

中国多孔菌科一新属

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本文记载了多孔菌科一新属和一新种。它们是稀管菌属 (*Sparsitubus* Xu et Zhao) 和莲蓬稀管菌 (*Sparsitubus nelumbiformis* Xu et Zhao)。除有详细形态描述和扫描电镜照片外, 并与其相似属作了比较。全部标本保藏于中国科学院微生物研究所真菌标本室。

稀管菌属 新属

Sparsitubus Xu et Zhao, gen. nov.

子实体一年生, 革质—木栓质。菌盖莲蓬头状; 菌肉无色; 菌管稀疏, 分散排列, 各自单生, 围绕菌管密被丛毛, 并交织成网状; 子实层生菌管内; 孢子无色, 无囊状体。

单种, 分布于我国云南和海南岛。

Sparsitubus Xu et Zhao, gen. nov.

Sporophorus annuus, coriaceo-suberosus.

Pileus nelumbiformis; contextus hyalinus; tubuli sparsi, discreti et singulares, super pagina tubulorum tecta cum dense caespitosis tomentis et intertextis reticulatis; hymenium in tubulis; sporae decolores; cystidia destituta.

Typus: *Sparsitubus nelumbiformis* Xu et Zhao

莲蓬稀管菌 新种 图版 I

Sparsitubus nelumbiformis

Xu et Zhao, sp. nov.

子实体一年生, 革质—木栓质。菌盖莲蓬头状, 有的不规则形, 0.7—2 (3) × 0.8—1.5 厘米, 表面坚硬, 光滑, 有不明显环纹和纵纹, 红褐色, 干后黑褐色; 有较宽的白色边缘, 薄, 波状, 初期内卷, 后期张开并常呈不规则齿状, 下面不孕; 菌肉白色至淡

黄色, 厚 1—1.5 毫米; 菌管稀疏, 分散排列, 各自单生, 长 700—1200 微米, 围绕菌管密被丛毛, 并交织成网状, 基部埋于菌肉内; 管口圆形或稍呈喇叭形, 宽 250—300 微米; 子实层生菌管内; 菌丝体三体型, 生殖

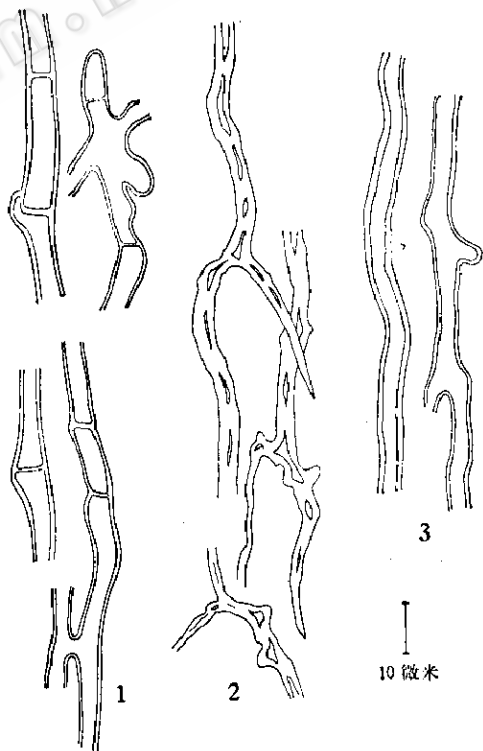


图1 莲蓬稀管菌 *Sparsitubus nelumbiformis* Xu et Zhao 1. 生殖菌丝; 2. 缠绕菌丝; 3. 骨架菌丝。

本文于 1979 年 7 月 26 日收到。

菌丝分枝,直径 2—4.5 微米,有横隔膜,壁薄,具锁状联合;骨架菌丝分枝,直径 3.5—4.5 微米,壁厚;缠绕菌丝,弯曲,分枝,直径 1.7—3 微米,壁厚。孢子无色,卵圆形,有歪尖,表面稍粗糙, $5.5-6.2 \times 4.5-5$ 微米;无囊状体。子实体滴上 KOH 溶液后立即变黑。

生于林中腐木或腐枝上。

云南: 思茅,海拔 1000 米,1957 年 4 月 13 日,徐连旺、王庆之采, No. 623 (模式)。

海南岛(广东): 坝王岭,海拔 1000 米,1977 年 4 月 17 日,韩树金等采, HN. 655。

著者 1957 年在云南第一次采到了许多本属的小标本。当时只注意到它们的特殊形态,并未进一步研究。1977 年韩树金同志和著者等在海南岛坝王岭又重新采到了同样的标本。

经过反复研究并参阅了许多文献后,认为这些特殊形态的标本是自然界存在的一个独立种。根据它的菌盖革质到木栓质,子实层生菌管内等特征,应属于多孔菌科。特别是它具有稀疏排列、各自分离的菌管,围绕菌管周围具稠密的丛毛并交织成网状,以及菌管埋于菌肉中等特征,是多孔菌科中各属所不存在的。据此建立了新属。

另外本属与多孔菌科以外有关科属在形态特征方面有些相关性,但是它们与本属所具有的特殊形态不相同。如上所指出的特征,本属与牛肝菌科 (Boletaceae) 中各属完全不相同。其中小孔管属 (*Ixechnus*) 从它的稀疏菌管特征来看似乎与本属有相似之处,但前者子实体是肉质并有柄。牛舌菌属 (*Fistulina*) 的特点,也是子实体肉质,子实层体由稠密而又紧密排列、各自分离的菌管组成。它与本属的区别是明显的。从外观看挂钟类真菌 (*Cyphelloid fungi*) 也

有与本属类似之处。但是如囊菌属 (*Stromatocypha* 即 *Porothecium*, Donk 1964, P. 228)、烟斗属 (*Henningsomyces* 即 *Solenia*, Talbot 1973, P. 344) 以及挂钟属 (*Lachnella*, 据 Cunningham 1963, P. 307 应包括 *Cyphella* 和 *Solenia*), 它们子实体是膜质,薄,菌丝层或是菌盖很小,宽很少超过 1.5 毫米,并以短而细的基或顶点与基物相连。

总之,本属与其他相关属都容易区分开。它的发现在系统分类和形态、发育、演化等方面都有一定的重要意义。今后在多孔菌科的研究中,必须注意从本属的个体发育方面探索。待取得更多的研究资料后,就应当建立其自然分类系统。

Sparsitubus nelumbiformis

Xu et Zhao, sp. nov.

Sporophorus annuus, coriaceo-suberosus. Pileus nelumbiformis, interdum irregularis, $0.7-2(3) \times 0.8-1.5$ cm.; superficiei firmus, glabratus, indistincte concentricus et longitudinaliter rugosus, rubro-brunneus, in sicco atrobrunnescens; margine ampliore, albo, tenue, undulato, primo incurvo, demum expanso et saepe dentato irregulariter, subtus sterile; contextus albo-luteolus, 1—1.5 mm. crassus; tubuli discreti, sparsi et singulares. 700—1200 μ longi, super pagina tubulorum tecta cum dense caespitoso tomentis et intertextis reticulatis, praeterea bases tubulorum inclusae in contextis; pori orbiculares vel leviter cantharelloidei, 250—300 μ diam.; hymenium in tubulis; systema hypharum trimiticum; hyphae generatoriae ramosae, 2—4.5 μ diam, septatae, membrana tenui et fibulis, hyphae skeletales, ramosae, 3.5—4.5 μ diam., luminibus; hyphae ligantes flexuosae, ramosae,

1.7—3 μ diam., luminibus.

Sporae hyalinae ovoideae, ad basim oblique acute, scabridiusculae, 5.5—6.2 $\times$ 4.5—5 μ ; cystidia destituta. KOH + nigrescens.

ad lignum cariosum vel ramulos putrescentes in silivis.

Yunnan: Simao, alt. 1000M., 1957, 4, 13, Xu Lian-wang et Wang qing-zhi no. 623 (Typus).

Hanan (Guangdong): Bawang ling alt. 1000 M., 1977, 4, 17, Han Shu-jin HN. 655.

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A NEW GENUS OF POLYPORACEAE FROM CHINA

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In 1957 when the first author made mycological survey in Simao District of Yunnan province, China many small sized specimens of this genus were collected. At that time he only noticed their particular morphological features but no detailed studies were made. About 20 years later similar forms of these particular specimens were collected once more by comrade Han Shu-jin and the authors from Hainan Island of Guangdong province in 1977.

After studying in detail and references made with many descriptions these collections were considered to be a new species of Polyporaceae. According to its leathery to corky caps and hymenium lining the inner surface of tubes this species should belong to this very family. In particular, it is characterized by its sparse, single and free tubes, on the surface of which covered with densely caespitose tomentum and interwoven reticula. Moreover, the bases of tubes are always embedded in the context. By these diagnostic characters this new species appears apparently not to be included in any other genera of Polyporaceae. Consequently a new genus is established here for it.

Superficially this genus is similar to

some other genera which are included in other families on the morphological features, but it differs from those genera in the presence of its particular characteristics. As mentioned above this genus has nothing in common with the genera of Boletaceae, of which the genus *Izechinus* Heim seems to resemble this genus from the sparse tubes, but the former is well marked by its flesh and stipitate fruit-bodies. The genus *Fistulina* is also fleshy and its hymenophore consists of densely crowded free tubes. The cyphelloid fungi as *Stromatocypha* (*Porothecium*), *Henningsomyces* (*Solenia*) and *Lachnella* (*Cyphella* and *Solenia*; Cunningham, 1963, p. 307) are also similar to this new genus, but they are easily recognized by the membranous texture of thin subiculum or smaller caps, seldom exceeding 1.5 mm in diameter, each attached to the substratum by a brief base or vertex.

In a word, this genus is distinct from all other similar genera. If more ontogenetic information of this genus were obtained in the future a reasonable taxonomic system would be found.

All the materials cited above are deposited in the mycological herbarium of Institute of Microbiology, Academia Sinica, Beijing, China.