

伞菌的两个新种

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本文报告伞菌目的两个新种, 定名为残托斑毒伞和黄褐丝盖伞。通过在产地的调查访问, 并作了小白鼠毒性试验, 证明有毒。根据中毒症状和近缘种所含毒素的性质, 它们所含毒素都应是毒蝇碱类物质。

残托斑毒伞 新种

菌盖宽 3—9.5 厘米, 初半球形, 后平展, 棕褐色, 中央暗褐色, 具白色至污白色角锥状颗粒, 边缘稍下弯, 有条纹, 完整或可开裂。菌肉白色。菌褶白色, 密, 离生, 不等长。菌柄白色, 老后略呈污黄色, 实心, 肉质, 向下渐粗, 基部稍膨大, 长 3—11 厘米, 粗 1—1.7 厘米。菌环膜质, 薄, 下垂, 易脱落, 上面白色有条纹, 下面污白色, 生在菌柄的中下部。菌托易消失, 或呈 4—5 轮不明显的白色块斑状残片。孢子印白色; 孢子无色, 球形或近球形, 光滑, 非假淀粉质, $7.5-8.8 \times 6.2-7.5$ 微米。担子 $28-35 \times 9-12$ 微米。有毒。(见图)

产地: 广西平乐县青龙松林中地上, 群生。1970 年 5 月 24 日, 宗毓臣、徐连旺、卯晓岚 56 号(模式标本)。

残托斑毒伞很近似豹斑毒伞 (*A. pantherina*)。但是豹斑毒伞的孢子为 $10-12 \times 7-8$ 微米, 而这个种的孢子球形或近球形, 显然较小; 菌托的残迹很不明显, 只有 4—5 轮残斑, 而豹斑毒伞的菌托则为几轮明显的环带或在茎部, 呈衣领状。本种与刺盖伞 (*Amanita cchinoccephala*) 的区别, 在于后者菌盖淡白色或淡黄色, 表皮细胞呈囊状; 孢子是假淀粉质。

本种有毒, 中毒严重者会死亡。野外观察苍蝇对其毒性也很敏感。经用小白鼠试验有毒, 共试验三次用 15 只小白鼠, 以每公斤体重用干蘑菇 20 克的甲醇提取物, 腹腔内注射后, 发病快, 四肢瘫痪, 昏迷, 发病 100%, 12 小时后, 全部好转, 恢复正常。

Amanita kwangsiensis

Wang sp. nov.

Pileo 3—9.5 cm lato, primum hemisphaerico, deinde expanso, luteo-brunneo (Rigdway: dresden Brown), centro fusco brunneo (mummy brown), verrucolis fragmenti volvae albidis usque sordide albidis pyramidalibus consperso, margine leviter incurvato, striato, integro vel haud raro fissili; carne alba; lamellis albis, confertis, liberis, inaequalibus; stipite 3—11 cm longo, 1—1.7 cm crasso, albo, demum sordido-flavo, solido, carnoso, deorsum gradatim incrassato, basi subbulboso; annulo membranaceo, tenui, pendent, facile evanescente, superne albo, striatulo, inferne sordido-albido, paulo infra medium stipitatis sito; volva facile evanida vel fragmentis eius inconspicuis albidis in orbes 4—5 concentricos formante; sporis in cumulo albis, sub microscopio hyalinis, globosis vel subglobosis, laevibus, non-amylodeis, $7.5-8.8 \times 6.2-7.5 \mu$; basidiis $28-35 \times 9-12 \mu$; venenata.

Hab: Kwangsi, Pinglohsien, Chinglung, gre-

* 参加研究的还有宗毓臣、徐连旺、卯晓岚、李惠中、吴世宣、赵继鼎、马启明。

本文 1973 年 1 月 13 日收到。

garia, ad terram in pinetis, 24, V, 1970, Chung Yu-chen, Hsü Lian-wang et Mao Shao-lan, no. 56 (Typus).

Habitu *Amanitae pantherinae* haud dissimilis, sed sporis globosis vel subglobosis, minoribusque facile distinguende.

黄褐丝盖伞 新种

菌盖宽 3—7.5 厘米, 初钟形, 后开展成斗笠状, 浅黄色至褐色, 具丝状纤毛, 老后边缘开裂。菌肉污白色。菌褶浅褐色, 较密, 弯生, 不等长。菌柄长 6—14 厘米, 粗 0.4—0.8 厘米, 污白色或浅褐色, 圆柱形, 实心, 脆, 具纤毛, 基部膨大成球状。孢子印锈色; 孢子浅锈色至浅褐色, 椭圆形, 光滑, $8-12 \times 5-6$ 微米。囊状体长颈瓶状, 膜厚, 顶端钝圆或有时略有结晶, $63-75 \times 15-20$ 微米。褶缘囊体, 近鸭梨形或近纺锤状椭圆形, $25-50.6 \times 8-15$ 微米。有毒。(见图)

产地: 四川峨眉山洗象池, 海拔 2200 米, 冷杉林中草地上, 单生或群生。1971 年 8 月 30 日, 宗毓臣, 卯晓岚, 吴世宣 310 号 (模式标本)。

这种在外形上近似变红丝盖伞 (*In. pyriodora*) 或褐丝盖伞 (*In. brunnea*), 但它的菌肉受伤后不变色, 菌体较大, 后者的菌肉受伤后变色, 菌体显然较小*。

本种经用小白鼠试验有毒, 以每公斤体重用干蘑菇 25 克的甲醇提取物, 腹腔内注射后, 发病 100%, 死亡 83% 左右。

Inocybe flavobrunnea

Wang sp. nov.

Pileo 3—7.5 cm lato, primum campanulato, deinde expanso, umbonato, dilute flavo (Rigdway: amber yellow), usque brunneo (buffy citrine), sericeo-fibrilloso, margine demum fisso; carne sordido-alba; lamellis pallide brunneis, subconfertis, sinuatis, inaequalibus; stipite 6—14 cm longo, 0.4—0.8 cm crasso, sordide albo vel dilute brunneo, cylindrico, solido, fragili, fibrilloso, basi abrupte bulboso; sporis in cumulo ferrugineo, submicroscopio dilute ferrugineo usque dilute brunneo, ellipsoideis. laevibus, $8-12 \times 5-6 \mu$; cystidio ampullaceo, membrana crasso, apice obtuso rotundato vel nonnumquam subcristato, $63-75 \times 15-20 \mu$; cellulis aciei lamellarum subpiriformibus vel subfusiforme ellipsoideis, $25-50.6 \times 8-15 \mu$; venenata.

Hab: Szechwan, Mons Omei, Si-Sian-Chih, alt. 2200 m. in prato silvarum abietinis, solitaria vel gregaria, 30, VIII, 1971, Chung Yu-chen, Mao Shao-lan et Wu Shih-shuen, no. 310 (Typus).

* 参考资料: Heim, R.: Gen. *Inocybe*, pp. 208, 220, 1931; Champ. Eur. p. 360, 1957; Kauffman, C. H.: N. A. Fl., 10:244, 247, 1924; Kuhner, R. et H. Romagnesi, Fl. Analyt. Champ. Sup., pp. 220, 221, 1953.

下页上图 残托斑毒伞 (*Amanita kwangsiensis*)

1. 子实体 2. 孢子

下页下图 黄褐丝盖伞 (*Inocybe flavobrunnea*)

3. 子实体 4. 孢子 5. 褶缘囊体 (cheilocystidia) 6. 囊状体 (cystidia)



TWO NEW SPECIES OF AGARICALES

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During the course of studying the poisonous mushrooms in China, we have discovered two species which are quite different from those already described and are here reported as new species. They are named *Amanita kwangsiensis* and *Inocybe flavobrunnea*. Poisoning tests in mice were made by peritoneal injection with water solution of methyl alcohol extract of dry mushrooms and controls with physiological saline or water solution of methyl alcohol extract of edible winter mushroom (*Collybia velutipes*).

Amanita kwangsiensis is morphologically related to *A. pantherina*, but can be distinguished readily by its globular and smaller spores ($7.5-8.8 \times 6.2-7.5$ vs $10-12 \times 7-8$), by the pyramidal warts on the pileus and indistinct fragments of volva around the base of the stem, whereas the upper part of the volva in *A. pantherina* usually becomes torn off and forms rings and the lower part being volvate. Mice per kilogram of weight were injected with water solution of methyl alcohol extract of 20 grams

of dry specimen. All six mice tested with this mushroom were seriously affected 15 minutes after injection with paralysis which lasted 12 hours, 5 recovered afterwards but one died.

Amanita kwangsiensis also resembles *A. echinocephala*, but differs, besides other characteristics, by the non-amyloid spores.

Regarding *Inocybe flavobrunnea*, we failed to find its affinity to any other recorded species of this genus up to present. Nevertheless, it may be related to *Inocybe pyriodora* or *In. brunnea*, but the color of its context remains unchanged when cut and the hymenophore is larger, especially much larger than the latter species. Poisoning tests were made as in the former species, except that the extract used for injection was of 25 grams of dry mushroom instead of 20 grams. Percentage of infected mice was 100% and 83.3% died.

Type specimens of both species are deposited in the herbarium of the Institute of Microbiology, Academia Sinica, Peking.