

Amanita ochraceobulbosa



Amanita ochraceobulbosa © Pat Leonard

Cap: broadly convex, becoming applanate; 60–100 mm diameter; glabrous; white, covered in velar remains as warts with pyramidal tops which become ochraceous; margin appendiculate, not striate.

Stipe: cylindrical with a substantial emarginate bulb (30–50 mm diameter) at the base; 60–110 × 15–20 mm; with a white to pale buff granular covering; with two thin-fleshed pale buff or white rings; volva absent.

Gills: free, but due to the high and striate upper ring can appear subdecurrent—that is, the gills appear to join the annular striations; crowded; white; lamellulae present and intercalated in two series.

Flesh: white, unchanging on exposure to air.

Smell: not distinctive.

Spore print: white.

Spores: ellipsoid; 9.5–11 × 8–9.5 µm; $Q = 1.24$; weakly amyloid.

Basidia: narrowly clavate; 4-spored; 40–60 × 10–12 µm.

Cheilocystidia: sphaeropedunculate, inconspicuous.

Pileipellis: filamentous hyphae forming a cutis overlain by filamentous and ovoid cells forming the veil.

Habitat: found singly in dry sclerophyll forest dominated by *Eucalyptus* species.

Notes: this buff *Amanita* with an emarginate bulb is readily recognisable in the field. Distinguished from *A. ochrophylla* by its pyramidal warts and its ellipsoid spores ($Q = 1.24$). There are only 9 records of this species. Reid's *A. ochraceophylloides* is also close.

Collections examined: PL123310, Mount Norman Track, Girraween National Park, Pat Leonard, 23 Mar 2010.