

## *Amanita subalbida*



*Amanita subalbida* © Pat Leonard

**Cap:** convex becoming planoconvex; 75 – 90 mm diameter; glabrous; cream to buff with flat velar remnants which can be slightly paler or darker than the cap surface; cap margin with a crenulate edge but not striate.

**Stipe:** cylindrical; 80 – 100 × 15 – 18 mm; glabrous; white; with a swollen turbinated base and a thick downward facing ring near the apex of the stipe.

**Gills:** adnexed; crowded; thin, white; with lamellulae in one series.

**Flesh:** white, unchanging.

**Smell:** not distinctive.

**Spore print:** white.

**Spores:** ellipsoid, elongated; 10.5 – 13.5 × 5.5 – 7.5 µm, Q = 1.8; amyloid.

**Basidia:** clavate; 45 – 55 × 10 – 14 µm; four-spored; sterigmata very short.

**Cheilocystidia:** not observed.

**Pleurocystidia:** not observed.

**Pileipellis:** a pellis of hyphae up to 10 µm wide overlaid with inflated ovoid or irregularly rounded cells from the veil.

**Habitat:** found singly in dry sclerophyll and Wallum heathland habitats.

**Notes:** this species is part of a complex, according to Wood, and cannot readily be distinguished from others without a full microscopic examination. The turbinated bulb on the stipe and the elongated amyloid ellipsoid spores are key characters. There are only a dozen or so records throughout Australia, but this may be a reflection of the difficulty of identifying the fungus. Observational records may need to be discarded!

**Collections examined:** PL70421, Currimundi Lake Conservation Park, Sunshine Coast, Pat Leonard, 2 Apr 2021.