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ON THE CLAVARIACEÆ OF JAPAN. II⁽¹⁾

BY

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日本産箒茸科に就て、II

今 井 三 子

1. *Clavaria acuta* SOWERB. English Fungi, pl. 333, 1803.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Hokkaido: Prov. Iburi, Lake side of Shikotsu (Sept. 23, 1929, S. ITO & S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Shiro-yari-take* (n. n.).

The description of this fungus was correctly emended by COTTON in 1907.⁽²⁾ Our specimens are identical with *Cl. acuta* described by COTTON. The present fungus is easily recognised by the very slender, delicate, smooth and white fruit bodies, belonging to the *Holocoryne*-group, and having the globose or subglobose spores.

2. *Clavaria argillacea* PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 94, 1797.

Syn. *Clavaria ericetorum* PERS. Obs. Myc. II, 60, 1797.

Clavaria pallescens PECK, Bull. New York St. Mus. CXXXI, 43, 1909.

Clavaria obtusata BOUD. Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. XXXIII, 12, pl. 4, f. 2, 1917.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Hokkaido: Prov. Iburi, Lake side of Shikotsu (Sept. 23, 1929, S. ITO & S. IMAI).

(1) The previous report was published in this Transaction, Vol. XI, no. 1, p. p. 38-45, 1929, and in the present paper twelve species new to Japan or to science are recorded.

The writer wishes to express his sincere thanks to Profs. K. MIYABE and S. ITO for their kind suggestions.

(2) COTTON, A. C.: Transact. Brit. Myc. Soc. III, 31, 1907.

[Transact. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XI, Pt. 2, 1930]

Jap. name. *Ki-ashi-senkôtake* (n. n.).

The present fungus is easily recognised by the fruit bodies having the drab-coloured club and the yellow coloured stem, and by the spores which are ellipsoidal, smooth, and longer than $10\ \mu$.

3. *Clavaria lanceolata* S. IMAI n. sp.

Plants 1.5–5 cm. high, gregarious or rarely 2 or 3 fused at the base of the stalk. Club 1.2–4 cm. long, 0.1–0.3 cm. thick, lanceolate or subcylindrical, usually compressed laterally, acute at the apex, rather sharply marked off from the stem, cream to white-yellow colour; context yellow, solid. Stem 3–10 × 1.0–2.0 mm., lemon-yellow, brighter coloured than the club, shining. Basidia 4-spored. Spores oblong or ellipsoidal, smooth, $6\text{--}7.5 \times 3\text{--}4\ \mu$.

Hab. On the ground among the grass in woods. Hokkaido: Prov. Kushiro, Lake side of Akan (Sept. 17, 1927, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Yari-no-ho-take* (n. n.).

The present fungus somewhat resembles to *Cl. argillacea* PERS., from which it is easily distinguished by the smaller lanceolate fruit bodies, as well as by its smaller spores.

4. *Clavaria meakanensis* S. IMAI n. sp.

Plants 1–3.5 cm. high, gregarious or solitary. Club 0.8–3 cm. long, 0.2–0.5 cm. thick, clavate or oblong-clavate, often compressed and longitudinally furrowed, and sometimes more or less curved, clearly marked off from the stem, straw or cream coloured, becoming whitish-yellow when dried; context whitish at the margin, yellow in the pith, solid. Stem 2–5 × 1 mm., nearly equal, lemon-yellow, shining. Basidia cylindrical-clavate, 4- or 2-spored. Spores oblong, smooth, $8\text{--}10.5 \times 4.5\text{--}5.25\ \mu$, with granular contents.

Hab. On the humus ground at the alpine region. Hokkaido: Prov. Kushiro, Mt. Meakan (Sept. 13, 1927, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Meakan-naginata-take* (n. n.).

The present fungus is easily distinguished from other members of the Holecoryne-group by the compressed clavate or subcylindrical club of creamy-white colour, and by the very short, lemon-yellow coloured stem.

5. *Clavaria Miyabeana* S. ITO n. sp.

Plants 5–14 cm. high, cespitose-connate or gregarious. Club 4–10 cm. long, 3–10 mm. wide, and 1–2.5 mm. thick, elongated-fusiform, at first subcylindrical, then flattened, finally flexuous, strawberry-red to scarlet (RIDGW.), at first smooth, usually soon later provided with fine longitudinal furrows and with a central large groove, acute at the apex, not diliminated from the sterile base, stuffed or partially hollow; context concolorous, somewhat firm, taste and smell none. Sterile base lighter or whitish in colour. Basidia subcylindrical or subclavate, about $7\ \mu$ thick, with 4 or 2 sterimga. Spores white in mass, globose, smooth, minutely apiculate, 6–8 μ , with a large central gutta.

Hab. On the humus ground in fallen leaves in woods. Hokkaido: Prov. Kushiro, Lake side of Kuttcharo (Sept. 15, 1927, K. MIYABE; Aug. 22, 1929, S. ITO).

Jap. name. *Beni-naginata-take* (n. n.).

The present fungus somewhat resembles to *Cl. aurantio-cinnabarina* SCHW. in the scarlet colour of fruit bodies and globose smooth spores, but is easily distinguishable from it by the large, flattened and rugulose fruit bodies.

This is named in honour of Dr. KINGO MIYABE, Professor Emeritus of Hokkaido Imperial University.

6. *Clavaria Tochinaiana* S. IMAI n. sp.

Plants 1.5–7 cm. high, mostly solitary, springing from the sclerotium. Club 1.0–5 cm. long, 0.2–0.4 cm. thick, long clavate or nearly linear, at first terete, then compressed laterally and furrowed above, variable in colour, pinkish-buff to peacan-brown (RIDGW.), darker when young, marked off from the sterile base; context subconcolorous, solid. Sterile base 10–30 × 0.5–1.5 mm., fawn colour to peacan-brown, usually darker than the club. Basidia subclavate, about $7.5\ \mu$ thick, 4-spored. Spores oblong-ellipsoidal, hyaline, 12.5–15 × 6–7.5 μ . Sclerotia globose or ellipsoidal, flattened or nearly cap-shaped, often wrinkled, warm-buff to orange-cinnamon in colour, 3–8 mm. across, 1–2 mm. thick.

Hab. Sclerotia are formed on the rotting cabbage leaves at spring, the fructifications are produced at autumn. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Sapporo (1925, Y. TOCHINAI; 1926, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Tama-naginata-take* (n. n.).

The fruit bodies of this fungus are produced from the sclerotia previously placed on sand in flower pots.

In the literature in our hand *Cl. sclerotiiicola* A. ALLESCH. is recorded as only one *Clavaria*-species springing from the sclerotium, and this species differs from our fungus in question by white fructification.

It is named in honour of Dr. YOSHIHIKO TOCHINAI, Professor of Plant Pathology in our University, who has succeeded for the first time in producing the fruit-bodies from the sclerotia.

7. *Clavaria sachalinensis* S. IMAI n. sp.

Plants 2-9 cm. high, gregarious. Club 2-9 cm. long, 0.2-1 cm. thick, long clavate or rarely subcylindrical with tapering apex, often flattened and rugulose, but at first nearly smooth and cylindrical, warm-buff to ochraceous-buff, becoming wood-brown (RIDGW.) when dried, not marked off from the sterile base, powdery or nearly villous at the base; context whitish, soft, solid. Basidia subclavate, about $12\ \mu$ thick. Spores ochraceous-buff in mass, ellipsoidal or subfusiform, smooth, $17.5-22 \times 5-5.5\ \mu$.

Hab. On the ground among the fallen needles of *Picea*. South Saghalien: Mt. Kashipo (Sept. 9, 1929, Y. TOKUNAGA).

Jap. name. *Karafuto-ko-surikogi-take* (n. n.).

This fungus is closely related to *Cl. ligula* SCHAEFF., from which it differs by its darker coloured fructification as well as by its longer spores. It is named after its locality.

8. *Typhula alba* S. IMAI n. sp.

Plants 0.5-1 cm. high, solitary or gregarious, not springing from sclerotia. Club 2-4 mm. long, 0.5-1 mm. thick, linear-clavate or linear-oblong, white, then turning to yellowish from the apex when old or dried, smooth. Stem 3-7 mm. long, filiform, slender, white, turning to brownish or yellowish, slightly downy at first, then almost glabrous. Basidia 4-spored. Spores ellipsoidal or oblong-ellipsoidal, apiculate, $6-7 \times 3-3.5\ \mu$.

Hab. On the ground of grass land (probably growing on the rotting leaves

in the soil). Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Sapporo (Nov. 1, 1929, S. Ito & S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Ko-shiro-gamanohotake* (n. n.).

The present fungus is distinguishable from the other members of Leptorhizae by the white, regularly formed and medium sized fructification, as well as by the ellipsoidal spores, measuring $6-7 \times 3-3.5 \mu$.

9. *Typhula erythropus* (PERS.) FRIES, Syst. Myc. I, 495, 1821.

Syn. *Clavaria gyrans* BOLT. (non BATSCH) Hist. Fung. Falf. pl. 112, f. 1, 1789.

Clavaria erythropus PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 84, 1797.

Sclerotium crustuliforme Rabenh. apud DESM. Ann. Sci. Nat. 3 sér. X, 346, 1848.

Hab. On the rotting fallen leaves. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Sapporo (Oct. 14, 1928, K. SASAKI).

Jap. name. *Ko-akae-gamanohotake* (n. n.).

The sclerotia of this fungus are liver-brown when wet, blackish when dry, globose, subglobose or somewhat depressed on both sides and 1-2 mm. in diameter.

10. *Typhula ishikariensis* S. IMAI n. sp.

Plants 0.5-1.5 cm. high, gregarious or solitary, each springing from a sclerotium. Club 0.2-0.5 cm. long, 0.5-1.0 mm. thick, cylindrical, oblong-clavate, long-fusiform or rarely obovate, white or whitish, with powdery or frosted appearance, becoming light yellowish brown when dried, distinctly marked off from the stem. Stem 3-10 mm. long, filiform, very slender, brownish, becoming darker when dried, slightly powdery under the lens. Basidia cylindrical-clavate, about 5.5μ thick, 4-spored. Spores ellipsoidal or oblong, $8-10 \times 4 \mu$, smooth. Sclerotia globose, ellipsoidal or irregular in shape, often compressed, 0.5-1 mm., dark brown when wet, blackish when dry.

Hab. On the rotting stalk or petioles of *Trifolium pratense* and rarely on the rotting leaves and culms of wheat or grasses. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Sapporo (Oct. 30, 1929, S. IMAI & I. TANAKA; Nov. 6, 1929, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Ishikari-gamanohotake* (n. n.).

The present fungus somewhat resembles to *T. erythropus* (PERS.) FR. and *T. ovata* KARST., but it differs from the former by its pruinose club and lighter coloured stem, and from the latter by its usually cylindrical club and smaller sclerotia.

In the comparison of the present fungus with *Typhula Laschii* RABENH., the descriptions of the latter species given by FRIES, WINTER, SCHROETER and SACCARDO were used. All these descriptions are entirely of its macroscopic characters without any record on the basidia and spores. Although they closely resemble each other macroscopically, we hesitate in considering them as identical. For the present, we wish to treat the species in question as a distinct one and named it as *T. ishikariensis* from its native locality.

11. *Typhula subsclerotioides* S. IMAI n. sp.

Plants 1–2.5 cm. high, gregarious or solitary, each springing from a black sclerotium. Club 0.5–1 cm. long, 1–2 mm. thick, linear-clavate, linear-fusiform or fusiform, terete or slightly flattened, white, turning to grayish, then yellowish, finally brownish, when old and dried, smooth. Stems about half the total length, slender, about 0.5 mm. thick, equal, slightly farinaceous at the above, villous at the base. Basidia 4- or 2-spored. Spores ellipsoidal or oblong, hyaline, $8-10 \times 4-5 \mu$. Sclerotia globose, often compressed at one side, typically black, sometimes dark brown in colour, $0.5-3 \times 2.5$ mm., mostly 2–2.5 mm. in diameter.

Hab. Sclerotia are formed on the rotting Phaseolus-pods and on the rotting culms of Panicum. Fructifications are produced from August to September (1926, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Kurotsubu-gamanohotake* (n. n.).

This fungus is closely related to *T. sclerotioides* (PERS.) FR., *T. semen* QUÉL. and *T. variabilis* RIESS. The first mentioned species was first described by PERSON under the name *Phacorrhiza sclerotioides*, and then FRIES transferred it into the genus *Typhula*; but he noted in his *Hymenomycetes Europaei*, p. 682, as follows: "Personii t. II, f. I, 2 fallax est". Recently, however, BOURDOT and GALZIN, in his *Hymenomycètes de France*, I, p. 695, noted that "La description et la fig. de PERSON conviennent bien à cette récolte, qui ne justifie pas la critique de FRIES." In the present paper, taking *T. sclerotioides* in the sense

of FRIES, the present fungus is distinguished from it by the farinaceous and villous stem. Also this fungus differs from *T. semen* by the colour of its fructification and smaller spores, and from *T. variabilis* by its white-coloured fructification and darker coloured sclerotia.

12. *Pistillaria Petasitidis* S. IMAI n. sp.

Plants 2–8 mm. high, gregarious, without sclerotia. Club 1–3 mm. long, 0.25–1 mm. thick, ellipsoidal, oblong or clavate, smooth, glabrous, white, rather marked off from the stem; context subgelatinous, soft when wet, rigid when dry. Stem 1–5 mm. long, 0.2–0.5 mm. thick, nearly equal or slightly attenuated downwards, watery white, roughened under the lens. Basidia 4-spored. Spores ellipsoidal, ventricose, $7.5-10 \times 3.5-5 \mu$.

Hab. On the rotting petioles of *Petasites japonica*. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari Nopporo (Aug. 18, 1925; K. MIYABE; Sept. 4, 1927, S. IMAI); Prov. Kushiro, Lake side of Akan (Sept. 12, 13, 1927, S. IMAI); Prov. Kitami, Notoro-Forest (Sept. 19, 1927, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Fuki-gamanohotake-modoki* (n. n.).

The present fungus somewhat resembles to *P. quisquiliaris* FR., *P. puberula* BERK., *P. cylindracea* KARST., but is easily distinguished from the first species by the smaller spores, from the second by the larger spores, and from the last by its habitat.

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摘 要

前號に於て著者は日本或は學會に新たに發表さるべき日本産蕈茸科の菌十二種を報告せり。今回は其第二報にして十二種を載せたり。

1. 白鎗茸 *Clavaria acuta* SOWERB.
2. 黄脚線香茸 *Clavaria argillacea* PERS.
3. 鎗の穂茸 *Clavaria lanceolata* S. IMAI (新種)

五分乃至一寸五分の高さを有する披針形、淡黄色の茸にして、二分内外の鮮黄色なる莖を有す。

4. 雌阿寒長刀茸 *Clavaria meakanensis* S. IMAI (新種)

一寸内外の高さを有する棍棒状、淡黄色の茸にして長さ一、二分の短、細なる鮮黄色の莖を有す。

5. 紅長刀茸 *Clavaria Miyabeana* S. ITO (新種)

形、長刀茸に類すれ共、深紅色なる點に於て區別さる。

6. 球長刀茸 *Clavaria Tochinaiana* S. IMAI (新種)

徑二分内外にして扁圓形をなす褐色の菌核より生ずる赤褐色、棍棒状の菌にして、其菌核は腐敗せる甘藍の葉上に生ず。

7. 樺太小樺木茸 *Clavaria sachalinensis* S. IMAI (新種)

小樺木茸に類すれ共一層濃色にして、胞子長大なる點に於て異なる。

8. 小白蒲穂茸 *Typhula alba* S. IMAI (新種)

三分内外の高さを有する白色の菌にして菌核を生ぜず、牧草畑に發生す。

9. 小赤柄蒲穂茸 *Typhula erythropus* (PERS.) FR.

10. 石狩蒲穂茸 *Typhula ishikariensis* S. IMAI (新種)

頭部は白色、粉状を呈し、莖部は淡褐色をなす、全長二分乃至五分の菌にして、徑五厘内外の暗褐色の菌核より生じ、腐敗せる赤苜蓿の莖葉上に多數發生す。

11. 黒粒蒲穂茸 *Typhula subsclerotoides* S. IMAI (新種)

三分乃至八分の長さある白色の茸にして、黒色の小菌核より生ず。

12. 款冬擬蒲穂茸 *Pistillaria Petasitidis* S. IMAI (新種)

款冬(蔞)の腐敗せる葉柄に生ずる稍々膠質の白色なる菌にして、二分内外の高さを有す。