

Marasmius croceus Stev. 1964 (ser. *Attrorubentes*)



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Cap: (3–)8–10 mm diam., apricot (47) to sienna (11), convex, parabolic to almost plane, slightly rugulose, but not deeply striate.

Stipe: 10–15 × 0.5 mm, reddish-brown base, grading to pale cream apex, pruinose, with strigose, white basal mycelial mat.

Lamellae: appear crowded, but 11–12 lamellae with 4–5 tiers lamellulae; adnate; cream with no coloured margin.

Flesh: thin, white.

Spores: inamyloid, smooth, ellipsoid, $8.8–10.5 \times 3.6–4.5 \mu\text{m}$ (20 spores).

Basidia: 4-spored, $15–21 \times 6.5–7.5 \mu\text{m}$.

Pleurocystidia: absent.

Cheilocystidia: common *Siccus*-type broom cells, clavate, cylindric, broad with 2–3 branches, setules short, narrow, crowded; occasional smooth cells.

Pileipellis: hymeniderm of *Siccus*-type cells similar to cheilocystidia, often bifid.

Caulocystidia: present in the form of small *Siccus*-type cells with very short setules.

Substrate: mossy bark of living tree (*Aphananthe philippinensis*).

Habitat: regenerating riparian subtropical rainforest.

Collections examined: 20 Jan 2021, Dilkusha Nature Refuge, F.E. Guard, F2021005, 20–30 fruitbodies found.

Notes: This is a small, pale to orange species which may occur on living bark or leaf litter in troops. It has been found in FNQ, SEQ and central NSW and is the same with DNA (ITS) analysis as one called *M. croceus* from NZ. However, it is not morphologically the same as the one described by Desjardin & Horak in 1997 as *M. croceus*, which has elongate setules on its cystidia, especially the caulocystidia. It is placed in ser. *Attrorubentes*, and its identity needs to be clarified.