

腐霉属的五个新种*

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自1961年开始,从我国(除台湾省以外)的土壤和罹病植物组织中分离出大量腐霉菌种,通过研究,已鉴定者约40个种。本文报告其中5个在生物分类学上的新种,即:顶生腐霉(*Pythium acrogynum* sp. nov.)、孤雌腐霉(*P. amasculinum* sp. nov.)、壁合腐霉(*P. connatum* sp. nov.)、昆明腐霉(*P. kunmingense* sp. nov.)和中国腐霉(*P. sinense* sp. nov.)。

腐霉属(*Pythium* Pringsheim)的真菌,有腐生的、半腐生的和兼寄生的,有水生的、两栖的和陆生的。因此,在探索寄生性的起源、生物演化途径以及鞭毛菌的系统发育等各方面,都具有一定的理论意义。此外,它们当中有些种类能转换甾族化合物,有些常引起经济植物的病害,因而,在实践上也具有一定的意义。本文报道我们在研究中国腐霉时发现的5个新种。

土壤分离:湖北武昌棉花地土壤,1964年1月15日。余永年 S_{387-h} (模式)。

一、顶生腐霉 新种 图 I

菌丝初期无横隔,老后具横隔,直径2.6—7.7微米。孢子囊多顶生,少数间生,球形或近球形,直径20—40(平均31)微米,以芽管萌发。藏卵器典型地顶生,球形或近球形,直径18—25(平均21)微米,常具1—2个乳头状突起,有时可高达10微米左右。雄器典型地生在藏卵器的底部,形状变化很大,常为一个,长8—15微米,宽6—14微米,平均11.5 × 8.9微米。卵孢子单生,充满藏卵器,光滑,直径18—23(平均20)微米,壁厚0.86—1.72(平均1.55)微米,萌发未见。菌丝生长的最高、最低和最适温度分别为36℃、4℃和24—28℃。

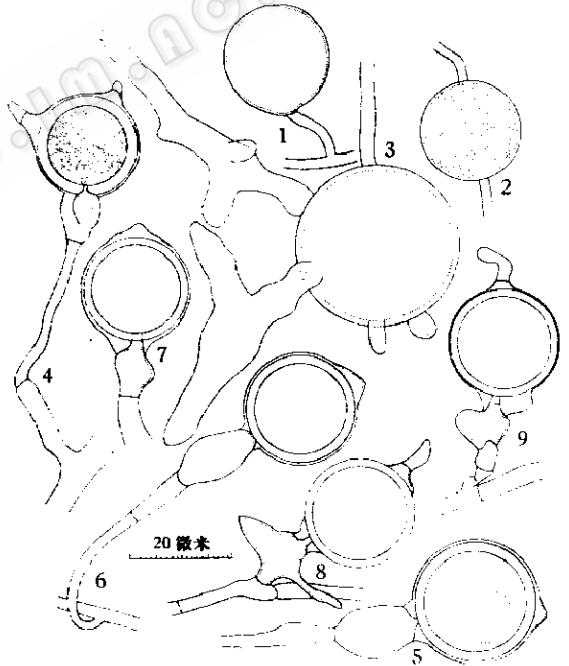


图 I 顶生腐霉(*Pythium acrogynum* Yü)的形态特征

- 1, 2: 孢子囊; 3: 萌发的孢子囊;
- 4—9: 雄器、藏卵器及卵孢子

* 这项研究是在戴芳澜教授的鼓励 and 指导下进行的,他不幸病故(1893—1973),深感哀痛,特书于此,以兹悼念。董四钧同志协助部分工作,韩者芳同志描绘插图,所内外许多同志代采土样,均此致谢。

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顶生腐霉与喙腐霉(*Pythium rostratum* Butler)^[1]和底雄腐霉(*P. hypogynum* Middleton)^[2]等较接近,但有明显的区别。本菌的孢子囊比喙腐霉的大:藏卵器多顶生与喙腐霉恰相反;雄器典型地生在藏卵器底部,与喙腐霉的雄器多为同丝生而很少生在底部有所不同;两菌雄器大小差别也极为明显。顶生腐霉与底雄腐霉的区别在于前者孢子囊较大,藏卵器具1—2个乳头状突起。两菌雄器虽都生在底部但差别殊异:底雄腐霉的雄器较小(6.6 × 5.4微米),授精管特长;而顶生腐霉的雄器则大得多(11.5 × 8.9微米),形状变化也非常大,授精管短而粗。

Pythium acrogynum Yü

sp. nov. fig. I

Hyphae juvenes non septate, veteres irregulariter, septatae, 2.6—7.7 μ diam. Sporangia terminalia, rare interposita, globosa vel subglobosa, cuticula levi tenuique, 24—40 (m. 31) μ diam., tubulis germinantia. Oogonia multum terminalia, globosa vel subglobosa, membrana papillata vel rarius levi, 18—25 (m. 21) μ diam. Antheridia saepe hypogyna, solitaria; antheridii cellula magna, irregulariter varia, 8—15 (m. 11.5) μ longa, 6—14 (m. 8.9) μ lata. Oosporae pleroticae, singulae, 18—23 (m. 20) μ diam., membranis levibus, 0.86—1.72 (m. 1.55) μ crassis, germinatio nondum visa.

Secretum e terra in Wuchang, Hupei. I, 15, 1964, Yü Y. N. S_{337-n} (Typus).

二、孤雌腐霉 新种 图 II

菌丝无色透明,宽1.4—6.0微米。孢

子囊间生或顶生,球形、近球形、卵形或柠檬形,球形者直径8.5—20(平均15)微米,柠檬形者13—19 × 10—16微米,有时形成不规则的串状膨大物(图 II: 5—6)。藏卵器大多顶生或间生,球形或近球形,直径15—29(平均23.3)微米,藏卵器外壁上有排列较规则的锥形小刺,刺高1.7—7.7(平均4.64)微米,基部宽1.7—4.3(平均2.41)微米。未见有可察觉的雄器。卵孢子充满或几乎充满藏卵器,直径13—24(平均20.4)微米,光滑,球形,单生,壁厚1.3—1.7微米。菌丝生长的最高、最低和最适温度分别为40℃、8℃和28—32℃。

土壤分离:云南昆明沙壤土,1962年7月4日。余永年 S₆₉₋₆(模式)。

孤雌腐霉与短刺腐霉(*Pythium acanthicum* Drechsler)^[2]、乳突腐霉(*P. mamillatum* Meurs)^[1,2]、刺腐霉(*P. spinosum*

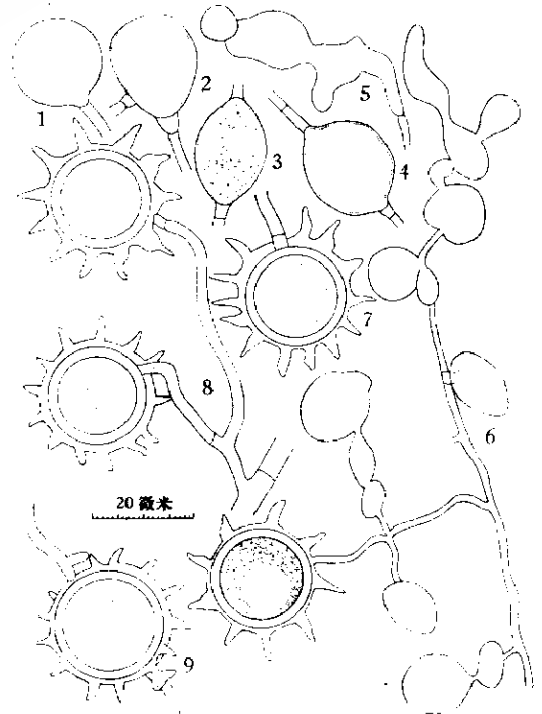


图 II 孤雌腐霉(*Pythium amasculinum* Yü)的形态特征

1—6: 孢子囊; 7—9: 藏卵器及卵孢子

Sawada)^[2-4] 和寡雄腐霉 (*P. oligandrum* Drechsler)^[2] 的区别在于没有雄器。本菌与短刺腐霉更相似, 两者的区别还在于前者藏卵器壁上的刺较高大。寡雄腐霉的孢子囊(25—45 微米)、藏卵器(26.4 微米)和卵孢子(23.1 微米)较大, 这也与本菌不同。

Pythium amasculinum Yü

sp. nov. fig. II

Hyphis hyalinis, 1.4—6.0 μ crassis. Sporangii intercalaribus vel terminalibus, globosis vel subglobosis, 8.5—20.0 (m. 15) μ diam., ovoideis vel limoniformibus, 13—19 μ longis, 10—16 μ latis; contiguos sporangii praesentiarum. Oogoniis terminalibus vel intercalaribus, globosis vel sphaeroideis, 15—29 (m. 23.3) μ diam., membrana spinulosa, spiculis acris, 1.7—7.7 (m. 4.64) μ longis, in basi 1.7—4.3 (m. 2.41) μ latis. Antheridiis desunt. Oosporiis pleroticis raro apleroticis, solitariis, sphaericis, 13—24 (m. 20.4) μ diam., episporiis levibus, 1.3—1.7 μ crassis, germinatione nondum observata.

Secretum e harenosa terra in Kunming, Yunnan. VII, 4, 1962. Yü Y. N. S₃₃₋₆ (Typus).

三、壁合腐霉

新种 图 III

菌丝直径 1.7—6.9 微米。孢子囊球形、近球形、柠檬形或扁椭圆形, 直径 13—26 (平均 18) 微米, 以芽管萌发。藏卵器多间生, 很少顶生, 球形或近球形, 直径 13—25 (平均 19) 微米。雄器多与藏卵器同丝生并紧邻藏卵器而生成, 较少生在藏卵器底部, 形状变化颇大, 有新月形、棍棒形或“S”形等, 长 10—21 微米, 宽 6—7 微米, 每一藏

卵器 1 个, 较少 2 个。卵孢子充满藏卵器, 其壁与藏卵器壁合而为一, 所以卵孢子的大小与藏卵器相同, 壁光滑, 厚约 1.7 微米, 内含一个较大的贮物球。

土壤分离: 河北天津葡萄园土壤。1964 年 4 月 7 日。余永年 S_{437-A} (模式)。

壁合腐霉因其雄器特殊而可与之近似种类 (*Pythium hypogynum*, *P. rostratum* 和 *P. iwayamai* 等)^[1,2,5] 相区别。它与喙腐霉尤其接近, 但可由其雄器的位置、形状和大小等加以区分。本菌的孢子囊(13—26, 平均 18 微米) 比喙腐霉(23—34, 平均 28 微米) 的小, 而且没有芽孢。

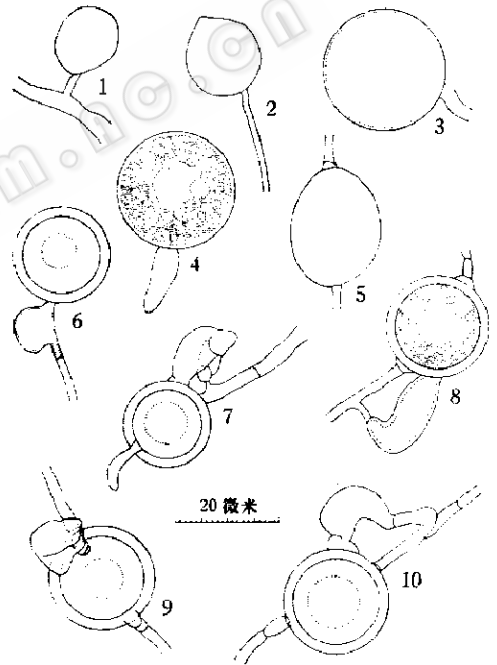


图 III 壁合腐霉 (*Pythium connatum* Yü) 的形态特征

1—5: 孢子囊; 6—10: 雄器、藏卵器及卵孢子

Pythium connatum Yü

sp. nov. fig. III

Hyphae 1.7—6.9 μ diam. Sporangia terminalia vel intercalaria, globosa, subglobosa, citriformia, pyriformia vel prolatum ellipsoidale, 13—26 (m. 18) μ

diam., tubulis germinantia. Oogonia saepe intercalaria, rare terminalia, membrana levi tenuique, 13—23 (m. 19) μ diam. Antheridia monoclina vel rare hypogyna, 1—2, claviformia vel falciformia, 10—21 μ longa, 6—7 μ lata. Oosporae pleroticae, cuticulis levibus, 13—23 (m. 19) μ diam., membranis crassis 1.72 μ , unicum globulam, germinatio non visa.

Secretum e terra in Tianjin, Hopei. IV, 7, 1964. Yü Y. N. S_{437-A} (Typus).

四、昆明腐霉 新种 图 IV

菌丝无色透明, 宽 1.7—8.6 微米。孢子囊球形、近球形、卵形或柠檬形, 顶生或间生, 直径 13—23 (平均 18.9) 微米, 壁大多光滑, 仅少数有时生 1—2 个锥形小刺。顶生的藏卵器球形或近球形, 间生的多近柠檬形, 直径 15—26 (平均 21) 微米; 壁上常生稀疏的小刺, 很少无刺, 小刺锥形, 顶端钝圆, 短者似乳头状突起, 高 2.5 微米左右, 长者指状, 最长的可达 14 微米, 小刺基部宽 1.7—2.6 微米。雄器顶生, 典型地与藏卵器同丝生, 间或也有异丝生的, 每一个藏卵器上有 1—3 (较少 3) 个雄器, 棍棒形, 弯弓形, 蠕虫形或近“S”形, 长 13—19 微米, 宽 5.2—6.8 微米。卵孢子充满藏卵器, 单生, 直径 10—24 (平均 18.8) 微米, 壁光滑, 厚 0.86—2.06 微米, 内含一个圆形的贮物球和一个发亮小体。菌丝生长的最高、最低和最适温度分别为 36°C、8°C 和 24—28°C。

土壤分离: 云南昆明。1962 年 8 月 20 日。余永年 S_{71-c} (模式)。

昆明腐霉与刺腐霉^[2,3,6]的区别: 前者菌丝较粗而孢子囊较小, 藏卵器和卵孢子

都较大。更重要的是本菌藏卵器壁上的小刺一般都较稀疏, 长短差异甚大, 一般情况下短的(高约 2.5 微米)较多, 但个别长刺可高达 14 微米; 而刺腐霉的刺一般较多, 较整齐(高 5—8 微米)。此外, 两个菌在雄器的形状、大小和数目方面也有显著差别: 如昆明腐霉的每一个藏卵器具 1—3 个雄器, 而刺腐霉则多为 1 个, 两个者也很罕见。

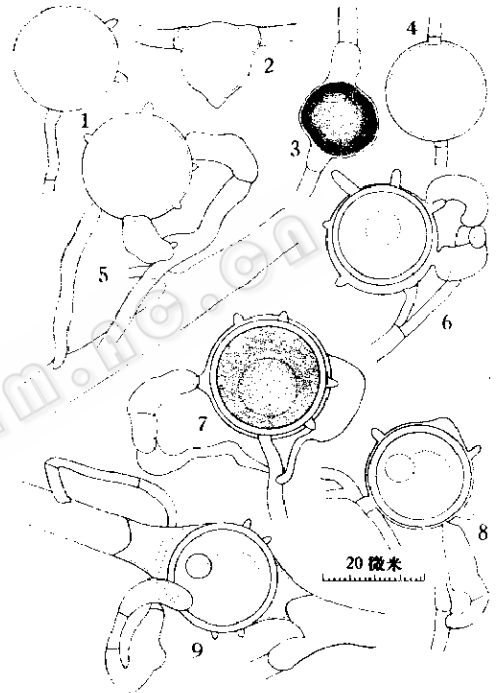


图 IV 昆明腐霉 (*Pythium kunmingense* Yü) 的形态特征

1—3: 孢子囊; 5—9: 雄器、藏卵器及卵孢子

Pythium kunmingense Yü sp. nov. fig. IV

Hyphis incoloratis, 1.7—8.6 μ crassis. Sporangii globosis, subglobosis, ovoideis vel limoniformibus, terminalibus vel intercalariibus 13—23 (m. 18.9) μ diam., membrana frequenter levi rarius spinulosa. Oogoniis globosis, sphaeroideis vel limoniformibus, terminalibus vel intercalariibus, 15—26 (m. 21) μ diam., memb-

rana spinulosa vel rarius levi, spiculis papilliformis, frequenter 2.5 (interdum ad 14) μ longis, in basi 1.7—2.6 μ latis. Antheridiis terminalibus, saepe monoclinis, vel raro diclinis, 1—3 (raro 3), clavatis, curvatis, vermiformibus vel sigmoidis, 13—19 μ longis et 5.2—6.8 μ latis. Oosporiis pleroticis, solitariis, 10—24 (m. 18.8) μ diam., episporio levi, 0.86—2.06 μ crasso, germinatione nondum observata.

Secretum e terra in Kunming, Yunnan. VIII, 26, 1962. Yü Y. N. S_{n-c} (Typus).

五、中国腐霉 新种 图 V 及 VI

菌丝无色透明, 宽 1.7—7.7 微米。孢子囊常无柄, 多切生于主干菌丝上, 或生极短的柄, 球形、近球形、椭圆形、卵形或鸭梨形, 14—52 × 14—38 (平均 30.7 × 24.2) 微米。游动孢子肾形, 在凹陷处生二根鞭毛, 休止时直径 6.0—9.5 微米。藏卵器多顶生, 较少间生, 球形至近球形, 直径 17—35 (平均 24.5) 微米。藏卵器壁上具锥形小刺, 小刺排列规则, 长 2.8—5.6 (平均 4.01) 微米, 基部宽 1.7—2.6 微米。雄器顶生, 蠕虫形, 0—2 个附在每一个藏卵器上, 与藏卵器异丝或同丝, 12—28 × 8—14 微米。卵孢子球形, 较少扁椭圆形, 单生, 多悬空在藏卵器内, 少数充满藏卵器, 直径 14—27 (平均 21.7) 微米; 壁厚 1.4—3.1 (平均 2.3) 微米。菌丝生长的最高、最低和最适温度分别为 40°C、4°C 和 28—32°C。

土壤分离: 北京中关村菜园土, 1962 年 7 月 4 日, 余永年 S_{59-6b3} (模式)。分布北京(小汤山、中关村), 辽宁(沈阳), 吉林(公主岭), 黑龙江(哈尔滨、合江), 陕西(郿

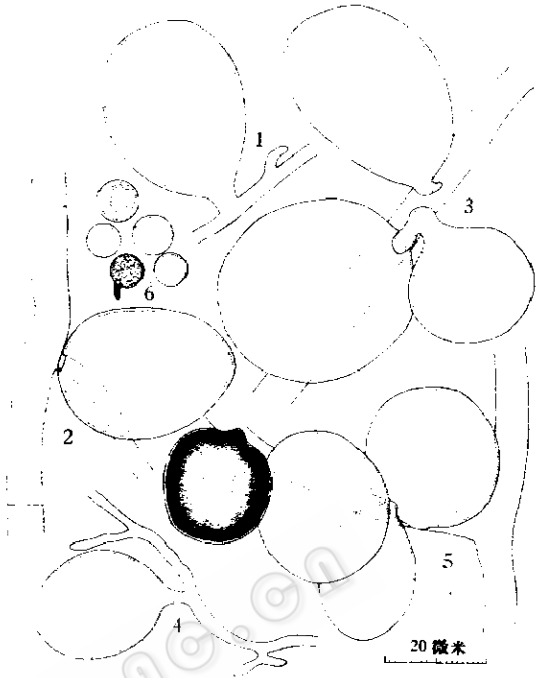


图 V 中国腐霉 (*Pythium sinense* Yü) 的无性繁殖器官

1—5: 孢子囊; 6: 休止游动孢子及其萌发

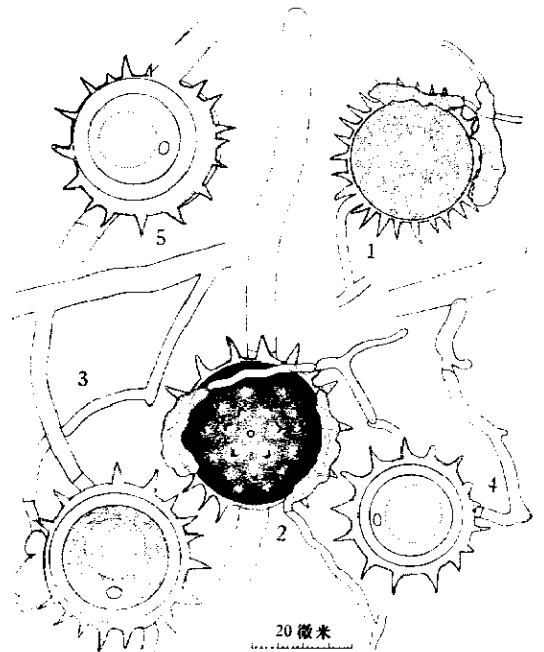


图 VI 中国腐霉 (*Pythium sinense* Yü) 的有性生殖器官

1, 2: 雄器及藏卵器; 3—5: 雄器、藏卵器及卵孢子

县), 山东(青岛), 上海(兴国路), 安徽(合肥), 贵州(贵阳)。

中国腐霉与锐刺腐霉 (*Pythium echinulatum* Matthews)^[2,6] 的区别在于前者的孢子囊较大, 常无柄, 不成串, 以及藏卵器壁上的刺较短。更重要的是两者的雄器有明显的区别: 锐刺腐霉的雄器常为柄内生, 很少具柄, 短而粗, 而本菌则恰相反。

Pythium sinense Yü

sp. nov. figs. V & VI

Hyphis hyalinis, 1.7—7.7 μ crassis. Sporangii sessilis vel breviter asessilis, pleurogenis, sphaericis, subsphaericis, ellipsoideis, ovoideis vel pyriformibus, 14—52 \times 14—38 (m. 31 \times 24) μ ; zoosporis reniformibus, biciliatis, 6.0—9.5 (m. 7.3) μ diam. Oogoniis terminalibus raro intercalaribus, sphaericis vel subsphaericis, membrana spinulosa, sine spiculis 17—35

(m. 24.5) μ diam., spiculis aculiformis, 2.8—5.64 (m. 4.01) μ longis, in basi 1.7—2.6 (m. 2.3) μ latis. Antheridiis terminalibus, diclinis vel raro monoclinis, 0—2 quoque oogonio adnexis, vermiformibus vel clavatis, 12—28 \times 8—14 μ . Oosporiis sphaericis, raro prolato ellipsoideis, solitariis, apertoticis raro pleroticis, 14—27 (m. 21.5) μ diam., episporiis levibus, 1.4—3.1 (m. 2.3) μ crassis.

Secretum ex horti holitorii terra in Peking, Sinica. VII, 4, 1962. Yü Y. N. S₅₉₋₆₁₃ (Typus).

附: 温度对腐霉菌丝生长的影响

每种腐霉, 菌丝生长对温度的反应及其生长率都相当恒定, 所以人们常常用这个性状来作为分种的辅助标准, 特别是对那些在形态学上相似性较大的种类, 意义尤为突出^[5,7]。现将与本文有关的四个新种的温度实验结果列表于后。

不同温度对腐霉菌丝生长的影响(菌落直径, 毫米)
(CMA 培养基*, pH = 5.5, 培养 24 小时, 温差 0.5—1.0°C, 5 次重复平均)

菌名 温度 (°C)	顶生腐霉 (<i>P. acrogynum</i>)	孤雌腐霉 (<i>P. amasculinum</i>)	昆明腐霉 (<i>P. kunmingense</i>)	中国腐霉 (<i>P. sinense</i>)
4	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
8	5.7	2.3	6.1	12.3
12	8.9	2.8	6.9	14.0
16	12.0	4.8	9.6	27.6
20	15.5	6.9	12.2	33.3
24	18.5	11.2	17.9	46.8
28	19.1	14.1	20.4	51.0
32	14.3	14.0	11.9	56.9
36	3.7	5.4	3.0	32.0
40	0.0**	2.5	0.0**	2.8
44	0.0	0.0**	0.0	0.0**

* 玉米粉琼脂培养基。

** 示致死温度, 因放回室温 48 小时后未见有任何生长迹象。

从上表可以清楚看出, 这四种腐霉的菌丝生长, 对温度的反应是各不相同的, 特别是在最高、最低、最适和致死温度以及生

长率等方面, 都各有其特殊性。这种特殊性, 往往有助于把它们从其各自的相似类群中区分开来。

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FIVE NEW SPECIES OF *PYTHIUM**

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In 1961 the writer began to study the genus *Pythium* on account of its high significance in parasitism, evolution and phylogeny. A great number of isolates of the group have been secured from various kinds of soil as well as infected plant tissues throughout this country other than Taiwan province. In studying the taxonomy of the genus *Pythium*, among forty species identified, five of them are found to be morphologically and physiologically different from all those hitherto described and are reported here as new to mycological science. The five species are named as *Pythium acrogynum* sp. nov., *P. amasculinum* sp. nov., *P. connatum* sp. nov., *P. kunmingense* sp. nov. and *P. sinense* sp. nov.

Pythium acrogynum Yü exhibits similarities to *P. rostratum* Butler from which it may be distinguished by the character of the antheridia, the predominance of acrogynous oogonia and its strictly hypogynous antheridia. It differs from *P. hypogynum* Middleton not only in its larger sporangia, but also in possessing 1—2 papillate protuberances of the oogonium. The antheridial character may serve to separate the species from *P. hypogynum* as well. The size of the antheridia of *P. hypogynum* ($6.6 \times 5.4\mu$) is

smaller than that of *P. acrogynum* ($11.5 \times 8.9\mu$). The antheridium of *P. hypogynum* is supplied with a slender fertilization tube, while the fertilization tube of the present species is rather short and stout.

The contiguous sporangia of *Pythium amasculinum* Yü are very characteristic and readily separate it from other echinulate oogonial types such as *P. acanthicum* Drechsler and *P. oligandrum* Drechsler. In spite of the fact that the oogonia of *P. amasculinum* and *P. acanthicum* are very similar in possessing conical and acute spines, the spines of the former are 1.7—7.7 (av. 4.64) μ in length and 1.7—4.3 (av. 2.41) μ in basal diameter, whereas the spines of the latter 1.5—5.5 (av. 2.7) μ in length and averaging 1.9 μ

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in basal diameter. The sizes of the sporangia, oogonia and oospores of *P. amasculinum* are smaller than those of *P. oligandrum* [sporangia 25—45 μ , oogonia 17—35 (av. 26.4) μ , oospores 15—30 (av. 23.1) μ].

The antheridial character of *Pythium connatum* Yü is most distinctive, it readily distinguishes the species from its congeners *P. hypogynum*, *P. iwayamai* and *P. rostratum*. Related more closely to *P. rostratum* than any other species, *P. connatum* yet differs from this species not only in the position, shape and size of the antheridia but also in the size of the sporangia. The size of the sporangia of *P. connatum* is smaller (13—26, av. 18 μ) than that of *P. rostratum* (23—34, av. 28 μ).

The oogonial protuberances are quite different between the two related species *P. kunmingense* Yü and *P. spinosum* Sawada. They are conical, acute, rare

and about 2.5 μ long in *P. kunmingense*, while in *P. spinosum* they are digitate, obtuse, numerous and about 7 μ long. However, long spines reaching 14 μ in *P. kunmingense* have been observed by the writer occasionally. The two species may also be distinguished by their differences in the shape, size and mode of the antheridial cell.

Pythium sinense Yü has several outstanding features, notably in its asexual stage. The sporangia are mostly sessile or nearly so and very frequently lateral or pleurogenous, whereas in all other species possessing spiny oogonia are usually sessile, terminal or intercalary. The stalked antheridia also serve to segregate this species from *P. echinulatum* Matthews which is typically hypogynal.

Type specimens of the above five species are deposited in the Institute of Microbiology, Academia Sinica, Peking, China.