

## *Fistulinella prunicolor*



*Fistulinella prunicolor* © Pat Leonard

**Cap:** convex; 40 – 50 mm diameter; greyish rose (12B4), pale plum; very viscid; margin entire, appendiculate.

**Stipe:** cylindrical, curved towards the base, where attached to substrate; 15 – 40 × 4 – 5 mm; white with a very pale tint of the cap colour; glabrous, slightly greasy but not viscid.

**Pores:** adnexed; pale pink at first, soon becoming reddish brown with spores; pentagonal or hexagonal; 1 to 2 per mm.

**Flesh:** thin, white, unchanging on exposure to air.

**Spore print:** reddish brown (8D5).

**Spores:** fusoid, boletoid;  $12.9 - 18.7 \times 3.9 - 6.3 \mu\text{m}$ , average  $16.7 (\pm 0.67) \times 5.5 (\pm 0.43) \mu\text{m}$ ,  $Q = 2.9 - 4.2$  average  $Q = 3.1 (\pm 0.25)$ ; smooth.

**Basidia:** clavate;  $25 - 35 \times 7.5 - 10 \mu\text{m}$ ; 2- and 4-spored.

**Pleurocystidia:** clavate;  $25 - 30 \times 7 - 9 \mu\text{m}$ , with 2 – 4 vacuoles giving a septate appearance.

**Pileipellis:** an ixocutis composed of hyaline interwoven hyphae 4 – 6.5  $\mu\text{m}$  wide.

**Habitat:** growing on wood in a wet sclerophyll forest, wood thought to be *Eucalyptus pilularis*.

**Notes:** the relatively small rose brown *Fistulinella* with a viscid cap and white stem, always seems to be found growing on wood between 30 and 80 cm off the ground. None of the *Fistulinellas* described by Watling & Gregory possessed this exact combination of characters. It is however closest to their *F. prunicolor* from Queensland. The very wide range of spore sizes is perhaps due to the presence of 2-spored basidia.

**Collections examined:** PL1409, Mapleton Forest Reserve, Patrick Leonard, 1 April 2009; PL45312, Maroochy Bushland Botanic Garden, Pat Leonard, 27 Mar 2007; PL6412, Linda Garrett Forest, Mapleton National Park, Pat Leonard, 16 Apr 2012; CN92, Crows Nest National Park, Lil Spadijer, 20 April 2013.