Hohenbuehelia carbonaria

Cap: applanate to slightly convex; 10 - 12 mm diameter; viscid and with a slightly pubescent appearance on outer edge from pileocystidia; white becoming dark grey with age; margin slightly striate.

Stipe: lateral; minute, 1×0.2 mm; white.

Gills: clearly laminate, free; about 10 full length lamellae; lamellulae present in two intercalated series; white.

Flesh: white, somewhat gelatinous.

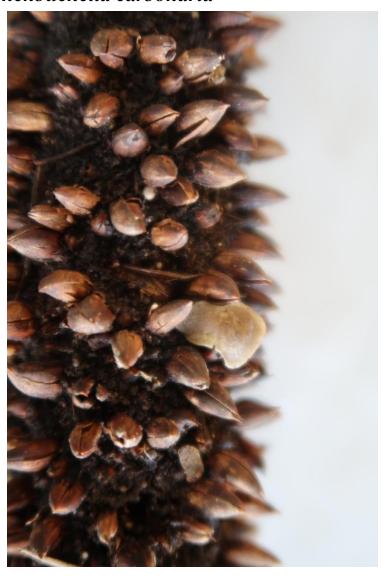
Spore print: white. **Spores:** ellipsoid to subcylindrical; $7 - 9 \times 4.5 - 5.5 \mu m$, $Q = \pm 1.6$. **Basidia:** clavate, four

spored, some appear to have a single septum.

Cheilocystidia: metuloid;

 $55 - 8 - \times 9 - 14 \mu m$; thick walled.

Pleurocystidia: numerous; metuloid; $55 - 8 - \times 9$ 14µm; thick walled.



Hohenbuehelia carbonaria © Pat Leonard

Pileipellis: gelatinised, confused mixture of hyphae and pileocystidia in at least some parts.

Habitat: growing on the seed stalk of *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, a very unusual host for a fungus.

Notes: a small gelatinous fungus with a lateral stem is not readily identifiable. When examined microscopically the spectacular metuloid cystidia and gelatinised pileus immediately point to the genus *Hohenbuehelia*, it appears that *H. carbonaria* is the only species to have both metuloid cheilocystidia and pleurocystidia.

Collections examined: PL850418, Chermside Hills Reserve, John Wrench, 18 April 2018.