

SUBGROUP 5 C, ROUGH STALK :
IDENTIFICATION KEY.

5c Smooth cap,
flesh changing
color towards
red, brown or
blue.

See also: 1.4 *Leccinum holopus*, Group 1:
UNIQUE CRITERIA

Cap blackish-brown,
flesh changing color
towards red.

Cap gray to pale
brownish; flesh changing
to reddish brown, bluish
in the stipe.

Cap dark brown to black;
flesh tinting pinkish then
brown.

Cap dull white to pale
buff; flesh changing color
towards bistre.

Cap whitish, yellowish or
brownish; flesh changing
color towards blue.

Cap whitish, yellowish or
brownish.

				5.12 Snell's Bolete <i>Leccinum snellii</i>	 
				5.13 <i>Leccinum rimulosum</i> <i>Leccinum rimulosum</i>	 
				5.14 <i>Leccinum melaneum</i> <i>Leccinum melaneum</i>	 
				5.15 <i>Leccinum insolens</i> var. <i>bruneo-maculatum</i> <i>Leccinum insolens</i> var. <i>bruneo-maculatum</i>	 
				5.16 <i>Leccinum flavostipitatum</i> <i>Leccinum flavostipitatum</i>	 
Orange brown to orange yellow cap becoming pale cinnamon with age.	White stipe roughness at first becoming blackish at maturity.	Pore surface white turning pale olive brown at maturity.	White flesh changing to pink or orange brown when cut.	5.17 <i>Leccinum discolor</i> <i>Leccinum discolor</i>	 

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	<p>At first glance, the Snell's bolete can be confused with the Common Scaber Stalkt (5.5); they are the same size and fructifies in the same places, but its flesh slowly changes to red when cut. Its cap, in various shades of blackish brown, is sometimes cracked at maturity or by dessication. The whitish pore surface browns when bruised or with age; pores are circular.</p>	<p>5.12 Snell's Bolete <i>Leccinum snellii</i></p> 
	<p>The cap of this small bolete is grey at a young age to become brownish at maturity. Its whitish flesh turns brown or reddish brown when cut, while the base of the stipe often turns blue-green. The stipe is adorned with grey-brown roughness on a whitish background. The pinkish-brown pore surface browns when bruised; pores are small and round, thick-walled.</p>	<p>5.13 <i>Leccinum rimulosum</i> <i>Leccinum rimulosum</i></p> 
	<p>Dark cap at the beginning then dark brown, almost black. The flesh is often tinged with pinkish when cut and then brown after 30 minutes or more, often turning blue at the base of stipe. The white pore surface turns browns when bruised or with age; the pores are small and round. The stipe widens downwards and is adorned with greyish to blackish roughness.</p>	<p>5.14 <i>Leccinum melaneum</i> <i>Leccinum melaneum</i></p> 
	<p>It is found under poplars or birch trees. The cap ranges from greyish to pale pinkish. The whitish flesh turns bluish or turns yellowish when cut. The white pore surface becomes yellow-brown when bruised or with age; its pores are small and circular. The stipe widens downwards; early white roughness become denser and dark brown at maturity.</p>	<p>5.15 <i>Leccinum insolens</i> var. <i>Bruneo-maculatum</i> <i>Leccinum insol-</i> <i>bruneoma-</i> <i>culatum</i></p> 
	<p>In cool and damp weather the flesh bluish intensely and quickly when cut, which is exceptional for a rough stemmed bolete. The cap is blackish grey or brownish, sometimes with greenish hues. The pore surface ranges from whitish to yellowish and becomes darker with age, browning when bruised. The stipe is equal or widens downwards.</p>	<p>5.16 <i>Leccinum flavostipitatum</i> <i>Leccinum flavostipitatum</i></p> 
	<p>The flesh turns orange or orange brown when cut. The orange-brown or yellow-orange cap fades with age; margin is appendiculate with sterile tissue. The white pore surface becomes olive at maturity; pores are large and angular. The roughness of the stipe, white at first, become dark brown at maturity.</p>	<p>5.17 <i>Leccinum discolor</i> <i>L. discolor</i></p> 

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<p>English name: Snell's Bolete French name: Bolet de Snell Latin names: <i>Leccinum Snellii</i>, <i>Krombhoziella snellii</i></p>	<p>5.12 Snell's Bolete <i>Leccinum snellii</i></p>
<p>English name: French names: Bolet du bouleau gris, Bolet gercé Latin name: <i>Leccinum rimulosum</i></p>	<p>5.13 Leccinum rimulosum <i>Leccinum rimulosum</i></p>
<p>English name: French name: Bolet noir Latin names: <i>Leccinum melaneum</i>, <i>Leccinum scabrum var. melaneum</i></p>	<p>5.14 Leccinum melaneum <i>Leccinum melaneum</i></p>
<p>English name: French name: Bolet insolite var. bruneo-maculatum Latin name: <i>Leccinum insolens var. bruneo-maculatum</i></p>	<p>5.15 Leccinum insolens var. Bruneo-maculatum <i>Leccinum insolens var. Bruneo-maculatum</i></p>
<p>English name: French name: Bolet à pied jaune Latin name: <i>Leccinum flavostipitatum</i></p>	<p>5.16 Leccinum flavostipitatum <i>Leccinum flavostipitatum</i></p>
<p>English name: French name: Bolet discolor Latin name: <i>Leccinum discolor</i></p>	<p>5.17 Leccinum discolor <i>Leccinum discolor</i></p>