中国科学院中国孢子植物志统辑委员会 编辑



第二十三卷

硬皮马勃目 柄灰包目 鬼笔目 轴灰包目 刘 波 主 编 中国科学院中国孢子植物志编辑委员会 编辑

中国真菌志

第二十三卷

硬皮马勃目 柄灰包目 鬼笔目 轴灰包目

刘 波 主编

中国科学院知识创新工程重大项目 国家自然科学基金重大项目 (国家自然科学基金委员会 中国科学院 国家科学技术部 资助)



斜学出版社 北京

内 容 简 介

本卷是对产于我国的属于担子菌的硬皮马勃目、柄灰包目、鬼笔目和轴灰包目系统研究的成果总结,共 132 种和变种、变型以及 11 个存疑种,分隶于 13 科 34 属。有担孢子等线条图和它们部分种的子实体线条图 131 幅及担孢子电镜扫描照片 29 幅和担子果照片 14 幅。科、属、种均有检索表,以利鉴定物种。书末列有参考文献和真菌汉名、真菌学名索引。书中所记载的许多种类是有经济价值的名贵食用菌、如多种竹荪及白鬼笔等。

本卷适用于菌物科研人员、大专院校有关专业师生、菌物爱好者以及 食用菌开发经营人员参考。

中国科学院中国孢子植物志编辑委员会 编辑

中国真菌志

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刘 波 主编

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中国孢子植物志第四届编委名单

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中国孢子植物志是非维管束孢子植物志,分《中国海藻志》、《中国淡水藻志》、《中国真菌志》、《中国地衣志》及《中国苔藓志》五部分。中国孢子植物志是在系统生物学原理与方法的指导下对中国孢子植物进行考察、收集和分类的研究成果;是生物多样性研究的主要内容;是物种保护的重要依据,对人类活动与环境甚至全球变化都有不可分割的联系。

中国孢子植物志是我国孢子植物物种数量、形态特征、生理生化性状、地理分布及 其与人类关系等方面的综合信息库;是我国生物资源开发利用、科学研究与教学的重要 参考文献。

我国气候条件复杂,山河纵横,湖泊星布,海域辽阔,陆生和水生孢子植物资源极 其丰富。中国孢子植物分类工作的发展和中国孢子植物志的陆续出版,必将为我国开发 利用孢子植物资源和促进学科发展发挥积极作用。

随着科学技术的进步,我国孢子植物分类工作在广度和深度方面将有更大的发展, 对于这部著作也将不断补充、修订和提高。

> 中国科学院中国孢子植物志编辑委员会 1984年10月·北京

中国孢子植物志总序

中国孢子植物志是由《中国海藻志》、《中国淡水藻志》、《中国真菌志》、《中国地衣志》及《中国苔藓志》所组成。至于维管束孢子植物蕨类未被包括在中国孢子植物志之内,是因为它早先已被纳入《中国植物志》计划之内。为了将上述未被纳入《中国植物志》计划之内的藻类、真菌、地衣及苔藓植物纳入中国生物志计划之内,出席 1972 年中国科学院计划工作会议的孢子植物学工作者提出筹建"中国孢子植物志编辑委员会"的倡议。该倡议经中国科学院领导批准后,"中国孢子植物志编辑委员会"的筹建工作随之启动,并于 1973 年在广州召开的《中国植物志》、《中国动物志》和中国孢子植物志工作会议上正式成立。自那时起,中国孢子植物志一直在"中国孢子植物志编辑委员会"统一主持下编辑出版。

孢子植物在系统演化上虽然并非单一的自然类群,但是,这并不妨碍在全国统一组 织和协调下进行孢子植物志的编写和出版。

随着科学技术的飞速发展,人们关于真菌的知识日益深人的今天,黏菌与卵菌已被从真菌界中分出,分别归隶于原生动物界和管毛生物界。但是,长期以来,由于它们一直被当作真菌由国内外真菌学家进行研究;而且,在"中国孢子植物志编辑委员会"成立时已将黏菌与卵菌纳入中国孢子植物志之一的《中国真菌志》计划之内并陆续出版,因此,沿用包括黏菌与卵菌在内的《中国真菌志》广义名称是必要的。

自"中国孢子植物志编辑委员会"于 1973 年成立以后,作为"三志"的组成部分,中国孢子植物志的编研工作由中国科学院资助;自 1982 年起,国家自然科学基金委员会参与部分资助;自 1993 年以来,作为国家自然科学基金委员会重大项目,在国家基金委资助下,中国科学院及科技部参与部分资助,中国孢子植物志的编辑出版工作不断取得重要进展。

中国孢子植物志是记述我国孢子植物物种的形态、解剖、生态、地理分布及其与人类关系等方面的大型系列著作,是我国孢子植物物种多样性的重要研究成果,是我国孢子植物资源的综合信息库,是我国生物资源开发利用、科学研究与教学的重要参考文献。

我国气候条件复杂,山河纵横,湖泊星布,海域辽阔,陆生与水生孢子植物物种多样性极其丰富。中国孢子植物志的陆续出版,必将为我国孢子植物资源的开发利用,为我国孢子植物科学的发展发挥积极作用。

中国科学院中国孢子植物志编辑委员会 主编 曾呈奎 2000年3月 北京

Foreword of the Cryptogamic Flora of China

Cryptogamic Flora of China is composed of Flora Algarum Marinarum Sinicarum, Flora Algarum Sinicarum Aquae Dulcis, Flora Fungorum Sinicorum, Flora Lichenum Sinicorum, and Flora Bryophytorum Sinicorum, edited and published under the direction of the Editorial Committee of the Cryptogamic Flora of China, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS). It also serves as a comprehensive information bank of Chinese cryptogamic resources.

Cryptogams are not a single natural group from a phylogenetic point of view which, however, does not present an obstacle to the editing and publication of the Cryptogamic Flora of China by a coordinated, nationwide organization. The Cryptogamic Flora of China is restricted to non-vascular cryptogams including the bryophytes, algae, fungi, and lichens. The ferns, a group of vascular cryptogams, were earlier included in the plan of *Flora of China*, and are not taken into consideration here. In order to bring the above groups into the plan of Fauna and Flora of China, some leading scientists on cryptogams, who were attending a working meeting of CAS in Beijing in July 1972, proposed to establish the Editorial Committee of the Cryptogamic Flora of China. The proposal was approved later by the CAS. The committee was formally established in the working conference of Fauna and Flora of China, including cryptogams, held by CAS in Guangzhou in March 1973.

Although myxomycetes and comycetes do not belong to the Kingdom of Fungi in modern treatments, they have long been studied by mycologists. Flora Fungorum Sinicorum volumes including myxomycetes and comycetes have been published, retaining for Flora Fungorum Sinicorum the traditional meaning of the term fungi.

Since the establishment of the editorial committee in 1973, compilation of Cryptogamic Flora of China and related studies have been supported financially by the CAS. The National Natural Science Foundation of China has taken an important part of the financial support since 1982. Under the direction of the committee, progress has been made in compilation and study of Cryptogamic Flora of China by organizing and coordinating the main research institutions and universities all over the country. Since 1993, study and compilation of the Chinese fauna, flora, and cryptogamic flora have become one of the key state projects of the National Natural Science Foundation with the combined support of the CAS and the National Science and Technology Ministry.

Cryptogamic Flora of China derives its results from the investigations, collections, and classification of Chinese cryptogams by using theories and methods of systematic and evolutionary biology as its guide. It is the summary of study on species diversity of cryptogams

and provides important data for species protection. It is closely connected with human activities, environmental changes and even global changes. Cryptogamic Flora of China is a comprehensive information bank concerning morphology, anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, ecology, and phytogeographical distribution. It includes a series of special monographs for using the biological resources in China, for scientific research, and for teaching.

China has complicated weather conditions, with a crisscross network of mountains and rivers, lakes of all sizes, and an extensive sea area. China is rich in terrestrial and aquatic cryptogamic resources. The development of taxonomic studies of cryptogams and the publication of Cryptogamic Flora of China in concert will play an active role in exploration and utilization of the cryptogamic resources of China and in promoting the development of cryptogamic studies in China.

C. K. Tseng
Editor-in-Chief
The Editorial Committee of the Cryptogamic Flora of China
Chinese Academy of Sciences
March, 2000 in Beijing

《中国真菌志》序

《中国真菌志》是在系统生物学原理和方法指导下,对中国真菌,即真菌界的子囊菌、担子菌、壶菌及接合菌四个门以及不属于真菌界的卵菌等三个门和黏菌及其类似的菌类生物进行搜集、考察和研究的成果。本志所谓"真菌"系广义概念,涵盖上述三大菌类生物(地衣型真菌除外),即当今所称"菌物"。

中国先民认识并利用真菌作为生活、生产资料,历史悠久,经验丰富,诸如酒、醋、酱、红曲、豆豉、豆腐乳、豆瓣酱等的酿制,蘑菇、木耳、茭白作食用,茯苓、虫草、灵芝等作药用,在制革、纺织、造纸工业中应用真菌进行发酵,以及利用具有抗癌作用和促进碳素循环的真菌,充分显示其经济价值和生态效益。此外,真菌又是多种植物和人畜病害的病原菌,危害甚大。因此,对真菌物种的形态特征、多样性、生理生化、亲缘关系、区系组成、地理分布、生态环境以及经济价值等进行研究和描述,非常必要。这是一项重要的基础科学研究,也是利用益菌、控制害菌、化害为利、变废为宝的应用科学的源泉和先导。

中国是具有悠久历史的文明古国,从远古到明代的 4500 年间,科学技术一直处于 世界前沿,真荫学也不例外。酒是真菌的代谢产物,中国酒文化博大精深、源远流长, 有六七千年历史。约在公元 300 年的晋代,江统在其《酒诰》诗中说:"酒之所兴,肇 自上皇。或云仪狄,又曰杜康。有饭不尽,委之空桑。郁结成味,久蓄气芳。本出于 此,不由奇方。"作者精辟地总结了我国酿酒历史和自然发酵方法,比之意大利学者雷 蒂(Radi, 1860)提出微生物自然发酵法的学说约早1500年。在仰韶文化时期(5000~ 3000 B. C.),我国先民已懂得采食蘑菇。中国历代古籍中均有食用菇蕈的记载,如宋 代陈仁玉在其《菌谱》(1245 年)中记述浙江台州产鹅膏菌、松蕈等 11 种,并对其形 态、生态、品级和食用方法等作了论述和分类,是中国第一部地方性食用蕈菌志。先民 用真菌作药材也是一大创造,中国最早的药典《神农本草经》(成书于 102~200 A. D.) 所载 365 种药物中,有茯苓、雷丸、桑耳等 10 余种药用真菌的形态、色泽、性味 和疗效的叙述。明代李时珍在《本草纲目》(1578)中,记载"三菌"、"五蕈"、"六 芝"、"七耳"以及羊肚菜、桑黄、鸡坳、雪蚕等30多种药用真菌。李氏将菌、蕈、芝、 耳集为一类论述,在当时尚无显微镜帮助的情况下,其认识颇为精深。该籍的真菌学知 识,足可代表中国古代真菌学水平,堪与同时代欧洲人(如 C. Clusius, 1529~1609) 的水平比拟而无逊色。

15世纪以后,居世界领先地位的中国科学技术,逐渐落后。从 18世纪中叶到 20世纪 40年代,外国传教士、旅行家、科学工作者、外交官、军官、教师以及负有特殊任务者,纷纷来华考察,搜集资料,采集标本,研究鉴定,发表论文或专辑。如法国传教士西博特(P. M. Cibot)1759年首先来到中国,一住就是 25年,对中国的植物(含真菌)写过不少文章,1775年他发表的五棱散尾菌(Lysurus mokusin),是用现代科学方法研究发表的第一个中国真菌。继而,俄国的波塔宁(G. N. Potanin,1876)、意大利的吉拉迪(P. Giraldii,1890)、奥地利的汉德尔-马泽蒂(H. Handel-Hazzetti,

1913)、美国的梅里尔(E. D. Merrill, 1916)、瑞典的史密斯(H. Smith, 1921)等共 27 人次来我国采集标本。研究发表中国真菌论著 114 篇册,作者多达 60 余人次,报 道中国真菌 2040 种,其中含 10 新属、361 新种。东邻日本自 1894 年以来,特别是 1937 年以后,大批人员涌到中国,调查真菌资源及植物病害,采集标本,鉴定发表。据初步统计,发表论著 172 篇册,作者 67 人次以上,共报道中国真菌约 6000 种(有重复),其中含 17 新属、1130 新种。其代表人物在华北有三宅市郎(1908),东北有三浦道哉(1918),台湾有泽田兼吉(1912);此外,还有斋藤贤道、伊藤诚哉、平冢直秀、山本和太郎、逸见武雄等数十人。

国人用现代科学方法研究中国真菌始于 20 世纪初,最初工作多侧重于植物病害和工业发酵,纯真菌学研究较少。在一二十年代便有不少研究报告和学术论文发表在中外各种刊物上,如胡先骕 1915 年的"菌类鉴别法",章祖纯 1916 年的"北京附近发生最盛之植物病害调查表"以及钱穟孙(1918)、邹钟琳(1919)、戴芳澜(1920)、李寅恭(1921)、朱凤美(1924)、孙豫寿(1925)、俞大绂(1926)、魏嵒寿(1928)等的论文。三四十年代有陈鸿康、邓叔群、魏景超、凌立、周宗璜、欧世璜、方心芳、王云章、裘维蕃等发表的论文,为数甚多。他们中有的人终生或大半生都从事中国真菌学的科教工作,如戴芳澜(1893~1973)著"江苏真菌名录"(1927)、"中国真菌杂记"(1932~1946)、《中国已知真菌名录》(1936,1937)、《中国真菌总汇》(1979)和《真菌的形态和分类》(1987)等,他发表的"三角枫上白粉菌一新种"(1930),是国人用现代科学方法研究、发表的第一个中国真菌新种。邓叔群(1902~1970)著"南京真菌记载"(1932~1933)、"中国真菌续志"(1936~1938)、《中国高等真菌志》(1939)和《中国的真菌》(1963,1996)等,堪称《中国真菌志》的先导。上述学者以及其他许多真菌学工作者,为《中国真菌志》研编的起步奠定了基础。

在20世纪后半叶,特别是改革开放以来的20多年,中国真菌学有了迅猛的发展,如各类真菌学课程的开设,各级学位研究生的招收和培养,专业机构和学会的建立,专业刊物的创办和出版,地区真菌志的问世等,使真菌学人才辈出,为《中国真菌志》的研编输送了新鲜血液。1973年中国科学院广州"三志"会议决定,《中国真菌志》的研编正式启动,1987年由郑儒永、余永年等编辑出版了《中国真菌志》第1卷《白粉菌目》,至2000年已出版14卷。自第2卷开始实行主编负责制,2.《银耳目和花耳目》(刘波主编,1992);3.《多孔菌科》(赵继鼎,1998);4.《小煤炱目 I》(胡炎兴,1996);5.《曲霉属及其相关有性型》(齐祖同,1997);6.《霜霉目》(余永年,1998);7.《层腹菌目》(刘波,1998);8.《核盘菌科和地舌菌科》(庄文颖,1998);9.《假尾孢属》(刘锡琎、郭英兰,1998);10.《锈菌目 I》(王云章、庄剑云,1998);11.《小煤炱目 II》(胡炎兴,1999);12.《黑粉菌科》(郭林,2000);13.《虫霉目》(李增智,2000);14.《灵芝科》(赵继鼎、张小青,2000)。盛世出巨著,在国家"科教兴国"英明政策的指引下,《中国真菌志》的研编和出版,定将为中华灿烂文化做出新贡献。

余永年 庄文颖 中国科学院微生物研究所 中国·北京·中关村 公元 2002 年 09 月 15 日

Foreword of Flora Fungorum Sinicorum

Flora Fungorum Sinicorum summarizes the achievements of Chinese mycologists based on principles and methods of systematic biology in intensive studies on the organisms studied by mycologists, which include non-lichenized fungi of the Kingdom Fungi, some organisms of the Chromista, such as comycetes etc., and some of the Protozoa, such as slime molds. In this series of volumes, results from extensive collections, field investigations, and taxonomic treatments reveal the fungal diversity of China.

Our Chinese ancestors were very experienced in the application of fungi in their daily life and production. Fungi have long been used in China as food, such as edible mushrooms, including jelly fungi, and the hypertrophic stems of water bamboo infected with Ustilago esculenta; as medicines, like Cordyceps sinensis (caterpillar fungus), Poria cocos (China root), and Ganoderma spp. (lingzhi); and in the fermentation industry, for example, manufacturing liquors, vinegar, soy-sauce, Monascus, fermented soya beans, fermented bean curd, and thick broad-bean sauce. Fungal fermentation is also applied in the tannery, papermaking, and textile industries. The anti-cancer compounds produced by fungi and functions of saprophytic fungi in accelerating the carbon-cycle in nature are of economic value and ecological benefits to human beings. On the other hand, fungal pathogens of plants, animals and human cause a huge amount of damage each year. In order to utilize the beneficial fungi and to control the harmful ones, to turn the harmfulness into advantage, and to convert wastes into valuables, it is necessary to understand the morphology, diversity, physiology, biochemistry, relationship, geographical distribution, ecological environment, and economic value of different groups of fungi. Flora Fungorum Sinicorum plays an important role from precursor to fountainhead for the applied sciences.

China is a country with an ancient civilization of long standing. In the 4500 years from remote antiquity to the Ming Dynasty, her science and technology as well as knowledge of fungi stood in the leading position of the world. Wine is a metabolite of fungi. The Wine Culture history in China goes back 6000 to 7000 years ago, which has a distant source and a long stream of extensive knowledge and profound scholarship. In the Jin Dynasty (ca. 300 A. D.), JIANG Tong, the famous writer, gave a vivid account of the Chinese fermentation history and methods of wine processing in one of his poems entitled *Drinking Games* (Jiu Gao), 1500 years earlier than the theory of microbial fermentation in natural conditions raised by the Italian scholar, Radi (1860). During the period of the Yangshao Culture (5000—3000 B. C.), our Chinese ancestors knew how to eat mushrooms. There were a great number of records of edible mushrooms in Chinese ancient books. For example, back to

the Song Dynasty, CHEN Ren-Yu (1245) published the *Mushroom Menu* (Jun Pu) in which he listed 11 species of edible fungi including *Amanita* sp. and *Tricholoma matsutake* from Taizhou, Zhejiang Province, and described in detail their morphology, habitats, taxonomy, taste, and way of cooking. This was the first local flora of the Chinese edible mushrooms. Fungi used as medicines originated in ancient China. The earliest Chinese pharmacopocia, *Shen-Nong Materia Medica* (Shen Nong Ben Cao Jing), was published in 102—200 A. D. Among the 365 medicines recorded, more than 10 fungi, such as *Poria cocos* and *Polyporus mylittae*, were included. Their fruitbody shape, color, taste, and medical functions were provided. The great pharmacist of Ming Dynasty, LI Shi-Zhen (1578) published his eminent work *Compendium Materia Medica* (Ben Cao Gang Mu) in which more than thirty fungal species were accepted as medicines, including *Aecidium mori*, *Cordyceps sinensis*, *Morchella* spp., *Termitomyces* sp., etc. Before the invention of microscope, he managed to bring fungi of different classes together, which demonstrated his intelligence and profound knowledge of biology.

After the 15th century, development of science and technology in China slowed down. From middle of the 18th century to the 1940's, foreign missionaries, tourists, scientists, diplomats, officers, and other professional workers visited China. They collected specimens of plants and fungi, carried out taxonomic studies, and published papers, exsiccatae, and monographs based on Chinese materials. The French missionary, P. M. Cibot, came to China in 1759 and stayed for 25 years to investigate plants including fungi in different regions of China. Many papers were written by him. Lysurus mokusin, identified with modern techniques and published in 1775, was probably the first Chinese fungal record by these visitors. Subsequently, around 27 man-times of foreigners attended field excursions in China, such as G. N. Potanin from Russia in 1876, P. Giraldii from Italy in 1890, H. Handel-Hazzetti from Austria in 1913, E. D. Merrill from the United States in 1916, and H. Smith from Sweden in 1921. Based on examinations of the Chinese collections obtained, 2040 species including 10 new genera and 361 new species were reported or described in 114 papers and books. Since 1894, especially after 1937, many Japanese entered China. They investigated the fungal resources and plant diseases, collected specimens, and published their identification results. According to incomplete information, some 6000 fungal names (with synonyms) including 17 new genera and 1130 new species appeared in 172 publications. The main workers were I. Miyake in the Northern China, M. Miura in the Northeast, K. Sawada in Taiwan, as well as K. Saito, S. Ito, N. Hiratsuka, W. Yamamoto, T. Hemmi, etc.

Research by Chinese mycologists started at the turn of the 20th century when plant diseases and fungal fermentation were emphasized with very little systematic work. Scientific papers or experimental reports were published in domestic and international journals during the 1910's to 1920's. The best-known are "Identification of the fungi" by H. H. Hu in 1915, "Plant disease report from Peking and the adjacent regions" by C. S. Chang in 1916,

and papers by S. S. Chian (1918), C. L. Chou (1919), F. L. Tai (1920), Y. G. Li (1921), V. M. Chu (1924), Y. S. Sun (1925), T. F. Yu (1926), and N. S. Wei (1928). Mycologists who were active at the 1930's to 1940's are H. K. Chen, S. C. Teng, C. T. Wei, L. Ling, C. H. Chow, S. H. Ou, S. F. Fang, Y. C. Wang, W. F. Chiu, and others. Some of them dedicated their lifetime to research and teaching in mycology. Prof. F. L. Tai (1893—1973) is one of them, whose representative works were "List of fungi from Jiangsu" (1927), "Notes on Chinese fungi" (1932—1946), A List of Fungi Hitherto Known from China (1936, 1937), Sylloge Fungorum Sinicorum (1979), Morphology and Taxonomy of the Fungi (1987), etc. His paper entitled "A new species of Uncinula on Acer trifidum Hook. & Arn." was the first new species described by a Chinese mycologist. Prof. S. C. Teng (1902—1970) is also an eminent teacher. He published "Notes on fungi from Nanking" in 1932—1933, "Notes on Chinese fungi" in 1936—1938, A Contribution to Our Knowledge of the Higher Fungi of China in 1939, and Fungi of China in 1963 and 1996. Work done by the above-mentioned scholars lays a foundation for our current project on Flora Fungorum Sinicorum.

In 1973, an important meeting organized by the Chinese Academy of Sciences was held in Guangzhou (Canton) and a decision was made, uniting the related scientists from all over China to initiate the long term project "Fauna, Flora, and Cryptogamic Flora of China". Work on Flora Fungorum Sinicorum thus started. Significant progress has been made in development of Chinese mycology since 1978. Many mycological institutions were founded in different areas of the country. The Mycological Society of China was established, the journals Acta Mycological Sinica and Mycosystema were published as well as local floras of the economically important fungi. A young generation in field of mycology grew up through post-graduate training programs in the graduate schools. The first volume of Chinese Mycoflora on the Erysiphales (edited by R. Y. Zheng & Y. N. Yu, 1987) appeared. Up to now, 14 volumes have been published: Tremellales and Dacrymycetales edited by B. Liu (1992), Polyporaceae by J. D. Zhao (1998), Meliolales Part I (Y. X. Hu, 1996), Aspergillus and its related teleomorphs (Z. T. Qi, 1997), Peronosporales (Y. N. Yu, 1998), Sclerotiniaceae and Geoglossaceae (W. Y. Zhuang, 1998), Pseudocercospora (X. J. Liu & Y. L. Guo, 1998), Uredinales Part I (Y. C. Wang & J. Y. Zhuang, 1998), Meliolales Part II (Y. X. Hu, 1999), Ustilaginaceae (L. Guo, 2000), Entomophthorales (Z. Z. Li, 2000), and Ganodermataceae (J. D. Zhao & X. Q. Zhang, 2000). We eagerly await the coming volumes and expect the completion of Flora Fungorum Sinicorum which will reflect the flourishing of Chinese culture.

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致 谢

在本书的标本采集、调查研究和写作过程中,得到了同行专家、学者热情无私的赠 与、代为搜集文献资料或实物标本。英国皇家植物园标本馆 P. Fisfter 博士、美国哈佛 大学图书馆提供了部分重要的参考资料,此外还有杜复教授、上官铁梁教授、陶恺先 牛、常明昌教授、臧穆研究员、周彤燊教授、赵震宇教授、应建浙研究员、卯晓岚研究 员、徐阿生先生、顾宗京先生、余永年教授、张斌成博士、黄年来研究员、澳大利亚张 树庭教授和 G. Beaton 先生、加拿大 S. A. Redhead 教授、英国 G. C. Ainsworth 教授 和 D. L. Hawksworth 教授、法国 R. Courtecuisse 先生和 V. Demoulin 教授、日本已 故平冢直秀教授、墨西哥 G. Guzmán 教授、阿根廷 J. E. Wright 教授、挪威 H. B. Giaerum 博士、新西兰王云先生和 D. F. Overend 女士、西班牙 M. Lange 教授、F. D. Calonge 教授和 G. Moreno 教授、美国 R. Fogel 博士、W. R. Burk 博士和 J. M. Trappe 教授。提供过标本的单位有中国科学院微生物研究所菌物标本馆(HMAS)、中 国科学院昆明植物研究所隐花植物标本馆(HKAS)、广东省微生物研究所标本馆 (HMIGD)、山西大学真菌标本室 (MHSU)、湖南师范大学真菌标本室 (MHHNU)、 江西大学生物系植物标本室(HBDJU)、北京自然博物馆真菌标本室(HPNHM)、上海 自然博物馆植物标本室(HSNM)、美国纽约植物园(NY)以及联合王国邱皇家植物园 植物标本室(K)。西南林学院李楠高级实验师和湖南师范大学胡雅玲老师代绘了部分 线条图。广东省微牛物研究所张韵小姐协助做了大量的鬼笔目文字整理工作,沈亚恒高 级实验师协助描绘了个别形态图。本书的顺利完成,与他们的支援和帮助是分不开的, 特向他们致以诚挚的谢意。

特别值得提出的是,本卷《中国真菌志》清稿完成以后,经我国著名菌物学家、中国科学院昆明植物研究所臧穆先生和中国科学院微生物研究所庄剑云先生审阅并修改,从而提高了本卷图书的质量,在此向他们致以衷心的感谢。

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本卷编写分工

AUCTORES

Introductio

Sclerodermataceae, Astraeaceae, Sphaerobolaceae & Calostomataceae

Tulostomataceae, Phelloriniaceae, Battarreaceae & Secotiaceae

Hysterangiaceae, Protophallaceae & Gelopellidaceae

Clathraceae & Phallaceae

Appendix I, Appendix II etc.

Liu Bo

Liu Jianzong

Fan Li

Liu Bo & Liu Jihua

Liu Bo & Liu Jihua

Liu Bo & Liu Jihua

Liu Jihua

说明

- 1. 本书是对我国硬皮马勃目、柄灰包目、鬼笔目和轴灰包目的研究总结。全部属于担子菌亚门腹菌纲。全书包括五大部分: 绪论、专论、参考文献、附录和索引。
- 2. 绪论部分概括地叙述了这 4 个目真菌的经济价值、形态分类、研究进展以及我国对它们的研究简史、生态环境与采集方法等内容。向读者系统介绍了这群真菌的基本特征、特性和研究现状,同时阐明了我们的分类观点以及本书所采用的分类系统。
- 3. 专论部分包括产于我国的 4 目 13 科 34 属 132 种和变种、变型,每个分类单元均有形态描述和科、属、种检索表。另在附录 I 中列出存疑种(含变种、变型)11 个。属下的分类单元按拉丁字母顺序排列,内容包括正名、异名及其文献引证、形态描述、模式种原产地和标本存放处所、分布、标本研究、生态习性、比较、讨论等等。世界分布由可信的文献资料整理而来。每个种和变种均有担孢子或担子的光学显微镜下所绘的线条图,部分种类有子实体线条图,其中一部分附有它们的担孢子电镜扫描照片。
 - 4. 参考文献均按作者姓氏拉丁字母顺序排列。
 - 5. 中文名称索引按汉语拼音字母顺序排列,拉丁文学名索引则按学名字母排列。
- 6. 所引证的标本均经我们直接研究过,并尽可能注明标本保存处所及其标本室的 英文缩写。
- 7. 国外收藏的有关我国这 4 个目的标本虽产地不详,但经著者研究过的也均放在 正文内加以描述和讨论。
- 8. 颜色名称的依据,是 Michael 和 Henning (1958) 著的 Handbuch für Pilzfre-unde —书中的简明色谱。
- 9. 名词术语是依据郑儒永等(1990)的《孢子植物名词及名称》, Snell 和 Dick (1957) 的 A Glossary of Mycology 以及 Cash (1965) 的 A Mycological English-Latin Glossary。许多中文名称是我们根据它们的形态特征或拉丁文学名的意义拟定的。
 - 10. 作为属模式种的种加词尽量不译为中名形容词,以与科、属名保持一致。
 - 11. 担子果孢体内的小腔宽度是以干标本为依据测量的。
 - 12. 存疑种置于有效种之后, 在检索表内列出或不列出。
- 13. 本卷所引用的外国人采得的中国产标本,其所记录地名语音不准确,难以译出的,只能将其原文写出。
 - 14. 原描述较为详尽的或可信性较大的存疑种亦将列入种和变种检索表内。
- 15. 本卷所提到的《菌物词典》是指 Ainsworth & Bisby 的 Dictionary of the Fungi 一书;本卷采用的是该词典第7版(1983)的分类系统。

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