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STUDIES ON THE HYPOCREACEÆ OF JAPAN II

BY

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(With one textfigure)

6. *Peckiella lateritia* (FR.) R. MAIRE

Sphaeria (Hypocrea) lateritia FR. Syst. Myc. II, 338, 1823.

Sphaeria deformans LAGG. Regensburg Bot. Zeit. I, 249, 1836 (sec MAIRE).

Hypocrea lateritia FR. Summa Veg. Scand. 383, 1849.

Hypomyces lateritius TUL. Ann. Sc. Nat. 4 sér. XIII, 13, 1860.

Hypomyces deformans SACC. Syll. Fung. II, 475, 1883 (sec MAIRE).

Hypomyces (Peckiella) Vuillemanianus R. MAIRE, Bull. Herb. Boiss. VII, 138, 1899 (sec MAIRE).

Hypomyces Volemi PECK, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, XXVII, 20, 1900 (sec SEAVER).

Peckiella Vuillemaniana SACC. et Syd. in SACC. Syll. Fung. XVI, 560, 1902 (sec MAIRE).

Peckiella lateritia R. MAIRE, Ann. Myc. IV, 331, 1906.

Peckiella hymenoides PECK, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, XXXIV, 102, 1907 (sec SEAVER).

Hab. parasitic on the fructification of *Lactarius deliciosus* FR. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Nopporo (Sept. 26, 1926, Y. TOCHINAI); Prov. Kitami, Notooro (Sept. 19, 1927, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Akahatsu-yadori-take* (n. n.).

The people in certain districts in our country call the agaric attacked by this fungus "Mochi-hatsudake" and are accustomed to eat it.

7. *Peckiella luteovirens* (FR.) IMAI, comb. nov.

Sphaeria viridis ALB. et SCHW, Consp. Fung. 8, t. 6, f. 8, 1805.

Sphaeria (Connatae) luteovirens FR. Syst. Myc. II, 339, 1823.

Hypocrea luteovirens FR. Summa Veg. Scand. 383, 1849.

Hypomyces viridis BERK. et BR. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 3 ser. XV, 451, 1865.

Hypomyces luteovirens PLOWR. Monogr. Brit. Hypomyces, 13, pl. 152, f. 2, 1882.

Peckiella viridis SACC. Syll. Fung. IX, 944, 1891.

Hab. parasitic on the fructifications of agarics, mostly on the hymenium of *Lactarius* sp. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Nopporo (Sept. 8, 1932, S. IMAI); Prov. Iburi, Lake side of Shikotsu (Sept. 10, 1935, S. IMAI). Honshu: Prov. Rikuchu, Kitazawa (July 30, 1935, K. TOGASHI).

The first report was published in this Transactions, Vol. XII, pp. 114-118, 1932.

[Trans. Sapporo Nat. H's. Soc., Vol. XIV, Pt. 2, 1935]

Jap. name. *Ao-no-kinoko-yadori-take* (n. n.)

As PLOWRIGHT stated the present fungus is a very marked species. The agaric attacked by this fungus looks yellow or olive yellow in the early stage, but then becoming darker with green tint, and finally becomes dirty greenish or greenish-black.

8. *Chromocrea gelatinosa* (FR. ex TODE) SEAVER

Sphaeria gelatinosa TODE, Fungi Meckl. II, 48, 1791.

Sphaeria (Pulvinatae) gelatinosa FR. Syst. Myc. II, 336, 1823.

Hypocrea gelatinosa FR. Summa Veg. Scand. 383, 1849.

Hypocrea viridis PECK, Ann. Rep. N. Y. St. Mus. XXXI 49, 1879 (sec SEAVER).

Chromocrea gelatinosa SEAVER, Mycologia, II, 58, t. 20, f. 11-13, 1910.

Hab. on the decaying wood of various kinds. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Sapporo (Sept. 11, 1924, N. HIRATSUKA; July 30, 1927, S. IMAI)—Nopporo (Oct. 22, 1926; Sept. 23, 1928; Sept. 1, 1929, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Oriibu-botantake* (n. n.)

The stroma of this fungus is variable in color. It is bright lemon-yellow or yellowish-white at first, then becoming greenish with green colored small dots presented by the ostiola of perithecia, and it becomes green or dark green by age or drying.

9. *Chromocrea nigricans* IMAI, sp. nov.

Stromatibus patellaribus vel subpatellaribus, carnosus, olivaceo-nigris, sicco nigrescentibus, 1-4 mm. diam.; peritheciis fere immersis, ostioliis inconspicuis; ascis cylindraceutis, 80-100 $\times$ 5 μ , 16-sporis; ascosporis in cumulo viridis, oblongis vel subglobosis, 4-6 $\times$ 4-5 μ vel 5 μ diam.

Hab. on the decaying culms of *Sasa kurilensis* MAK. et SHIB. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Nopporo (Oct. 8, 1930, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Karasu-no-botan* (n. n.).

The fungus closely relates to *Hypocrea chlorostoma* PETCH, but it is distinguishable from the latter by the larger asci and spores.

10. *Hypocrea grandis* IMAI, sp. nov.

Stromatibus gregariis vel confluentibus, substipitatis, subturbinatis, supra hemisphaericis, pulvinatis patellaribusve, levibus vel subundulatis, 0.5-3 cm. diam., 4-8 mm. crass., fulvis, ostioliis inconspicuis non prominentibus, stipite breve usque ad 1 cm. longo infra attenuato; peritheciis subglobosis, breve ellipsoideis ovoideisve, usque ad 450 μ alt. 300 μ diam.; ascis cylindraceutis, 16-sporis, 87.5-112.5 $\times$ 5-6 μ ; ascosporis globosis, circa 5 μ diam., vel ovoideis brevibus oblongis, 5-6.5 $\times$ 3.5-5 μ , hyalinis, levibus.

Hab. on the decaying deciduous wood. Hokkaido: Prov. Iburi, Chitose (Oct. 10, 1927, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *O-botan-take* (n. n.).

The present fungus closely allied to *Hypocrea gigantea* PETCH from which it differs by larger asci and spores.

11. *Hypocrea japonica* YASUDA

In 1920, the late Professor YASUDA reported a gigantic pileate fungus under the name *Hypocrea japonica* in the Botanical Magazine (Tokyo), Vol. 34, pp. 179-180. However, the type specimens of the fungus deposited in the YASUDA Herbarium in Tôhoku Imperial University are really a fungus belonging to *Hypomyces* parasitic on an agaric. Also, it is seen through from the very figures in YASUDA's paper. The name *Hypocrea japonica* should therefore be deleted from the genus *Hypocrea*.

The fructifications of the YASUDA type specimen are moulded wholly or partly, and the host fungus is probably *Russula* or *Lactarius*. The spores of the specimen illustrated in YASUDA's textfigure 2 are fusiform with an apiculus at each end, one-septate, evidently verrucose, although YASUDA described them smooth, not or scarcely constricted at the septum, and 30 to 38 μ by 6-7.5 μ in size.

In our Herbarium there is another collection of *H. japonica* collected and named by Mr. Y. YAMANO from Province of Iwashiro. It is almost identical with the YASUDA fungus in the macroscopic features. The stroma covering entirely the hymenium and partly the stipe of the host and obliterating the lamellae is pinkish buff or darker in color in dried specimens, and it is densely covered with darker or dark brown colored small dots of ostiola of perithecia protruding slightly. The spores are fusiform with an apiculus at each end, one-septate, evidently verrucose, slightly constricted or not, 32.5-42.5 μ by 6-7.5 μ in size.

Considering the characters above mentioned the fungus under consideration seems to be almost identical with *Hypomyces macrosporus* SEAYER or with *H. ochraceus* TUL., but the real systematic position shall be determined by freshy material in future.

12. *Nectria Sasae kurilensis* IMAI, sp. nov.

Peritheciis gregariis, confluentibus, subovatis vel subglobosis, ostioliis evidentibus, purpureis, rubris miniatisve, sicco pallescentibus, 350-450 μ diametro altoque; ascis subcylindratis vel clavato-cylindratis, 95-140 $\times$ 8-10 μ , octo-sporis; ascosporis monostichis vel apice bistichis, fusoides, uniseptatis, vix con-

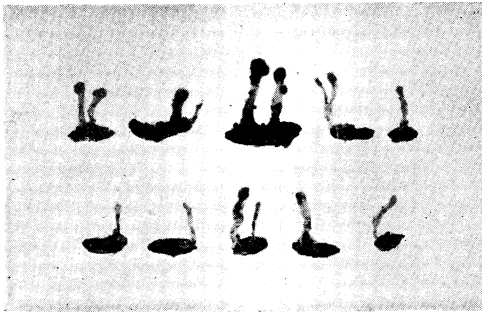
strictis, hyalinis, $12.5-15 \times 5 \mu$.

Hab. parasitic on the sheath of *Sasa kurilensis* MAK. et SHIB. Honshu: Prov. Mutsu, Sukayu (Sept. 24, 1935, S. IMAI).

Jap. name.

13. ***Cordyceps clavicipiticola*** TOKUNAGA et IMAI, sp. nov.

Stromatibus solitariis vel gregariis, simplicibus vel rarius ramosis, clavatis vel capitulatis, interdum spathuliformibus, 4-13 mm. altis; capitulis subglobosis vel oblongis, interdum compressis, apice rotundatis, 1-4 mm. diam., ochraceis vel miniatis, echinulatis, stipite recto, leve, albo vel sulphureo, 2.5-10 mm.



Cordyceps clavicipiticola TOKUNAGA et IMAI
(about natural size)

longo, 0.5-2 mm. crasso; peritheciis superficialibus, ovoideis, 170-230 μ longis, 100-150 μ crassis; ascis cylindraceis, 100-150 μ longis, 2.4-3.6 μ crassis, octosporis; ascosporis filiformibus, tenuissimis, longissimis, primo continuis, dein multiseptatis, demum in articulos subcuboideos subgranulososve secedentibus, hyalinis.

Hab. parasitic on the sclerotia of *Claviceps* sp. formed in the glume of *Sasa paniculata* MAK. et SHIB. Hokkaido: Prov. Kushiro, Mt. Me-

akan (Host-sclerotia: Sept. 1933, Y. TOKUNAGA; Fructification: May 1934).

Jap. name. *Bakkaku-yadori-take* (n. n.).

The present fungus was discovered by Y. TOKUNAGA on the sclerotia of *Claviceps* sp. parasitic on *Sasa paniculata*, during his course of the cultural study on *Claviceps* in Japan.

The Host-sclerotia were collected in September, 1933 on the midway of the Mt. Meakan and sawed in sand in winter of the same year. The fructifications of the present fungus sprout in May of the next year on some *Claviceps* sclerotia. The sclerotia attacked by this fungus sprout no apothecium of *Claviceps*.

14. ***Cordyceps* parasitic on *Elaphomyces*.**

Cordyceps parasitic on *Elaphomyces* in Japan were recorded by LLOYD, KAWAMURA and the writer. LLOYD reported on *C. japonica*, KAWAMURA on *C. capitata*, and the writer on *C. capitata*, *C. japonica*, *C. jessoensis* and *C. intermedia*. *Cordyceps ophioglossoides* has not been recorded from Japan.

Analytical key to the Japanese species is given as follows:

- I. Stipe grows directly from the host.
 1. Head ovoid or capitate *C. capitata*
 2. Head clavate *C. japonica*
- II. Stipe attached to the host by attenuated root-like or short belt-like rhizoids.
 1. Head ovoid or capitate; segments of spores subellipsoidal or subcubical,
 $3-7.5 \times 2-3 \mu$ *C. intermedia*
 2. Head clavate.
 - a. Segments of the spores elongated-fusoid or subbacillar, $16-50 \times$
 $3.5-4.5 \mu$ *C. jezoensis*
 - (b. Segments of the spores subcubical, $3-4 \times 2-3 \mu$ *C. ophioglossoides*)

14. bis ***Cordyceps capitata*** (FR. ex HOLMSK.) LINK

Sphaeria agariciformia BOLT. Hist. Fung. III, 130, t. 130, 1789.

Clavaria capitata HOLMSK. Topsis. 38, 1790.

Sphaeria (Cordyceps) capitata FR. Syst. Myc. II, 324, 1823.

Cordyceps capitata LINK, Handb. III, 347, 1833.

Torrubia capitata TUL. Sel. Fung. Carp. III, 22, t. 2, f. 10-15, 1865.

Cordyceps canadensis ELL. et EV. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, XXV, 501, 1898 (sec SEAVER).

Cordyceps nigriceps PECK, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, XXVII, 21, 1900 (sec SEAVER).

Cordyceps agariciformia SEAVER, North Amer. Fl. III, 53, 1910.

Hab. parasitic on *Elaphomyces* sp. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Jôzankei (Sept. 23, 1925, S. IMAI). Honshu: Prov. Harima, Mt. Tennozan (Apr. 24, 1919, ÔYAMA, in YASUDA Herb.); Without locality (S. KAWAMURA).

Jap. name. *Tampo-take* (KAWAMURA).

15. ***Cordyceps japonica*** LLOYD

Cordyceps capitata var. *canadensis* LLOYD, Myc. Notes, No. 44, p. 609, f. 860, 1916.

Cordyceps japonica LLOYD, Myc. Writ. V, Index, p. 17, 1921; Myc. Notes, No. 62, p. 913, t. 142, f. 1621, 1921.

Cordyceps Umemurai IMAI, Transact. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. XI, 32, 1929.

Hab. parasitic on *Elaphomyces japonicus* LLOYD. Honshu: Prov. Mikawa, Okazaki (June 1915?, J. UMEMURA).

Jap. name. *Tampotake-modoki* (IMAI).

16. ***Cordyceps intermedia*** IMAI

Cordyceps intermedia IMAI, Proceed. Imp. Acad. X, 677, cum icone, 1934.

Hab. parasitic on *Elaphomyces subvariegatus* IMAI. Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Mt. Kurodake (Sept. 8, 1934, S. IMAI).

Jap. name. *Ezo-tampotake* (IMAI).

17. *Cordyceps jezoensis* IMAI*Cordyceps jezoensis* IMAI, Transact. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. XI, 33, 1929.Hab. parasitic on *Elaphomyces Miyabeanus* IMAI and *E. nopporensis* IMAI.

Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari, Nopporo (Oct. 8, 1923; Nov. 1, 1925; Nov. 15, 1925; Sept. 26, 1926; Oct. 7, 1926; Nov. 6, 1927).

Jap. name. *Yezo-sanagitake-modoki* (IMAI).Botanical Institute, Faculty of Agriculture,
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摘 要

日本産肉座菌科の研究 其の二

6. *Peckia lateritia* (FR.) R. MAIRE 赤初宿り茸 アカハツの主として襖の部分に寄生し、襖の形成を妨げ、其處に子囊殻を形成するもので、陸中では此菌の寄生したアカハツをモチハツダケと呼び食用に供すといふ。
7. *Peckia luteovirens* (FR.) IMAI 青ノ茸宿り茸 之も茸の襖の部分に寄生し、初め黄色或はオリブ黄色を呈するが、子囊殻の成熟と共に緑色を加へて来て、最後に緑黒色となる。
8. *Chromocrea gelatinosa* (FR.) SEEVER オリブ釘茸 腐朽しつつある材上に生ずる棒状の直径2-3耗の菌で、多くは黄色の地に緑色の微細點を密布してゐる。
9. *Chromocrea nigricans* IMAI 烏ノ釘 前種に比して生時緑色が濃厚で、乾燥すると殆ど黒色となる。オクヤマザサの枯稈に生じてゐた。
10. *Hypocrea grandis* IMAI 大釘茸 潤葉樹の腐朽材上に生じた大形の菌で、直径3耗にも達する。上面稍半球形をなし、褐色を呈してゐる。
11. *Hypocrea japonica* YASUDA 伊吹茸 安田篤氏の報告した上記の菌は *Hypocrea* 属のものでなく、實は *Hyphomyces* 属の菌が寄生したベニタケ属或はハツダケ属の茸であつて、然かも同氏の原標本をみると氏が平滑と記した胞子も小疣を粗布しておるのを認める。而して之が正確な種名は現在決定し得ないのを遺憾とする。
12. *Nectria Sasae kurelensis* IMAI ネマガリダケの鞘葉に寄生した菌である。
13. *Cordyceps clavicepticola* TOKUNAGA et IMAI 麥角宿り茸 笹の麥角に寄生した冬蟲夏草の一種で、徳永芳雄氏が各種禾本科に寄生する日本産麥角の研究中發見したものである。
- 14-17. 日本産の土團子菌に寄生する冬蟲夏草類 從來日本から四種類が報告されてゐるが、世界各地に産すると稱せらるゝ *Cordyceps ophioglossoides* は未だ日本から報告されておらぬ。次に之等の検索表を掲げる。
 - I. 柄は寄主菌体に直接侵入してゐる。
 1. 頭部は卵形或は頭狀 *C. capitata* (タンポタケ)
 2. 頭部は棍棒狀 *C. japonica* (タンポタケモドキ)
 - II. 柄は其基部が根狀或は紐狀の假根に分岐し、それによつて寄主菌体に接着してゐる。
 1. 頭部は卵形或は頭狀、胞子の分割筒体は橢圓形或は稍四角形で $3-7.5 \times 2-3 \mu$.
C. intermedia (エゾタンポタケ)
 2. 頭部は棍棒形
 - a. 胞子の分割筒体は長紡錘形或は棒狀で $16-50 \times 3.5-4.5 \mu$.
C. jezoensis (エゾサナギタケモドキ)
 - (b. 胞子の分割筒体は稍四角形で $3-4 \times 2-3 \mu$. *C. ophioglossoides*)