

Marasmius aff bambusiniformis Singer 1976



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Cap: 4 – 9 mm, sienna (11), margin paler, conic to broadly conic, sulcate, dry surface.

Stipe: thin wiry, $35 - 50 \times 0.1 - 0.2$ mm, brown base, reddish-brown mid-section, to buff apex, glossy surface, small yellowish-buff basal mycelial pad.

Gills: distant, 12 – 16, with occasional lamellulae, white with margin concolorous with cap, free.

Flesh: thin, white.

Spores: white spore print; spores inamyloid, smooth, clavate, slightly curved in profile; average 15.5×4 μm , range $14.5 - 17.5 \times 3.5 - 4$ μm ; $Q_{\text{av}} = 4.11$; $Q_{\text{min}} = 3.74$; $Q_{\text{max}} = 4.47$.

Basidia: 4-spored.

Cheilocystidia: Siccus-type broom cells, cylindrical to clavate; body $11 - 18 \times 5.5 - 7$ μm ; setules $3 - 4.5 \times 1.5$ μm , mostly thin-walled.

Pleurocystidia: nil.

Pileipellis: hymeniderm of Siccus-type broom cells, clavate to broadly clavate and occasionally divided; body $8 - 11 \times 5 - 9$ μm ; setules $2.5 - 5 \times 1 - 1.5$ μm , mostly thick-walled.

Caulocystidia: nil.

Habit: gregarious, groups of 6 – 10 over 3 sq. m.

Habitat: regenerating subtropical rainforest.

Substrate: leaf litter or *Casuarina* needles.

Notes: This little *Marasmius* is very common in disturbed habitat, road verges and regenerating subtropical rainforest. It occurs with other species and may be confused with *M. lebeliae* Guard, which has a more cinnamon cap and sparser gills (7 – 11), with non-coloured edge, and much longer spores (av. 32 μm).

Although *M. bambusiniformis* is widespread in SE Asia and Pacific, it has not been described from Australia. The Australian one may be a separate, related species.

Collections examined: F2015028, Dilkusha NR, Fran Guard, 27 Jan 2015; F2019035, Dilkusha NR, Fran Guard, 1 May 2019; and others.