

Laccocephalum hartmannii



Laccocephalum hartmannii © Warwick Nash

Cap: planoconvex, some circular, some reniform; 120 – 200 mm diameter; finely velutinous; brownish orange (7C7) to burnt orange; margin acute and somewhat appendiculate.

Stipe: clavate; caespitose; central or eccentric (in the same collection); 70 – 80 × 30 – 40 mm; velutinous; brownish orange with dark-orange base.

Pores: decurrent; white; angular, 3 – 5 per mm; bruising brown; drying pale brown; reflective when turned to the light.

Flesh: cream; corky (dimitic); slowly becoming pinkish brown on exposure to air.

Smell: resinous, like the resin used on Queensland surf boards.

Spore print: hyaline when fresh but cream if scraped together on a slide and dried.

Spores: fusiform; $6.08 - 8.47 \times 2.33 - 4.12 \mu\text{m}$, average $7.3 \pm 0.8 \times 3.1 \pm 0.55$, $Q = 1.9 - 2.74$, average $Q = 2.38 \pm 0.29$; smooth, with globular oily contents.

Basidia: narrowly clavate; $15 - 20 \times 4 - 5 \mu\text{m}$, four-spored.

Cheilocystidia: absent. There are sterile cells; Cunningham describes these as paraphyses.

Pleurocystidia: absent.

Pileipellis: a trichoderm.

Habitat: growing on a large (> 120 cm diameter) hollow log; species could not be determined.

Notes: this species has normally been associated with a large underground sclerotium, but this collection was on wood. There are few records of this fungus in Queensland. The fungus was first described in Queensland from Salisbury (Brisbane) in 1975.

Collections examined: PL180522, Triunia Conservation Reserve, Woombye, David Moss and Warwick Nash, 4 Jun 2022.