

Crinipellis sp



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Cap: 5 – 8 mm diameter, buff with cream margin and brown central papilla, radially striate, densely covered in appressed hairs, producing ragged appearance on margin.

Stipe: 5 – 8 × < 0.5 mm, dark brown with pale apex, densely pruinose with white hairs, insititious into twigs.

Gills: moderately close, free, with 2 – 3 tiers lamellulae, off-white.

Flesh: very thin, white.

Smell: nil.

Chemical reaction: no change in colour of fruit body with KOH.

Spore print: white.

Spores: ellipsoid, inamyloid, av. $9.5 \times 4.5 \mu\text{m}$, $Q_{av} = 2.05$, range $9 - 10.5 \times 4.5 - 5 \mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.18 - 2.23$.

Basidia: 3 – 4 spored.

Cheilocystidia: cylindric (like broom cells) with blunt projections (digits) to $2.5 \mu\text{m}$ on apex. Lamellar trama inamyloid.

Pleurocystidia: nil.

Pileipellis & stipe: covered in tangles of long, narrow, dextrinoid cystidia.

Habitat: regenerating subtropical rainforest, growing on *Cryptocarya sclerophylla*; rhizomorphs attached to twigs, leaves and small branches; fruitbodies arising from twigs.

Notes: This species forms large, persistent litter traps of dark-brown rhizomorphs, from 1-3 metres above ground, capturing dead leaves of the host tree. Fruiting is prolific after rain, and the hairy caps and stems with dextrinoid reaction are diagnostic features. Few collections of *Crinipellis* have been identified in Australia and DNA has been done on even fewer.

Collections examined: F2022058, 'Dilkusha', Maleny, FE Guard, 12 May 2022.

Until more collections have been examined and sequenced, this remains an unnamed species. (ITS sequence will be deposited in GenBank.)