Marasmius vagus F.E. Guard, M.D. Barrett & Farid 2020

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Cap: 12–20 mm diameter; apricot (47) to sienna (11), with paler margin; not sulcate, bluntly conic to broadly convex; dry velvety. Cap darker in dry conditions, fades to off-white in wet weather.
Stipe: fleshy; (20–)40–50 × 1.5–2 mm; hollow, smooth, cylindric; all white; prominent basal mat of mycelial hairs.
Lamellae: moderately close, ~30, with 2–3 tiers of lamellulae, and occasional to frequent shallow cross venations; free, whitish cream with margin +/- concolourous with cap.
Flesh: thin, white, ~1 mm thick.
Spores: inamyloid, ellipsoid to teardrop shape; average 9.5 × 5.5 µm; Q_{av} = 1.73, range 8.5–10 × 5–6.5 µm, Q_{min} = 1.58, Q_{max} = 1.87.
Basidia: majority 2-spored, small number 3-spored; 26.5 × 8.5 µm.
Pleurocystidia: absent.
Cheilocystidia: *Siccus*-type broom cells, with short to very long divergent projections, mostly thin-walled, with body also thin-walled except for outer ¼ at base of projections; shape narrowly to broadly and irregularly cylindric, clavate; body 9–16 × 4–8 µm, digits 4–12 × 1–2 µm, with 2–4 (–8) digits. Also, occasional (2 seen) mucronate, smooth cheilocystidia, 24 × 8 µm.
Pileipellis: large, divergent and sometimes bifurcating *Siccus*-type broom cells, with thick refractive walls on projections and upper body wall; clavate, irregularly cylindric; body 13–24 × 4–9 µm, digits 3.5–11.5 × 1–2 µm, 5–9 digits, some branching.
Caulocystidia: absent.
Substrate: leaf litter. **Habit:** gregarious, +/- caespitose.
Habitat: tropical dry vine thickets across northern Australia with populations in gardens and lawns in Florida. Now found in road verges and lawns in FNQ & SEQ.
Collections examined: SMF 3041, FE Guard, Brooklyn Sanctuary, Mar. 2018; AQ553628, PIF28282, Paul Forster, Mungana, Chillagoe, 22 Feb. 2002.
Notes: This species looks very similar to *Marasmius elegans,* but always has a totally white stem and cross venations between gills, and is genetically distant. '*vagus'* means wandering, for its widespread distribution.