译谱



### 古琴秘 第二卷

许光毅简谱今译 大同乐会郑觐文传人

中华国乐学经典文献库总主编方立平

上海三的考店



# 古琴秘谱遗存·

卷

(52首)

许光毅简谱今译

总主编 方立平 执行主编 方 舟

## 中华国乐《经典文献库》

庄永平 刘正国 陈志新 谢自律 赵艳方 陈秉义闵惠芬 修海林 洛 秦 刘晓静 杨和平 谢崇抒项目 专家委员会 (#名不分先后)

鄉上海三所考店

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

古琴秘谱遗存・第二卷,大同乐会郑觐文传人许光毅 简谱今译/许光毅译谱.--上海:上海三联书店,2015.10 (中华国乐・经典文献库/方立平主编) ISBN 978-7-5426-5356-7

I.①古··· II.①许··· III.①古琴 - 乐谱 - 中国 - 选集 ②古琴 - 简谱 - 中国 - 选集 IV. ① J648.31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 238156号

### 古琴秘谱遗存·第二卷 大同乐会郑觐文传人许光毅简谱今译

译 谱/许光毅

中华国乐·经典文献库 主编 / 方立平

责任编辑 / 方 舟 装帧设计 / 居鼎右 ARK 文化设计苑 监 制 / 李 敏 责任校对 / 张大伟 校 对 / 莲 子 策划统筹 / 7312 · 舟父图书传媒工作室

### 出版发行/上海三府秀店

(201199) 中国上海市都市路 4855 号 2座 10 楼

网 址/www.sjpc1932.com

邮购电话 / 24175971

印刷/上海叶大印务发展有限公司

版 次/2015年10月第1版

印 次/2015年10月第1次印刷

开 本 / 787 × 1092 1/16

字 数/300 干字

印 张/15

书 号/ISBN 978-7-5426-5356-7/J·213

定 价 / 58.00元

### "中华国乐·经典文献库"总序

方立平①

"中华国乐",即中国民族音乐文化之国粹。其涵化着"民族音乐"、"传统音乐"、 "民间音乐"及包括器乐、史学、理论、音乐考古等共通的"乐本体"意义指代;又融合着"文明中华"和"家国天下"的深厚的文化意象。

能同时将悠远的"文明中华"和雄达的"家国天下"意象透射于一个概念里,这 在纯音乐文化内是不多见的。这也正是我长期来筹编这套以"中华国乐"为"品牌符号"的"经典文献库"时,很期待能告诉读者的。

中华文明源远流长,经对黄帝炎帝(包括蚩尤)及尧舜禹、夏商周的研究,学界公 认有五千年历史。但如从音乐考古的视角解读:从贾湖"古龠"出土,已测得历时越 八九千年。这贾湖的出土物,黄翔鹏先生等称"骨笛",刘正国先生考论为"龠",有争 论: 笔者则以为何不妨以"骨龠,俗称'骨笛'"复合称之为妙。该"古龠"经测音后, 已知其音律文化很先进,在人类文明史上有里程碑意义,因此是有理由将中华文明 史的年份往更远处推数的。一直以来,在与古陶器、青铜器等比肩同行的中华最具 代表性的考古音乐器物给世人展示着奇观,如先秦时期的"双音编钟",成型的"曾侯 乙墓钟鼓乐队",诞生时,其超前性、完备性在这个星球上均属绝无仅有。这些灿烂的 中华音乐古文明,伴随着中华古陶文明、中华古青铜器文明,一起带动了先秦时期的 礼仪文明(礼乐制度),文学与绘画艺术(如许多古乐器,包括龠,都成了诗经中的"主 角";而出土的一些绘画艺术作品中也都出现了不少古代音乐生活场景)。世界上曾 产生过四大古文明:中国、古印度、古埃及和古巴比伦(这一说法,最早是由梁启超先 生于 1900 年的《20 世纪太平洋歌》中首次使用。梁启超的说法来源于当时世界学 术界公认的"四大文明发源地"定义)。而目前国际学术界公认的文明古发源地有五 个:古巴比伦、古埃及、古印度、古代中国、古希腊(见美国威廉·麦克高希的《世界文 明史》)。但无论是"四大"还是"五大"古文明说里,至今硕果仅存的仅吾中华文明。 故以"中华国乐"概念编这么一套"经典文献库",将悠远的八九千年中华音乐古文 明的"音乐意象"传递开去,是有兴奋感的。

① 方立平:文化学者,编审,"中华国乐·经典文献库"主编。

"中华国乐"中"家国天下"的意象极佳。"家国天下"是古代贤哲们常有的一种 治国胸怀,我很希望现代人如吾等之辈及年轻的子孙辈也都能日日胸怀之。《大学》、 《中庸》,"四书五经",其实都不只是"古文献",而是依然有着实实在在的能实现现代 中华抱负的"修身、齐家、治国、平天下"之强国、治国的家国理念。中国人只有不忘 "家国天下",才能去实现几代人一直在浴血奋战、苦苦求索的"强国梦"。对了,"强 国梦"! 这"中华国乐"中的"家国天下"意象,让我们产生很多联想,其中之一就是"强 国梦"。"强国梦"不仅仅要"强"经济、"强"军事,同时也要"强"文化,现在似乎已有 人提出要建"文化强国"了。这中间,中华一国之"乐"自然也就要"强一强"的。文 化是最能从一个特有的层面展示出一国的软实力或者是巧实力的。在这一点上,"中 华国乐"是能借八九千年音乐古文化之优势为"强国梦"好好地"造势",并做出一番 事业。这"家国天下"的意象和"强国梦",又让我时时想起海外华人文化圈至今还保 留着的"华乐"、"(中华)国乐"称谓,这正是他们对"中华文明"与"故国家园(家国天 下)"根深蒂固、永难磨灭的"恋情"。我一直关注与研究"文化的互动与共建"现象,"华 乐"、"(中华)国乐"概念能一直在海外流行至今,这就让"中华国乐"在海外华人文化 圈进行"互动与共建"形成极为有益的文化共鸣"语境"。我因此也经常想:在当今"全 球一体化"及"国际化"大背景下,能以"中华国乐"的姿态向海外传播、或在与世界 音乐的比对中去彰显中华文明的"悠远华彩",那一定是很有利于"文化强国"建设的。

正因为有了上述"文明中华"与"家国天下"的意象,我感到编一套以"中华国乐"为标志的中国音乐文化国粹之"经典文献库",就一定是要突出一个"大"字的。要是"家国天下"的"大",要是"博大精深"的"大",要是"大中华"、"大国乐"的"大"。因此就要编入如《中国云南少数民族音乐考源》这样在中国博大的土地上能说清楚云南地区 25 个少数民族的古往今来的文化渊源和编入如《中国古龠考论》这样能探究中华八九千年前的"史前乐器"和先进音律的好课题。"大",就不能有任何框框,无需有任何束缚,不能老是循着某种狭隘的习惯思维,谈到"国乐"就只想到某种乐器的演奏;或者一提"经典"就只有几个现成的传统的东西,如同有人一提"国学"就只是列数"易经"、"老子"、"论语"、"弟子规"、"三字经"等等。在这一点上,我很认同季羡林老先生提议的要讲"大国学"。"大国乐"肯定是与季老先生的"大国学"一样,要打破原有的狭隘思维模式来考虑问题。

"中华国乐·经典文献库"是一项大工程,要编好它就一定要有"大抱负"、"大情怀"、"大视野"方可,要能放眼 960 万平方公里的国土上的每个大大小小的文化带;要能通观古今;不仅需集历代经典文献,又可揽现实研究新成果(有独特见地、有突破性成果,何以不能视为"经典文献"!)。这项文化工程的建设目标只有一个,就是:要让"中华国乐"真正实现几代人梦寐以求的"百年夙愿"——自立于世界民族之林,"与世界音乐并驾齐驱"!

### Preface to "The Series of Classic Literature on Traditional Chinese Music"

By Fang Liping <sup>1</sup>

"Traditional Chinese Music", the quintessence of the Chinese national musical culture, embodies "national music", "traditional music", "folk music", and carries the denotation of shared "musical noumenon", including instrumental music, history, theory and musical archaeology, while incorporating a "profound cultural image of Chinese civilization" and the "nation".

It is a rare attempt in the area of pure music culture to combine the distant "Chinese civilization" and the image of the "nation" in one concept, which is exactly the idea I intend to convey to readers when compiling the "Series of Classic Literature" featuring traditional Chinese music as the "brand symbol".

It is generally acknowledged that Chinese civilization boasts a long history of 5,000 years, based on the studies of Huangdi and Yandi (including Chiyou), Yao, Shun and Yu 2, as well as the dynasties of Xia, Shang and Zhou. But from the perspective of musical archaeology, as supported by the discovery of the "ancient yue" unearthed from Jiahu in Henan Province, the Chinese civilization can be traced back to over eight or nine thousand years. There is debate among scholars on the identity of the relic, which Mr. Huang Xiangpeng referred to as the "bone flute", whereas Mr. Liu Zhengguo found to be the "yue". As far as I am concerned, I suggest we call it "bone yue", or more commonly known as the "bone flute", which combines the above two names. Testing of the sound of the "ancient yue" indicates that it has an advanced tonality system and marks a milestone in the history of human civilization, which suffices to date the history of the Chinese civilization back to even earlier years. The most representative of the archaeological musical instruments, along with ancient pottery and bronze, have shown the outside world the wonders of the Chinese civilization. For example, the "dual-tone chime bells" from the pre-Oin period and the "bell and drum band from the Tomb of Zeng Houvi" are known for their unprecedented advanced and perfect features. Such splendid ancient civilization of traditional Chinese music, coupled with the ancient civilization of traditional Chinese pottery and bronze, have jointly promoted the etiquette system, literature and painting in the pre-Qin period. Many ancient musical instruments, including the yue, played a "leading role" in the classical Chinese poetry, whereas some unearthed paintings revealed ancient musical scenes in daily life. There have been four great ancient civilizations, i.e. the Chinese and ancient Indian, Egyptian and Babylonian civilizations as first proposed by Mr. Liang Qichao in the "Pacific Songs in the Twentieth Century" published in 1900, which originates from the definition of "birthplaces of four great civilizations" generally recognized by the academic circles worldwide. By now, the academic circles world have recognized five birthplaces of ancient civilizations, i.e. ancient Babylon, Egypt, India, China and Greece (see Five Epochs of Civilization: World History as Emerging in Five Civilizations by William McGaughey). Be it "four" or "five" ancient civilizations, so far only the Chinese civilization has survived. Therefore, it is an exciting experience to compile the "Series of Classic Literature" featuring the theme of the "traditional Chinese music" as a means to promote the "musical image" of the ancient Chinese civilization with a long his-

① Scholar, senior editor, chief editor of "the Series of Classic Literatures on Traditional Chinese Music".

<sup>2</sup> All legendary rulers of Ancient China.

tory of around eight or nine thousand years.

The image of "nation" in traditional Chinese music is excellent in that it reflects the common ambition of ancient sages to manage state affairs, and I do hope that modern people like us and younger generations can bear in mind every day. The "Four Books and Five Classics" are not merely "ancient literature", but also embody the principle of "improving oneself, keeping the family in harmony, and managing state affairs", which is essential in realizing the ambition of the Chinese to strengthen and run a modern China. Only by keeping the "nation" in mind can Chinese people realize the dream of building a powerful nation that several generations have strived for. The image of "nation" in traditional Chinese music has inspired a lot of thoughts, one of which is "the dream of building a powerful nation". "The dream of building a powerful nation" does not only mean to "strengthen" the economy and military, but also means to "strengthen" our culture. Nowadays, some people have proposed the idea of "building a culturally powerful nation". Meanwhile, Chinese "music" should inevitably be "strengthened", given that culture is the most effective vehicle to showcase the soft power or the skilled power of a nation. In this sense, "traditional Chinese music" can mean a cause of building a powerful nation by taking advantage of China's ancient musical culture with a history of eight or nine thousand years. The image of "nation" and the dream of "building a powerful nation" also remind me of such terms as "Chinese music" and "traditional Chinese music", which still remain in the cultural circle of overseas Chinese and reflect the deep-rooted, indelible "love" for the "Chinese civilization" and "homeland (nation)". I have been paying attention to and studying the phenomenon of "cultural interaction and joint construction". The concepts of "Chinese music" and "traditional Chinese music" have been popular overseas, which, in turn, have helped to build a very favorable "context" of resonance for "cultural interaction and joint construction" in the cultural circle of overseas Chinese. Therefore I often conceive that it would greatly benefit the construction of "a culturally powerful nation" to promote "traditional Chinese music" overseas or highlight the "brilliance" of Chinese civilization by comparing to world music against the background of "globalization" and "internationalization".

Based on the above images of "Chinese civilization" and "nation", I propose that we highlight the "grand" feature when compiling the series of classic literatures on the quintessence of Chinese musical culture characterized by "traditional Chinese music". The "grand" feature could refer to "great" nation, "extensive" knowledge and "profound" scholarship, as well as "great" China and "great" national music. Such themes should be compiled into the Study on the Origin of Ethnic Music in Yunnan Province which explains the cultural origin from ancient to modern times of 25 ethnic minorities in Yunnan, and the Study on Ancient Yue which explores China's prehistoric musical instruments and advanced melodies dating back to eight or nine thousand years. The "grand" feature also means having no fixed framework, not being restrained, or not following a certain narrow way of thinking, i.e. to think merely of certain musical instrument when mentioning "national music", or relate to certain traditional texts when mentioning "classics", just as one would only list the Book of Changes, Laozi, the Analects of Confucius, Standards for Students, and the Three-Word Classics as the "Chinese culture". On this point, I completely agree with the idea of a "grand Chinese culture" proposed by Mr. Ji Xianlin. "Grand Chinese music", like "grand Chinese culture", should be viewed by jumping out of the existing narrow frame of mind.

It is a big project to compile the "Series of Classic Literature on Traditional Chinese Music", which requires great "ambition", "deep feelings" and "profound vision" by taking a broad view at either the big or the small cultural zones on the 9.6 million square kilometers of land. Moreover, one should take an overall view at both the ancient and modern times by collecting the classic literature in the past dynasties while incorporating the new research achievements in our era (as long as they have unique insights and breakthrough innovations). The single goal of this cultural project is to realize the dream of the Chinese people over the past century by means of "traditional Chinese music, i.e. to stand independently in the world and "rival with the world music".

这是一部了不起的古琴谱译稿。

它的了不起在于:译者许光毅是近现代中国民乐史上最杰出的文化团体之一"大同乐会"的中坚人物;郑觐文的传人;上世纪三四十年代最早受邀赴美国演奏的音乐家之一;受陈毅市长委托,筹建新中国第一个专业民乐队——上海民族乐团;最早向中央领导写信提议应成立"民族音乐博物馆"……身患重疴,在病床上喊出"不要抢救我,要抢救民族音乐";更让我们深感钦佩的是老人翻译这本古谱时,已是80-90岁高龄,花近十年时间将郑觐文传授他的古琴秘谱译出留存后人。

译谱在业内称为打谱。打谱是将中国传统工尺谱记写的古谱翻译成现代五线谱或简谱记写的谱子。在我国,因特殊的音乐文化发展的不平衡原因,对更多的普通大众来说,简谱使用程度更普遍。虽然对于少数专门家来说,再古的琴谱也了然于胸,对他们而言也许原先的工尺谱不变也可以;在昆曲古谱《纳书盈曲谱》译成简谱时曾还遭到专业演员反对。但对更广大的爱好者,特别是今天为实现中国梦、复兴民族音乐、传承传统文化而言,将古谱译成简谱(或五线谱)出版无疑是有积极意义的,也不失为是一种更为有益的选择。许老坚持要了却这一心愿,正说明这位老人心中始终不忘记人民大众的胸襟和文化传承的历史责任。

为什么一定要打谱呢?关于这一点,许光毅老人有他的说法:"古老琴谱的传统记谱法,既复杂但又不详尽,它是采用汉字减少笔画的办法,将左右手的指法、音位等有关奏法的说明文字,减少笔画后组合而成的。例如:'挑'字是取其末笔减为'乙'、'注'字则是取其边旁来表示'徽'。按照减字笔画的组合,来说明在哪条弦、哪个音位(外侧白圆圈点叫作'徽')左右手怎么弹法。(还有其他许多复杂的符号标示。)故挖掘古代琴曲必须经过'打谱',即根据指法的规律和对曲意的理解,定出音高、节奏和分清乐句。'打谱'实际上是一种艺术再创造的劳动。往往同一首琴曲,因琴家做不同解释来"打谱"而各异,因此必须要由有经验的古琴家来做这一前期基础工作。"

打谱的过程很繁复。这是因为古琴的弹奏方法极其丰富所致,它可以发出

"散音"、"泛音"、"按音"三种不同音色; 七根弦共有"散音"7个, "泛音"91个, "按音"147个, 总共 245个音位。音乐从大字组 C 音起至小字三组的 D, 共有 4个八度, 再加上一个大二度。它的弹奏指法也是多种多样的, 左右手指法加在一起, 约有 88 种之多。因为弹奏方法不同, 所以产生的效果也各异。古琴又可以数音同奏, 达到和声效果(包括八度、五度、四度甚至大二度的和声)。而在弹奏和声的方式上也是多样的, 它可以奏出"散音相合"、"散按相合"、"泛按相合"、"泛音相合"以及"按音相合"等, 打谱中, 如要将所有这些演奏上的差别——标示清楚,表示的符号确实复杂极了。

一我们从许光毅老人留下的手稿中就可以发觉:所有的音符、旋律都必须译 得精确:这还不是最复杂的,那些特殊的演奏指法还得用依然较复杂的符号配 记,左右手指及整套演奏法所需要配记的符号让人看着就眼花缭乱,但这却是 一位八九十岁的老人在练习簿上一笔笔一行行译写出来的。老人考虑的真太细 密了, 甚至将指法与曲谱的位置记写的合理性也做了考虑: 现在不少人是将指 法记写在谱子下方,但他认为: 当视谱弹奏一首琴曲时, "首先需看清左右手 的音位、弦位和弹奏指法,然后再看下面的音高、节奏。这样从上到下一行一 行视奏, 比较顺, 比较方便"; 而且如碰上"琴歌", "把指法写在上面, 音 高写在下面,再下面是歌词,这样唱歌词时,按照上面的音高节奏唱,就一目 了然了"。老人说到他三十年代学琴时,指法就一直是记写在曲谱上面的。琴 家沉草农、查阜西、张子谦编著的古琴教材中也都是用这样的方式编写的。更 让人意想不到的是,许光毅老人因有眼疾,整个"打谱"过程全是靠放大镜书 写完成的。这一切他又是在民族音乐很不景气的上世纪八九十年代完成的,那 时的古琴还没有"文化遗产"一说,还没有几个人关注,还只是"遗老遗少" 式的被冷落在一边。许光毅先生肯定是将之视同一项"伟业"而奋不顾身地 (八九十岁垂暮之身)独自完成了。这让人联想到了"可歌可泣"。

许光毅老人关注古琴文化复兴在我国是出了名的。25年前国内最早出版的《怎样弹古琴》一书就是他创写的。教材发行广泛,影响了整整一代古琴爱好者,可以说是为中国古琴在现当代的复兴立了头功的。因此,当时教材的出版就受到吕骥先生重视,吕骥充满感情地加以题词:"嗟姣妙以弘丽,何变态之无穷一许光毅兄这部著作可以引导学者进入古琴艺术领域探索其奥妙。谨录嵇康琴赋中语以为致意。"而今天许光毅打谱的这两卷《古琴秘谱遗存》遗稿的出版,既是当初他《怎样弹古琴》教材的"配套工程",也是中国古琴成为"世界人类文化遗产"以后,中国出版界的一项极其珍贵的文化整理成果。

这次出版的许光毅的译谱共有近百首,且采用了"手稿版"形式,共分两卷,第一卷收琴曲 46 首,第二卷收琴曲 52 首。这样做是以表对许光毅老人最大的

敬意,并让后人了解老人当初打谱的不易,从而激发更多的激情以将这项中围古老的艺术文化代代传承下去。当然,考虑到许光毅老人打谱时的物质与技术条件局限,写在练习簿上,老人手迹的大大小小、高低窜位、错误涂改,以及谱行粘连,会造成阅读不便,编委会作了决定:对谱面做必要的"净化"工作。为此我们要感谢方舟先生,在几个专业排版单位都示以无法承担这一工作后,他义无反顾地承担了这一义务。这是一项非常艰难的工作,谱面行距窜位需一行行拆分,符号大大小小、涂涂改改都要一个一个扣出来调整,每行内容多少的切割调配……等等,其中的繁复与劳累是难以想象的。而这项谱面整理的义务又完全是他正常岗位工作之余利用业余休息时间、足足花了多年时间完成。为此,许光毅家属、他的长子,有"魔笛"之称的许国屏先生希望我在此转达他对方舟先生的谢意。

我们期望这两卷《古琴秘谱遗存》的出版,能在当今日趋兴盛的古琴的传承与发展事业中起到最为积极的推介作用。如能这样,也就不枉费许老先生当年的一番苦心。

2015年10月 于海上方寸斋

### 景景

总序	• 1
总序 	• 1
1. 雁度衡阳	• 1
2. 禹会涂山	. 8
3. 仙佩迎风	16
4. 八极游	
5. 潇湘水云	
6. 箕山秋月	
7. 碧天秋思	
8. 搔首向天	
9. 凤翔霄汉	
10. 秋鸿	69
11. 羽化登仙 ······	88
12. 牧歌	100
13. 骚意	
14. 墨子悲丝	
15. 雁过衡阳	
16. 修禊吟	
17. 汉宫秋	
18. 秋塞吟	140
19. 短清	146
20. 鹤鸣九泉	
21. 大雅	
22. 昭君怨	
23. 胡笳十八拍	167
24. 天台引	181
25. 水调歌头	184
26. 万年欢	185
27. 沁园春	
28. 空山磬	187

	清平乐	
30.	羽仙歌	192
	渔家傲	
32.	卜算子	
33.	忆余杭	
	彩云归	
	卖花声	
	减字木兰花	
	钧天逸响	
	烂柯行	
39.	崆洞引	
	洞仙歌	
	水龙吟	
	法曲献仙音	
	汉宫春第一体・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	
43.	以吕苷另一体	214
44.	风入松	215
	临江仙	
	春怨	
47.	意难忘	221
48.	两同心	222
49.	鹧鸪天 ·····	
50.	满江红	
51.	潇湘夜雨	
52.	忘机	225

### 1. 雁度衡阳

結擊難對於整度一結卷、簽養·養養。 5. 2 2 32 1. 6 5 6 2 6 靈 益 益。 基本四臺 卷 卷 2 6 - 5612 6666666 2 数差易数链线。范畴类流立篇 些。 6265653322 高愁高沙毯的以完整疆大绿 · 卷断等盆劢 与。 等的电磁等 着色水学软管电谱等地面。 1.622- 36 1.65.3 21.62-茜油盆盆轨和鱼类等对方; 磁奏对象 它震管 3 3 5 6 6 2 35 35 6 3.5 5 32

古琴 秘普遗存

企置卷 苍 雪 雪 雪 歌 TH=>> 包 歌 康 3262232168 等卷 莲对立卷 茜 与 面 筐。 6 3 3 3 2 ? 6 ? 2 ? 超等简色蓝绮莲 建和日葡萄霉。蜀。6666333366 本三等蓝、牛黄、青绿、黄绿、 卷寄盖。卷杏子子子 简色的多男。喜欢。一些有整。在 (六) 兼本大整磷链数卷四季本大卷键 56235 33 566532 56235 6612 26 6236 244333 633-

監護遊游遊遊遊遊 6 23 7 6 35 36—61 1233 21 繁莲花写的莲文酱蓝湖甸莓。 (七) 蕴多色 荔枝。色蓝色红色蓝色 666 33326 121 6666665.3 医器器瘤 卷體 盖有 向暑 翻。 26 1 6 3332 26- 22 3-提有高台可 整色 直角 整體 。 塞 多 落 是 沙 着 老 立 些 为 卷。 笔經黨 醬邁。 對薪畜篇 旬 由 6 3 2 2 6 6 3 3 6 2 3 3 3 2 1 2

蕾 花莹 著差多是 管要太二學 前藏 33613.5320003030 高色拉管 盖有 甸地有 5 5 6 2 2 1 2 9 2 2 - 至 (九) 包密简白。 世。酱酱色。酱酱等等到多色。 思虑富高。 66553322 10666767 223276532 2 (十) 苍水色苗也。 益奉宣色苔巴。 27626 533252-蹇豆色直也。 蓋舒巴。 与肠器等。 277626—333252—35.62— 質為鹭落的 菊立色墨春 2 3 6 65 | 332 = 3-当如至,蓋勢貧滿豬樣形盤的醫藥。 3 5.6 23 36 6.5 33532 3 (土) 題表, 密高德、比納的書養遊遊遊遊。 21 726 767223 7626 色莺莺巷景麓粤宽高。蘑萄唇之莺卷卷花 65623762665562376