

Lactifluus sp. PL9312



Lactifluus sp. PL9312 © Pat Leonard

Cap: applanate; 20 mm diameter; minutely velutinate; sepia, very dark brown (5F4) with a white band at the margin.

Stipe: cylindrical with a slight taper at the base; 30 × 4-5 mm; velutinate; paler than cap, dark brown, white at base.

Gills: decurrent; quite widely spaced, cream; lamellulae present in a single series.

Flesh: thin, pale cream.

Taste: lamellae and milk both mild.

Milk: hyaline, staining lamellae brown after a considerable period.

Chemical reactions: FeSO₄ on stipe:

Spores: print pale cream; 7.8 – 12 × 7.6 – 10.2 μm, average 9.8 ± 0.9 × 9 ± 0.65 μm, Q = 1 – 1.21, average Q = 1.08 + 0.05, subglobose; amyloid ornamentation of low ridges forming a complete reticulum.

Basidia: cylindrical to narrowly clavate, 60 – 70 × 9 – 11 μm, four spored.

Cheilocystidia: not seen.

Pleurocystidia: cylindrical to narrowly fusoid.

Pileipellis: a palisade; elongated terminal cells one septate over inflated ovoid cells in subpellis.

Habitat: growing on an earth bank in mixed wet sclerophyll forest, probably with *Eucalyptus* sp.

Collections examined: PL9312, Oxley, SW Brisbane, Pat Leonard, 10 Mar 2012.

Notes: Clearly in the *Lf. gerardii* group, this collection does not fit any of the Australian species outlined in Stubbe et al in his review of the group. The spores are too large, the milk colour change different and the white edge to the cap is distinctive.