

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 - 15mm at the apex, 5 - 12mm in the middle, 12 - 20 mm at the thickened base: villous with the white mycelium, rather hard, smooth or appressedly fibrillose, concolorous with the pileus, apex pallid.

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

Flesh: 5 - 15mm thick in the centre of the pileus, 3 - 11 mm halfway to the margin, white, 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.

