Paxilloids

This form group includes agarics with a \pm brown spore deposit, deeply – gomphidioids have dark brown to decurrent gills and a ± central stem. Both genera included, Paxillus and Phylloporus, are ectomycorrhizal and belong phylogenetically to the Boletales.

similar

fungi

with dark

brown to black

spore deposits

and central

Paxilloids

are ectomycorrhizals

with deeply decurrent

gills, ± central stem

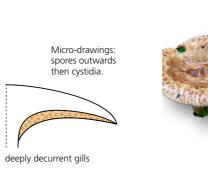
and and ± brown spore deposits

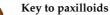
OTHER SIMILAR FUNGI:

- black spore deposits (page 372).
- Tapinella has ± eccentric, lateral or missing stems (pleurotoids, page 65).
- Lepista & Paralepista are more smooth-capped and have whitish to

brownish rose spore deposits and warty spores (page 76 & 142).

- Ripartites have ornamented spores (page 392)

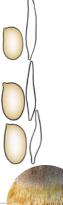




- Gills very thick and distant, not darker when bruised; spores spindleshaped, Q 2.4-2.7. Cap 30-80 mm wide; stem 7-12 mm thick; spores 11–13×4–5 µm; on mor soil in deciduous forests and parks; scattered, rare N of Denmark Phylloporus pelletieri Gills thin and rather crowded, darker when bruised; spores ellipsoid to
- With whitish, greyish cream, cream to pale clay-pink (\bigcirc _____) colours; cap margin often with coarse hairs; cap 8-70 mm wide; spores broadly ellipsoid to subglobose and finely spiny see *Ripartites*, p. 392 With brown colours; cap margin without coarse hairs but sometimes felty; cap 50-300 mm wide; spores ellipsoid to slightly almond-shaped, smooth [Paxillus] .. 3
- Cap cracking in fibrous, adpressed scales; spores on average narrower than 5 µm; with *Alnus*.....[Paxillus rubicundulus s.l.]...4 Cap not coarsely scaly; spores on average ca. 5 µm wide or wider; with
- With *Alnus incana*, towards the south also with *A. orientalis*; spore width on average less than 4.5 μm. Fresh spore deposit ± reddish brown; spores (5.5-) 6–7.5 $(-8.5) \times (3.5-)$ 4–4.5 (-5) µm, usually slightly concave With *Alnus glutinosa*; spore width on average more than 4.5 µm 5
- Spores ellipsoid. Fresh spore deposit greyish brown to reddish brown; spores (5.5-) 6.5-8 $(-10) \times (4-)$ 4.5-5 (-6) µm; cap surface with purple threads or blotches; scattered Paxillus olivellus Spores ± cylindrical (with relatively straight sides). Fresh spore deposit probably greyish brown; spores 6.5–8.5 (–9)×(4–) 4.5–5 (–5.5) μm; prob-
- Fresh spore deposit ± greyish brown (* stem without a pale buff zone close to the gills. Fresh spore deposit ± reddish brown (*); stem usually with a
- Cap surface in young fruitbodies olive green (→■) in ammonia fumes; cap usually with clay-pink (\bigcirc) spots and zones. Cap up to 130 (-250) mm wide, initially felty, but quickly glabrous and sometimes almost slimy, sometimes crenulate at the margin; stem 25–65×5–20 mm; spores 7.5–10 × 5–6 µm; with various deciduous trees, including Alnus, in parks and gardens on clayey or humus-rich soil or in coastal Salix repens scrubs; scattered Paxillus ammoniavirescens Cap dark, but not green with ammonia fumes; cap uniformly clay-buff to cinnamon. Cap up to 100 (-120) mm wide, finely felty, later glabrous; stem $40-80 \times 9-18$ mm; spores ellipsoid to almond-shaped, $7-9 \times 9-18$ 4.5–5.5 μm; with conifers or Betula, less commonly Quercus and Fagus on
- Cap up to 300 mm wide, initially \pm greyish cream to pinkish buff (\bigcirc), later clay-buff to greyish brown ($\heartsuit \blacksquare \blacksquare$); spores \pm ellipsoid; with Tilia, Quercus, Betula, Corylus and Abies; usually in clusters and crowded groups. Stem $30-50 \times 15-40$ mm; spores $7-10 \times 5-6.5$ µm; on clayey, humus-rich or sandy soils; scattered ... Paxillus obscurisporus Cap 50–120 (–250) mm wide, initially ± brownish olive (♥■■), at maturity deeply reddish brown (page 1); spores ± almond-shaped; with Betula, Alnus and Corylus; normally not in clusters or crowded groups. Stem $27-50\times5-25$ mm; spores $7-9.5\times4.5-6$ µm; on humus-rich or clayey soil; scattered Paxillus cuprinus





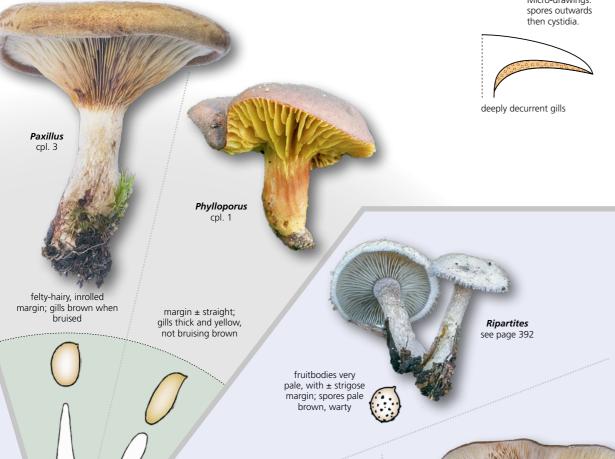












gomphidioids and the like, page 372

with brown

spore deposits

and ± eccentric

or missing stem

Tapinella, page 65