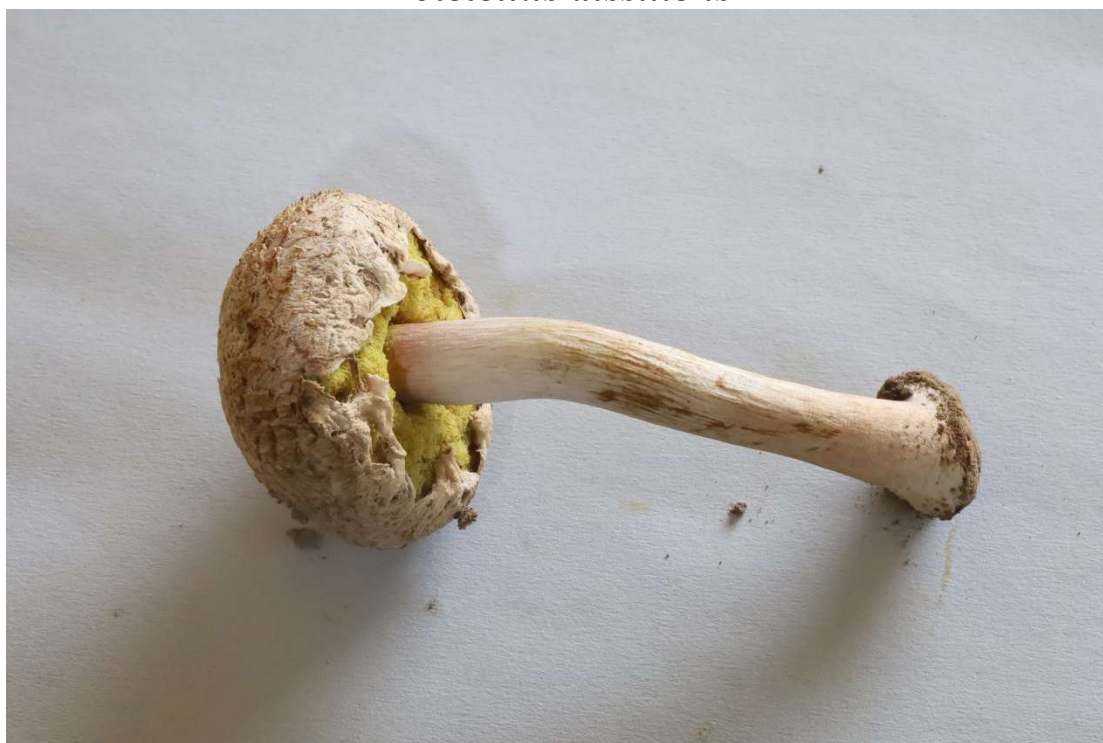


Boletellus dissiliens



Boletellus dissiliens © Pat Leonard

Pileus: plano-convex; 35–100 mm diameter; dry, white or tan-white, then dull pinkish tan, tan-buff or buff-white; subtomentose then cracking into large flat patches; margin at first greatly exceeding the pores, covering them as a veil, splitting radially and stellately, often clasping the stem at first.

Stipe: clavate; 90–110 mm × 6–15 mm at the apex, 5–12 mm in the middle, 12–20 mm at the thickened base: villous with the white mycelium, rather hard, smooth or appressed fibrillose, concolorous with the pileus, apex pallid.

Tubes: 6–18 mm long, sinuate to adnate, ventricose, golden yellow then brownish ochraceous, cyanescent; pores 0.8–1.3 mm, angular, concolorous, cyanescent.

Flesh: pale yellowish over the tubes, rapidly and intensely cyanescent on exposure, rufescent in the stem, especially at the base.

Spore print: olive brown in the mass.

Spores: fusiform; 14–16 × 5.5–7 µm; ridged.

Basidia: pyriform; 37–46 × 13–17 µm; sterigmata (3–)4 µm long.

Cystidia: fairly abundant.

Pileipellis: an irregular cutis of hyphae 5–10 µm wide.

Habitat: In humus in the forest under rainforest trees.

Notes: Originally described by Corner with *Quercus* in Singapore. The present collection conforms with Watling and Corner's description and Fechner and Halling's more recent publication. The main field character separating *B. ananiceps* from *B. dissiliens* is the reddish pink flesh in the spaces between the scales. *B. dissiliens* also has smaller spores than *B. ananiceps*.

Collections examined: Watling reports a single collection on wood from Queensland: Cooloola, Franki's Gulch, 25 v 1982, legit D.J. Ross, BRIP 9146, JECA 82/121; PL950321, Mapleton Forest, Pat Leonard, 31 Mar 2021.