

## 舞鶴山 一帶의 高等菌類 (II)

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### 要 約

舞鶴山 一帶의 高等菌類의 分布相을 파악코져 1983年 9月부터 1984年 10月까지 舞鶴山 一帶에 自生하는 高等菌類 200餘点を 採集하여 同定한 결과 2綱, 2亞綱, 6目, 19科, 27屬, 39種을 確認하였으며, 이 가운데서 韓國產 未記錄種은 다음과 같다.

*Calocela cornea* Fr. (끝 붉은 끈적싸리버섯), *Melanoleuca arcuata* (Fr.) Sing. (검은물결 솔버섯), *Amanita echimocephala* (Vitt.) Quél. (헛가지 광대버섯), *A. lutescens* Hongo (회색가지 광대버섯), *Peziza vesticulosa* Bull. ex et Amans (요강 주발버섯).

### Introduction

In many respects of materials of forests, foods, drugs, higher fungi have been usefulness.

Geographical distribution of Korean higher fungi were not studied completely. Particularly Mt. Muhack areas of Kyungsang nam-Do have not been studied.

The object of this study is to know geographical distributions of Korean higher fungi.

### Methods and Materials

- A. Collection period: September 1983 to October 1984.
- B. Collection Place: Mt. Muhack Areas.
- C. Methods: Lincoffo, G. H., Phillips, R. and Imazeki, R. & f. Hongo keys were used. (1, 3, 11, 12)

### Results

According to identification, results were composed of 2 classes, 2 subclasses, 6 orders, 19 families, 27 genera and 39 species.

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*Colocera cornea* Fr. 끝 붉은 끈적싸리버섯 (新稱)

Imazeki, R. et al.; Common Fungi of Japan in Color, 30, Pl. 15, 1970.

Ronald Rayner; Hamlyn nature guides Mushrooms & Toadstools, 20, 1979.

Simon & Schusters; Guide to Mushrooms, 340, 1981.

Phillips, R.; Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and Europe, 263, 1981.

Fruit body 3—10mm high, 1—3mm thick, gelatinous, cylindrical, awl-shaped or narrowly club shaped, unbranched or very sparsely branched above, and tapering at the tap, pale or bright yellow. Spores white, smooth, sausage-shaped, 8—10.5×4.0—4.5(5.5)μM, basidia shaped like tuning-forks, 22.5—45.5×6.0—8.0μM.

Hab.: Occurs on dead wood of broad-leaved trees. Summer to autumn.

Dis.: Korea (Mt. Muhack), Japan, North America and Europe.

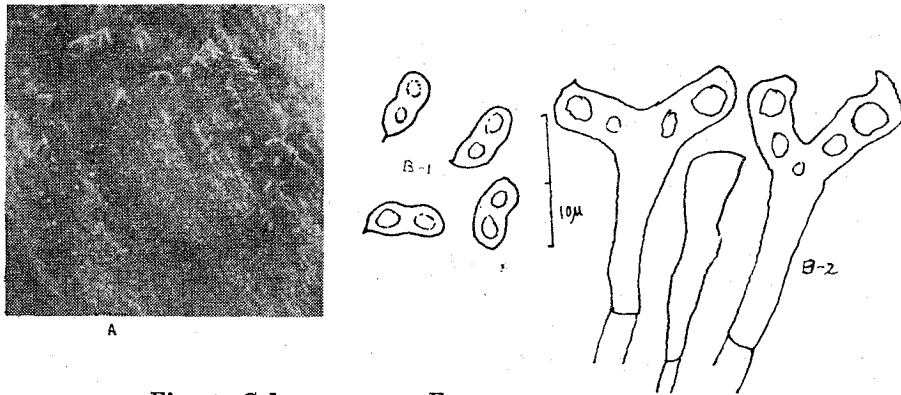


Fig. 1. *Colocera cornea* Fr.

A-1, fruit body×1/3. B-2, spores. B-2, basidia.

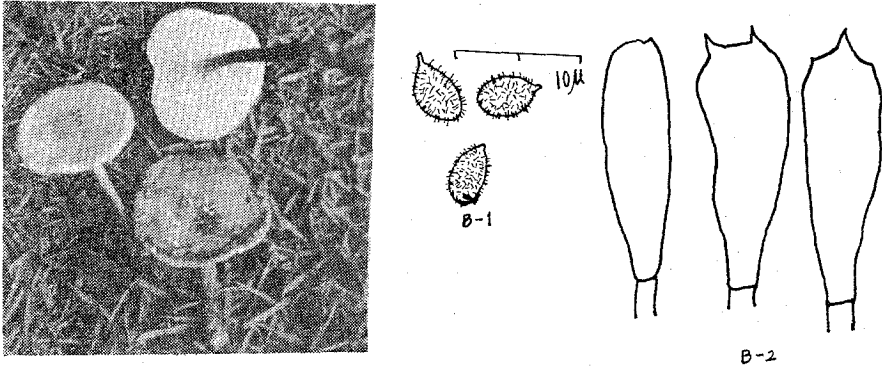
*Melanoleuca arcuata*(Fr.) Sing. 검은물결 솔버섯 (新稱)

Phillips, R., Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and Europe, 45, 1981.

Pileus 4—8cm broad, flattened convex when young, slightly umbonate or centrally depressed when old, blackish brown to centrally darkish, tiny fibrillose when moist. Lamella white, crowded, adnate or sinuate. Stipe 3—11cm long, 0.3—0.7cm thick, equal of slightly thick downward, greyish, tinged darkish, bulbous at the base, flesh white or tinged ochraceous in cap, grey in stem becoming darker towards the base, dull fibrous. Spore print white, elliptical, minutely ornamented, amyloid, 7—10×4.5—6.0 μM, basidia 26—40×8—10μM.

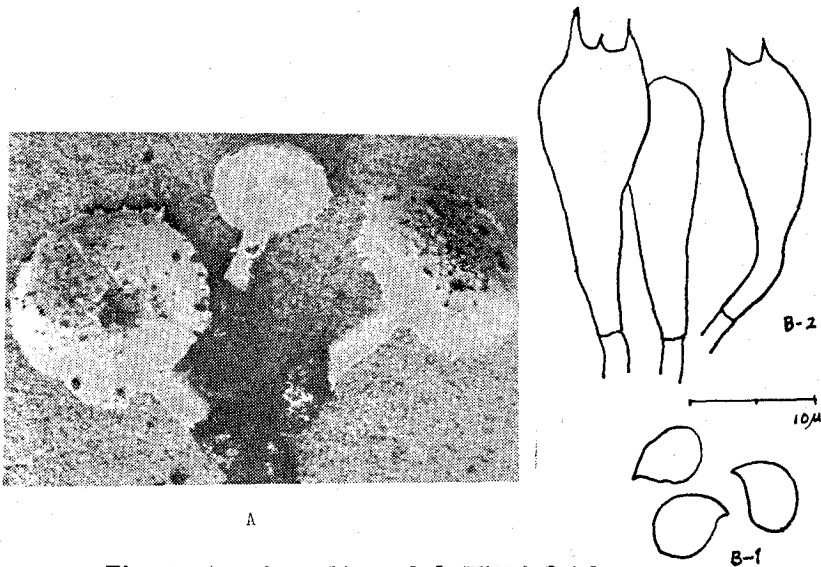
Hab.: Solitary or scattered in groups on the ground in mixed forests, amongst grass in open woodland, summer to autumn.

Dist.: Korea(Mt. Muhack) and Europe.



A  
Fig. 2. *Melanoleuca arcuata* (Fr.) Sing.

A. fruit body  $\times 1/3$ . B-1, spores. B-2, basidia.



A  
Fig. 3. *Amanita echinocephala* (Vitt.) Qu'el.

A. fruit body  $\times 1/3$ . B-1, spores. B-2, basidia.

*Amanita echinocephala* (Vitt.) Qu'el. 헛가시 광대버섯 (新稱)

Imazeki, R. and T. Hongo; Coll. Ill. Fung. Jap. Vol. II, 43, Pl. 13, f. 80, 1965.

Simon & Schuster; Guide to Mushrooms, f. 13, 1981.

Phillips, R.; Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and Europe, 21, 1981.

Pileus 7—10cm broad, subglobose, hemispherical, convex, flat or slightly depressed, colour white with pale brown, ocher-colored, the surface covered with cream warts (pointed), less with age, margin with cottony remains of partial veil, flesh off-white,

soft, thick, tendering to pale yellow when drying, lamellae whitish, cream-yellow or pale green, crowded, free or slightly adnexed. stipe 7—10×1—2cm thick, swollen, deeply buried base, upper part white covered at base with scales or the same color produced by ring, ring large. Spore print white or tinged yellow green, elliptical, smooth amyloid, 9—11.5×6.5—8.5 $\mu$ M, basidia 35—55×12—18 $\mu$ M.

Hab.; On dry, calcareous soils, broadleaf woods, less common in autumn.

Dist.; Korea(Mt. Muhack), Japan, North America and Europe.

*A. lutescens* Hongo 회색가시 광대버섯 (新稱)

Imazeki, R. and T. Hongo; Coll. Ill. Fung. Jap. Vol. III, 42, Pl.12, f.72. 1965.

Pileus 4—8cm broad, flattened convex when young, later flattening or slightly convex, on the whole adhered then falling off from the edge inward, margin with cottony remains of partial veil, pointed, dark warts, dark at the center elsewhere flesh white, becoming orange brown rose on hurt, lamellae whitish, free. Stipe 3.5—8cm long, 0.4—1cm thick, dull white above the membranous ring, becoming greyish near the bulbous base which has scattered scaly patches of volva. Spore print white, elliptical, smooth, 9.0—11.0×6.0—7.5 $\mu$ M, nonamyloid, basidia 22.5—39.0×11.0—14.5 $\mu$ M.

Hab.; Mixed deciduous woodlands, summer to autumn.

Dist.; Korea(Mt. Muhack) and Japan.

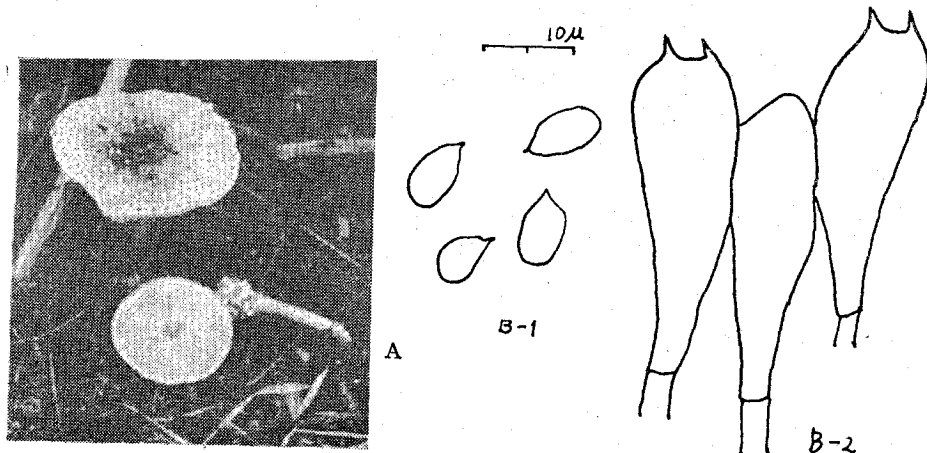


Fig. 4. *A. lutescens* Hongo

A, fruit body×1/3. B-1, spores. B-2, basidia.

*Peziza vesciculosa* Bull. ex et Amans 요강주발버섯 (新稱)

Ronald Rayner; Hamlyn nature Mushrooms & Toadstools, 14, 1979.

Gary H. Lincoff; The Audubon Society Field Guide to North-American Mushrooms, 348, Pl. 601, 1981.

Simon & Schuster; Guide to Mushrooms, 412, 1981.

Carpophore 4—10cm, initially bowl shaped, subglobose, margin undulate, light yellowish ochre inside, yellow tinged with brown or downy outside viscid in wet weather. Sessile or with a short stipe. Flesh light ochreous brown, fragile. Spore white, elliptical, smooth, 20—24×11—14 $\mu$ M, asco 100—150×22.5—27 $\mu$ M, amyloid.

Hab.; On the straw, ground, autumn to early winter.

Dist.; Korea (Mt. Muhack) and North America.

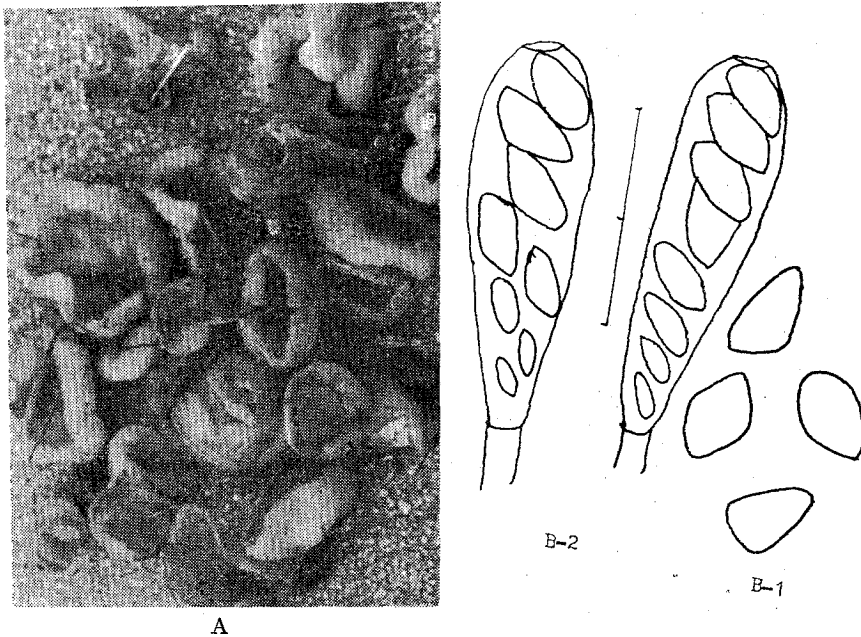


Fig. 5. *Peziza vesciculosa* Bull. ex et Amans

A, fruit body×1/3. B-1, spores. B-2, asci.

## II. The List of Higher Fungi in Mt. Muhack Areas

Heterobasidiae 이담자亞綱

Dacryomycetales 붉은목이目

Dacryomycetaceae 붉은목이科

*Calocela cornea* Fr. 끝 붉은 끈적싸리버섯

## Homobasidiae 동담자亞綱

## Agaricales 주름버섯目

## Hygrophoraceae 빗꽃버섯科

*Hygrophorus chlorophane*(Fr.) Karst 노란무명버섯

## Tricholomataceae 송이科

*Lyophyllum cimerascens*(Konr.) Konr. et Haubl 천덕쟁이

*Tricholoma muscarium* Kowan 독송이

*T. ustale*(Fr.) Qu'el. 담갈색 송이

*Melanoleuca arcuata*(Fr.) Sing. 검은물결 솔버섯

*Marasmius graminum*(Libert) Berk. et Br. 풀잎낙엽버섯

*Mycena alcalina*(Fr.) Qu'el. 악취애주름버섯

*Omphalina rustica*(Fr.) Qu'el. 솔밭버섯

## Amanitaceae 광대버섯科

*Amanita echinocephala*(Bitt.) Qu'el. 헛가시 광대버섯

*A. griseoforinosa* Hongo 젓빛가루 광대버섯

*A. lutescens* Horgo 회색가루 광대버섯

## Pleurotaceae 느타리科

*Pluteus leoninus*(Fr.) Kummer 노란치마버섯

## Agaricaceae 주름섯버섯科

*Lepiota alborubescens* Hongo 두엄갓버섯

*L. clypeolaria*(Fr.) Qu'el. 솜갓버섯

*L. lachodes*(Vitt.) Qu'el. 갓버섯아재비

*L. lepestipes*(Fr.) Pot. 노란갓시버섯

## Coprinaceae 먹물버섯科

*Coprinus crotinarius* Lange 갈색점박이 먹물버섯

## Strophariaceae 독청버섯科

*Kuhneromyces mutabilis*(Schaeff. ex Fr.) Orton 무리우산버섯

## Bolbitaceae 소똥버섯科

*Conocybe tenera*(Schaeff. ex Fr.) Fayod. 장다리종버섯

*Agrocybe arvalis*(Fr.) Sing 애기뿔썰버섯

*A. praecox*(Fr.) Fayod 뿔썰버섯

*Bolbitius bitellinus*(Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. 노란소똥버섯

## Cortinariaceae 끈적버섯科

*Cortinarius pseudosalor* Lange 가지색 끈적버섯아재비*C. salor* Fr. 푸른끈적버섯

## Rhodophyllaceae 외대버섯科

*Rhodophyllus ater* Hongo 검은 외대버섯*R. cassipes*(Imaz. et Toki) Imaz. et Hongo 외대덧버섯

## Russulaceae 무당버섯科

*Russula delica* Fr. 푸른주름 무당버섯*R. delica* Fr. var. *glaucephalla* Quél. 흰무당버섯*R. adusta*(Fr.) Fr. 흑갈색 무당버섯

## Aphylliphorales 민주름목

## Clavariaceae 국수버섯科

*Clavaria cristata*(Fr.) Schroet 벗싸리버섯

## Mucronoparaceae 진흙버섯科

*Cyclomyces fuscus* Kuntze 고리버섯*Phaeolus schweinitzii*(Fr.) Pat. 해면버섯

## Polypolaceae 구멍장이버섯科

*Elfbingia applanata*(Pers.) Karst. 잔나비결상

## Sclerodermatales 어치말버섯목

## Nidulalariaceae 찻잔버섯科

*Clucibulum vulgare* Tul. 찻잔버섯

## Ascomycetes 자낭균綱

## Pezizales 주발버섯목

## Pezizaceae 주발버섯科

*Peziza repanda* Pers. 주발버섯*P. vesiculosa* Bull. ex et Amans 요강주발버섯

## Hevellaceae 안장버섯科

*Helvella crispa*(Scop.) Fr. 안장버섯

## Clavicipitales 맥각균목

## Hypocreaceae 동충하초科

*Cordyceps militaris* Link 붉은동충하초

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## The Flora of Higher Fungi in Mt. Muhack Areas (II)

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### >Abstract<

More than 200 specimens of higher fungi were collected at Mt. Muhack areas during the period September, 1983 to October, 1984. These higher fungi were identified and included 2 classes, 2 subclasses, 6 orders, 19 families, 27 genera and 39 species.

Among them, *Calocera cornea* Fr., *Melanoleuca arcuata*(Fr.) Sing., *Amanita echi-nocephala*(Vitt.) Quel., *A. lutescens* Hongo, and *Peziza vesciculosa* Bull. ex et Amans were found to be seven new to Korea. Common names of these new species were designated by the authors.