

Amanita clelandii



Amanita clelandii © Patrick Leonard

Cap: convex, becoming applanate; 50–70 mm diameter; glabrous with a few velar remains at first, soon absent, washing off; chalky white to pale buff; margin splitting to $\frac{1}{4}$ radius to reveal translucent flesh below; margin appendiculate when young.

Stipe: cylindrical with a large bulbous base; tough; 50–80 × 8–10; glabrous; white becoming brown with age; ring near apex, fugacious; volva tightly attached to base.

Gills: deeply adnexed to free; cream to pale buff; lamellulae present in two series.

Flesh: thin, white.

Smell: strong, unpleasant, raphanoid (like radish).

Spore print: white to very pale cream.

Spores: ellipsoid; 11.5–12.9 × 5.8–6.4 μm , $Q = 2.2$; strongly amyloid, smooth, thin walled.

Basidia: clavate; 35–40 × 14–18 μm ; 2- and 4-spored.

Pleurocystidia: absent.

Pileipellis: a cutis of repent hyphae.

Substrate: growing in pure sand amongst leaf litter.

Habitat: in Wallum woodland amongst *Angophora*, *Callitris* and *Eucalyptus*.

Notes: This large, whitish *Amanita* with a very prominent bulb and an unpleasant raphanoid smell seems to be the dominant member of the genus in Wallum woodlands of the Noosa National Park. It keys unequivocally to *A. clelandii* in Wood's key on account of the large, elongate ellipsoid, amyloid spores. Yet, the white cap, fugacious ring and strong smell all run counter to the species description. A candidate for sequencing?

Collections examined: PL20312, Noosa National Park, Marcus Beach section, Patrick Leonard, 14 Mar 2012; PL1300425, Noosa National Park, Marcus Beach section, Patrick Leonard, 17 Apr 2025.