moderately spaced, white becoming slightly cream; lamellulae in two series.

Flesh: thin, cream.

Taste: mild.

Milk: slightly watery white, browning gills on drying.

Chemical characters: $FeSO_4$: salmon

Spore print: white to pale cream.

Spores: globose to subglobose; 8.7 – 10.8 × 8.4 – 9.8 µm, average 9.6 ± 0.5 × 9.1 ± 0.5 µm, Q = 1 – 1.19, average Q = 1.06 ± 0.05; with a well-formed reticulum 1 – 1.5 µm high.

Basidia: clavate; 50 – 60 × 11 – 13 µm; four-spored; with long and curved sterigmata.

Cheilocystidia: not distinct.

Pleurocystidia: setiform (needle-like with thick walls) cystidia; 40 – 60 × 4 – 6 µm; scarce amongst more numerous clavate thin-walled pseudocystidia 40 – 55 × 10 – 15 µm.

Pileipellis: a cutis.

Habitat: growing in soil in a wet sclerophyll forest with very mixed tree species but most probably with Eucalyptus.

Notes: this *Lactarius* is most probably in the same group as *L. mea*. It is distinguished by orange colours, tall and slender stipe and very reticulate spores.

Collections examined: PL660319, Binna Burra Caves Circuit, Patrick Leonard, 30 March 2019.