

Irpex latemarginatus



Irpex latemarginatus © Charmaine Thomas

Fruiting body: resupinate; covering wide areas up to 100 mm diameter and up to 20 mm deep; white, becoming buff on drying.

Pores: angular, ± 3 per mm; with lacerate margins.

Flesh: soft white when fresh, becoming corky when dried.

Smell: musty.

Spore print: white.

Spores: ellipsoid; $5.5 - 7 \times 3 - 4 \mu\text{m}$; hyaline, smooth.

Basidia: clavate; $16 - 20 \times 5 - 7 \mu\text{m}$; 4-spored.

Cystidia: clavate to cylindrical; $20 - 28 \times 4.5 - 6 \mu\text{m}$; reported to be apically encrusted, but that was not observed in these specimens.

Habitat: growing on dead hardwood logs of red cedar (*Toona ciliata*) in a wet sclerophyll forest park.

Notes: This fungus has been placed in a number of genera over the years: having originally been described as a *Polyporus* it was more commonly known as an *Oxyporus* and then moved to *Irpex* in 2021 by Chen & Wu. This fungus is said to have a global distribution. There are eight records in Australia, of which two are in Queensland. It is distinguished from the similar-looking *I. lacteus* by its ellipsoid spores and relatively small cystidia.

Collections examined: PL11223, Foote Reserve, Buderim, Charmaine Thomas, 1 Dec 2023.