

## *Micromphale australiensis*



*Micromphale australiensis* © Patrick Leonard

**Cap:** campanulate; 20 – 35 mm diameter; glabrous and slightly rugulose; light brown (6C4) with a darker centre; margin faintly striate.

**Stipe:** cylindrical and fasciculate; 25 – 30 × 1 – 2 mm; glabrous; shiny yellow-brown at the apex, becoming greyish sepia and pubescent towards the base.

**Gills:** adnexed, white; about 15 – 20 reach stipe; lamellulae in two series.

**Flesh:** thin, white.

**Smell:** strong, unpleasant, boiled cabbage.

**Spore print:** white.

**Spores:** ellipsoid; 5.9 – 6.86 × 2.63 – 3.51 µm, average 6.25 ± 0.25 × 3.06 ± 0.26, Q = 1.87 – 2.4, average Q = 2.05 ± 0.16; smooth with a thickened spore wall.

**Basidia:** clavate; 25 – 40 × 6 – 9 µm; predominantly four-spored.

**Pleurocystidia:** absent.

**Cheilocystidia:** no true cheilocystidia, but sterile clavate cells (± 30 × 8 µm) which might be basidioles.

**Pileipellis:** a cutis or intertwined hyphae, some of which appear to have faint stripes when viewed in Congo red.

**Substrate:** in litter and on very rotten wood.

**Habitat:** in wet sclerophyll forest.

**Notes:** this fungus is close to the Northern Hemisphere fungus previously known as *Micromphale foetidum*. Antonin & Noordeloos moved this to the genus *Marasmiellus* in 1997. Fuhrer published an image in 2005 with this name. In 2009 it was moved again on the basis of molecular analysis to *Gymnopus foetidus*. This collection looks quite different to the Northern Hemisphere one and has smaller spores so it is probably Cleland's *Marasmius foetidus*, which Grgurinovic moved to *Micromphale* in 1997.

**Collections examined:** PL80521, Coolool National Park, Pat Leonard, 3 May 2021; PL40622, Maroochy Wetlands Sanctuary, Judith Hewett, 1 Jun 2022.