

Marasmius nigrobrunneus (Pat.) Sacc. 1895



© Tina Mrozek (substrate) & Ray Palmer

Cap: 3–7(–10) mm diameter; smoke to mouse grey (35), clay-buff (32), sepia (26); convex to campanulate, umbilicate with central black spot; deeply sulcate.

Stipe: 22–63 × 0.2–0.6 mm; black to brown with white apex; smooth, tough, hairlike; insititious. Old stipes extend to 150 mm and appear like rhizomorphs.

Lamellae: gills distant, 10–12, broad, adnate to collar, off-white, usually non-marginate, but may become marginate with maturity. No lamellulae, but sometimes transverse ridges develop.

Flesh: thin, white.

Spores: smooth, ellipsoidal, inamyloid, $9\text{--}10.5 \times 4.5\text{--}5 \mu\text{m}$.

Basidia: not seen.

Pleurocystidia: absent.

Cheilocystidia: common *Siccus*-type broom cells with pigmented dark brown; thin- or thick-walled; obtuse setules.

Pileipellis: hymeniderm of *Siccus*-type broom cells similar to cheilocystidia, also some smooth *Globulares*-type cells with pigmented thick walls.

Substrate: dead bamboo or palm leaves.

Habitat: wet tropical rainforest.

Collections examined: 3 Jan. 2021, Cow Bay, FNQ, *F.E. Guard & T. Mrozek*, F2021003; 30 Dec. 2022, Redlynch, FNQ, *M.D. Barrett & R. Palmer*, MBF2022094.

Notes: These are the first Australian collections of this species, described by Patouillard from Vietnam in 1891 and said to be pan-tropical. DNA suggests there could be at least two species, the Australian ones being very close to Thai specimens. It also occurs in PNG.