

Marasmius tenuissimus (Jungh.) Singer 1976



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Cap: 4–20 mm diameter; convex, shell-shaped (juvenile) to applanate fan (mature), rust (13) when young to sienna (11) in adult; dry, rugose, sulcate-striate, margin smooth.

Stipe: absent to very reduced; when present $\sim 2 \times 1$ mm; grey, hairy and insititious.

Lamellae: distant, narrow, radiating from lateral attachment; shallow, intervenose connections, and also bifurcations; cream colour.

Flesh: thin, white.

Spores: inamyloid; smooth; ellipsoid to elongate; average 9×5 μm , $Q_{\text{av}} = 1.81$; range $8\text{--}10 \times 4.5\text{--}5.5$ μm ; $Q_{\text{min}} = 1.69$, $Q_{\text{max}} = 1.96$.

Basidia: not seen.

Pleurocystidia: absent.

Pileipellis: *Siccus*-type broom cells, broadly clavate to pyriform, often forked ($11\text{--}19 \times 7\text{--}15$ μm), with thick-walled setules ($3\text{--}4 \times 1\text{--}2$ μm).

Cheilocystidia: *Siccus*-type broom cells similar to pileipellis.

Caulocystidia: frequent, long, cylindrical to clavate, apically branched. Clamp connections common (in all tissue).

Substrate: dead sticks 15–30 mm diameter.

Habit: gregarious.

Habitat: domestic garden.

Collections examined: SMF 3295, Colls. Andrew & Trish Forsyth, Frances Guard, 30 Winfield Rd, Lake Eacham, 22 Mar. 2019.

Notes: this species belongs to sect. *Sicciformes*, subsect. *Neosessiles* with its eccentric, rudimentary stipe and *Siccus*-type cells. There is a species of *Mycetinis* that can be confused with *M. tenuissimus*, though it is paler in colour. The species was described from Indonesia, and there are a number of collections called *M. tenuissimus* from the neotropics which appear to be distinct species on DNA analysis. Whether the Australian species is true *M. tenuissimus* is not yet resolved.