

Oudemansiella exannulata



Oudemansiella exannulata © Pat Leonard

Cap: hemispherical to convex when young, becoming plano-convex; 30 - 130 mm diameter; white to cream with a tan centre; viscid to glutinous when moist; smooth to rugulose; a few brownish squamules on younger specimens appear to wash off in rain.

Stipe: cylindric, usually curved; 15 - 80 × 3 - 12 mm; base sub bulbous; white, shining, striate; base enclosed by a short velar sock.

Gills: adnexed to adnate with a decurrent tooth; broad, thick, moderately spaced, with lamellulae intercalated in 3 rows.

Flesh: white, up to 5 mm, in cap, gelatinised, unchanging on exposure to air.

Spore print: white.

Spores: globose to subglobose; 18 - 23 × 17 - 19 µm; thick walled, with oily contents.

Basidia: clavate; two spored.

Cheilocystidia: broadly clavate with a rounded apex; 80 - 120 × 15 - 30 µm; dextrinoid; forming a sterile edge to the gill.

Pleurocystidia: similar to cheilocystidia.

Pileipellis: an epithelium of globose to ovoid cells intermixed with hyphae.

Habitat: growing on fallen, medium sized logs of *Araucaria bidwillii* and other trees in rainforest and wet sclerophyll habitats throughout Queensland.

Notes: The plano-convex white viscid cap, curved stipe and habitat on medium sized logs in rainforest should make it easy to recognise this fungus in the field. Its identity can be confirmed by examining the large globose spores. Pegler reports that it can be very colour variable, but all the specimens recorded in Southeast Queensland have been white to cream, suggesting it might be *O. australis*, but the spore size accords with *O. exannulata*.

Collections examined: QMS W11, Track, Bunya Mountains National Park, Noreen Baxter, 30 Mar 09.