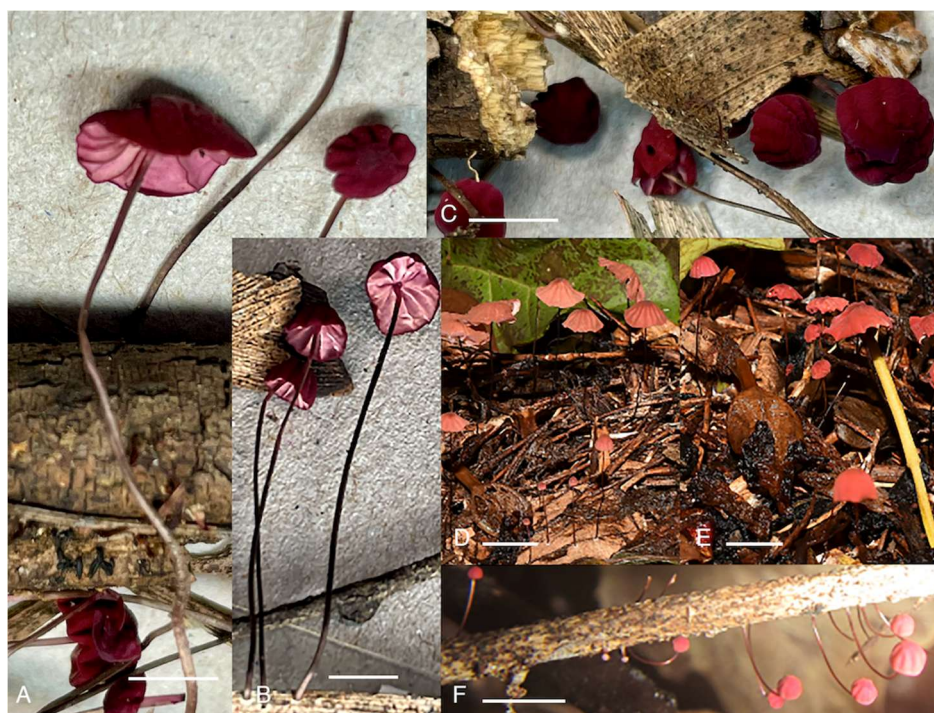


Marasmius pervagatus F.E. Guard, T. Lebel & Dearnaley 2025



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Cap: 5–10 mm diam., blood red (41) to coral (44), broadly convex to campanulate, sulcate-striate with smooth central disc.

Stipe: 15–50 × 0.1–0.5 mm, dark brown base grading to buff apex, hairlike with small off-white basal mycelial disc.

Lamellae: distant, 8–13, occasionally bifurcate, free, pale pink with margins colour of the cap. Lamellulae sparse, 1–2 tiers.

Flesh: thin, pink.

Spores: Smooth, clavate, inamyloid, 16–19.5 × 4–5 µm, average 17.5 × 4 µm, $Q_{av} = 4.51$.

Basidia: 4-spored.

Pleurocystidia: large, smooth, thin-walled, capitate with 2–3 constrictions, 24–49 × 5.5–14 µm.

Cheilocystidia: two types: a) common *Siccus*-type cells, cylindrical to sub-globose, main body 9–20 × 6.5–9 µm, with thick-walled apical setules 2–6 × 1–1.5 µm; and b) less common smooth cells similar to the pleurocystidia.

Pileipellis: palisade of *Siccus*-type cells, clavate, sub-globose, sometimes bifid, main body 6–22 × 6–10 µm with multiple thick-walled setules 2–5 × 0.5–2 µm.

Substrate: mulch and leaf litter.

Habitat: mulched garden beds, road verges and undisturbed rainforest.

Collections examined: QLD, Brisbane, Willowbank, 6 Jun. 2022, *N.A. Fechner*, F2022059 (BRI AQ1043697); Bloomfield, 10 Jan. 2020, *O. Albert-Mitchell*, OAM32, envt; Cairns Botanic Gardens, 19 Jan. 2021, *B.G. Muir*, BGM210175 (BRI AQ1034090).

Notes: *Marasmius pervagatus* is named for its common widespread occurrence from Asia to USA (Florida). However, it is variable and may represent more than one species. Further collections and DNA analysis of other gene regions are required to resolve these uncertainties. In QLD it is difficult to tell apart from red species, *M. wianwian* and *M. wunga*.