

Boletus spp. sect. boletus – morphology, ecology and some applications

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Boletus spp. sect. boletus (true ceps) – common features

Common macroscopic features:

- flesh white (or pale yellow), specific (for the group s.l.) mild-tasting (specific odor for the section), flesh does not change color when exposed to air;
- stipe with enlarged base, clavate or very rarely cylindrical and with netted pattern, at least in the upper part;
- tubes are small, <u>+</u>white, cream, pale yellow, lemon yellow, olivaceous green to olivaceous brown for oldest individuals and respectively spores mass that are either yellow-brown or olive-brown, pores are concolour;
- tubes are notched to the stipe;
- cap is usually dry, vary rare slightly viscous and cap cuticle can be detached hardly;
- very often "water painting " spots on cap and <u>+</u>
 wrinkled surface toward the margin.

Common microscopic features:

- hyphae of the flesh in the stipe base inamyloid with Melzer's reagent;
- pileipellis trichoderm type of interwoven septate hyphae (perpendicular to the cap surface);
- cells of the hyphae are cylindrical, not encrusted.

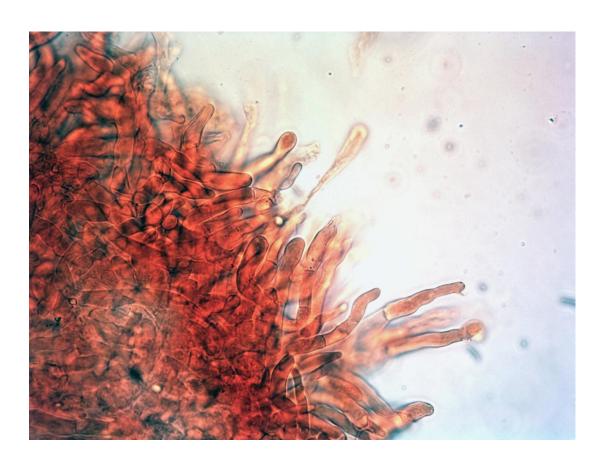
Common ecological features:

- all of them participate in obligate, symbiotic ectomycorrhizal associations;
- usually they form LD ET of ectomycorrhiza (according to Agerer with most evolved type F rhizomorphs);
- most of them have a wide host range of photobionts;
- wide spread in northern hemisphere from subarctic to near equator.



Boletus spp. sect. boletus (true ceps) – microscopic features







Boletus edulis Bull.

Boletus edulis Bull. – 52 forms, subs. and varieties (according indexfungorum.org)

CAP: 12-25 cm, broadly hemispherical, then convex, flat convex or flat, ±viscid, darker in the center, paler towards the margin, beige, pale brown, hazel brown to dark brown (very rare). STIPE: club-shaped, ±cylindrical, bulbously swollen or rooting, white or whitish to pale ochre, with ± white network, often buried in soil or forest litter (sometimes more than ²/₃). CAP diameter: STIPE length – 1:3 to 1:6 (very rare up to 1:8) HYMENIUM: Tubes first whitish, then cream, pale yellow to yellow with olivaceous tint (comparing to other species from this section here is the lightest tubes). Small holes around pores. Smell distinctive – like ceps but very delicate and weak comparing to other spp.

ECOLOGY: spruce - *Picea abies* (L.) H.Karst., pines (*Pinus* spp.); (*Fagus* spp. & *Betula* spp., *Cistus* spp. – another species probably?) Grows from beginning of summer to late autumn.





Boletus edulis Bull.









Sofia, Bulgaria

Boletus pinophilus Pilát & Dermek

Boletus pinophilus Pilát & Dermek. – 5 forms and varieties (according indexfungorum.org)

CAP: 15-35 cm, widely hemispherical, later convex, flattened, rarely flat, <u>usually wrinkled near margin</u>, dry to slightly viscid, vinaceous brown to bricked brown (<u>reddish and/or grayish tint</u>).

STIPE: swollen, clavate, vary rare cylindrical, pale ochre to concolorous, but paler than cap – <u>ochre instead reddish tint</u>, with + white network.

HYMENIUM: Tubes first whitish, then cream, pale yellow to yellow with olivaceous tint. Smell not distinctive – like ceps. ECOLOGY: spruce - *Picea abies* (L.) H.Karst., Scott pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) and *Pinus mugo* Turra but prefers *Pinus* spp. Grow in late spring – late autumn – <u>disappear during</u> summer.

This is the biggest cep from the section.





Boletus pinophilus Pilát & Dermek







Boletus aureus Schaeff.

Boletus aureus Schaeff.

CAP: 10-20 cm, widely hemispherical then convex, flat-convex, flat and sometimes flat-depressed, dry, velvety, later smooth, <u>black brown</u>, dark brown to chestnut brown, in young fruitbodies more or less uniformly colored, later with irregular paler brown, <u>bronze or orange brown like "water painting" spots</u>.

STIPE: clavate or rarely cylindrical, beige ochre, orange brown to chestnut brown, rarely whitish, with fine network darker than stipe color, most clear in upper part.

HYMENIUM: Tubes whitish, then cream, pale yellow, lemon yellow, olivaceous green to <u>olivaceous brown tint</u>. Smell distinctive – <u>very strong</u>. (Strongest smell from this section) ECOLOGY: *Quercus frainetto* Ten. and *Quercus cerris* L., rare other Quercus spp. or *Castanea sativa* Mill. (Fagaceae) This is the species with the most narrow host range and the most xerophytic one.





Boletus aureus Schaeff.





Forestry University



Sofia, Bulgaria

Boletus reticulatus Schaeff.

Boletus reticulatus Schaeff.

CAP: 8 to 20 cm, widely hemispherical, then convex, flat convex or flat, dry or very rare slightly viscid, finely to <u>coarsely cracked</u>, pale ochre brown to brown, sometimes discoloured to ochraceous, greyish ochraceous or almost entirely whitish, often wrinkled at the margin.

STIPE: club-shaped or cylindrical, almost <u>concolorous</u> with the cap, with fine <u>white network in upper part</u>.

HYMENIUM: Tubes whitish, then cream, pale yellow, lemon yellow, olivaceous green to <u>olivaceous brown tint</u>. Smell not distinctive – like ceps.

ECOLOGY: Quercus frainetto Ten., Quercus cerris L. (rare than previous sp.), other Quercus spp. or Castanea sativa Mill. (Fagaceae), Fagus spp. (very often – probably another ecotype), ect. broad host range.





Boletus reticulatus Schaeff.

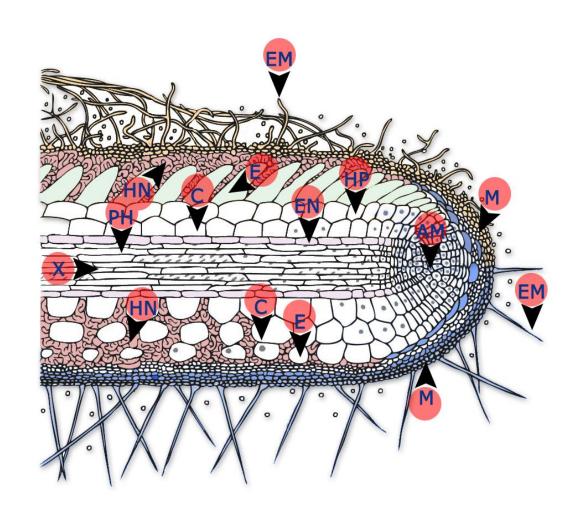
These images are taken from **boletales.com**, author of images – Boris Assyov from Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, IBER at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, http://www.iber.bas.bg/

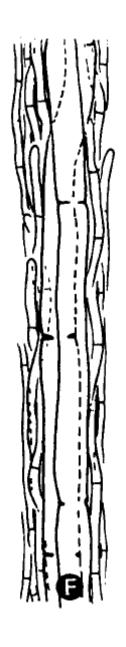






Ectotrophic status of *Boletus* spp.





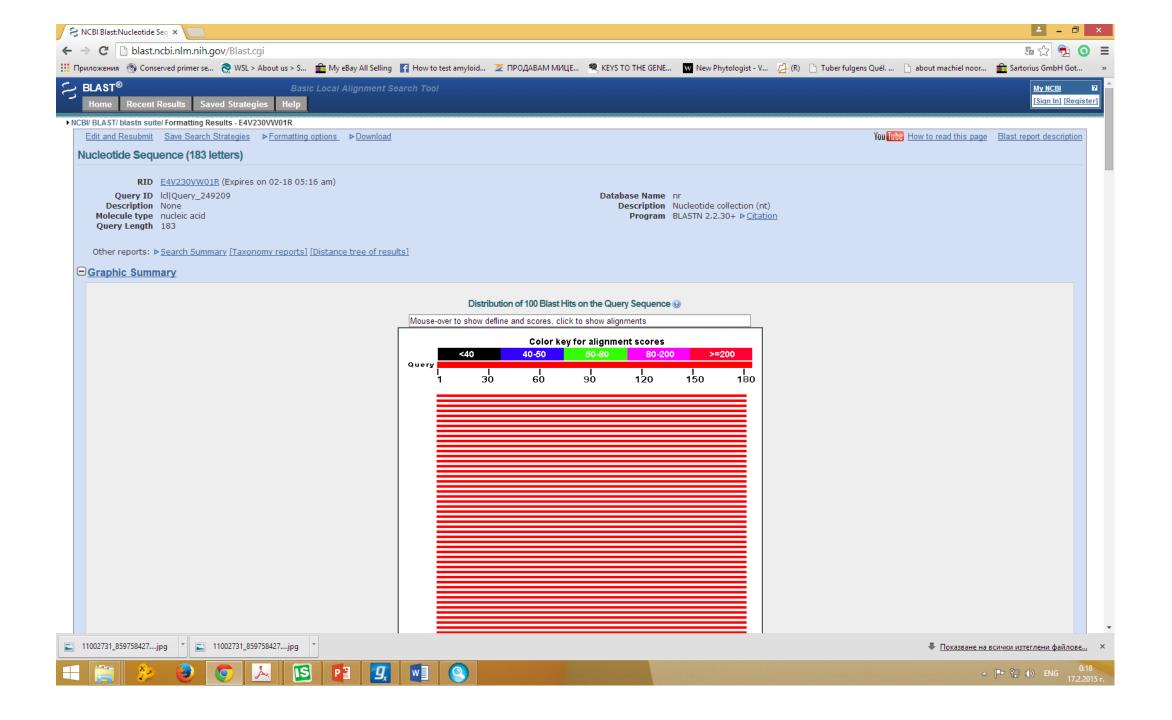
Some applications

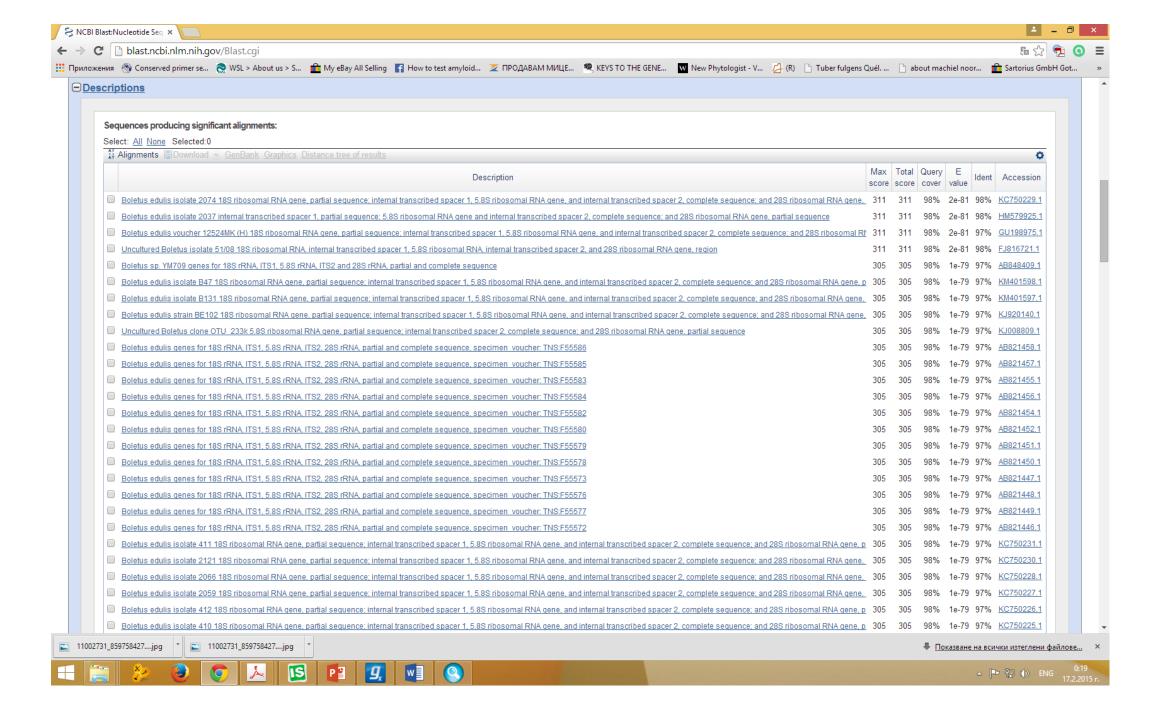






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CCCCACNAA





THANK YOU

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