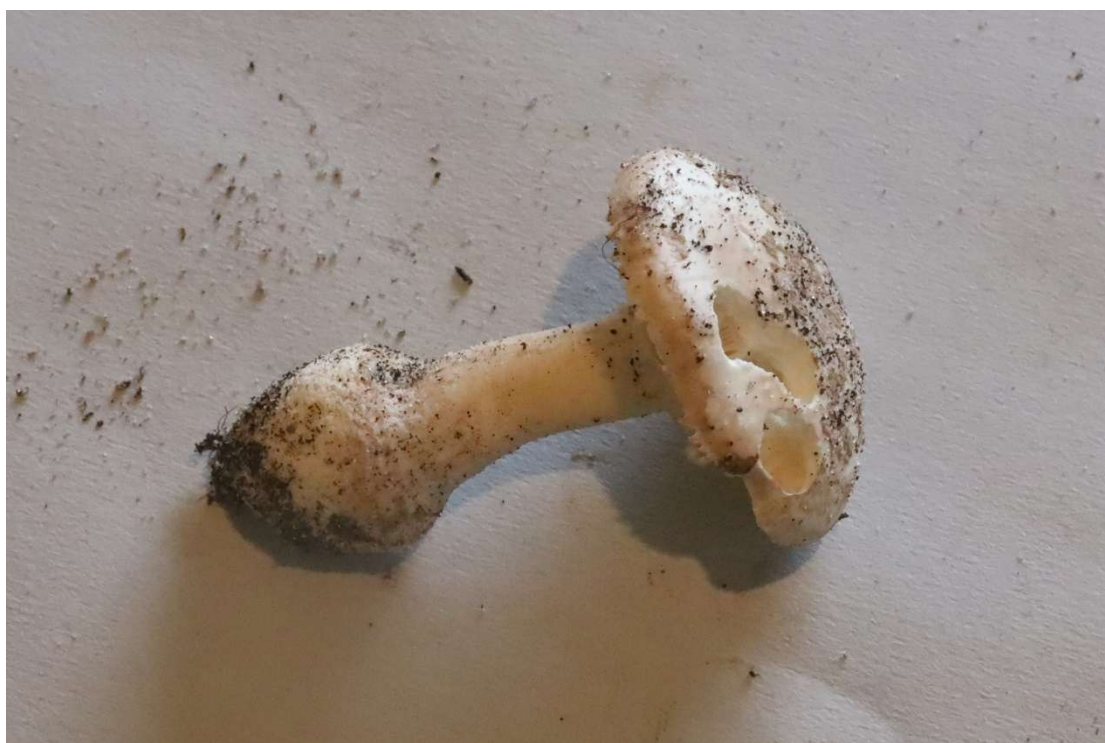


Amanita subalbida



Amanita subalbida © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex becoming planoconvex; 75–90 mm diameter; glabrous; cream to buff with flat velar remnants which can be slightly paler or darker than the cap surface; cap margin with a crenulate edge but not striate.

Stipe: cylindrical; 80–100 × 15–18 mm; glabrous; white; with a swollen turbinate base and a thick downward-facing ring near the apex of the stipe.

Gills: adnexed; crowded; thin, white; with lamellulae in one series.

Flesh: white, unchanging.

Smell: not distinctive.

Spore print: white.

Spores: ellipsoid, elongated; 10.5–13.5 × 5.5–7.5 µm, Q = 1.8; amyloid.

Basidia: clavate; 45–55 × 10–14 µm; 4-spored; sterigmata very short.

Cheilocystidia: not observed.

Pleurocystidia: not observed.

Pileipellis: a pellis of hyphae up to 10 µm wide overlaid with inflated ovoid or irregularly rounded cells from the veil.

Habitat: found singly in dry sclerophyll and Wallum heathland habitats.

Notes: this species is part of a complex, according to Wood, and cannot readily be distinguished from others without a full microscopic examination. The turbinate bulb on the stipe and the elongated amyloid ellipsoid spores are key characters. There are only twenty-two records throughout Australia, but this may be a reflection of the difficulty of identifying the fungus. Observational records may need to be discarded!

Collections examined: PL70421, Currimundi Lake Conservation Park, Sunshine Coast, Pat Leonard, 2 Apr 2021.