

Austroboletus viscidoviridis



Austroboletus viscidoviridis © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex; 60–90 mm diameter; glabrous; viscid; greyish green (30C4) drying yellowish brown; margin retracting from tubes.

Stipe: cylindrical, robust; 45–60 × 20–30 mm; white at first; covered in a strong raised viscid network which gradually turns yellowish brown on handling.

Pores: adnexed, sculpted back from the stipe; soft, spongy; white at first, becoming pale pink; pentagonal; 1–2 per mm.

Flesh: white, firm, unchanging on exposure to air.

Taste: mild, boletoid.

Spore print: pale fawn to clay pink.

Spores: subfusoid; $13.4\text{--}16.3 \times 7.1\text{--}9.3 \mu\text{m}$, average $15.3 \pm 0.8 \times 8.2 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.67\text{--}2.27$, average $Q = 1.86 \pm 0.15$; with nodulose warts around the central part of the spore; honey-brown in KOH.

Basidia: clavate; $35\text{--}40 \times 12\text{--}14 \mu\text{m}$; 2- and 4-spored basidia seen.

Pleurocystidia: sphaeropedunculate, with dark granular contents.

Hymenium: some hyphae in the hymenium appear to have vacuoles and appear catenate.

Pileipellis: an ixotrichoderm, terminal elements 4–8 μm wide, some with swollen apices.

Substrate: growing in sand amongst short grass.

Habitat: Wallum under *Melaleuca quinquinervia*.

Notes: This olive-green, viscid-capped *Austroboletus* has a white viscid network on the stipe. Listed as ‘vulnerable’ on the IUCN global red list.

Collections: PL30414, Noosa National Park, Marcus Beach section, Pat Leonard, 6 Apr 2014; Ben Bennett Bushland Reserve, Roy Halling, 12 Feb 2015.