中国科学院中国孢子植物志编辑委员会编辑



第十一卷

地卷目(1)

|吴继农| 刘华杰 主编

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中国科学院中国孢子植物志编辑委员会 编辑

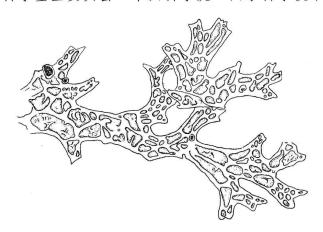
中国地衣志

第十一卷

地卷目(I)

吴继农 刘华杰 主 编 赵遵田 组 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)



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内容简介

本卷记载了产于我国的地卷目地衣中的 4 科(肺衣科、肾盘衣科、地卷科和胶衣科), 8 属(肺衣属、假杯点衣属、牛皮叶属、叶上枝属、肾盘衣属、地卷属、散盘衣属及胶衣属), 109 种。每个科、属、种均有形态及结构特征描述,有分属及种的检索表;在每种特征描述之后亦详细记录了其生境、国内产地与世界分布,并讨论了该种重要性状特征与分类,且附有该种的图版及分布图。

本书是研究生物资源、区系、生物多样性和环境保护的重要参考资料,可供环境生物学、农林牧、医药工作者以及大专院校有关师生教学、科研参考。

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序

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;是生物物种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入的今天,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 oomycetes 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 oomycetes 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

《中国地衣志》序

生物多样性是指生存于地球生物圈多样性生态系统中的,含有多样性基因的物种多样性。《中国地衣志》是中国地衣物种综合信息库,是演化系统生物学中物种信息、物种原型和物种培养物三大信息存取系统之一,是中国孢子植物志的组成部分,在"中国科学院中国孢子植物志编辑委员会"的主持下,进行编前研究及在研究基础上进行编写的系统工程;由国家自然科学基金委员会、国家科学技术部和中国科学院给以经费资助。

《中国地衣志》的编研是中国地衣研究史中的重大事件。中国地衣研究经历了四个历史时期,即本草时期、传统分类学时期、综合分类学时期以及演化系统生物学时期。

第一,本草时期相当于林奈前时期,从公元前 500 年至 18 世纪中叶。中国古代文献《诗经》就有关于"女萝"(即松萝)的记载。在唐代,即公元 618—907 年,甄泉在《药性本草》中便有"松萝"、"石蕊"的记载。著名的中国本草植物学巨匠李时珍 190 万字的巨著《本草纲目》于 1578 年开始分 50 卷问世。全卷含本草及其他药物计 1892 种,其中 374 种由该巨著作者所发现。有关地衣的记载为四种,即"石蕊"(21 卷 19 页)、"地衣草"(21 卷 20 页)、"石耳"(28 卷 31 页)及"松萝"(37 卷 12 页)。

根据李时珍的描述, "蒙顶茶"可能是"石蕊"的别名。"地衣草"的别名"仰天皮"可能是指地衣中的"地卷"或"肺衣",也可能是苔类的"地钱"。而本草中的"石耳"可能是民间当作山珍的"庐山石耳"或称美味石耳。至于《本草纲目》中的"垣衣"和"屋游"则更可能是指藓类植物(21卷 20页)。

在清代,由赵学敏所著的《本草纲目拾遗》于 1765 年问世。该书作者关于"雪茶" (16卷 251页)的描述是我国古代文献中有关地衣描述的最佳典范:"雪茶。出滇南。色白。久则微黄,出云南永善县。其地山高积雪。入夏不消。雪中生此。本非茶类。乃天生一种草芽。土人采得炒、焙。以其似茶。故名。其色白。故曰雪茶。"而"色白。久则微黄。"一语,确切地显示出作者所指者实为地茶(Thamnolia vermicularis (Sw.) Ach. ex Schaer.),而非雪茶(Th. subuliformis (Ehrh.) Culb.)。在我国古代文献中关于其他地衣的描述虽不如关于"雪茶"那样精辟,难以辨其为何种,但可识其大类。总之,我们祖先早在古代就已将地衣作为草药而对人民健康做出过贡献。

第二,传统分类学时期相当于林奈后时期,从 18 世纪中叶至 20 世纪下叶。在这一时期的前半段,关于中国地衣的采集和研究,主要是由外国人进行的,如欧洲的瑞典、意大利、奥地利、英国、法国、德国、俄国、芬兰以及亚洲的日本和美洲的美国植物学家。第一个来中国进行地衣采集的外国人为瑞典的奥斯别克(P.Osbeck),并于 1757 年发表了采自中国的地衣新种 *Lichen chinensis* Osbeck = *Parmotrema chinense* (Osbeck) Hale & Ahti。

中国植物学家采集并研究中国地衣主要是从 20 世纪 20 年代末至 30 年代初开始。钱 崇澍于 1932 年发表了"南京钟山岩石植被"一文,内含 15 个地衣分类群。这些地衣标 本是由美国地衣学家普利特(Plitt)所定名。这是中国植物学家所发表的第一篇关于中国地 衣研究的论文。三年后,朱彦承(1935)以他自己定名的标本为基础发表了"中国地衣初步研究"一文。文中报道了39个种,13个变种。时隔23年之后,陆定安(1958,1959)发表了"中国地衣札记1,地卷属"。此后,便有更多的中国地衣学家开始研究中国地衣,并陆续发表大量研究的论文,从而开始了中国人研究中国地衣的新时期。

第三,综合分类学时期是以形态学一生物地理学一化学相结合的中国地衣分类研究为特点。在传统分类学时期虽然也使用显色反应进行地衣化学测定,但是,比较精确的显微重结晶检验法(MCT)和灵敏度较高的薄层色谱法(TCL)在中国地衣分类研究中的使用及推广则开始于20世纪80年代初。关于《西藏地衣》的研究(魏、姜,1980~1986)是这一时期开始的标志。

第四,演化系统生物学时期是在表型与基因型相结合中探讨地衣型真菌在生物演化系统中的地位。20 世纪 80 年代末和 90 年代初,分子生物学"聚合酶链反应"(PCR)技术的发明为这一时期的兴起创造了条件。表型组、基因组与环境组相结合的综合分析必将是演化系统生物学的发展方向。

"中国科学院中国孢子植物志编辑委员会"于 1973 年成立以后,《中国地衣志》的编前研究便陆续启动。为了配合《中国地衣志》的编写及编前研究,我们于 1973 年着手《中国地衣综览》的编著工作,并于 1991 年正式出版。"综览"内含中国地衣 1766 种,分隶于 232 属,是迄今收录种类最多,文献资料较全的中国地衣总汇,是《中国地衣志》编前研究与编写工作的重要参考资料之一。

如果说 20 世纪 30 年代是中国人研究中国地衣的开端,那么,《中国地衣志》的编前研究和在研究基础上的编写就是中国地衣学发展中的里程碑。

中国科学院中国孢子植物志编辑委员会 主编 魏江春 2010年12月26日 北京

Foreword of Flora Lichenum Sinicorum

The biodiversity refers to the species diversity containing genetic diversity in the ecosystem diversity of the biosphere in the nature. The Flora Lichenum Sinicorum is a comprehensive information bank of the lichen species from China, one of the three information storage and retrieval systems such as species, species prototype, and species culture collection in the evolutionary systematic biology, and one of the Cryptogamic Flora of China. The later contains five parts: Flora Algarum Marinarum Sinicarum, Flora Algarum Sinicarum Aquae Dulcis, Flora Fungorum Sinicorum, Flora Lichenum Sinicorum, and Flora Bryophytorum Sinicorum. The research before compilation of the Flora Lichenum Sinicorum and the compilation of that based on the research as a systematic engineering are organized by "The Editorial Committee of the Cryptogamic Flora of China, Chinese Academy of Sciences", and the financial support is given by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the National Science and Technology Ministry, and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The research and compilation of the *Flora Lichenum Sinicorum* are an event of singular importance in the history of the lichen taxonomic research in China. The research can be divided into the following four periods: the period of herbs, the period of traditional taxonomy, the period of comprehensive taxonomy, and the period of evolutionary systematic biology.

The first period of herbs corresponds to the pre Linnean period from more than 500 B.C. to the mid-18th century. The lichen "Nü Luo" (i.e. *Usnea* spp.) was reported in the Chinese ancient literature "Shi Jing" (a book of songs). In the Tang Dynasty from 618 to 907 A.D., Zhen Quan reported the lichen "Song Luo" (*Usnea* spp.) and "Shi Rui" (*Cladonia* spp.) in his book "Yao Xing Ben Cao" (*Materia Medica*). A monumental work on Chinese medicinal herbs "Ben Cao Gang Mu" (*Compendium of Materia Medica*) in 50 volumes were published by the famous Chinese medico-botanist Li Shi-Zhen in 1578. The work contains 1,892 kinds of medicinal herbs and other kinds of *Materia Medica*. Among them 374 kinds were discovered by the author himself. Four kinds of lichens were recorded in volume 21 of the "*Compendium*", i.e. "Shi Rui" (*Cladonia* spp., p.19), "Di Yi Cao" (p.20), "Shi Er" (*Umbilicaria* spp., p.31) in volume 28, and "Song Luo" (*Usnea* spp.,p.12) in volume 37.

According to the descriptions made by Li Shi-Zhen, "Meng Ding Cha" may be a synonym of the "Shi Rui" (*Cladonia* spp.). The "Yang Tian Pi", a synonym of "Di Yi Cao", maybe refers to the lichens *Peltigera* spp. or *Lobaria* spp., or even the liverwords *Marchantia* spp. The "Shi Er," can be considered as *Umbilicaria* spp. As to the "Yuan Yi"and "Wu You", it maybe refers to some mosses rather than lichens (vol.21,p.20).

In the Qing Dynasty, a book "Ben Cao Gang Mu Shi Yi" (Supplement to *Compendium of Materia Medica*) was published by Zhao Xue-Min in 1765. The description of the lichen "Xue Cha" (snow tea) given by Zhao Xue-Min in his book (vol.6, p.251) is "Xue Cha is growing on

the snowy ground of Li Jiang in Yunnan Province. It is of white color, sweet taste. In the course of time after collection the Xue Cha is able to become yellowish color." According to this description it is easy to recognize the lichen in question as *Thamnolia vermicularis* (Sw.) Ach. ex Schaer. rather than *Thamnolia subuliformis* (Ehrh.) Culb.

In the pre-Linnean period the authors of ancient Chinese literature furnished many valuable records of Chinese lichens which were used for the clinical applications in the Chinese traditional medicine.

The second period of traditional taxonomy corresponds to the post-Linnean era from the mid-18th century to the later 20th century. In the first half of this period, Chinese lichens were collected and studied mainly by the foreign botanists, such as Europeans, including Swedish, Italian, Austrian, British, French, German, Russian, Finnish and also Japanese and Americans. The first foreign collector of the Chinese lichens was Swedish botanist P. Osbeck, who reported a new species *Lichen chinensis* Osbeck, Ostindisk resa, 221(1757) = *Parmotrema chinense* (Osbeck) Hale & Ahti, Taxon 35:133(1986).

In the early 1930s, Chinese botanists began study on Chinese lichens. Vegetation of the rocky ridge of Chung shan, Nanking published by Chien Sung-shu in 1932. This paper was the first publication concerning 15 taxa of Chinese lichens. The lichen collections cited in Chien's paper were identified by the lichenologist C. C. Plitt from the United States. Three years later, Note preliminaire sur les lichens de Chine containing 39 species with 13 varieties was published by Tchou Yen-tch'eng (1935). The lichen specimens cited in Tchou's paper were identified by the author himself. About 23 years later, Lu Ding-an (1958) published his first paper under the heading of Notes on Chinese lichens, 1. Peltigera. From that time, more and more Chinese lichenologists start to study the Chinese lichens and have published a series of papers.

The third period of comprehensive taxonomy began with the use of chemotaxonomy in addition to morphological and biogeographical methods for lichen taxonomy in the 1970s. In the late 1970s microcrystal tests (MCT) were performed under the methods described by Asahina (1936~1940). Thin-layer chromatograpy (TLC) was used for the Chinese lichens in the early 1980s. The *Lichens of Xizang* (Wei and Jiang, 1986) marked the beginning of this period.

The fourth period of evolutionary systematic biology is characterized by an ability to grope for evolutionary systematic positions of lichen-forming fungi in combination of phenotype with genotype. In the beginning of the eighties and nineties of the 20th century, the invention of the molecular biotechnique "polymerase chain reaction" (PCR) provided the possibility for the rising of this period. The comprehensive analysis in combination of the phenome with genome and environe must be the research direction of evolutionary systematic biology for the future.

We started on the research before compilation of the *Flora Lichenum Sinicorum* after "The Editorial Committee of the Cryptogamic Flora of China, Chinese Academy of Sciences"

was established in 1973. In order to provide the references for the compilation of the *Flora Lichenum Sinicorum* I started to work on *An Enumeration of Lichens in China*, which was published in 1991. The Enumeration, containing 1766 species of lichens from China belonging to 232 genera, has been being one of the important references for the compilation of the *Flora Lichenum Sinicorum*.

The thirties of the 20th century were the beginning of the lichen research from China made by the Chinese botanists, and the research before compilation of the *Flora Lichenum Sinicorum* and the compilation of that based on the research are the milestone in the lichenological progress in China.

Editor-in-Chief The Editorial Committee of the Cryptogamic Flora of China Chinese Academy of Sciences

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Beijing

前 言

我国地衣分类学的研究始于 19 世纪初期,最早由外国研究者对我国地衣进行采集与研究;而我国地衣学家自 20 世纪 30 年代才开展研究。在魏江春院士等前辈的大力支持和培养下,我国的地衣学专门人才和研究文献不断涌现,并搜集了大量的标本和文献。在此基础上,著者始能对我国地卷目地衣进行系统研究并编著成本卷志书。本卷志书在编研过程中,得到了国家自然科学基金委员会、中国科学院及国家科学技术部的资助;是在中国科学院孢子植物志编辑委员会直接领导下,在魏江春院士具体指导和帮助下,由著者们分工负责,经过 10 余年的编研、绘图、照相等工作集体完成的。

本卷包括产于我国的地卷目地衣的部分类群,即肺衣科、肾盘衣科、地卷科和胶衣科 4 科, 共 8 属(肺衣属、假杯点衣属、牛皮叶属、叶上枝属、肾盘衣属、地卷属、散盘衣属及胶衣属), 109 种。隶属于地卷目的瓦衣科、鳞叶衣科、Placynthiaceae 和Massalongiaceae,以及胶衣科中的其他属将于其他卷册中后续报道。

本卷中记录的分类单位均由著者们根据所搜集的标本鉴定,文献记载但本卷未包 括的分类单位附于卷末,中国新记录注以*符号。本卷所引证的肺衣科标本,绝大部分 是著者吴继农及其同事刘霭堂、王振、陈舒泛采集; 若无特别说明, 该科标本均保存 于南京师范大学生命科学学院植物标本室地衣部(HNNU-L)。此外,中国科学院昆明植 物研究所(KUN)臧穆教授及王立松先生惠赠了采自四川和云南、中国科学院沈阳应用生 态研究所(IFP)陈锡龄和长白山自然保护区胡玉琛先生惠赠了产于东北地区、中国科学 院微生物研究所(HMAS-L)魏江春院士与陈健斌和姜玉梅两位先生以及芬兰赫尔辛基 大学标本室(H)T. Ahti 教授和 O. Vitikainen 教授惠借了肺衣科标本。本卷所引证的肾盘 衣科、地卷科和胶衣属标本,主要藏于中国科学院微生物研究所(HMAS-L)、中国科学 院沈阳应用生态研究所(IFP)、中国科学院昆明植物研究所(KUN)与新疆大学植物标本 馆(XJU),著者在对此类群地衣标本的研究中,中国科学院微生物研究所邓红女士与中 国科学院昆明植物研究所王立松先生均提供了便利的标本查阅条件,新疆大学阿不都 拉·阿巴斯教授惠借了部分标本,在此一并致谢。本卷肺衣科线条图除注有仿据者外, 均为吴继农教授依据观察所绘,肺衣科照片由陈舒泛拍摄,常福辰和丁小余放大,部 分由王立松拍摄;肾盘衣科、地卷科与胶衣属照片由赵遵田教授、刘华杰和任强拍摄, 线条图和分布图由刘华杰、孙立彦描绘制作。

本卷在编研过程中,由于标本、资料与著者水平所限,不妥之处在所难免,恳请各位专家及同行批评指正。

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