

GROUP 1 - IDENTIFICATION KEY : UNIQUE CRITERION.

GROUP 1
Unique criterion.

GROUP 1,
The following.

Parasitic bolete of the
Common Earthball.

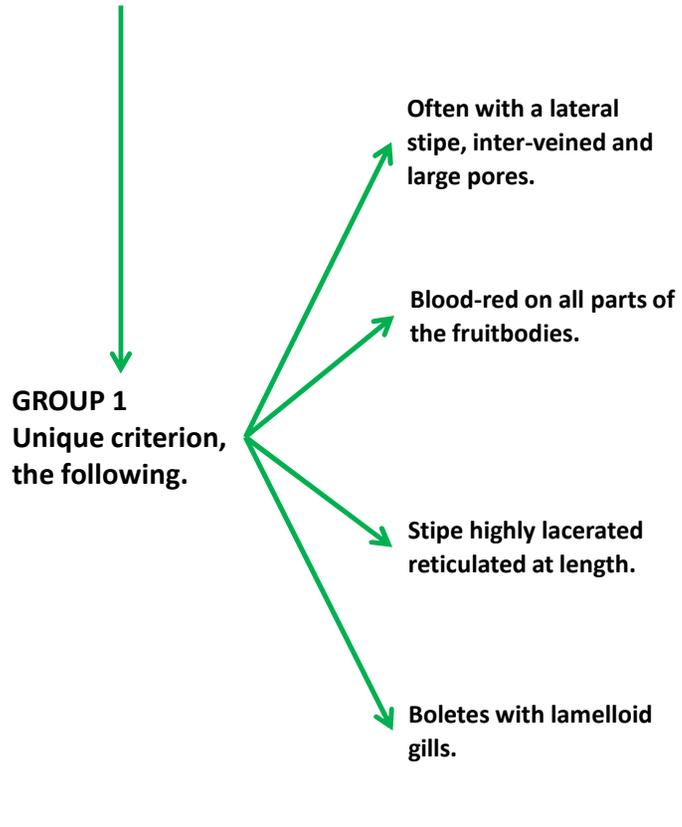
Base of the stipe yellow,
outside and inside.

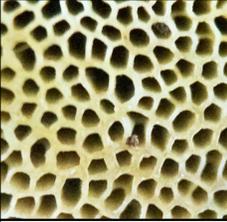
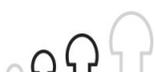
Blackish, scaly,
fruitbodies.

Fruitbodies with a very
long stipe.

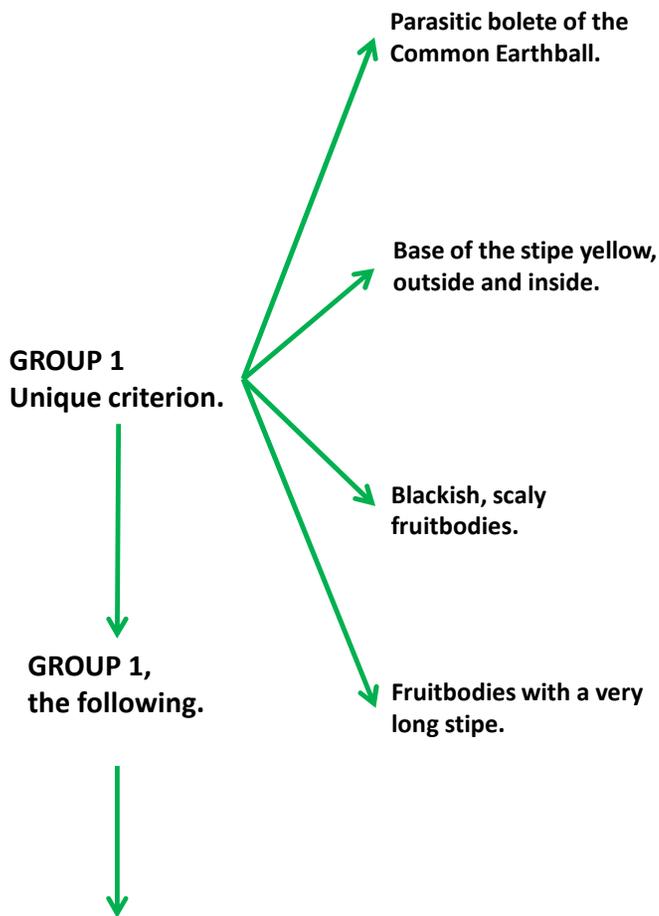
	<p>1.1 Parasitic Bolete <i>Xerocomus parasiticus</i></p> 
	<p>1.2 Chrome-footed Bolete <i>Tylopilus chromapes</i></p> 
	<p>1.3 Old Man of the Woods <i>Strobilomyces strobilaceus</i></p> 
	<p>1.4 Snow White Bolete <i>Leccinum holopus</i></p> 

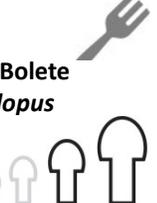
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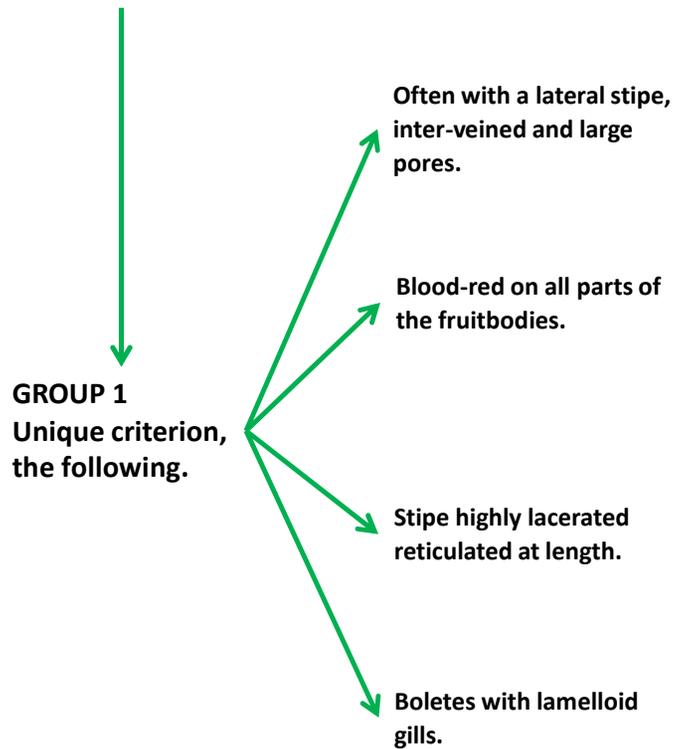
				<p>1.5 <i>Boletinellus merulioides</i> <i>Boletinellus merulioides</i></p>  
Blood-red cap and stipe.	Blood-red pore surface bluing when bruised.	Blood-red stipe deeply lacerated-reticulated.	White to yellowish flesh, blueing when cut.	<p>1.6 Apple Bolete <i>Boletus frostii</i></p>  
				<p>1.7 Russell's Bolete <i>Boletellus russellii</i></p>  
6 species listed in North America, 2 in Eastern Canada.				<p>1.8 Boletes of genus <i>Phylloporus</i> et <i>Gastroboletus</i></p>

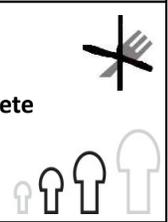
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	<p>This yellowish-brown bolete is easily recognizable because it always accompanies the Common Earthball and its curved stipe joins the base of the fruitbody it accompanies. It is said to be edible, but the Common Earthball is toxic.</p>	<p>1.1 Parasitic Bolete <i>Xerocomus parasiticus</i></p> 
	<p>This variable-looking bolete can be recognized as soon as it is extracted from the ground. The lower end of its stipe is bright yellow both on the outside and inside. The color of its cap ranges from tan to reddish pink. White at first, the surface of the tubes becomes pinkish with age and remains immutable when bruised.</p>	<p>1.2 Chrome-footed Bolete <i>Tylopilus chromapes</i></p> 
	<p>The blackish appearance of fruitbodies is already a good clue; the cap and the stipe are covered with prominent black scales against a whitish background. The pore surface, white tubes at first, becomes grey, then blackish and brown when bruised. The flesh quickly turns reddish orange when cut.</p>	<p>1.3 Old Man of the Woods <i>Strobilomyces strobilaceus</i></p> 
	<p>This whitish-looking bolete can be recognized by its very long stipe in relation to the width of the cap. The roughness of his stipe, white at first, blacken with age. Its white flesh blushes in places when cut. It is found more frequently in the boreal forest.</p>	<p>1.4 Snow White Bolete <i>Leccinum holopus</i></p> 

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	<p>Two criteria specific to this species: 50% of the fruitbodies have a lateral stipe and the tubes are separated by large ribs starting from the stipe to reach the margin of the cap. The cap is brown and the surface of the tubes is yellowish and decurrent on the stipe. Normally the flesh is white, but for some fruitbodies the flesh can bluish from the base of the stipe up to the cap.</p>	<p>1.5 <i>Boletinus merulioae</i> <i>Boletinus merulioides</i></p> 
	<p>Everything is blood red for this bolete and everything bluish when bruised or cut. In addition, the stipe is deeply lacerated-reticulated. Apple Bolete is very rare and only two authors have mentioned its presence in Quebec and Eastern Canada.</p>	<p>1.6 Apple Bolete <i>Boletus frostii</i></p> 
	<p>Russell's bolete has a deeply lacerated stipe as if leaflets were running up and down on it, which is not found for any other species. The cap is brown in shades of yellow or red and the stipe is also brown with shades of pink.</p>	<p>1.7 Russell's Bolete <i>Boletellus russellii</i></p> 
	<p>These boletes have tubes under the cap that look like gills; we have to look between them to see the inter veins buried deeper. This feature makes these boletes easily confused with gills mushrooms. In our territories there are two species: <i>Phylloporus leucomyelinus</i>, <i>Phylloporus rhodoxanthus</i>.</p>	<p>1.8 Boletes of genus <i>Phylloporus</i> et <i>Gastroboletus</i></p>

GROUP 1 – UNIQUE CRITERION : SPECIES NAMES

GROUP 1
Unique creterion.

Parasitic bolete of the
Common Earthball.

Base of the stipe yellow,
outside and inside.

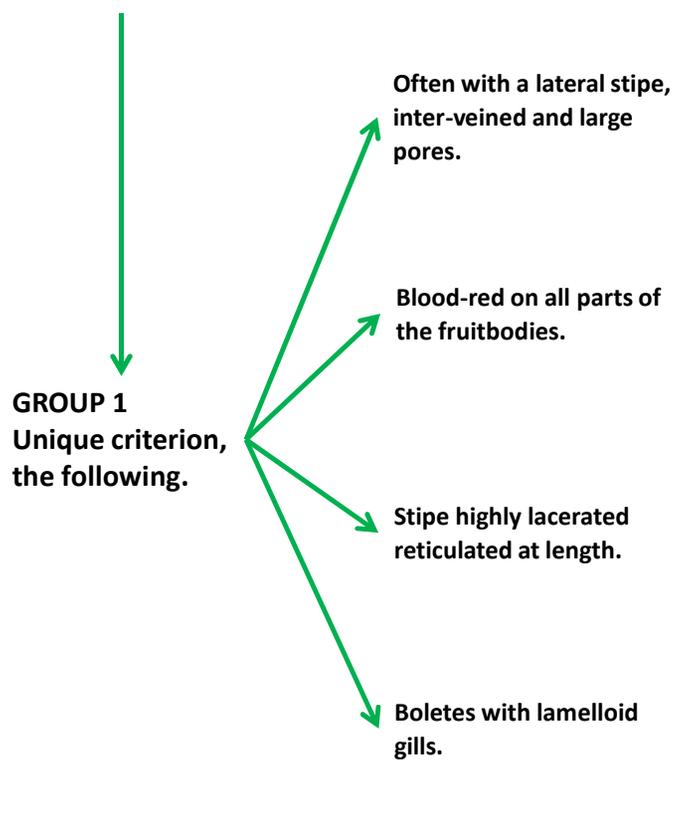
Blackish, scaly
fruitbodies

Fruitbodies with a very
long stipe.

GROUP 1, THE
FOLLOWING.

<p>English name: Parasitic Bolete French name: Bolet parasite Latin names: <i>Xerocomus parasiticus</i>, <i>Pseudoboletus parasiticus</i>, <i>Boletus parasiticus</i>, <i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>, <i>Ceriomyces parasiticus</i>, <i>Versipellis parasitica</i>, <i>Suillus parasiticus</i>...</p>	<p>1.1 Parasitic Bolete <i>Xerocomus parasiticus</i></p>
<p>English names: Chrome-footed Bolete, Yellow-footed bolete French names: Bolet à pied jaune vif, Bolet à pied jaune Latin names: <i>Tylopilus chromapes</i>, <i>Leccinum chromipes</i>, <i>Harria chromipes</i>, <i>Harrya chromapes</i>, <i>Tylopilus chromipes</i>, <i>Boletus chromapes</i>, <i>Ceriomyces chromapes</i>, <i>Krombholzia chromapes</i>...</p>	<p>1.2 Chrome-footed Bolete <i>Tylopilus chromapes</i></p>
<p>English names: Old Man of the Woods, Pine-cone Boletus French name: Bolet pomme de pin Latin names: <i>Strobilomyces strobilaceus</i>, <i>Strobilomyces floccopus</i>, <i>Boletus cinereus</i>, <i>Boletus floccopus</i>, <i>Boletus strobilaceus</i>, <i>Boletus strobiliformis</i>...</p>	<p>1.3 Old Man of the Woods <i>Strobilomyces strobilaceus</i></p>
<p>English name: Snow White Bolete French names: Bolet tout en pied, Bolet blanc-de-neige Latin names: <i>Leccinum holopus</i>, <i>Leccinum hololus</i>, var. <i>americanus</i>, <i>Boletus holopus</i>, <i>Krombhoziella holopus</i>, <i>Leccinum nucatum</i>, <i>Trachypus holopus</i>...</p>	<p>1.4 Snow White Bolete <i>Leccinum holopus</i></p>

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<p>English names: Ash-tree Bolete, Veiled Boletinus French name: Bolet veiné Latin names: <i>Boletinellus merulioides</i>, <i>Gyrodon merulioides</i>, <i>Boletinus merulioides</i>, <i>Boletus merulioides</i>, <i>Daedalea merulioides</i>, <i>Paxillus porosus</i>, <i>Boletus lateralis</i>, <i>Boletinus porosus</i>...</p>	<p>1.5 <i>Boletinellus merulioides</i> <i>Boletinellus merulioides</i></p>
<p>English names: Apple Bolete, Frost's Bolete, Candy Apple Bolete French name: Bolet de Frost Latin names: <i>Boletus frostii</i>, <i>Exsudoporus frostii</i>, <i>Butyriboletus frostii</i>, <i>Suilellus frostii</i>, <i>Tubiporus frostii</i>...</p>	<p>1.6 Apple Bolete <i>Boletus frostii</i></p>
<p>English names: Russell's Bolete, Large-stem Bolete French name: Bolet de Russell Latin names: <i>Boletellus russellii</i>, <i>Aureoboletus russellii</i>, <i>Ceriomyces russellii</i>, <i>Frostiella russellii</i>, <i>Suillus russellii</i>, <i>Boletellus russellii</i>, <i>Boletogaster russellii</i>...</p>	<p>1.7 Russell's Bolete <i>Boletellus russellii</i></p>
<p>Two species: English names: Latin names: <i>Phylloporus leucomycelinus</i> et <i>Phylloporus rhodoxanthus</i>. French names: Phyllopore à base blanche et Phyllopore à lames dorées</p>	<p>1.8 Boletes of genus <i>Phylloporus</i> et <i>Gastroboletus</i></p>