



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	疣茸科の一新族ニカハウロコタケ族
Author(s)	今井, 三子
Citation	札幌博物学会会報, 13(1), 9-11
Issue Date	1933-07-31
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/64049
Type	journal article
File Information	Vol.13No.1_003.pdf



GLOEOSTEREEAE S. ITO ET IMAI, A NEW TRIBE OF THELEPHORACEAE

BY

SANSHI IMAI

(With three text-figures)

In our district, there is a peculiar gelatinous fungus, which resembles certain species of the Tremellineae in its general appearance.

The host-plants of the fungus are, as far as the present writer has observed, *Acer pictum* and *Ulmus japonica*, and the habitat is generally confined to rotting wood, but the fungus has never been found growing on the living tree or on much decayed wood.

The fungus grows solitary, gregarious or in imbricate. The fructification measures from 2.5 to 15 cm. in width, from 2.5 to 10 cm. in depth and up to 3 cm. in thickness at the base. At first the primordial body appears as an irregular globose-mass, and subsequently it expands into a subreniform or nearly fan-shape and sessile structure. The whole body is gelatinous and soft when fresh, but becomes cartilaginous and hard when dried. The upper surface of the fructification is sterile and silky villous, whitish, pale ochraceous-salmon¹⁾ or buff-pink in color, but turns to nearly Japanese-rose color when wet; the hairs are longer at the basal part and gradually shorter towards the marginal zone. The under surface is fertile, glabrous and uneven appearing somewhat tubercular or rugulose, pinkish-buff, fawn or salmon-color, and powdery when the spores are produced. The texture is also gelatinous and pinkish-buff, buff-pink or onion-skin-pink in color.

The hymenium is about $30\ \mu$ in thickness; the basidia are capitate or sub-ovate at the apices and long-stalked, about $5\ \mu$ in diameter, 4-spored and one-celled; the paraphyses filiform, 1.5 to $2.5\ \mu$ thick and equal or slightly enlarged at the apices up to $3\ \mu$ in diameter and with granular contents. The cystidia are found among the hymenium; they are cylindrical, cylindrical-clavate or sublinear, 50 to $140\ \mu$ long and 5 to $10\ \mu$ thick, hyaline and with granular contents. The spores are white in mass, hyaline, ellipsoidal, smooth and with granular contents, 6 to $8.5\ \mu$ long and about $3\ \mu$ wide.

1) The color-description follows after RIDGWAY's Color Standard and Nomenclature.

Owing to the characters above mentioned, the fungus under consideration is undoubtedly a member of Thelephoraceae although the gelatinous texture of the fructification is an unusual characteristic in this family. In 1928 KILLERMANN²⁾ classified Thelephoraceae into seven tribes and 23 genera, accompanied by seven doubtful genera.

According to his classification, the present fungus may be included in the tribe Stereaeae, but the members of this tribe are coriaceous in texture and never fleshy nor gelatinous. Thelephoreae is also coriaceous. He has further noted that some members of Craterelleae are gelatinous but they are easily distinguished from the present fungus in general features. Thus we treat here the present fungus as a new species belonging to a new genus of a new tribe of Thelephoraceae. Its diagnosis is given as follows:—

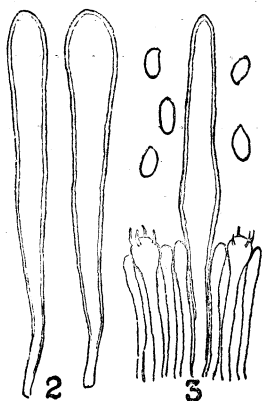


Fig. 1. Fructifications of *Gloeostereum incarnatum* S. ITO et IMAI, about half natural size.

Fig. 2. Cystidia, $\times$ about 700.

Fig. 3. Hymenium showing cystidium, basidia, paraphyses and spores, $\times$ about 700.

²⁾ KILLERMANN, S.: Hymenomyceteae. In ENGLER u. PRANTL, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 2 Aufl. VI, 99-283 (135-151), 1928.

Gloeostereae S. ITO et IMAI, Trib. nov. Thelephoracearum.

Pileus gelatinosus, subreniformis vel subflabelliformis, applanatus, sessilis, supra sterilis, subtus fertilis; sporae albae, laevis.

Gloeostereum S. ITO et IMAI, gen. nov.

Pileus gelatinosus, primo orbicularis, demum subreniformis vel subflabelliformis, applanatus, sessilis; supra sterilis, villosus; subtus fertilis, glaber, subtuberculosus vel rugulosus; basidia capitata, unicellulata, 4-sporifera; sporae albae ellipsoideae, laevis; cystidia subcylindracea vel clavata, hyalina.

Typus: *Gloeostereum incarnatum* S. ITO et IMAI.

Gloeostereum incarnatum S. ITO et IMAI, spec. nov.

Pileo gelatinoso, 2.5-15 cm. lato, primo orbiculari, demum subreniformi vel subflabelliformi, applanato, sessili; supra sterili, villosus, albido vel incarnato; subtus fertili, glabro, subtuberculoso vel ruguloso, incarnato, pruinoso; basidiis capitatis, longe stipitatis, ca. 5μ crassis, unicellulatis, 4-sporiferis; sporis albis, hyalinis, ellipsoideis, $6-8.5 \times 3\mu$, laevibus; cystidiis cylindraceis, cylindraceo-clavatis vel sublinearibus, $50-140 \times 5-10\mu$, hyalinis; paraphysibus filiformibus, hyalinis, apice leniter incrassatis.

Hab. ad cortices trunosque emortuos *Aceris pictis* et *Ulmi japonici*. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Sapporo; Prov. Iburi, Chitose. Aug.-Nov.

Nom. Jap. *Nikawa-urokotaké* (n. n.)

摘 要

疣茸科の一新族ニカハウロコタケ族

今 井 三 子

石狩国札幌市、膽振国千歳村に於て、イタヤ及びニレの枯損木に、孤生或は重疊して生ずる膠質、片端の $2.5-15 \times 2.5-10$ cm. の茸で、其上面は白色乃至淡鮭肉色の毛刺にて被はれ、其下面は無毛にして微かに凹凸或は皺襞あり、鮭肉色を呈するものを調査せるに、疣茸科に屬する一新屬、一新種にして、本科の一新族を代表するものなることを確め得たり。由りて、之れに *Gloeostereum incarnatum* S. ITO et IMAI なる新屬、新種名を與へ、ニカハウロコタケと命名し、其族名を *Gloeostereae* S. ITO et IMAI となして此處に報告せり。