Lactifluus ceraceus.
**Lactifluus ceraceus** Delgat & M. Roy, *sp. nov.*

**Etymology.** Refers to the waxy surface of the cap.

Classification — *Russulaceae, Russulales, Agaricomycetes.*

**Pileus** 64–98 mm diam, infundibuliform to deeply infundibuli-form; margin straight to slightly inflexed, slightly sulcate; surface smooth, glabrous, waxy but not viscid, orange (+/- 4B7 to 5B7). **Stipe** 83–112 × 18–26 mm, cylindrical; surface smooth, yellow-orange, with a slight greenish tinge (4A5 to 4C5), slightly paler at the top. **Lamellae** decurrent, very broad, thick, brittle, transverse, distant, paler than pileus and stipe, cream yellow (2A3); edge concolorous and entire. **Context** yellowish white, unchanging when cut, very slowly changing to very light blue-green with gaiac, changing to orange-red with FeSO₄. **Smell** weak, pleasant. **Taste** fruity. **Latex** absent. **Basidiospores** broadly ellipsoid, 5.4–6.4–6.9–8.1 × 4.4–5.2–5.5–6.2 µm (Q = 1.12–1.23–1.25–1.35); ornamentation amyloid, composed of broad irregular warts and ridges, forming an incomplete reticulum, with some isolated warts; plage distinct and inamyloid. **Basidia** 43–68 × 7.5–10 µm, subclavate, 4-spored. **Pleurocystidia** abundant, 49–92 × 5–9 µm, cylindrical to subclavate, with an obtuse, mucronate, slightly rostrate or moniliform apex, slightly thick-walled. **Pseudocystidia** absent. **Lamellar edge** fertile. **Hymenophoral trama** cellular, with large sphaerocytes and very few lactifers. **Pileipellis** a lampropalisade; elements of the suprapellis 8–42 × 3.5–6 µm, cylindrical to utriform, thick-walled, some septate; subpellis composed of slightly thick-walled globose/isodiamic cells.

**Distribution** — So far only known from French Guiana. Occurring in primary terra-firme forests.

**Typus.** **French Guiana,** Reserve Naturelle La Trinité, terra-firme forest, slope, on the trail from Camp Aya to the inselberg de la Roche Bénitier, N4°37'09" W53°24'33", 15 Apr. 2016, L. Delgat (holotype LD16-005 (GENT), ITS and LSU sequences GenBank KY884995 and MG253925, MycoBank MB820812).

**Additional material examined.** **French Guiana,** Regina, Nouragues station, terra-firme forest, plateau, 6 July 2013, M. Roy, PC0713390 (PC), ITS and LSU sequences GenBank KY884996 and KJ768683.

**Notes** — *Lactifluus ceraceus* belongs to *L. subg. Pseudogymnocarpi,* which is supported by molecular data (ITS phylogeny: MycoBank supplementary data), as well as by morphological characters, such as the lampropalisade structure of the pileipellis and the yellow/orange cap colour. *Lactifluus ceraceus* is part of *L. sect. Polysphaerophori,* a section which contains exclusively Neotropical species. This placement is based on molecular data, since this section has not yet been clearly characterized morphologically. *Lactifluus ceraceus* morphologically closely resembles *Lactarius amazonensis*.* However, *Lactarius amazonensis* has larger spores (8.5–11 × 7–8.5 µm) and its macrocystidia have a more fusoid shape compared to the cylindrical or subclavate shape of the macrocystidia of *L. ceraceus.* *Lactifluus ceraceus* is also morphologically similar to *Lactarius brasiliensis*. But the spores of *Lactarius brasiliensis* are larger (7.5–11 × 7–8 µm) and subglobose. Furthermore, *Lactarius brasiliensis* differs by having numerous and conspicuous laticiferous hyphae.

* these two species are yet to be recombined in *Lactifluus.*