

韓國產 高等菌類記 (VII)

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要 約

約 200餘點의 韓國產 高等菌類를 1983年 5月부터 1984年 10月까지 無等山一帶에서 採集하여 分類, 同定하였다. 그 가운데서 韓國產 未記錄種으로 同定된 것은 다음과 같으며 韓國標準名을 新稱하였다.

Cortinarius armillatus(Fr.) Fr., *C. collinitus*(Fr.) Fr., *C. bovinus* *Cystoderma granulatum*(Fr.) Fayod, *Inocybe sororia* Kauff, *Lactarius subpiperatus* Hongo, *L. scrobiculatus*(Scope. ex Fr.) Fr.

Introduction

In many respect of protection of forests, materials of food and drugs, fungi have been usefulness. But edible fungi and poisonous fungi were developed together. Therefore we mistake to eat poisonous fungi for edible fungi. Then these cause various harmful side effects.

The object of this study was to prevent these accidents, to understand classification and distribution of Korean higher fungi.

Materials and methods

- A. Collection Period: May, 1983 to October, 1984
- B. Collection Places: Mt. Muedung and Areas
- C. Methods: Lange, M. & F.B. Hora, Phillips, R. and Imazeki, R. & T. Hongo keys were used^{3,4,7,9)}

Results

According to identification, results were composed of 3 species *Cortinarius*, 1 species *Cystoderma*, 1 species *Inocybe* and 2 species *Lactarius*.

Cortinarius armillatus(Fr.) Fr. 차양풍선끈적버섯(新稱)

Fries, Epicr. Myc. 295. 1838.

Imazeki, R., and T. Hongo, Coll. Ill. Fung. Jap. vol. II, 82, pl. 25, f. 159, 1965.

Ito, S., Myc. Fl. Japan 2(4), 403, 1955.

Phillips, R., Mushrooms and Fungi of Great Britain and Europe, 136, 1981.

Gray H. Lincoff, The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Mushrooms, 6 12, f. 331. 1981.

Singer, R., The Agaricales, 616, 1975.

Agaricus armillatus Fr., syst. Myc. 1:214, 1821.

Cortinarius haematochelis var. *armillatus* Karst. Hattsv, 1:368, 1879.

Gomphos armillata Ricken Blatterp, 164, pl. 48, f. 5, 1915.

Pileus 5-10cm broad, hemispherical to bell-shaped, brick red, darkish brown at center; flesh white; taste bitter; smell faintly of radish. Lamellae broad wide, brown to darkish brown, adnate, sparse. Stipe 9~13cm long, 1~1.5cm thick, swollen at base, scales of cottony attached on surface, whitish gray brown, belts with veil forming oblique. Spores 9~12×5.5~7.5μM, elliptical with warts, brownish, spore print rust.

Hab.: Solitary or clustered on soils of broad-needle leaves at autumn. Edible.

Distr.: Korea(Mt. Mudeung), Japan, Europe and North America.

C. collinitus(Fr.) Fr. 차양기름 끈적버섯(新稱)

Fries, Epicr. Mycr. 274. 1838.

Imazeki, R., and T. Hongo, Coll. Ill. Fung. Jap. vol. I, 70, pl. 30, f. 175, 1957.

Phillips, R., Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and Europe, 121, 1981.

Gray H. Lincoff, The Audubon Society Field to North American Mushrooms, 614, f. 276, 1981.

Lange, M., and F. B. Hora, Mushrooms and Toadstools, 162, 1981.

Ito, S., Myc. Fl. Japan 2(4), 388, 1955.

Singer, R., The Agaricales, 603, 1975.

Agaricus senescente Batsch, Elench, Fung., 35, pl. 197, 1983.

Cortinaria collinita S.F. Gray, Nay, Nat Arr. Brit. 628, pl. 1, 1821.

Gomphos collinitus O. Kunte, Rev. Gen., 853, pl. 2, 1891.

Myxazacium collitum Rick, Blattlerp, 124, pl. 34, f. 1, 1915.

Cortinarius mucifluus Kauffm., Agar. Mich. 328, pl. 63, 1918.

Cortinarius mucosus Hongo, Jour. Jap. Bot. 27, 191, 1952.

Pileus 4~7cm broad, convex to low broad umbonate, yellowish brown, deeper at center, incurved at margin, sliming; flesh firm, pale brown, tinged bluish in stipe apex. Lamellae adnate, crowded, pale violaceous or clay at first, late rusty. Stipe 5~8cm long, 1~1.5cm thick, equal or slender downwards, white or purplish white remains. Spores 11.4-15.7×6.7-8.6 μ M, broad elliptical with one or two oil drops and warts, yellow, pseudoamyloid.

Hab.: Clustered on soils of forests at autumn. Edible unknown.

Distr.: Korea(Mt. Mudeung) and Japan.

C. bovinus Fr. 차양주름풍선 끈적버섯(新稱)

Fries, Epicr, *Myc.* 297. 1838.

Imazeki, R., and T. Hongo, Coll. III. Fung. Jap. vol. I, 73, pl. 32, f. 183, 1957.

Ito, S., *Myc. Fl. Japan* 2(4), 405, 1955.

Singer, R., *The Agariclaes*, 616, 1975.

Pileus 4~7cm broad, round shaped to plane, grayish brown, margin reained with scales of cottony, incurved at margin; flesh thick, whitish yellow. Lamellae sparse, adnexed, grayish brown, broad wide. Stipe 5~8cm long, 0.7~2cm thick, swollen at base, annulus inconspicuous, upwards white, concolorous with pileus downwards. Spores 8.6-10×5.0-6.7 μ M, elliptical with warts, darkish yellow, pseudoamyloid.

Hab.: Clustered on soils of pine forests at autumn.

Distr.: Korea(Mt. Mudeung), Japan, Europe, North America and Australia.

Cystoderma granulosum(Fr.) Fayod 주름대 과립버섯(新稱)

Konrad & Maublanc, *Agricules*, 1: 88, 1848.

Imazeki, R. and T. Hongo, Coll. III. Fung. Jap. vol. II, 51, pl. 16, f. 96, 1965.

Lange, M. and F. B. Hora, *Mushrooms and toadstools*, 128, 1981.

Ito, S., *Myc. Fl. Japan* 2(4): 281, 1955.

Singer, R., *The Agaricales*, 479, 1975.

Lepiota granulosa S.F. Gray, *Nat. Arr. Brit. pl.* 1: 602, 1821.

Mastocephalus granulosus O. Kuntze, *Rev. Gev. pl.* 2: 860, 1891.

Pileus 2.4~2.6cm broad, round-shaped, soon expanded to obtusely umbonate, brownish yellow; scales brown; flesh thin, whitish yellow, margin with veil fragments. Lamellae 3mm wide, concolorous with the cap, decurrent, crowded. Stipe 3~3.7cm long, 1.5~2mm thick, slender at base, brownish yellow, whitish yellow upwards, coarsely tomentose granular; annulus inconspicuous; stuffed. Spores 5.1-.0×3.0(2.3)-4.0(4.3) μ M,

white, seed shaped with oil drop, nonamyloid.

Hab.: Scattered on bamboo forests at autumn. Edible.

Distr.: Korea(Damyang), Europe, Africa, North America and Austrailia.

Inocybe sororia Kauff 팽이 따머섯(新稱)

Lincoff, G.H., The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Mushrooms, 632, f. 317, 1981.

Pileus 3.7~4.5cm broad, conical shaped then campanulate, becoming nearly flat, scales cottony, brownly, with radial fibers yellowish brown at center, margin with dentate shaped. Lamellae 2~3mm wide, whitish yellow or brown, edges white-fringed, crowded. Stipe 6~9cm long, 5~6mm thick, white, cylindrical, scales powdered, fibrous, silky, becoming digny with age; stuffed white. Spores 7.6-10.3×5.0-6.1 μ M, seeds-haped, yellow, nonamyloid; spore print brown.

Hab.: Solitary on humids of needle and broad forests. Unedible, poisonous.

Distr.: Korea(Mt. Mudeung) and North America.

Lactarius subpiperatus Hongo 굴털이 아재비(新稱)

Imaz eki, R., and T. Hongo, Coll. Ill. Fung. Jap. vol.(II), 110, pl. 35, 1965.

Pileus 6~10cm broad, umbonate to then funnel-shaped, undulated and involuted at margine, surface dry, powdery or smooth, white to whitish yellow or pale yellow; flesh whitish yellow, thin, firm; taste very acrid. Lamellae 2mm wide, white, milk white hot and acrid, sparse, decurrent. Stipe 1.5~3.0cm long, 1~2cm thick, whitish yellow, wrinkled, powder white, slender at base, stuffed white. Spores 6.9-8.6×5.3-5.7 μ M, white broad elliptical with fine echinate and inconspicuous network, amyloid.

Hab.: Clustered on ground under fallen leaves during summer to fall.

Distr.: Korea(Mt. Mudeung) and Japan.

L. scrobiculatus(Scop. ex Fr.) Fr. 흠집남빛 젓머섯(新稱)

Fries, Epicr. Myc. 334, 1838.

Ito, S., Myc. Fl. 2(4), 498, 1955.

Singer, R., Agaricales, 782, 1975.

Soothill, E. and A. Fairhurst; The New Field Guide to Fungi, 22, 1978.

Lincoff, G.H., The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Mushrooms 692, 1981.

Agaricus scrobiculatus Scop, Fl. Carn. 2:450, 1772.

Lactaria scrobiculata Schret. Pilze Schles. 1: 541, 1889.

Lactifluus scrobiculatus O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. pl. 2: 857, 1891.

Pileus 5.7~7.5cm broad, convex to depressed, becoming funnel-shaped, pale yellowish brown; spotted scale brownish, the margin incurved and fringed with shaggy fibrils but these are lost with age, flesh whitish yellow, thin, fragile; odor fruity; taste burning acrid. Lamellae 1.0~1.5mm wide, yellow or reddish yellow, soon turning sulfur-yellow, milk white to yellowish brown rapidly, abundant, with pink tinted bruised area, crowded, decurrent. Stipe 1.5~2.5cm long, 1.0~1.5cm thick, slender at base, concolorous with pileus, pitted with glaucous, ochre spots, otherwise tawny, with white bloom, seldom escentric; stuffed to hollow with age. Spores 4.3~5.7×2.9~4.3μm, white to creamy yellow, elliptical with spine, amyloid.

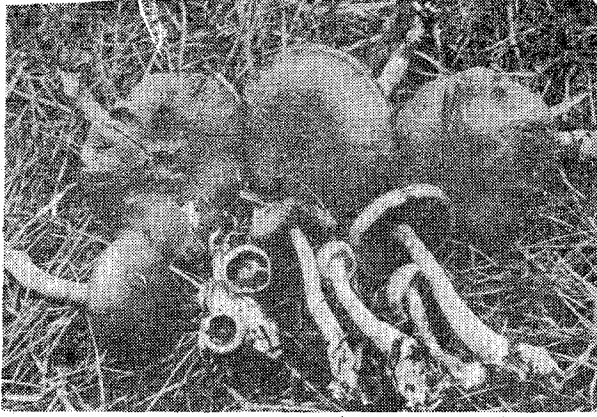
Hab.; Clustered or caespitose on soils under pine, conifers, weeds. Poisonous.

Distr.; Korea(Mt. Mudeung), Japan, Minor Asia and North America.

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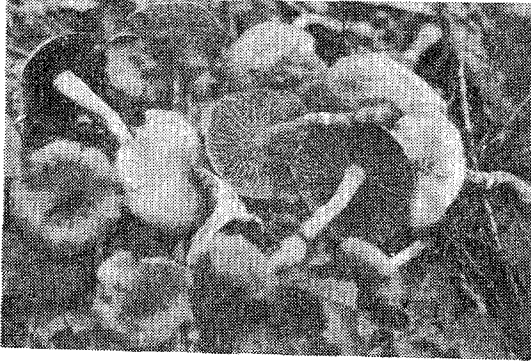
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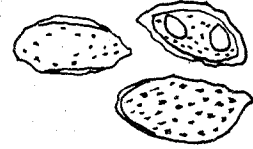
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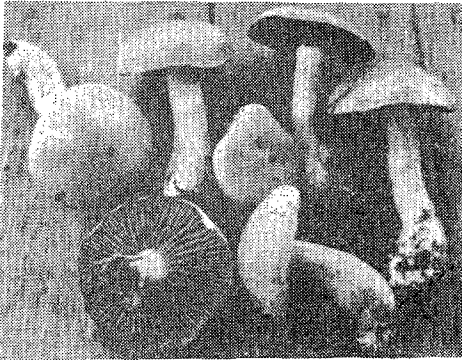
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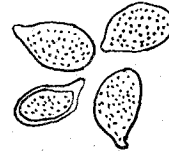
B-1



B-2



C-1



C-2

Plate I

A. *Cortinarius armillatus*(Fr.) Fr.A-1, carpophores $\times 1/3$ A-2, spores $\times 1,000$ B. *C. collinitus*(Fr.) Fr.B-1, carpophores $\times 1/3$ B-2, spores $\times 1,000$ C. *C. bovinus* Fr.C-1, carpophores $\times 1/3$ C-2, spores $\times 1,000$

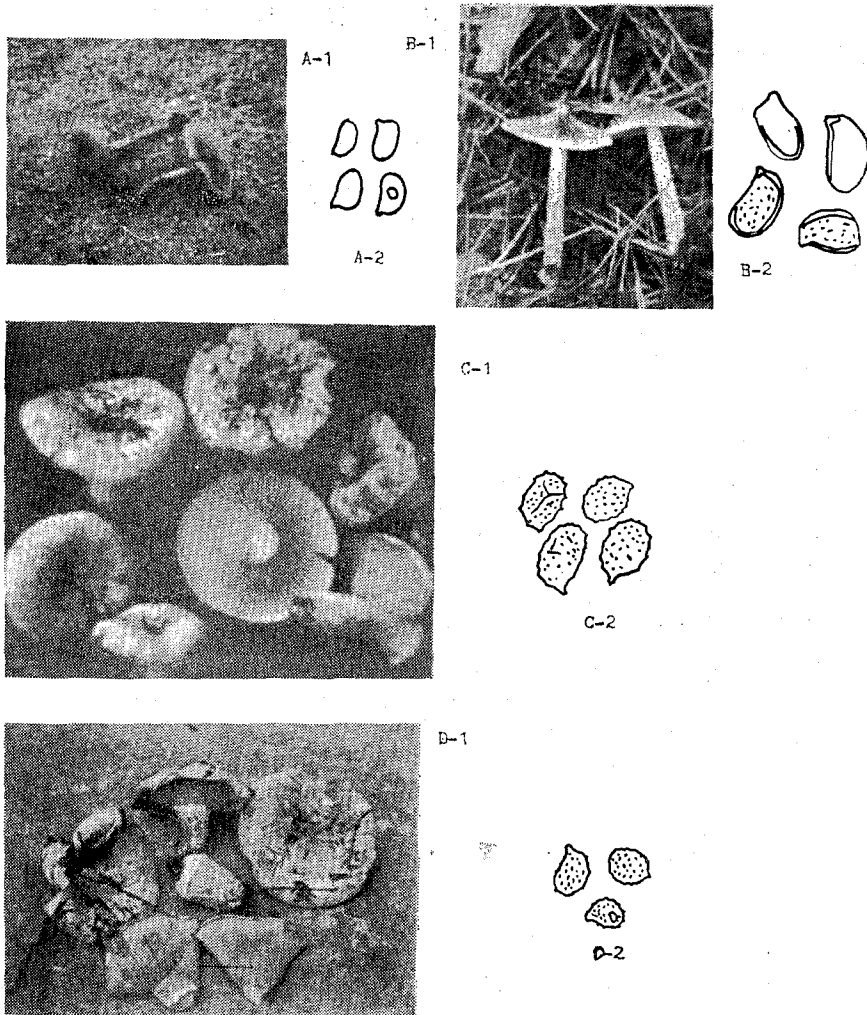


Plate II

- A. *Cystoderma grannulosum*(Fr.) Fayod
 A-1, carpophores $\times 1/3$ A-2, spores $\times 1,000$
- B. *Inocybe sororia* Kauff
 B-1, carpophores $\times 1/3$ B-2, spores $\times 1,000$
- C. *Lactarius subpiperatus* Hongo
 C-1, carpophores $\times 1/3$ C-2, spores $\times 1,000$
- D. *L. scrobiculatus*(Scope. ex Fr.) Fr.
 D-1, carpophores $\times 1/3$ D-2, spores $\times 1,000$

Notes on Korean Higher Fungi (VII)

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>Abstract<

Some 200 species of Korean higher fungi were collected at Mt. Mudeung areas during May, 1983 to October, 1984.

According to identification, following species were identified to be new Korea and they were nomenclatured Korean common name.

Cortinarius armillatus(Fr.) Fr. 차양풍선 끈적버섯

C. collinitus(Fr.) Fr. 차양기름 끈적버섯

C. bovinus Fr. 차양주름 끈적버섯

Cystoderma granulosum(Fr.) Fayod 주름대 과립버섯

Inocybe sororia Kauff 팽이 땀버섯

Lactarius subpiperatus Hongo 굴털이 아재비

L. scrobiculatus(Scope. ex Fr.) Fr. 흠집남빛 젓버섯