



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	日本産筍茸科に就て IV
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Citation	札幌博物学会会報, 13(4), 385-387
Issue Date	1934-12-20
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/64137
Type	journal article
File Information	Vol.13No.4_002.pdf



ON THE CLAVARIACEAE OF JAPAN IV

BY

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1. *Physalacria Sasae* IMAI, sp. nov.

Gregaria vel solitaria, alba, sicco straminea, capitata. Capitulo usque ad 3 mm. crasso, subgloboso vel ovoideo, cavo; stipite cylindraceo, farcto, usque ad 1 mm. longo et 200 μ crasso; basidiis cylindraceis, 4-sporiferis; sporis ellipsoideis, hyalinis, asperulis, 10–13 $\times$ 3–5 μ ; cystidiis fusiformibus, hyalinis, 60–70 $\times$ 10–13 μ .

Hab. in culmis Sasarum emortuis. Prov. Ishikari, Mt. Kurodake. Aug.–Sept.

Jap. name. *Tamabari-take*.

Physalacria was described by PECK in 1882 based on *Ph. inflata*. It is a small genus containing less than ten species, all of which are rarely found and interesting in their peculiar habit. In SACCARDO's Sylloge fungorum, nine species of the genus have been enumerated, viz. *Ph. inflata* PECK from North America and the Philippines, *Ph. Langloisii* ELL. et EVERH. from Louisiana, U. S. A., *Ph. stilboidea* (CKE.) SACC. from New Zealand, *Ph. orinocensis* PAT. et GAILL. from Venezuela, South America, *Ph. changensis* ROSTR. from Siam, *Ph. andina* PAT. from the equatorial regions of Central Africa, *Ph. rugosa* RICK from Brazil, *Ph. Bambusae* v. HÖHN. from Java and *Ph. villosa* PETCH from Ceylon. These fungi occur mostly in tropical regions, although *Ph. inflata* was collected in northern parts of the United States of America, namely in Michigan and New Hampshire, and it was remarked by PECK that the fungus occurs especially in mountains or hilly districts in summer.

The fungus was collected by the writer on dead culms of *Sasa kurilensis* MAKINO et SHIBATA var. *cernua* NAKAI (*Okuyama-zasa*) in the forest of Mt. Kurodake in the Province of Ishikari, Hokkaido, at about 1000 meters altitude above sea-level and at about 43° 43' north latitude, in August 1933 and again in September 1934.

Ph. Bambusae which occurs on dead bamboo culms, has globose spores and no cystidia. *Ph. inflata* which occurs in northern regions of the U. S. A. has larger fructification and smaller spores than those of our fungus. The fungus

under consideration is easily distinguished from other species in the genus by the larger white fructifications and the larger, asperulate and ellipsoidal spores.

2. ***Pistillaria Dryopteridis*** IMAI, sp. nov.

Gregaria vel solitaria, exigua, 1-5 mm. alta, alba, linearis vel filiformis, levis; stipite non distincto; basidiis subcylindraceis, vix incrassatis, 5 μ crassis, bisporis; sporis crasso-ellipsoideis, apiculatis, asperulis, hyalinis, 9-12.5 $\times$ 5-6.5 μ .

Hab. ad frondes emortuas *Dryopteris dilatatae*. Prov. Ishikari, Sapporo. Nov.

Jap. name. *Shida-gamanohotake-modoki*.

The macroscopic features of the fungus are allied to *P. cylindracea* KARST. and *P. pusilla* FR., but it is easily distinguished from the latter two by the larger and asperulate spores. From *P. quisquiliaris* FR. growing on the fronds of *Pteridis aquilina*, our fungus is clearly distinct in the filiform or linear fructification. The fungus in question seems to be allied to *P. subpellucida* B. et C., but one can not be certain as to the relation between them because the diagnosis of the latter species is very brief and incomplete.

3. ***Clavaria subumbrinella*** IMAI, sp. nov.

Solitaria, ter quaterve ramosa, umbrina (tawny-olive), circa 5 cm. alta; ramis dichotomis, apicibus subacutis; stipite distincto, parte subterranea leniter albo-tomentosa; basidiis clavatis; sporis in cumulo albis, crasso-ellipsoideis, levibus, circa 5 $\times$ 3 μ .

Hab. ad terram in sylvis. Prov. Ishikari, Nopporo. Oct.

Jap. name. *Hime-hôkitake-modoki*.

The fungus somewhat resembles *C. umbrinella* SACC. from which it is distinguishable by the slightly tomentose stipe and by the mode of branching. *C. umbrinella* has no stipe and branches at the basal part of the plant.

4. ***Clavaria ornatipes*** PECK

Clavaria ornatipes PECK, Bull. N. Y. St. Mus. CXXII, 18, 160, 1908.

Lachnocladium bicolor BURT, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. VI, 274, pl. 5, f. 6, textf. 13, 1920.

Lachnocladium ornatipes BURT, ibid. IX, 65, f. 102, 1922.

Hab. on the ground in woods. Prov. Iburi, Lakeside of Shikotsu. Sept.

Jap. Name. *Ke-ashi-hôkitake*.

The spores of the fungus are almost globose or slightly ovoid with a small apiculus and 8 to 10 μ in diameter. The basidia are usually bi-spored.

5. ***Clavaria fistulosa*** FR.

Clavaria fistulosa FR. Syst. Myc. I, 479, 1821.

Hab. on dead branches lying under the ground or among fallen leaves in woods. Prov. Kushiro, Foot of Mt. Meakan. Sept.

Jap. name. *Kuda-take*.

The present fungus is clavate-cylindrical or narrow clavate and hollow in shape, 13 to 32 cm. in length, 2 to 4 mm. in diameter, and the spores are $10-15 \times 5-8 \mu$.

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摘 要

日本産箒茸科に就て IV

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1. 玉針茸 *Physalacria Sasae* IMAI (新種)

頭部は白色、球形で、直径 1-3 mm あり、之に長さ約 1 mm, 太さ 0.2 mm の白色の柄があつて、枯れたオクヤマザサ(ネマガクダケ)の稈に生えてゐる微小な茸である。本属は北米合衆國の北部で枯木上に生えてゐた頭部直径 1-2 cm. の白色の茸で作られたものであるが、其後発見された 8 種程の菌は皆熱帯地方産である。本菌は大雪山彙の黒岳登山道路の傍で発見されたもので海拔約 1000 米の處である。本属基本種と共に寒冷地所産の菌として記憶さるべきものである。

2. 羊齒擬蒲穗茸 *Pistillaria Dryopteridis* IMAI (新種)

シラネアザミの葉上に生えた菌で 1-5 mm. の長さある白色略々絲狀のものである。

3. 擬姬箒茸 *Clavaria subumbrinella* IMAI (新種)

長さ 5 cm. 内外で外形が稍々姬箒茸、茶箒茸等に類似するが、分岐が極めて少いのと其胞子が廣楕圓形、平滑で $5 \times 3 \mu$ の大きさである點で容易に區別出来る。

4. 毛脚箒茸 *Clavaria ornatipes* PECK

カレエダケ *Cl. cristata* や ムラサキハハキダケモドキ *Cl. amethystinoides* に幾分似た處があるが、暗褐色の莖に粗剛な毛茸の生えてゐる點で容易に區別出来る。尙其胞子は略々球形で直径 $8-10 \mu$ あり、擔子囊は胞子 2 箇を附けてゐる點で顯微鏡的には容易に區別出来る。

5. 管茸 *Clavaria fistulosa* Fr.

棍棒狀圓筒形、或は細長棍棒形で 13 乃至 32 cm. の長さある細長の菌で、其内部は空洞になつてゐる。森林内の地下或は落葉中に横つてゐる小枝に、莖の基部にある毛茸で附着してゐる場合が多い。