

AMERICAN BOLETES

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American Boletes by William Alphonso Murrill

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WILLIAM ALPHONSO MURRILL

**AMERICAN
BOLETES**

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BY

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PREFACE

Boletes are tube-bearing fungi differing from the polypores chiefly in their fleshy consistency and terrestrial habit, usually occurring on the ground in woods during late summer and autumn. The species are difficult to distinguish, even in the fresh state, and when the large amount of water they contain is eliminated the dried specimens bear little resemblance to the originals. The accompanying blank has been found convenient for field notes.

Many of the best edible fungi in temperate regions belong to this group, and the dangers of being poisoned are relatively small. Species with bitter or otherwise objectionable taste should be avoided, and especially all plants having red or reddish tube-mouths. The sensitive bolete, which promptly turns blue when touched or broken, has also caused mild poisoning in some cases. Many species have not been thoroughly tested, however; hence it is wise to eat sparingly of all such plants until well known.

W. A. MURRILL

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN,
October 15, 1914

BLANK FOR FIELD NOTES

NAME

Locality, Date
Habitat
Habit
Size

PILEUS

Shape
Color
 Changes
Surface
Margin
Veil
Annulus

CONTEXT

Consistency
Color
 Changes
Odor, taste

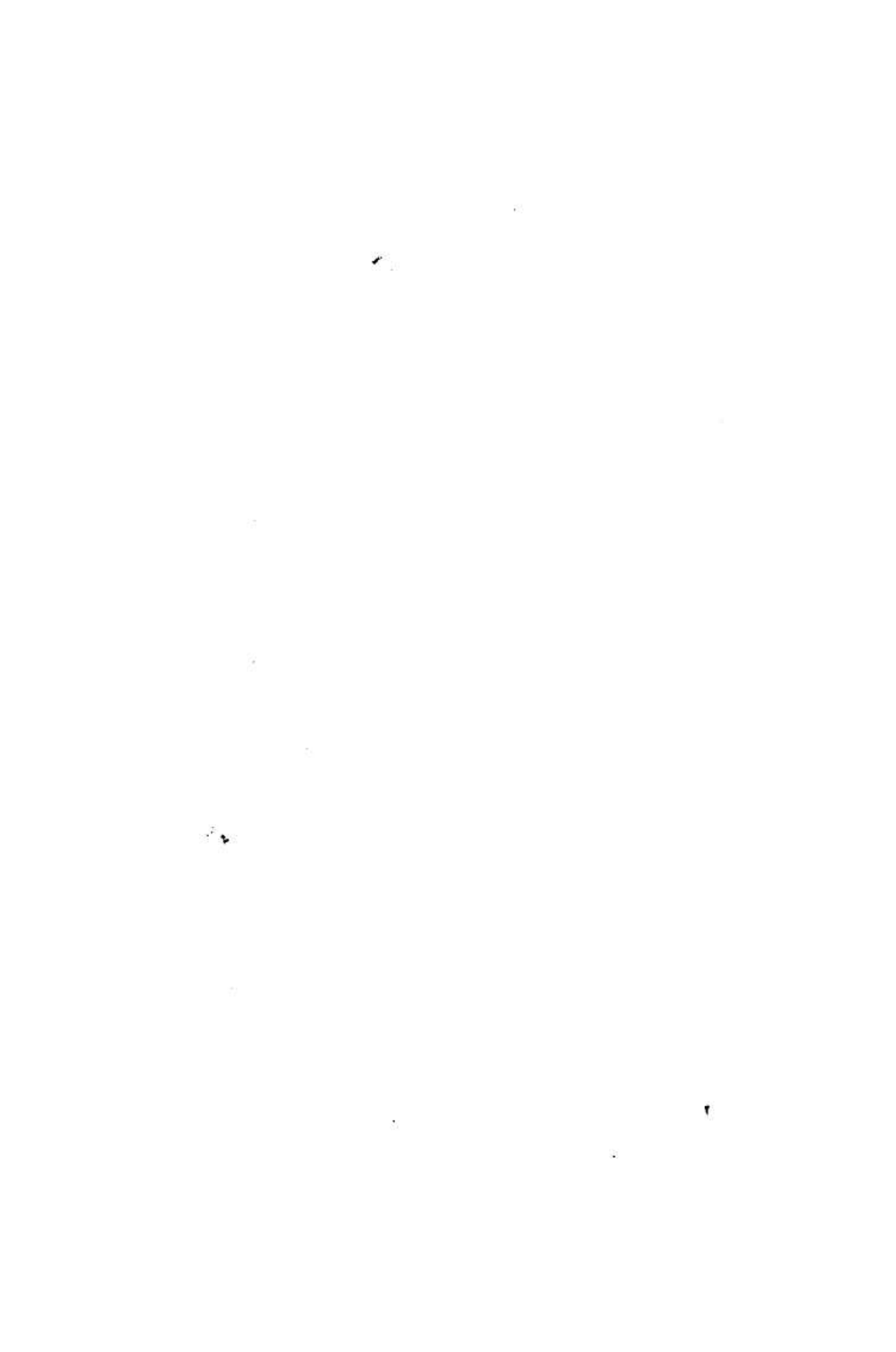
TUBES

Attachment
Color
 Changes
Mouths
Form
Spores
 Print

STIPE

Attachment
Shape
Color
 Changes
Surface
Substance
 Changes

Remarks



AMERICAN BOLETES

Including species occurring in North America, Central America, the West Indies, and all other islands between North America and South America with the exception of Trinidad. The tropical representatives of the family are extremely limited, both in number and distribution.

BOLETACEAE

Hymenophore annual, nearly always terrestrial and centrally stipitate; context fleshy; hymenium poroid, fleshy, never gelatinous.

Tubes not arranged in radiating rows (except in one or two species of *Boletus*).

Spores hyaline, often becoming yellowish; stipe hollow, not reticulate.

Spores rosy or flesh-colored; stipe solid, usually reticulate.

Spores ochraceous to brown or black.

Stipe neither glandular-dotted nor annulate.

Mouths of tubes never uniformly red nor reddish-brown, tubes unicolorous.

Mouths of tubes red or reddish-brown, tubes yellowish within.

Stipe either glandular-dotted or annulate.

Stipe glandular-dotted, exannulate.

Stipe annulate, glandular-dotted in some species.

Spores ochraceous to yellowish-brown, smooth, usually oblong-ellipsoid.

Sporophore not covered with a yellow powder.

Pileus smooth, viscid.

Pileus floccose-verrucose, dry.

Sporophore covered with a conspicuous yellow powder.

Spores brownish-black, rough, subglobose.

Tubes arranged in radiating rows.

Stipe exannulate.

Stipe annulate.

1. GYROPORUS.

2. TYLOPILUS.

3. CERIOMYCES.

4. SULLLELLUS.

5. ROSTKOVITES.

6. BOLETUS.

7. BOLETIUS.

8. PULVEROBOLETUS.

9. STROBILOMYCES.

10. BOLETINELLUS.

11. BOLETINUS.

1. GYROPORUS Quél.

Hymenophore annual, terrestrial, centrally stipitate; surface dry, minutely tomentose to floccose-squamose; context white,