

Cortinarius microarcheri



Cortinarius microarcheri © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex; 25 – 30 mm diameter; glabrous for central 2/3rds, fibrillose in outer 1/3rd; violet at first becoming brown.

Stipe: distinctly clavate, 45 – 55 × 4 – 6 mm; glabrous, shiny, violet with snakeskin markings.

Gills: sinuate; moderately crowded; violet becoming rusty brown as the spores mature.

Flesh: pale violaceous.

Spore print: rusty brown.

Spores: ellipsoid; 8 – 10 × 5 – 6 µm; with a thick wall, faintly warty and a few spores seemingly smooth.

Basidia: clavate; 30 – 40 × 7 – 8 µm; four-spored.

Cheilocystidia: not observed.

Pleurocystidia: not observed.

Pileipellis: a cutis or ixocutis at least in the central section of the cap.

Habitat: in sandy substrate in a coastal forest dominated by *Eucalyptus grandis* and *Allocasuarina littoralis*.

Notes: this small *Cortinarius* is violaceous all over when young, but the cap becomes brown and the gills become rusty brown as it matures. Only the stipe remains violaceous. The spores are barely warty. First described by Cleland, there is a fuller description in Horak and Woods' review of the subgenus *Myxacium*.

Collections examined: PL1040521, Arthur Harrold Reserve, Noosa North Shore, Susie Webster, 26 May 2021.