

Campanella PL10609



Campanella PL10609 © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex, reniform; 20 - 35 mm diameter; rugulose, glabrous; grey to brownish grey (8E2, 8E3); margin entire, acute.

Stipe: cylindrical, laterally to eccentrically attached; 4-6 × 1-2 mm; glabrous at apex with a crystalline bloom on lower 2/3rds; creamy grey at apex darkening to black at base; attached to substrate by an expanded foot.

Gills: decurrent; greyish cream; 10 - 12 reaching stipe; anastomising; lamellulae in a single series; deeply intervenose.

Flesh: thin, greyish white, pink on bruising.

Spore print: white.

Spores: ellipsoid; hyaline and very thin walled with a ± central oil drop; 12.2 - 18.8 × 7.8 - 10.6 μm, average 16.4 (± 2.2) × 9.2 (± 0.95) μm; Q = 1.8 (± 0.25), non amyloid.

Cheilocystidia: broadly clavate with irregular lateral bulges, some centrally waisted, some forked, occasional diverticulae; thick walled; clamp connections at the base; 45 - 60 × 10 - 14 μm.

Pileipellis: a complex cutis of irregular hyphae and diverticulate cells, some thick walled and the whole appearing gelatinised; clamp connections.

Habitat: on fallen wood of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* and rainforest trees in wet paperbark forest.

Notes: this laterally attached, reniform, rugulose, grey fungus with strongly intervenose gills and attached to wood, looks like a *Campanella* or possibly a *Tetrapyrgos*. But, its large smooth spores place it firmly in Singer's *Campanella* section *gigantosporae*. However, the spores are strongly ellipsoid with a Q value of 1.8 and it has a well defined lateral stipe, neither of which agree with *C. gigantospora* (Q = 1.2) which Singer described from *Eucalyptus* in Australia. This is probably a new species.

Collections examined: PL10609, Heritage Park, Tewantin, Joan Heavey, 8 Jun 09.