

## 滇南及滇东南胶孔菌复合群的分类地理研究\*

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**摘要** 报道了我国滇南及滇东南热带、亚热带胶孔菌复合群 (Laschia-Complex) 4 属 6 种, 其中瘤丝牛肝菌 *Filoboletus verruculosus* P.G.Liu 和滇丝牛肝菌 *F. yunnanensis* P.G.Liu 是新种, 紫兰小菇 *Mycena violacella* (Speq.) Sing. 是我国新纪录种; 新种附有拉丁文描述和插图, 新纪录种附有形态解剖图。本文所引证标本均存放于中国科学院昆明植物研究所隐花植物标本馆 (HKAS)。

**关键词** 胶孔菌复合群, 瘤丝牛肝菌, 滇丝牛肝菌, 滇南及滇东南

### STUDIES OF CLASSIFICATION AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION ON LASCHIA-COMPLEX FROM THE SOUTHERN AND SOUTHEASTERN YUNNAN, CHINA

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**Abstract** 6 species of 4 genera included in the Laschia-Complex have been reported from the Southern and Southeastern Yunnan, China. Among them, *Filoboletus verruculosus* P. G. Liu and *F. yunnanensis* P. G. Liu are new species. The former has been taken its warty cheilocystidia as a distinctive character, the latter being regarded its clavated to cylindrical cheilocystidia and filiform caulocystidia as the characters distinguished from the other species of the genus. *Mycena violacella* (Speq.) Singer is first recorded from China. The new species described with the Latin and the new to China are illustrated in the paper. These species geographic distribution show the tropical and subtropical patterns.

All specimen cited in this paper are deposited in the Herbarium of Cryptogams, Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica (HKAS), Kunming, China.

**Key words** Laschia-Complex, *Filoboletus verruculosus*, *F. yunnanensis*, Southern and Southeastern Yunnan

所谓胶孔菌复合群(Laschia-Complex)是指子实层体蜂窝状、孔状、近褶状交织或脉状交织型及菌髓胶质化或多少胶质化的伞菌类, 广义上包括 *Filoboletus* Henn., *Favolaschia* (Pat.) Henn., *Arrhenia* Fr., *Campanella* Henn., *Dictyopanus* Pat. 和 *Mycena* sect. *purae* Konr.; Maubl. (*Poromyces* Van Overen)<sup>(1,2)</sup>; 虽然, *Dictyopanus* 和 *Mycena* sect. *purae* 菌褶非胶质, 但有类同的结构特征, 故包括在该复

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合群中<sup>(3)</sup>。

作者利用近年来采于我国云南南部及东南部的标本材料,报道该区域内胶孔菌复合群的如下属种。

#### 丝牛肝菌属<sup>(4)</sup>

**Filoboletus** Henn., *Monsunia* 1: 146, 1900; sensu Hoehnel, em.; Singer, *Lloydia* 8(3): 214, 1945; Singer, *Agar. Mod. Tax.* 2nd. edn. 396, 1962; Pegler, *Kew Bull. Add. Ser. IX.* 270—271, 1983; Singer, *Agar. Mod. Tax.* 4th edn. 419, 1986.—*Laschia* sect. *Porolaschia* Pat., *Jour. de Botan.* 1: 231, 1887.—*Leucoporus* Quèl. sect. *Gelatinosi* Pat., sect. *Filipedes* Pat., *Essai*, p. 82, 1900.—*Mycenoporella* Van Overeem in Van Overeem & Weese, *Icon. Fung. Mal., Heft 14—15*, p. 2, Pl. 15, 1962.

子实体小型,皮伞状(marasmioid)、脐菇状(omphalioid)或小菇形(mycenoid);子实层体孔状;孢子淀粉质(除 *F. luteus* (Van Overeem) Sing. 外);无囊状体或有褶缘囊状体,有的种有皮生囊状体,其上部有指形或瘤状突起或顶部有分枝;菌褶菌髓规则,菌丝具锁状联合。木生。

属模式: *F. mycenoides* Henn. sensu Hoehnel.

本属现知6种,均分布于热带和亚热带<sup>(1—6)</sup>。在我国云南南部发现一种和两新种。

#### 瘤丝牛肝菌 新种 图 1: 1—3

**Filoboletus verruculosus** P. G. Liu, sp. nov.

Pileus 1—2 mm latus, primo campanulatus, post demum convexoplanus, membranaceus, glabratus vel parum pulverulentus, semitranslucidus favosus, cinnabarinus, in sicco fulvidus, margine sinuatus, in siccitate involutus. Caro pilei tenuis. Hymenophorum poriferme, ad stipitem adnatum, poris 0.08—0.1 mm diam. luteolis. Stipes 10—15 mm longus, 0.3—0.5 mm crassus, centralis, tenuis, flavus, pilosiusculus, basi discoideus albo-tomentosus. Sporae (6—)7—9.3 × 2.8—4 μm, longe ellipticae, laeves, hyalinae, amyloideae. Basidia 14—16 × 4.8—5.5 μm, breviter cylindrica, 4—sporigera. Pleurocystidia destituta vel rarissima cystidioidia 14—22 × 4.7—5 μm, cylindrica, apice acuta. Cheilocystidia 14—30 × 8—12(—16) μm, clavata vel capitata, numeroso-verruculosa 1.5—2.5 μm alta, hyalina. Hyphae tramarum gelationsae, inamyloideae, regulares. Pilocystidia pilei et caulocystidia stipitis ad magnitudinem formiterque cheilocystidiis similia.

**Yunnan(云南):** Mengla (勐腊), ad folia delapsa putrescentia *Paramicheliae baillonii*, usque ad 700 m supra mare, 2, Nov. 1989; Z. L. Yang (杨祝良) 929 (Typus HKAS 22117).

菌盖阔1—2 mm,初期钟形,后中突平展,膜质,光滑或多少粉质,半透明蜂窝状,朱砂红色,干后淡黄褐色,盖缘波状,干后内卷。菌肉薄。子实层体孔状至蜂窝状,直生,孔直径0.08—0.1 mm,淡黄色。菌柄长10—15 mm,粗0.3—0.5 mm,中生,纤细,黄色,微被微柔毛,柄基盘状被白色绒毛。孢子(6—)7—9.3 × 2.8—4 μm,长椭圆形,光滑,透明无色,淀粉质。担子14—16 × 4.8—5.5 μm,短圆柱形,4孢。侧生囊状体缺或罕有类囊体状,14—22 × 4.7—5 μm圆柱状,顶部锐尖。褶缘囊状体14—30 × 8—12(—16) μm,杵状或头状,有众多的瘤突,瘤突1.5—2.5 μm高,无色透明。菌髓菌丝胶质,非淀粉质,规则。菌盖盖表囊状体和柄表皮生囊状体大小、形状与褶缘囊状体相似。

本种与 *F. mycenoides* Henn.相近似,唯后者菌孔近白色,柄基盘状无白色绒毛,无褶缘和侧生囊状体,皮生囊状体分枝、有毛状瘤突<sup>(1,3)</sup>。本种的褶缘囊状体及皮生囊状体与 *Mycena galtheri* Smith的极相似,但本种子实层典型孔状,非呈褶状。

#### 滇丝牛肝菌 新种 图 1: 4—6

**Filoboletus yunnanensis** P. G. Liu, sp. nov.

Pileus 8—15 mm latus, primo conicus, post demum in centrum convexo-planus, albidus usque pallidum, in sicco brunneolus, prope marginem hygrophanus, involutus. Hymenophorum poriferme,

oblongum, pallidum, ad stipitem adnatum, poris  $0.25-0.5 \times 0.15-0.25$  mm in diam.,  $0.4-0.7$  mm profundis, margine tomentulosus. Stipes  $10-20$  mm longus,  $1.5-2$  mm crassus, pallidus, albo-tomentosus, crasso subaequalis. Sporae  $4.5-6 \times 3-4.5$   $\mu\text{m}$ , late ellipticae, laeves, hyalinae, amyloideae. Basidia  $17.5-20 \times 5-5.5$   $\mu\text{m}$ , 4-sporigera. Pleurocystidia absentia. Cheilocystidia  $20-42 \times 4-8$   $\mu\text{m}$ , clavata usque cylindrica, hyalina. Hyphae tramae regulares, gelatinosae, inamyloideae, fibulatae. Pileum hyphis epidermicis repentibus, implexis, subcutis subcellularibus usque irregularibus praeditum. Caulocystidia  $8-28 \times 1.2-2$   $\mu\text{m}$ , caespitosa, piliformia, hyalina. Fructificatio luminescentiae.

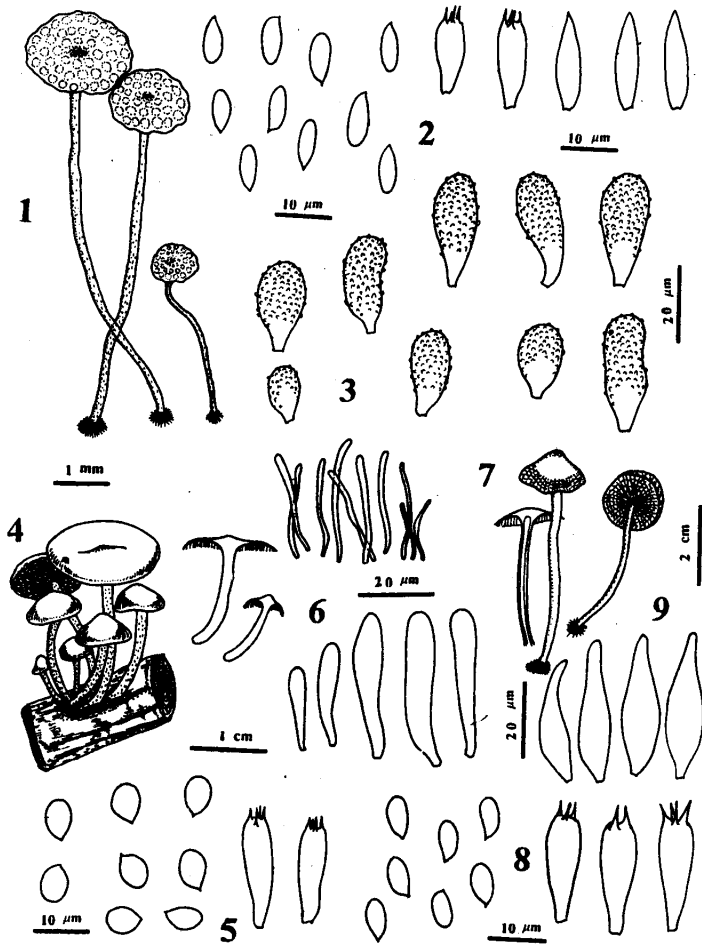


图 1 瘤丝牛肝菌 *Filoboletus verruculosus* P. G. Liu: 1. 子实体外形; 2. 担孢子、担子及侧生囊状体; 3. 褶缘囊状体。滇丝牛肝菌 *F. yunnanensis* P. G. Liu: 4. 子实体及纵切; 5. 担子及担孢子; 6. 褶缘囊状体(下)及柄皮生囊状体(上)。紫兰小菇 *Mycena violacella* (Speq.)Sing.: 7. 子实体及纵切; 8. 担子及担孢子; 9. 褶缘囊状体。

Fig. 1 *Filoboletus verruculosus* P. G. Liu: 1. Basidiocarps, 2. Basidiospores, Basidia and Pleurocystidia, 3. Cheilocystidia; *F. yunnanensis* P. G. Liu: 4. Basidiocarps and vertical sections; 5. Basidia and Basidiospores; 6. Cheilocystidia (below) and Caulocystidia (upper); *Mycena violacella* (Speq.)Sing.: 7. Basidiocarps and a vertical section, 8. Basidia and Basidiospores, 9. Cheilocystidia.

Yunnan(云南): Mengla (勐腊), caespitosus ad lignum putrescente, usque ad 650 m supra mare, 9,

Aug. 1991, Z. L. Yang (杨祝良) 1485(Typus HKAS 25344).

菌盖阔8—15  $\mu\text{m}$ , 初圆锥形, 后中凸平展, 白色至淡白色, 干后淡褐色, 边缘及附近水渍状, 内卷。子实体层孔状, 矩圆形, 淡白色, 直生, 孔径0.25—0.5 $\times$ 0.15—0.25 mm, 0.4—0.7 mm深, 孔缘微绒毛状。柄长10—20 mm, 粗1.5—2 mm, 淡白色, 被白色微绒毛, 几等粗。孢子4.5—6 $\times$ 3—4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 阔椭圆形, 光滑, 透明无色, 淀粉质。担子17.5—20 $\times$ 5—5.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 4孢。侧生囊状体缺。褶缘囊状体20—42 $\times$ 4—8  $\mu\text{m}$ , 圆柱状至棒状, 无色。菌髓菌丝规则, 胶质, 非淀粉质, 具锁状联合。菌盖皮层菌丝匍匐、交织; 下皮层近细胞状至不规则形。柄皮生囊状体8—28 $\times$ 1.2—2  $\mu\text{m}$ , 丝状, 簇生, 无色。子实体发荧光。

本种与 *F. gracilis* (Klotzsch. ex Berk.) Sing.相似, 唯后者菌孔多角形至多角圆形, 褶缘囊状体囊状至近头状或球顶长颈瓶形 (lecythiform) <sup>(1,8,9)</sup>; 亦与 *F. propullulans* Libonati-Barnes相近似, 但后者有丝状侧生囊状体及柄皮生囊状体短棒状(15—31.3 $\times$ 7.5—13.8  $\mu\text{m}$ )至囊状(44—106 $\times$ 6.3—13.8  $\mu\text{m}$ )可以区别 <sup>(10)</sup>。

**丛生丝牛肝菌 (新拟) 丛伞胶孔菌** <sup>(4,11,12)</sup>

*Filoboletus manipularis* (Berk.) Sing., Lloydia 8(3): 215, 1945; Dennis, Kew Bull. 7: 325—326, 1952; Kobayasi, Trans. Myc. Soc. Jap. 22(4): 423, Pl. I, A, 1981.—*Favolus manipularis* Berk., in Hooker's Jour. Bot. 6: 229, 1854.—*Polyporus mycenoides* Pat., Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 3: 169, 1887.—*Porolaschia manipularis* Pat., Essai Hymen., 138, 1900.—*Poromyцена hanedai* Kobay., Jour. Hatt. Bot. Lab. 5: 1, 1951.—*Filoboletus hanedai* (Kobay.) Hongo, Jour. Jap. Bot. 30: 75, 1955.—*Favolus caespitosus* Berk., Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. 13: 167, 1873.—*Favolaschia manipularis* (Berk.) Teng, Fungi of China. 539, 1963; Tai, Syll. Fung. Sin. 457, 1979.

丛生至簇生于阔叶树腐木上。子实体暗处或夜间发荧光。

**云南:** 云县曼湾, 石化根 1(HKAS 10801), 1983年9月9日; 江城, 杨祝良 1459(HKAS 25854), 1991年8月7日; 勐腊, 宋刚 128(HKAS 25855), 1991年8月9日。**西藏:** 墨脱, 苏永革 3955(HKAS 16389), 1983年5月9日。

分布: 南美: 委内瑞拉; 非洲: 马达加斯加及象牙海岸; 大洋洲: 密克罗尼亚、新几内亚、新喀里多尼亚及澳大利亚; 亚洲: 斯里兰卡、菲律宾群岛、马来群岛、印度尼西亚、日本(本州、九州和小笠原岛)及中国(云南) <sup>(1-3,11-8)</sup> (图2)。

#### 小菇属

*Mycena* (Pers. ex Fr.) S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 1: 619, 1821.—*Agaricus* sg. *Mycena* Pers. ex Fr., Syst. Myc. 1: 140, 1821.

**紫兰小菇 (图1: 7—9)**

*Mycena violacella* (Speq.) Sing., in Sydowia 9: 253, 1955; Pegler, Kew Bull. Add. Ser. IX. 260, 1983.—*Collybia violacella* Speq., in Bol. Acad. Cienc. Córdoba 11: 393, 1889.—*Heliomyces violacella* (Speq.) Speq., loc. cit. 23: 38, 1919.—*Poromyцена anastomosans* Singer, in Lloydia 8(3): 220, 1945.—*Poromyцена violacella* (Speq.) sing., in Lilloa 23: 200, 1950.

单生于山地季雨林腐叶上。

**云南:** 勐海, 刘培贵 963(HKAS 23819), 杨祝良 1597(HKAS 24798), 1991年8月16日。

上述标本孢子略小6—8.5 $\times$ 3.8—4.2  $\mu\text{m}$ , 褶缘囊状体与 Singer <sup>(1)</sup> 及 Pegler <sup>(9)</sup> 的描述基本相符, 唯后者报道的褶缘囊状体梨形至腹鼓状棒形。我们采到的标本, 其褶缘囊状体囊状梭形或囊状长颈瓶形, 20—34 $\times$ 6—13.5  $\mu\text{m}$ 。

分布: 美国佛罗里达 <sup>(1)</sup>; 南美洲马提尼克岛(Martinique)和瓜德罗普岛(Guadeloupe) <sup>(9)</sup>。今发现于

我国云南南部(图 2)。

### 胶孔菌属<sup>(4,11,12)</sup>

*Favolaschia* (Pat.) Henn., in Engler's Bot. Jahrb. **22**: 93, 1895; Singer, Lloydia **8**(3): 195, 1945; Singer, Agar. Mod. Tax. 2nd edn. 794, 1962; Pegler, in Kew Bull. Add. Ser. VI. 239, 1977; Singer, Agar. Mod. Tax. 4th edn. 843, 1986.—*Laschia* sect. *Favolaschia* Pat., Journ. de Bot. **1**: 231, 1887.—*Porolaschia* Pat., Essai Hymen. 138, 1900.

本属现知 51 种, 主要分布于热带、亚热带, 属于泛热带分布属; 木生或腐木生。

### 东京胶孔菌<sup>(19)</sup>

*Favolaschia tonkinensis* (Pat.) Singer, in Lloydia **8**(3): 197—198, 1945; Pegler, Kew Bull. Add. Ser. VI. 242, 1977.—*Laschia tonkinensis* Pat., Journ. de Bot. **5**: 313, 1891—*Porolaschia tonkinensis* (Pat.) Pat., Essai Tax. 138, 1900.—*Favolaschia frieseana* Henn., Engl. Bot. Jahrb. **22**: 94, 1895.—*Laschia frieseana* (Henn.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. **14**: 197, 1899.

云南: 勐腊, 杨祝良 622 (HKAS 22115), 1987 年 10 月 6 日; 同上 702(HKAS 22116), 1989 年 10 月 17 日, 群生于腐竹桩上。

分布: 热带亚洲东部<sup>(1)</sup>; 越南, 中国云南南部<sup>(19)</sup>; 热带非洲: 肯尼亚<sup>(20)</sup> (图 2)。

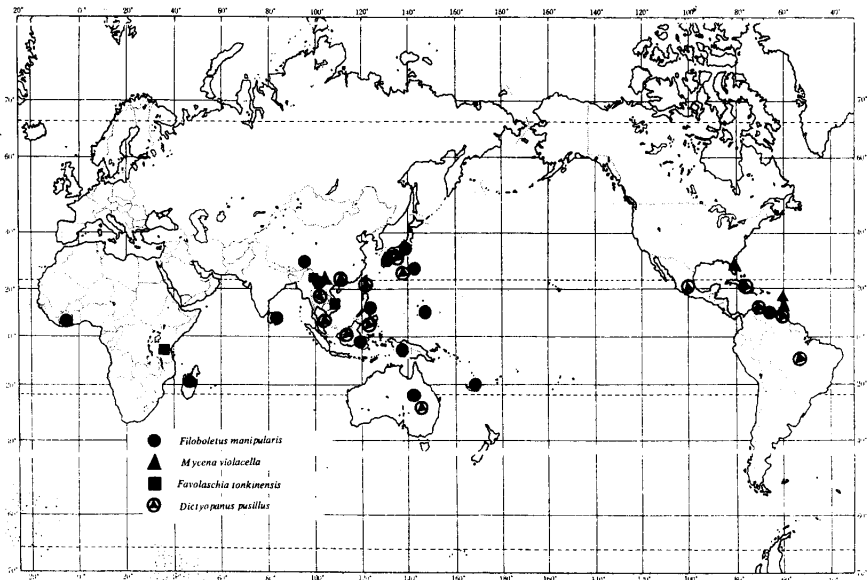


图 2 滇南及滇东南胶孔菌复合群几种有趣真菌的分布图

Fig. 2 Distributional patterns of a few interesting fungi of the *Laschia*-Complex from Southern and Southeastern Yunnan

### 网孔菌属<sup>(4,11,12)</sup>

*Dictyopanus* Pat., in Essai Hymen. 137, 1900.

### 小网孔菌<sup>(4,12)</sup> 扁钟孔菌<sup>(11)</sup>

*Dictyopanus pusillus* (Lév.) Sing., Lloydia **8**(3): 224—225, 1945; Agar. Mod. Tax. 2nd edn. 332, 1962. Agar. Mod. Tax. 4th edn. 349, 1986; Pegler, Kew Bull. Add. Ser. IX. 239, 1983; Dennis, Kew Bull. **7**: 326, 1952.—*Gloeoporus pusillus* Lév., Ann. Sci. Nat. III. **2**: 105, 1844.—*Polyporus subpulverulentus* Berk.:

Curt., Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. **10**: 306, 1869.—*Dictyopanus subpulverulentus* Pat., Essai Hymen. 137, 1900; Teng, Fungi of China 542, 1963; Tai, Syll. Fung. Sin. 449, 1979.

云南: 江城, 宋刚 99, 杨祝良 1412(HKAS 24098, 24343), 1991年8月6日; 勐腊, 杨祝良 1479(HKAS 24626), 1991年8月9日, 群生于阔叶林枯木或立木上。

分布: 热带、亚热带美洲: 特立尼达, 巴西, 委内瑞拉, 古巴, 墨西哥; 大洋洲: 澳大利亚; 亚洲: 东南亚, 日本(四国、本州及小笠原岛), 中国(安徽、四川、贵州、广西、福建、云南及台湾)<sup>(1-3, 11-14, 21)</sup> (图2)。

以上所引证标本的孢子  $3.5-5 \times 2-2.5 \mu\text{m}$ , 与 Singer<sup>(1)</sup>, Dennis<sup>(2)</sup>, Pegler<sup>(9)</sup>, Ito<sup>(14)</sup> 的记载相符。在我国的一些真菌文献中, 记载了 *D. subpulverulentus* Pat.<sup>(11-12)</sup>, 其孢子小  $4-5 \times 2.5 \mu\text{m}$  及菌盖有皮屑状细粉粒仍是本种的变异范围<sup>(1-3)</sup>。

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