

Marasmius kabakada F.E. Guard, T. Lebel & Dearnaley 2024



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Cap: 1.5–3 mm diameter, off-white to buff (52) becoming orange with age; convex to almost flat; umbilicate; deeply sulcate.

Stipe: 4–8(–15) × 0.1 mm, black to reddish-brown with pale apex; smooth, tough, hairlike; insititious into black rhizomorphs or occasionally dead leaves.

Lamellae: gills distant, 6–8, no lamellulae; adnate to a narrow collar; white, non-marginate.

Flesh: papery thin, translucent.

Rhizomorphs: black, tough, 0.1–0.15 mm diameter, branching to form tangles.

Spores: smooth, narrow clavate; inamyloid; 10–12 × 3.5–4 µm.

Basidia: nil seen.

Pleurocystidia: nil.

Cheilocystidia: *Siccus*-type broom cells; clavate, cylindric, main body 6–13 × 5–7 µm, terminal setules 2–5 × 1–2 µm.

Pileipellis: hymeniderm of *Siccus*-type broom cells.

Substrate: aerial tangles of rhizomorphs in lawyer vines and understory shrubs.

Habitat: wet tropical riparian rainforest.

Collections examined: 10 Feb. 2021, Josephine Falls Sect NP, FNQ, *F.E. Guard & T. Lebel*, F20210045; 14 Feb. 2021, Diwan Cow Bay, FNQ, *F.E. Guard, M.D. Barrett & T. Lebel*, F2021060; 5 Feb. 2023, Speewah Conservation Park, FNQ, *F.E. Guard & O. Albert-Mitchell*, F2023020.

Notes: This is very similar in appearance to *M. crinis-equi*, but is slightly smaller, with fewer gills and sparse habit. It is only found in FNQ. DNA suggests its nearest relative is an unnamed species from Cameroon.