

Cortinarius subarvinaceus



Cortinarius subarvinaceus © Pat Leonard

Cap: convex becoming applanate; 50 – 70 mm diameter, glabrous but somewhat translucent innately striate; viscid; ochraceous brown; margin entire.

Stipe: clavate, attenuated at apex; 60 – 90 × 8 – 18; glabrous becoming meally; viscid at first; white, becoming brown with age.

Gills: sinuate; crowded, pinkish brown when young, becoming mid brown on maturity; lamellulae present in a single series.

Flesh: whitish when young, becoming brownish and slightly translucent with age.

Taste:

Spore print: dark brown with an olivaceous tinge.

Spores: limoniform (?) 10.6 – 13.9 × 5.8 – 7.1 μm , average $12.3 \pm 0.9 \times 6.55 \pm 0.3$ μm , $Q = 1.65 - 2.07$, average $Q = 1.88 \pm 0.15$; ornamentation of very fine warts or absent.

Basidia:

Pleurocystidia:

Pileipellis: a ixocutis of gelatinised repent hyphae.

Substrate: in pure sand.

Habitat: growing in small groups in Wallum woodland under *Callitris collumellaris* but Eucalypts also present in the vicinity.

Collections examined: PL22312, Marcus Beach section, Noosa National Park, Pat Leonard, 14 Mar 2012.

Notes: This is in the Myxacium group of *Cortinarius*, the ochraceous viscid cap and white stem are not in themselves distinctive, but the very large spores, many of which lack ornamentation is very unusual in *Cortinarius*. Seemingly known only from South Australia and this collection in Queensland.