



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

US-China Science and Technology Exchanges

April 1985

Background: The People's Republic of China is developing its science and technology (S&T) sector as one of the cornerstones of its drive to modernize the Chinese economy. Since the normalization of diplomatic relations in January 1979, S&T contacts between the US and China have expanded significantly, building a new element in our relations that will benefit both sides for years to come.

Science and technology agreement: The US and China began discussing S&T cooperation in July 1978 in Beijing. The Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology, signed in January 1979 during Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's US visit, was extended for another 5 years when Premier Zhao Ziyang was in the US in January 1984. It covers a broad program of scientific cooperation now embodied in 23 implementing protocols. A Joint S&T Commission cochaired by the US Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Chinese State S&T Commission coordinates and supervises activities under these protocols. The joint commission held its first meeting in Beijing in January 1980; Presidential Science Adviser Dr. George A. Keyworth will host the fourth meeting in Washington in April 1985.

Benefits of cooperation: The US-China S&T agreement opened the doors for scores of cooperative programs between US and Chinese scientists; the agreement is now the largest such bilateral program maintained by either country. Both sides consider this cooperation highly beneficial and important to US-China relations. Experiences under three specific protocols illustrate some of the benefits to the US:

- Under the US Geological Survey's Earthquake Protocol we have access to extensive Chinese records and predictive techniques. We and the Chinese are cooperating on a study of the dynamics of the Earth's crust. We also have access to information their scientists have collected on the world's climate. The US and China are establishing a China Digital Seismic Network in conjunction with China's primary earthquake prediction program in Yunnan Province; this network helps our scientists characterize active faults in China and the US.
- Cooperation between the Department of Health and Human Services and the Chinese Ministry of Public Health provides us with important new information in cancer research, cardiovascular disease, burn treatment, and other medical areas.
- We are training managers for Chinese enterprises under a protocol between the Department of Commerce and the Chinese State Economic Commission. We have recently expanded this highly successful program to include a program leading to a Master of Business Administration degree at the State University of New York in Buffalo.

Protocol fields: The US-China S&T agreement covers exchanges in the following 23 fields. Further information on these protocols can be obtained from the indicated US Government agencies.

1. Student and Scholar Exchanges: US Information Agency
2. Agriculture: Department of Agriculture
3. Space Technology: National Aeronautics and Space Agency
4. High Energy Physics: Department of Energy (DOE)
5. Metrology and Standards: National Bureau of Standards/
Department of Commerce (DOC)
6. Atmospheric Science: National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration (NOAA)/DOC
7. Marine and Fishery Science: NOAA/DOC and National Science
Foundation (NSF)
8. Medicine and Public Health: Health and Human Services and
the National Institutes of Health (NIH)
9. Earthquake Studies: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and NSF
10. Earth Sciences: USGS and NSF
11. Environmental Protection: Environmental Protection Agency
12. Basic Sciences: NSF
13. Building Construction and Urban Planning: Department of
Housing and Urban Development
14. Nuclear Safety: Nuclear Regulatory Commission, DOE
15. Surface Water Hydrology: USGS
16. Nuclear Physics and Magnetic Fusion: DOE
17. Aeronautical Science and Technology: NASA
18. Transportation: Department of Transportation
19. Management of Industrial S&T: DOC
20. Basic Biomedical Sciences: NIH
21. Cooperation in S&T Information: National Technical
Information Service/DOC
22. Social, Demographic, and Economic Statistics: Bureau
of the Census/DOC
23. Direct Reception and Distribution of Landsat Data: NOAA/DOC

Further information: Senior US scholars interested in applying for research and study outside the government-to-government programs may contact:

- Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of
China
National Program for Advanced Study and Research in China
2101 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20418
(202)-334-2718

Key US Government contacts are:

- Office of Chinese Affairs
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520
(202)-632-1322
- Office of Cooperative S&T Programs
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520
(202)-632-3253

Department of Botany
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12-XI-1991

Dear Dr. Zeng,

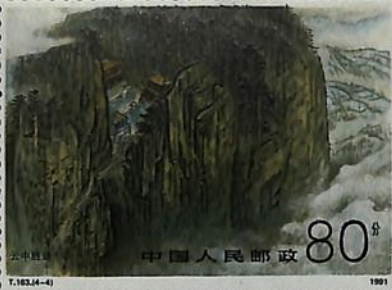
A turbulent year is ending, with the hope of better things to come in future. As scientists, we are often only observers in the great panorama of life around us, yet we are part of it all nonetheless.

Many of my colleagues live in distant parts of the world, and some of them, like yourself, I rarely, if ever, get to see personally. Though we are separated geographically, linguistically and culturally, common interests bind us together.

My best wishes to you and your family
for a prosperous and peaceful New Year!

B. Lowy

Many thanks for your interesting enclosure.





Dec. 1991

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

Happy New Year and

Christmas, with my best regards,
enclosed the following stamps, I
hope that you are interesting them

yours sincerely

Mu Lang

中国科学院昆明植物研究所隐花植物标本馆

Herbarium of Cryptogams

Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica

Kunming, Yunnan, China

25 June 1991

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

The Rhododendron Stamps just
issued in this morning, almost
all of them are distributed in Yunnan
and Tibet. (E. Himalayas)

I hope that you like them.

With my best regards

Yours Sincerely

M. Yang

杨穆

Rhododendron stamps
from Mr Zang

Received: 9-VII-1991



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Date 19-VII-1991

To Dear Dr. Zang,

Recently, I enjoyed a concert
(via TV) given by the singer
Luciano Pavarotti in 北京.

Perhaps you too have seen it.
The enclosed first day cover
commemorates another great
tenor of this century, Enrico
Caruso, and I send it to you
as a memento.

All my best wishes
to you and your
family.

B. Lowry

To Dear Prof B. Lowy

with compliments

of Zhang Mn

我国东喜马拉雅区鬼笔科的研究

臧穆 纪大千

(中国科学院昆明植物研究所, 昆明)

摘要 本文报道该区鬼笔科 3 属 11 种。其中一新种香笔菌和红托竹荪均为食用菌, 已获培养成功。

关键词 鬼笔科; 蛇头菌属; 竹荪属; 鬼笔属及香笔菌

东喜马拉雅地区泛指我西藏东南部及藏布(江)大拐弯处以东, 包括北纬 28°30' 以南的横断山脉地区(秦仁昌, 1979)。从真菌地理和区系的角度看, 此论可取。

属于热带和亚热带亲缘的鬼笔科真菌 (Park, 1968, Lloyd, 1909) 本区现知 3 属 11 种, 其向北延伸和对高山适应的现象, 引人入胜; 不少种类是可食的珍品。

分 类

“鬼笔”一名, 唐朝陈藏器(公元 713—741) 已启用。明李时珍《本草纲目》“土菌”条之末, 注云: “藏器曰: 鬼笔生粪秽处, 头如笔, 紫色, 朝生暮死, 名曰朝生暮落花。”

国外, 早期较系统的处置, (Persoon, 1801) 是将该群归于裸果纲 Class Gymnocarpi, 其所撰特征是: 菌体肉质, 种子(当时把孢子认为是种子)生于子层托 (Receptaculum) 上。其下立裂囊目 Order Lytothecii, 特征是子实层具粘液, 该目包括鬼笔属 *Phallus* 和笼头菌属 *Clathrus*, 属名今仍沿用, 而纲、目名称已屏弃。其后, (Fries, 1821—29) 对此系统进行改进, 把 *Phallus*, *Clathrus*, 星头鬼笔属 *Aseroe* 和散尾鬼笔属 *Lysurus* 归入被腹菌目 Order Angiogastres、鬼笔亚目 Phalloideae, 分类的标准依然是宏观, 分目和亚目的语尾也不统一, 目中包罗万象, 竟把内囊霉属 *Endogone* 也囊括其中。继之, Berkeley (1840) 注意到该类菌具有“小梗” (Spicules), 其上生育“孢子” (Sporidia) 尽管当时对这种孢子的性能还不清楚, 但已始用腹菌类 Gasteromycetes 的等级与担子菌类 Basidiomycetes 并列。廿年后, 在英国真菌学大纲 (Berkeley, 1860a) 始创腹菌科 Family Gasteromycetes, 鬼笔目 Order Phalloideae, 下隶三属, 即: *Phallus*, *Clathrus* 和犬笔菌属 *Cynophallus*, 后者今已作蛇头菌属 *Mutinus* 之异名。后来 Winter (1884) 主紧把 *Phallus* 和 *Clathrus* 归入腹菌目 Order Gasteromycetes 和鬼笔科 Family Phalloidei, 这种分类安排, 渐由主观人为的臆测而趋向客观的自然系统。Saccardo (1888) 在其主编的《真菌总汇》卷 7 Ed. Fischer 所撰的鬼笔科 Family Phalloideae 分为两支: 一, 鬼笔 Phalleae: 类包括竹荪属 *Dicryophora*, *Mutinus*, 直笔菌属 *Ithyphallus* (今为 *Phallus* 之应弃名) 和叉头鬼笔属 *Kalchbrennera* (产

本文对 1984 年 5 月 8 日收到。

承路易斯安那大学植物学系 B. Lowy 教授惠赠资料, 中国科学院成都生物研究所袁明生、张天刚同志协助扫描和本所张大成同志协助绘制部分插图, 特此致谢。

Academia Sinia Kunming
Yunnan, China

Department of Botany

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21-II-1991

Dear Dr. Zang:

Your kind note, recently received, is greatly appreciated, and I hope this finds you as active as ever in pursuing your important mycological work.

Although the enclosed report is confined to some fungi of French Guiana, your publication (cited) is pertinent nevertheless. As you know, differences in opinion in taxonomic matters ^{are} quite common, and I always remember R.W.G.Dennis's provocative observation to the effect that "taxonomy is not a science but an art; for its triumphs result not from experiment, but from disciplined imagination guided by intuition."

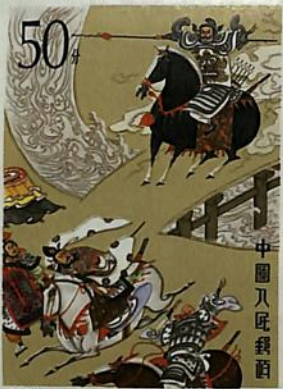
In these days, when computers have penetrated so many aspects of our lives, this statement may still serve as an interesting philosophical point of departure for discussion among young students, as it once did when I was teaching, some years ago.

Thank you for the fine photograph of you and your wife, taken in Zurich in Sept. 1990. Also, for the handsome examples of Chinese art as exhibited in miniature representations in painting and archeology.

With kindest regards,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

北京邮票厂



T.157(4-4) 1990

中國人民郵政

93 80 83



T.157(4-3) 1990

北京邮票厂



T.157(4-1) 1990

北京邮票厂



25 Jan. 1991

Prof. B. Lowy

Thank you very much for you sent the beautiful
calender, it is so beautiful mushrooms.

Some stamps just issued from China, enclosed
herar, pleas you find them.

With my best regards,

Yours Sincerely

M. Zang

Received: 11 - II - 1991

12th Dec. 1990

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

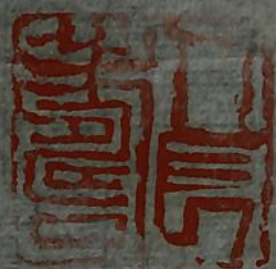
A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you and to
your Family!

Thank you for your sending the beautiful mushrooms cards,
all are in good orders, Hope meet you in Kunming.

Yours Sincerely,

Mu Zang

年勞
禧偉





12th. Dec. 1990

To Dear Prof. B. Lowy

With our best regards.

Your Chinese friends

Mu Yang & his wife

Xing-jiang Li in

Zürich, Sept. 1990.



Department of Botany

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21-V-1990

Dear Dr. Zang,

Before leaving for the Soviet Union, I want to thank you for your kind invitation. It would be a pleasure to visit you, and if the opportunity arises for my travel to China, I would certainly want to stop in Kunming. But if you should come first to the U.S. again for more mycological work, you would be most welcome to stay with me in Baton Rouge. Since I live alone, there is plenty of room at my home, and I would be happy to have you as my guest.

Meanwhile, you have my cordial greetings. Under separate cover I am sending you a small collection of mushroom photos that I believe you will enjoy.

I wish you every success with your important mycological work which adds significantly to the knowledge of the mycobiota of China.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

B. Bracey

P.S. Many thanks for the artistic stamps!

22th Feb. 1990

Dear Prof. Teacher B. Lowy

Glad to know you'll be visiting Soviet
this year, I think you would be to
W. German for IMC₄? when after
those visited, would be interesting to
visit China, including Kunming? If so
you are welcome. My Institute has
a apartment for you, and welcome
and glad to invate you have lunch in
my room. Thank your Calander
which arrived here safely, how beautiful it is!
Some Stamps included here. I hope you
like them. with my

Best regards,

your Sincerely

M. Yang 臧穆

Received from M. Zeng
6-11-1990.



documentation

Wednesday afternoon

Dear Friend,

The massacre of Chinese citizens on June 4 may have faded from the headlines, but there are still widespread and massive human rights violations in China.

Will you sign the letter I've enclosed protesting the Chinese government's continuing indiscriminate arrest, detention and abuse of peaceful pro-democracy demonstrators?

Your letter to Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng also urges the immediate release of those detained for the peaceful exercise of their fundamental rights.

At least 1300 people were murdered when heavily armed Chinese Army troops fired directly into crowds of people who were demonstrating for democracy in Beijing and Chengdu.

Dozens of executions have been acknowledged by the Chinese authorities. But Amnesty International believes that many more people have been put to death in order to silence their calls for freedom and an end to government corruption.

At least 6,000 people are officially reported to have been arrested or detained throughout China in connection with pro-democracy protests. But the total number of those detained is believed to be much higher. In Beijing alone, several thousand people are believed to have been detained. Many are being held incommunicado without access to their family, lawyer or a fair trial and without being charged.

In fact, there are reports of a secret directive issued by the Communist party's central committee that instructed, "the number of executed and imprisoned people is not to be published" but a few executions should be revealed "in order to make examples."

Some detainees have, however, emerged from prison. They say beatings, torture, and cruel interrogations are routine. Others describe small unbearably hot cells packed so tightly with people that there's no room to lie down.

Your signed letter to Prime Minister Li Peng may be the best hope these people have. It urges Li Peng to:

** Make public the names, reasons for arrest, and places of detention of all those seized for support of democracy in China.

** Ensure that these demonstrators are safe from

北京市中级人民法院 布告

一、根据最高人民法院《关于在人民法院审判活动中推行公开审判制度的决定》和《关于公开审判的若干规定》的精神，为切实保障公民、法人和其他组织的合法权益，提高审判工作的透明度，特制定本规定。

二、凡依法应当公开审理的案件，除法律另有规定的以外，一律公开审理。但涉及国家秘密、个人隐私、商业秘密以及未成年人犯罪的案件，经当事人申请，可以不公开审理。

三、公开审理的案件，应当由当事人到庭，依法行使诉讼权利。当事人因故不能到庭的，应当依法委托代理人参加诉讼。

四、公开审理的案件，应当由合议庭或者独任审判员依法进行审理，并依法作出裁判。裁判文书应当公开宣读，并依法送达当事人。

五、公开审理的案件，应当依法进行宣判。宣判应当在公开场合进行，并依法送达当事人。

六、公开审理的案件，应当依法进行调解。调解应当在公开场合进行，并依法达成调解协议。

七、公开审理的案件，应当依法进行和解。和解应当在公开场合进行，并依法达成和解协议。

八、公开审理的案件，应当依法进行撤诉。撤诉应当在公开场合进行，并依法达成撤诉协议。

九、公开审理的案件，应当依法进行再审。再审应当在公开场合进行，并依法作出裁判。

十、公开审理的案件，应当依法进行申诉。申诉应当在公开场合进行，并依法作出裁判。

此布

院长 纪胡捐

北京市中级人民法院 布告

一、根据最高人民法院《关于在人民法院审判活动中推行公开审判制度的决定》和《关于公开审判的若干规定》的精神，为切实保障公民、法人和其他组织的合法权益，提高审判工作的透明度，特制定本规定。

二、凡依法应当公开审理的案件，除法律另有规定的以外，一律公开审理。但涉及国家秘密、个人隐私、商业秘密以及未成年人犯罪的案件，经当事人申请，可以不公开审理。

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七、公开审理的案件，应当依法进行和解。和解应当在公开场合进行，并依法达成和解协议。

八、公开审理的案件，应当依法进行撤诉。撤诉应当在公开场合进行，并依法达成撤诉协议。

九、公开审理的案件，应当依法进行再审。再审应当在公开场合进行，并依法作出裁判。

十、公开审理的案件，应当依法进行申诉。申诉应当在公开场合进行，并依法作出裁判。

院长 纪胡捐

北京市中级人民法院

北京市中级人民法院

A passer by reads an execution notice outside the Beijing People's High Court Thursday. The red check mark at the bottom indicates the person has been executed. Seven people were put to death Thursday.

Amnesty International Calls on the United Nations to Censure the Chinese Government

In the wake of the violent repression of the demonstrations in China, Amnesty International published a report on the killings of unarmed civilians, arbitrary arrests and summary executions by the Chinese government.

Amnesty then presented this report to the United Nations, urging the UN to pass a resolution censuring China and appealing for clemency for prisoners. This resolution has already been approved by a 26-member subcommittee. And in March, it will be considered by the full UN Human Rights Commission. If passed, it will mark the first time one of the powerful permanent members of the Security Council has been censured.

Within days of the release of the Amnesty report on China, the Chinese foreign ministry in Beijing denounced it as "unreasonable and without foundation" and as interference in Chinese internal affairs, declaring, "No foreign or international organization has the right to interfere in an issue that is purely an internal affair of another country."

Amnesty stands by its carefully documented report and continues to call on the Chinese government to respond adequately to charges of gross human rights violations, which transcend national boundaries and are of international concern.

A L L I A N C E O F C H I N E S E P A T R I O T S

1625 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 638-2777 office
(202) 638-1766 fax

July 5, 1989

Professor B. Lowy
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1705

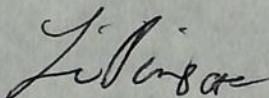
Dear Profesor Lowy:

Thank you for your generous support of \$25.00 for the Alliance for Chinese Patriots.

In an effort to keep you informed of our activities, please see the enclosed copy of our half page ad that appeared in the New York Times on June 21, 1989 and our prospectus. The Alliance also held a press conference at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. on June 21, which was well attended by the International Press. As new developments occur, we will keep you informed.

Once again, we send our warmest thanks for your support.

Sincerely,



Li Ping
Executive Director

cc: Mr. Zhang
Enclosure

On June 7, 1989, as demonstrators for democracy in China lay crushed under totalitarian tanks in Tiananmen Square, Chinese students rallied in Washington to organize the Alliance of Chinese Patriots and to draft the following statement of principles:

Declaration of Chinese Patriots

June 7, 1989

As the world watches, we, the Chinese people, are today engaged in an epic struggle to cast off the chains that have bound us for two generations. The present system has been tried in China and has failed. It has produced hunger where there should be plenty, corruption where there should be integrity, servitude where there should be freedom. The Chinese Communist Party and the government it created are today under siege because they have failed to understand that the Chinese people will no longer tolerate these conditions. The Chinese people yearn to be free. We yearn to join the community of free peoples. We will not rest until we do.

Therefore, we, Chinese patriots, declare to the world the principles that guide our struggle for freedom:

1. Every individual is born with equal and inalienable human rights.
2. The basic right of every individual is the right to be free, the right to plan and live his or her own life. This right entails all other rights, including the rights of speech, press, assembly, association, religion, property, and privacy.
3. To secure these rights, individuals create government, to which they give only as much power as is necessary to secure their rights.
4. A government is legitimate only if it rests on the consent of the governed.
5. The people retain the right to deny legitimacy to their government by withdrawing their consent.

To secure these principles through law and legal institutions, we call for a constitutional convention where the people's representatives, selected in free and open elections, will write a constitution for a free China.

As of June 20, 1989, thousands of Chinese patriots had signed this Declaration. The struggle for freedom in China must and will continue. Please help us in this struggle by sending a contribution to the Alliance of Chinese Patriots. The Alliance has been incorporated in the District of Columbia. Tax-deductibility has been applied for under §501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code. A prospectus and a Chinese translation of this Declaration will be provided upon request.

Alliance of Chinese Patriots
1025 K Street, N.W., Suite 380, Washington, DC 20006

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ALLIANCE OF CHINESE PATRIOTS

History teaches that ideas lead to political and social development, that FREEDOM and DEMOCRACY prevail with flow of INFORMATION. The basic purpose of the ALLIANCE OF CHINESE PATRIOTS, therefore, is to encourage the development and dissemination of the ideas and information that will lead to a free, democratic, prosperous, and independent China, a China grounded on the principles set forth in the DECLARATION OF CHINESE PATRIOTS.

ALLIANCE OF CHINESE PATRIOTS, incorporated as a non-profit organization in Washington, D.C., on June 12, 1989, is established primarily by Chinese students in the United States to work together with others for a new China of political and cultural pluralism, institutional legality, social justice, and economic prosperity.

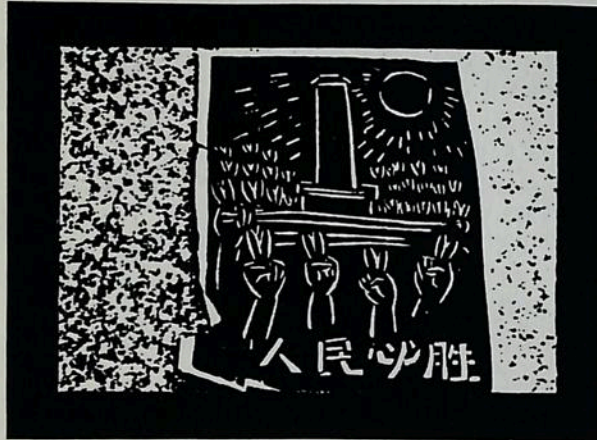
More specifically, the purposes include:

- 1) Report to the world upon the political and economic situation in China;
- 2) Explore paths toward social justice and economic prosperity, including free elections and constitutional convention;
- 3) Assist in the dissemination of ideas and facts to the people in China;
- 4) Help in all possible forms consistent with law the reforms leading to a new China as an envy of the world.

The ALLIANCE OF CHINESE PATRIOTS receives no support from any government. We rely entirely upon support from the public. Please help us to honor our fellow Patriots who died in Tiananmen Square by giving a generous contribution to the cause for which they gave their lives.

Send contributions to:

Alliance of Chinese Patriots
1625 K Stret, N.W.
Suite 380
Washington, D.C. 20006



Dear friends,

If you love China, or you are concerned about her future, or you cry for her but feel lonely and isolated, please remember you are not alone. We, the people in the Alliance of Chinese Patriots, share this feeling with you and invite you to join us in supporting the struggle for Democracy, Freedom and Human Rights in China. Through our solid efforts, we believe that a free and prosperous China will eventually emerge.

Fully committed to this cause, the Alliance of Chinese Patriots has identified both its long term and short term tasks. We are ready to serve as the catalyst, organizer and sponsor for future events that will lead China to democracy and freedom. Our recent agenda include:

- conducting seminars on the issues of democratization in China, the perspectives and strategies;
- developing a magazine that provides forums for further and continuously open discussion and research on those issues;
- actively involving in the current events by effective organization and information dissemination.

To carry out these plans, we need your help. Your contribution can be either material or spiritual. Your donations are tax deductible with the limits of law. Please make your checks payable to:

The Alliance of Chinese Patriots
733 15th St, N.W., Suit 525
Washington, DC 20005

You are also encouraged to become our coordinator in your area or school, with the responsibility to collect and distribute information, encourage fellow students to participate in the Movement, join in our discussions, etc..

We are writing the history of China, and we believe that your contributions and efforts will be remembered by all the generations to come.

The Alliance of Chinese Patriots



For more information
Please contact:

The ALLIANCE OF CHINESE PATRIOTS
733 15th Street, N.W., Suit 525,
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202)347-1111, (202) 347-
Fax: (202) 347-6214



Alliance of Chinese Patriots

中國愛國者同盟

唐三藏法師造像

玄奘法師像

Xuan Zang, Distinguished Monk of the Tang Dynasty

From Mu ZANG

Kunming Institute of Botany

Academia Sinica

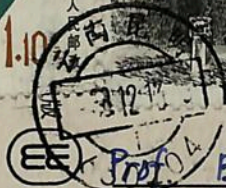
Kunming, Yunnan, CHINA



中國人民郵政



中國人民郵政



Season's
Greetings
M. Zang

貴州省外文書社發行

Prof. B. Lowy

Department of Botany

Louisiana State University

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

70803-1705

U. S. A. 美國

航空

AIR MAIL

XU-1988



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

Sept. 13, 1989

Prof. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1705

Dear Prof. Lowy:

Thank you for your letter of recommendation for Dr. Mu Zang. We will receive applications through Oct. 15 and after we reach a decision will inform the candidates. I only will chair the committee and it should be an interesting experience considering the spectrum of applicants.

Thanks for the time and thought you put into your letter.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Howard
Vice President for Botanical Science



12-14-1989

Dear Dr. Zang,

This is just a word to let you know
that I have written a letter of recommend-
ation for you, and sent it to Dr. Howard
at the New York Botanical Garden.

I hope that it will serve its purpose,
and that it will help fulfill your desire
to work at the Garden.

With best wishes,

B. Lowy

[Sierra Club Cabinda] 8-1-1990
Dear Dr. Lang,

I think of you often these days, and hope that your good work continues as always. Your contributions to Chinese mycology are very important, and deserve every encouragement.

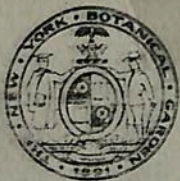
Later this year I plan to accept an invitation from the Ukr. Acad. Sci in Kiev to speak there.

With kindest regards, & best wishes,
JL

20th Nov. 1989

My Dear Prof. B. Lowy
Merry Christmas and have
A Happy New Year!

Yours Student
M. Yang



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-8700

POSITION AVAILABLE FOR MYCOLOGIST

The New York Botanical Garden is seeking a mycologist with a Ph.D. who is doing taxonomic research on higher fungi. This position was advertised in Spring 1989 as being available 15 October, 1989. However, we will not be able to fill the position until Spring 1990. Therefore, we will accept applications until 15 OCTOBER 1989.

Applicants should be willing to develop a vigorous field, research and publishing program on fungi represented in the Americas, with emphasis on the Neotropics. Applicants should be willing to curate our collections and make general identification in his/her area of expertise. The position is available in Spring 1990.

Curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and at least 3 letters of recommendation should be sent to:

Dr. Richard A. Howard
New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, NY 10458 U.S.A.

212/220-8628

Applicant's file should be complete by 15 OCTOBER 1989.

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

中国科学院昆明植物研究所隐花植物标本馆

Herbarium of Cryptogams

Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica

Kunming, Yunnan, China

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中国科学院昆明植物研究所隐花植物标本馆

Herbarium of Cryptogams

Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica

Kunming, Yunnan, China

- Zang Mu and Ji Da-gan, Notes on *Phallaceae* from the Eastern Himalayan Region of China. *Acta Mycologica Sinica* 4 (2) : 109-117, 1984.
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Thank you for your helps
and With all my best
regards,

Yours Sincerely
Mu Zang
(Curator, Prof. of
Kunming Institute of Bot.)

中国科学院昆明植物研究所隐花植物标本馆

Herbarium of Cryptogams
Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica
Kunming, Yunnan, China

Prof. B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
70803-1705
U.S.A.

21th Aug. 1989

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

Thank you very much for your letter of 8th Aug. 1989. In last week I received a letter from Dr. Richard A. Howard, it is very kind from him, who to tell me that the New York Botanical Garden would be seeking a mycologist to do taxonomic research on higher fungi, if it is possible, I have much pleasure in accepting, I think that the 3 authoritative letters of my recommendator are rather important and indispensable for me. May I ask a favour of you, and please you to introduce my research work and behaviour to Dr. R. A. Howard? Excuse me for interrupting you again. I feel I am only a dwarf among giants, but I glad to try. I have enclosed the position available for mycologist from Dr. Richard A. Howard, New York Botanical Garden and enclosed the copies of my subjects of our recently published research papers for your examination.

And please you find the invitation letter from Nanjing's mushroom Tech. Symposium, if you glad to Nanjing in this winter, I 'll be meet you in Nanjing, after the symposium, you are welcome to visit my herbarium, Kunming Institute of Botany, the apartment of our institute, I 'll arrange it already for you, and please have your food with me in my home, but it may be poor than your American. if so, please you answer to Nanjing, soon. Thank you and
with my best regards,

Yours Sincerely,

M. Xiang



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

8-IX-1989

Dr. Richard A. Howard
New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458

Dear Dr. Howard:

I am glad to write in support of Dr. Mu Zang's application for a position with the New York Botanical Garden as a taxonomic mycologist.

For at least the past decade, Dr. Zang has been actively engaged in mycological research at the Kunming Institute of Botany, and his publications in Chinese and American journals testify to his broad taxonomic interest both in the ascomycetes and basidiomycetes. But he is not a slave to taxonomy, for he has contributed to the study of mycorrhizal problems as well. Dr. Zang is also a field man who loves to hunt for and collect fungi. Consequently, he has travelled extensively in China (in Tennessee too, where he worked under Dr. Petersen's direction), and especially in Tibet where he has pioneered mycological studies. The neotropics would provide a welcome extension of his interests, and I am convinced that he is potentially a major contributor to the advance of mycology.

I strongly recommend Dr. Zang to you with the confidence that he would be a most valuable addition to your staff.

Sincerely,

Bernard Lowy

Prof. Emeritus

22th. July 1989

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

Thank you for your solicitous letter of 6th June 1989. I am deeply touched by your kindness. A rainstorm just pass, I and my family, our people always hoping for a peaceful, safety solution be practise. I am glad to tell you, I am fine during 26 May to 11 July. in that time, I was stayed in Da Ba Mts. North and Easter prov. Sichuan. for mycollogical collection. In mountaineous area, working every day, in straitened circumstances but happy, coking, collecting. I love my work. I usually love the habitate of cow, eating grass, but milking, no sound but work. CHINA is a great and old country. the feudal minded it is quite secure, if we shake of the bonds of old ideas, must be spend time and to do a lot of works from different generations.

I hope that, you'll be visit Kunming in future, welcome you visit my home, although my condition is poor, yet we are heartfett. It is possible, Dr. R.H. Petersen 'll be visit Yunnan in August or Sep or September, Dr. R.J. Bandoni 'll be visit Nanjing, Xian and Kunming in Dec. 1989.

You are welcome to visit Kunming always. I am looking forward to meet you in China or US. (?)

Some Stamps inclosed here. I hope you like it.

With my best regards,
your Student
M. Yang



8-VIII-1989

My dear Dr. Zeng,

I have your kind letter at hand, and wish to congratulate you on your positive attitude toward the future, with special regard to your work. You have the outlook and motivation of the true scientist who is unequivocally dedicated to his discipline, and you richly deserve every success. China is fortunate to have such stalwart sons as you to represent her to the world!

I do not know whether I shall ever have the opportunity to travel to your great country, but I reciprocate your generous sentiments, and would gladly welcome you here, should you ever favor me with a visit.

With all my best wishes,

B. Lowry

P.S. Thanks for the interesting stamps.

LSU UNION · June 1989.



Some 200 LSU students and sympathizers staged a rally at LSU June 8 supporting the embattled Chinese pro-democracy movement. The emotional demonstration was the culmination of a pro-democracy petition drive conducted by LSU's Chinese students in the wake of the recent massacre of peaceful protestors in Beijing. According to Sheng Yuejian, president of the Chinese Students Association, plans are being considered to form a committee to organize moral and financial support for the movement in China.



6-VI-1989

Dear Dr. Zang,

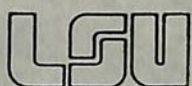
It is with deep sadness and consternation that I write a few lines to you now! After the terrible events of the past few days in Tiananmen Square in Beijing as reported by the news media of the world, it still appears to be uncertain what will happen next.

I know that it must be extremely difficult for you to work or plan ahead under the circumstances, and am only hoping for a peaceful, reasoned solution to the problems that have led to the present dreadful and dangerous situation.

I fervently hope that a non-violent, honorable way can be found, and that all the people of your great country will soon again be living in harmony according to their traditional values!

Your friend and colleague,

B. Lowry



12-VIII - 1987

Dear Dr. Zang,

It was a great surprise to hear that you are again in Knoxville, which you must by now consider to be your second home! And what a pleasant and unexpected way to learn that you are in the U.S. Your handsome gift of a personal stone seal is surely undeserved, but in any event, I gladly accept it as a token of your thoughtfulness and generosity.

I hope that your stay in Knoxville will be a happy and successful one, and that when you return to Kunming you will continue to pursue your research, which has already contributed much new knowledge about the fungi of China.

With kindest regards,

B. Lowry

I sent a 1987 Xmas message
on humming bird card; 16-XII-'87.



From M. Zang
Kunming Institute of Botany
Academia Sinica
Kunming, Yunnan, CHINA

航空
Par avion

POST CARD



3. Dec. 1986

All Best wishes for
1987,

M. Zang

Prof. B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
70803-1705.

U.S.A. 美国

卧云
Sleeping Clouds

航空
AIR MAIL

mv
Zang

received: 10-11-86

Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

3-III-1986

Dr. Zang Mu
Kunming Institute of Botany
Academia Sinica
Kunming, China

Dear Dr. Zang:

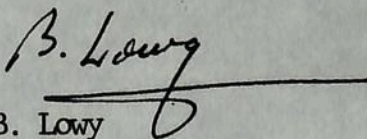
I have just received the reprints that you sent to me in December. I do not know why the mail was delayed so long. I thank you for your kind greetings, and reciprocate your sentiments.

It is gratifying to know that you have found useful the little help I was able to offer you. How curious, that you have found a sweet-smelling phalloid (P. frangrans), the first of its kind, I believe, ever reported. Now with your discovery, the traditional evil-smelling reputation of the phallales must be modified. I think your paper will be frequently quoted. It would be quite interesting to determine what compound is responsible for the unique fragrance.

I have been invited to participate in a project to survey some of the fungi of a section of the Brazilian Amazon, and expect to be in Brazil for 3 months beginning in May, after which I'll return to the university to work on the collections.

I hope that your work continues to progress successfully, and shall always be glad to be of any assistance to you.

With kindest regards,


B. Lowy

潘天寿国画小品

Sketches by Pan Tianshou

Dec. 1985

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

A Merry Christmas and
A Happy New Year to you

Zang Mu

中国 北京 外文出版社
Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, China

PEINTURES CHINOISES DE PAN TIANSHOU

MALEREI IM TRADITIONELLEN
CHINESISCHEN STIL VON PAN TIANSHOU

Received: 28-II-1986

MYCOTAXON

Vol. XXII, pp. 99-104

January-March 1985

NOTES ON THE GENUS DACRYOPINAX FROM CHINA

ZANG MU

Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica,
Kunming, Yunnan, The People's Republic of China

ABSTRACT

Dacryopinax spathularia is widely distributed in different localities of China, and D. fissa is found in the Omei Mts. and Taiwan. A new species, D. xizangensis, is described, occurring on rotten wood of Abies forrestii Rogers, from the southern slope of the Eastern Himalayas, China.

Key words: Dacrymycetaceae, Dacryopinax, China.

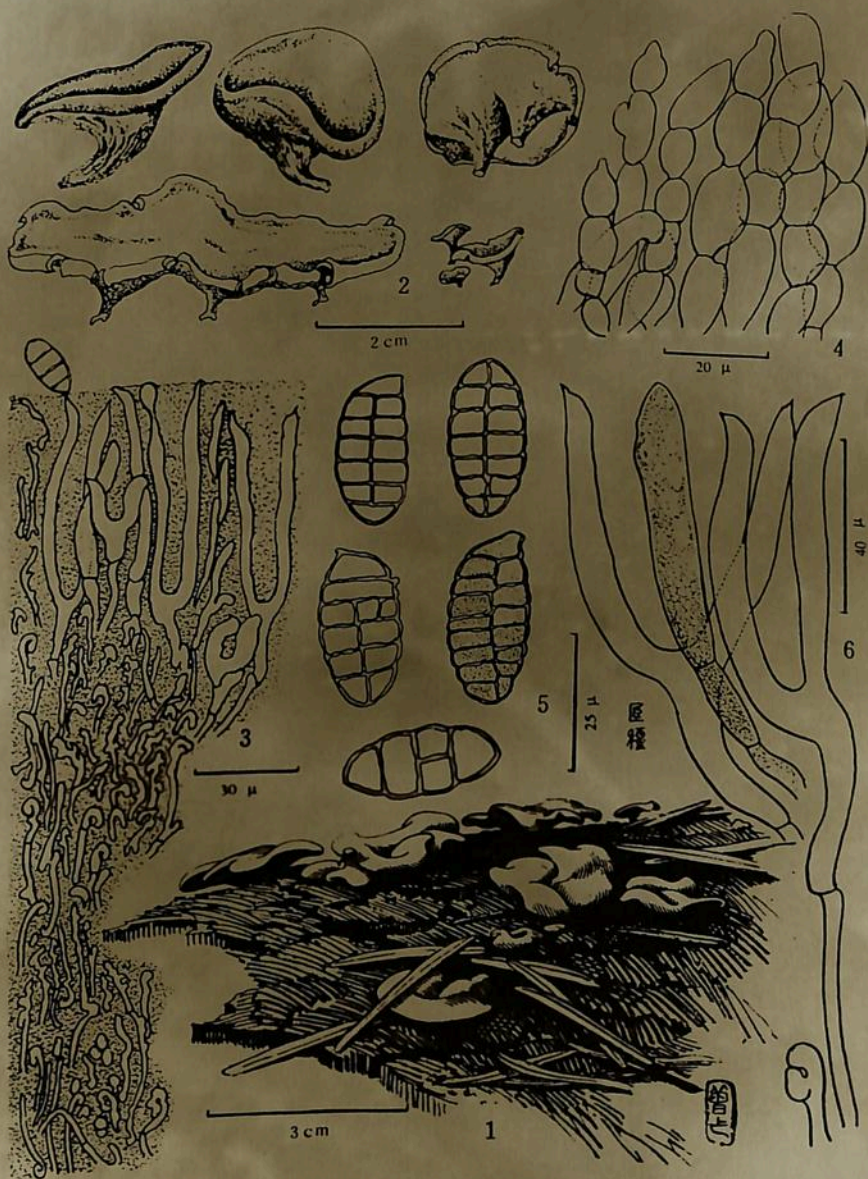
SUMMARY

摘要

中國分佈的花耳屬，現知三種。其中花耳 Dacryopinax spathularia 習見於中國廣大地區；桂花耳 D. fissa 現知見於台灣和四川峨嵋山；新種西藏花耳 D. xizangensis 僅見於西藏墨脫一帶的弗氏冷杉 Abies forrestii Rogers 腐木上，本文對此作了描述和附圖。

关键词：花耳 Dacryopinax spathularia
桂花耳 Dacryopinax fissa 和西藏花耳
Dacryopinax xizangensis。中國 China。

Since the genus Dacryopinax Martin was described in 1948, McNabb (1965) reviewed 7 species in the genus, and Lowy (1971) included 6 species from the neotropics in his monograph, two of which were described as new. The genus is mainly of tropical and warm temperature distribution and heretofore in China, only two species of the genus have been recorded (Teng, 1963; Tai, 1979; Wang & Zang, 1983). Nevertheless, the knowledge of Dacryopinax in China appears to be incomplete. Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin is widely distributed in China, having been recorded as occurring on the Changbai Mts. in the north, southward to Yunnan and Hainan Island, east from Fujian, and westward to Nyalam



Figs. 1-6. *Dacryopinax xizangensis* Lowy et Zang (HKAS 13044). 1. Habit sketch (del. Zheng Xiao-lian), 2. Basidiocarps. 3. Vertical section of basidiocarp. 4. Abhymenial hairs. 5. Basidiospores. 6. Pro-basidium and metabasidia.

(Congdu) County of Xizang (Tibet) (Fig. 7). The other species, *D. fissa* (Berk.) Martin is found from Taiwan to the Omei Mts. of Sichuan (Fig. 7). It probably occurs in southern and southwestern China as well. Recently, some extensive collecting was carried out in several regions of the Eastern Himalayas and the Hengduan Mountains as part of an ongoing study of the mycoflora (Zang & Zong 1981, 1983), where a new tropical species, *Dacryopinax xizangensis* has been found. This species is known only from the Medog on the southern flank of the Eastern Himalayas (Fig. 7), where a series of varied ecological conditions prevail. The tropical monsoon rain forest below, and the alpine *Abies* forest above retain the warmer and wetter air currents from the Indian Ocean. These conditions are highly favourable for the development of tropical and subtropical fungi.

Key to the species of *Dacryopinax* known from China

1. Basidiocarps spathulate to petaloid, long-stipitate, 2.5-4 X 0.2-0.6 cm, smooth. Basidiospores ovate or cylindroid, becoming 1-septate 2
1. Basidiocarps discoid to subcupulate; short-stipitate, 0.5-0.9 X 0.1-0.5 cm, tomentose. Basidiospores muriform, becoming 4-6 septate.... 3. *Dacryopinax xizangensis*
2. Broad, simple or more or less branched. Hymenial surface folded.... 1. *D. spathularia*
2. Irregularly or palmately branched; lobes narrow. Hymenial surface almost smooth..... 2. *D. fissa*
1. *Dacryopinax spathularia* (Schw.) Martin, Lloydia 11:116. 1948.
= *Merullius spathularia* Schweinitz, Schr. Naturf. Ges. Leipzig 1:32. 1822.
= *Guepinia spathularia* (Schw.) Fries, Elench. Fung. 2:32. 1828.

Specimens examined: YUNNAN. Gaoligong Shan (Gaoligong Mountains), Bijiang County, on rotten wood of *Pinus yunnanensis* Fr. 1200 m alt. 3 VII 1978. Zang Mu 901 (HKAS 3901); Dai Autonomous Prefecture of Xishuangbanna. VII 1980. Li Xing-jiang 01; SICHUAN (Szechwan Province). Yanyuan (Yi Autonomous County of Yanyuan). 3850 m alt. 9 VIII 1983. Chen Keke 493 (HKAS 13436); XIZANG (Tibet Autonomous Region). Mainling County (Tungdor), Jia Ge, on rotten wood. 26 VII 1975. Zang Mu 365 (HKAS 5365); Nyalam (Congdu) County. VII 1982 Hwang 01; Yadong (Chomo) County. VII 1982. Hwang 002; GULZHOU (Kweichow Prov.). Fanjingshan Mountains, 1980. Ho 9. (Herbarium of the Academy of Sciences of Guizhou). Other collections: According to Teng (1963), F.L. Tai (1979), Wang & Zang etc. (1983) indicated that it also occurs in the following localities from China: HEBEI (Hopei Province). Xiao Wu Tai Shan (Xiaowutai-shan Mts.); SHANXI (Shansi Province). Wutai Mountains; JILIN (Kirin Province). Changbai Mountains; GANSU. Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Garun; JIANGSU (Kiangsu Province). Yixing Xian (Iching County); ANHUI (Anhui Province). Huang Shan (Yellow Mountains); ZHEJIANG (Chekiang Province). Xi Tianmu Shan (West Tianmu Mountains); JIANGXI (Kiangsi Province). Lu Shan (Lushan Mountains); FUJIAN (Fukien Province). Wuyi Shan (Wuyi Mountains); HUBEI (Hupei Province). Shennongjia County; HUNAN. Yuelu Shan (Yuelu Mountains). GUANGDONG (Kwangtung Province). Zhaoping Prefecture. HAINAN DAO (Hainan Island). Wuzhi Shan (Wuzhi Mountains); GUANGXI (Zhuang Autonomous Region of Kwangsi), Shiwan Dashan (Shiwan Mountains).

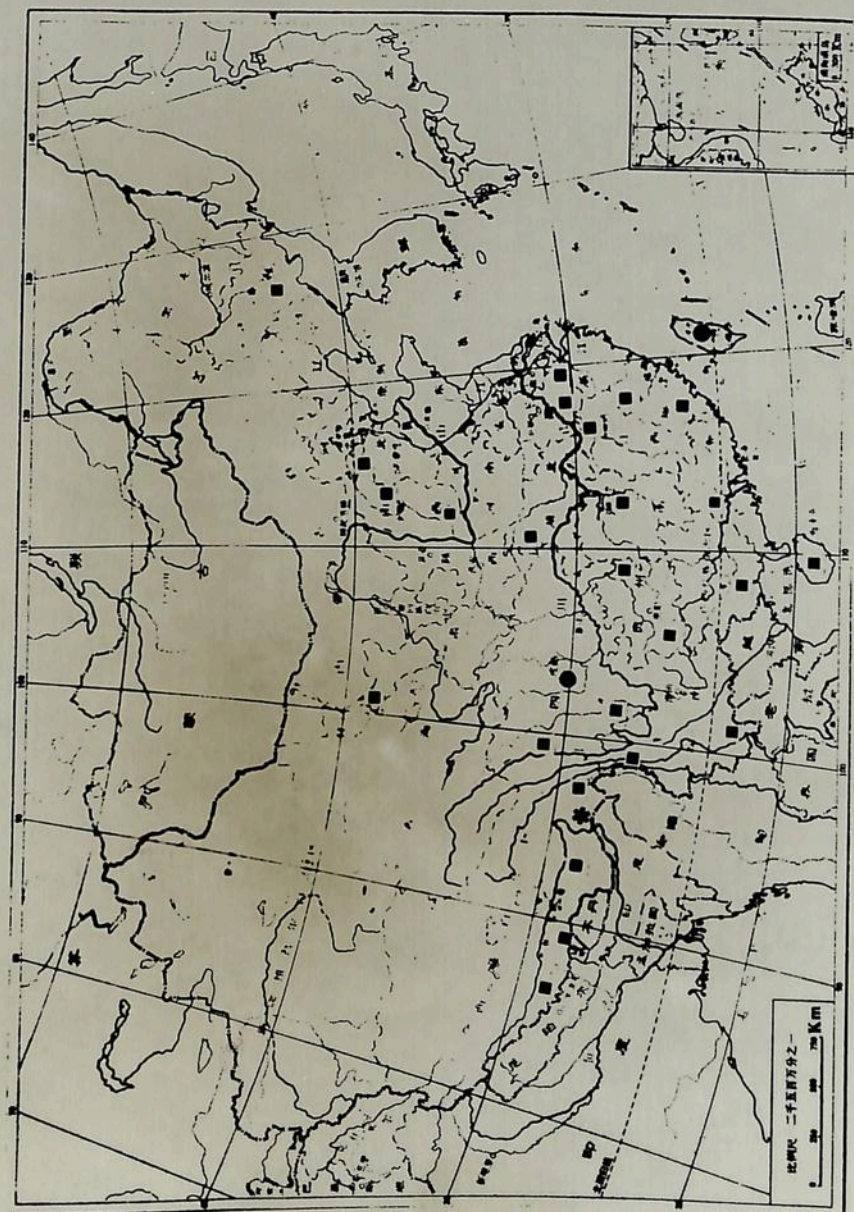


Fig. 7. Distribution of *Dacryopinax* in The People's Republic of China. Squares: *D. spathularia*. Circles: *D. fissa*. Asterisk: *D. xizangensis*.

2. *Dacryopinax fissa* (Berk.) Martin, *Lloydia* 11:116, 1948.
 = *Guepinia fissa* Berk. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 10:383, 1843.
 Specimens examined: Sichuan (Szechwan Province). Omei Mts. 30 VII 1944. Shen 106. (Herbarium of Nanjing Teacher's Univ.). Other collections: Taiwan. (Kobayasi, 1939, Sawada, 1959).

Although Martin (1948) considered this to be synonymous with *D. spathularia*, I found it sufficiently distinct in our collections to retain its status as a separate species.

3. *Dacryopinax xizangensis* Lowy et Zang, sp. nov. FIGS. 1-6.

Basidiocarpus dispersus, gregarius vel subcespitosus, substrato adhaerens, discoideus, subdiscoideus, cupuloideus vel irregulariter foliaceus, 1-5 cm diam. cartilagineo-gelatineus, basi stipitato vel numeroso-stipitatis. Margine tenui, integra, undulata, in sicco margo revolutus. Stipes 0.5-0.9 X 0.1-0.5 cm, sparse villosus, sursum incrassatus, basim versus attenuatus, albus vel albo-flavus. Hymenium planiconcavum, flavum, aurantiacum, carneum vel armentiacum, in vivo elastico-gelatinosum vel molliusculum, in sicco subalutacum vel subcrustacum. Probasidia cylindracea, \pm 58-65 X 6-8 μ m. Metabasidia aseptata, bifurcata, 60-80 X 6-9 μ m, in gelatina immersa. Basidiosporae subcylindraceae vel subovoideae, hyaline vel subhyalinae, 24-27 μ m longae, 12-13.5 μ m latae, muriformiter septatae, septatis 3-6, interdum in medio cellulis biseriatis. Abhymenium vesiculo-pilosum, seriatum, multicellulare, catenatum, 8-10 μ m latum. Fibulatae absunt.

In ligno carioso *Abietis forrestii* Rogers, 3250 m alt. Xizang (Tibet Autonomous Region). Motou (Medog), Gou Bu La. 20 XI 1982. Su Yung-ge 2428 (HKAS 13044, Typus).

Basidiocarps scattered, gregarious or subcespitate, closely adhering to the substratum, orange to orange yellow, usually discoid subdiscooid or subcupulate, sometimes becoming irregularly foliaceous, 1-5 cm diam, cartilaginous-gelatinous, attenuated below into a stipe or narrowed base, sometimes with numerous stipes. Stipe 0.5-0.9 X 0.1-0.5 cm, villous, whitish, whitish yellow, or whitish orange. Margins thin, entire or undulate, rolled back from edge when dry. Hymenium at first nearly plane, becoming more or less subcrustaceous, orange yellow, flesh to apricot-coloured. Probasidia cylindrical, up to \pm 58-65 X 6-7 μ m. Metabasidia aseptate, narrowly clavate, forked into two stout sterigmata, 60-80 X 6-9 μ m, imbedded in gelatinous material; a single basidiospore produced at the apex of a sterigma. Basidiospores subcylindrical to subovoid, hyaline or subhyaline 24-27 X 12-13.5 μ m, muriform, becoming 3-6 septate and slightly constricted at the septa, 1-2 of the median cells longitudinally divided; surface of abhymenium with sparse, vesicular, catenate hairs, hyaline, 80-200 X 8-11.7 μ m, occurring singly or in fascicles. Hyphae in a gelatinous matrix, subhyaline, branched, interwoven, smooth, 1.5-2.5 μ m diam, hyphal apices more or less distinctly tortuous. No clamp connections seen.

Dacryopinax xizangensis appears to be closest to *D. martinii* Lowy in its external characteristics (Lowy, 1971), however it may be distinguished from the latter by its muriform basidiospores, presently a unique feature of the genus. Moreover, the sections of the basidiocarp also reveal that the abhymenium produces weak hairs which are made up of catenate, inflated cells (Fig.4). It is known only from the type collection.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am sincerely indebted to Professor B. Lowy, Department of Botany,

I edited this paper for
 publication in *Mycotaxon*.

BL

Louisiana State Univeristy, for his guidance and encouragement.

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see: Guepinopsis
Chrysocoma (Bull.
ex St Amans) Braasf.
Amer. Midl. Nat. 20:
226. 1938 (Fig.
9, A-C.)

Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

26-XI-1984

Dear Dr. Zang:

I have notified the editor of MYCOTAXON of your request to have the negatives of your paper sent to you so that you may arrange to have your reprints run off locally. I have asked that these be sent via air mail to you at the earliest opportunity.

With kindest regards,

B. Lowry
B. Lowry

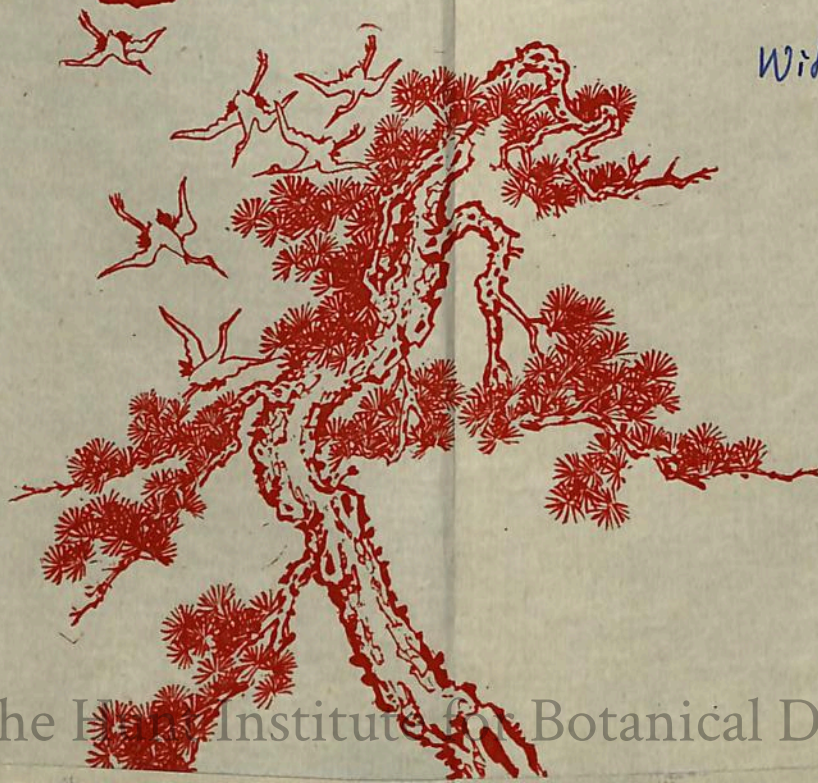
Thank you for the stamps.



勞偉教授

新年好

臧穆



*Merry Christmas
and many choruses of happiness
for the New Year!*

Dec. 1954

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

With my best regards

Your Sincerely
Zang Mu

Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

29-VIII-1984

Dear Dr. Zang:

Examination of the additional specimen of collection HKAS:13044 from Tibet now convinces me that the fungus is not a Dacrymyces, an opinion based on the first material you sent me, but rather a Dacryopinax. This is evident from the strongly stipitate, flabelliform basidiocarp and its unilateral hymenium which was not evident in the young, sessile, pustulate fruiting bodies of the first specimens you sent. Sections of the basidiocarp also reveal that the abhymenium produces weak hairs which are made up of catenate, inflated cells. Again I find no clamp connections. The basidiospores in the new material are plentiful, whereas I saw only a few in the earlier material. Judging from what I have now seen, I believe that the first collection you sent was immature, evidence for which was indicated by the predominance of probasidia with very few metabasidia, and these in the early stages of development. The mature collection just received has many metabasidia with fully developed sterigmata. The muriform basidiospores are still the unique feature of the fungus, and after measuring many of them I have revised the dimensions upward, as indicated in the accompanying sketch.

Since to my knowledge no Dacryopinax species with muriform basidiospores has been recorded, I believe it is justified to describe your collection as a new species. I would urge you to do this. Enclosed are a few pages from my 1971 monograph in Flora Neotropica which refer to the genus Dacryopinax. Of the species I have studied in tropical America (see the key on p. 125) your collection appears to be closest to D. martinii in its external characteristics.

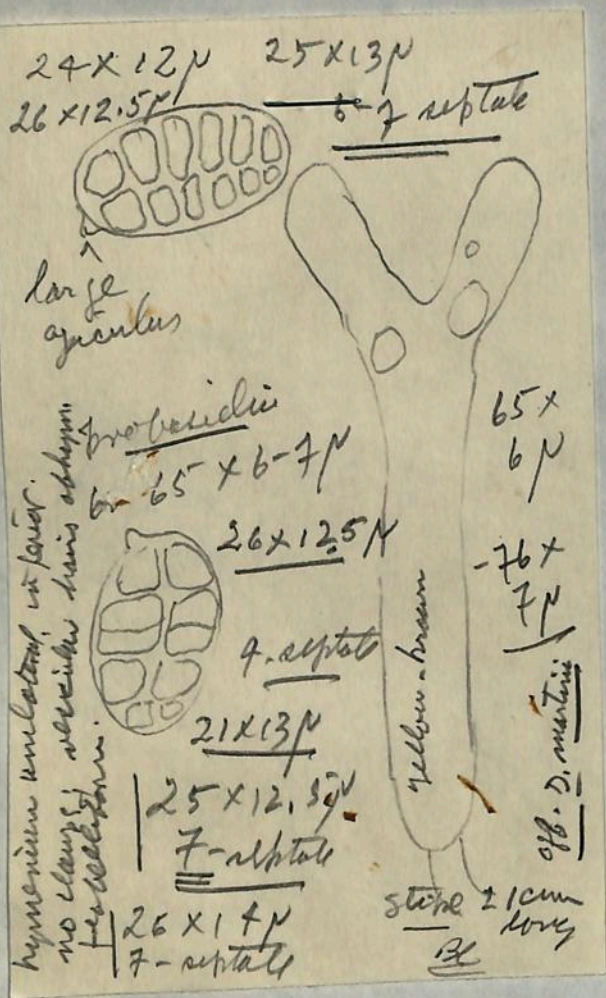
Please let me know whether you have sufficient material of this fungus on hand, or whether you may also need the part of the collection that I have just received.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

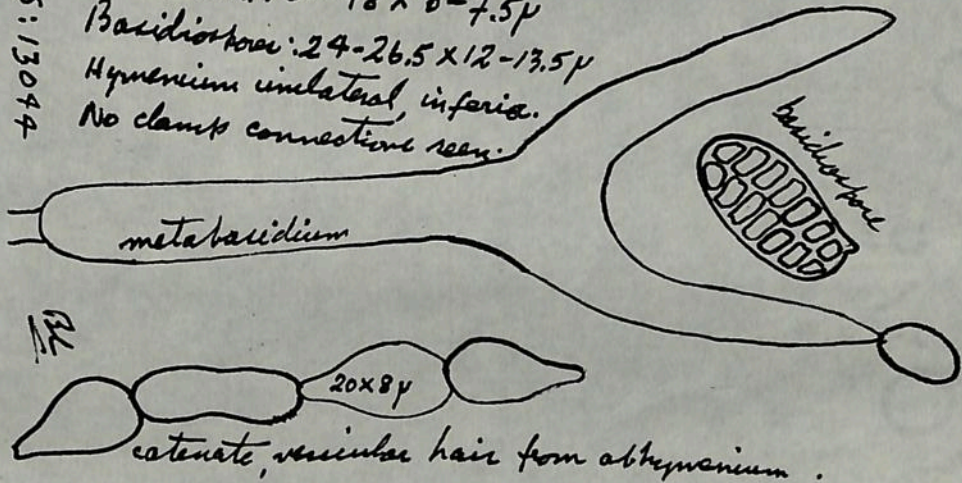
P.S. I regret that I do not have a copy of my monograph to send you. It is no longer available because when the new publisher of Flora Neotropica took over the journal, all the copies of monographs 1-6 were destroyed!



hymenium unilateral, in part.
 no clamps; vesicular hairs abhymenium.
 perithecia

HMAS: 13044

Probasidia: 58-65 x 6-7 μ
 Metabasidia: 60-78 x 6-7.5 μ
 Basidiospores: 24-26.5 x 12-13.5 μ
 Hymenium unilateral, inferior.
 No clamp connections seen.



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504388-8485

3-VIII-1984

Dear Dr. Zang:

I have just returned from Budapest where I have begun a study of some of the Tremellales in the National Herbarium there. I find your letter among my correspondence. Your collection from S.E. Tibet is quite interesting, and worthy of further study, particularly if you have additional material at hand. From my examination of the fragment you sent, I have the following observations.

The fungus is not a member of the Auriculariaceae (including Phyllogloea) since I have found typical basidia of the Dacrymycetaceae. Most of the basidia that I saw were immature (ie probasidia), only a few showing the bifurcate morphology associated with the family. You could easily have missed it since the probasidial stages were so predominant, but there is no doubt that the fungus is dacrymycetaceous. The basidiospores are muriform, and I am familiar with only 4 recognized species of Dacrymyces (which is where I believe your fungus belongs) that have been described as having such basidiospores. These are: D. longisporus Brefeld, D. ovisporus Brefeld, D. subalpinus Kobayasi, and D. dictyosporus Martin. Of these I have seen (and collected in Mexico) only D. dictyosporus, the others being known to me from the literature. As well as I can determine, your collection does not exactly fit any of these 4 species, but appears to be closest (especially the spores) to D. dictyosporus Martin. The chief difference between your collection and the other muriform-spored species is the gross appearance of the fructification. The other species are described as being thicker, and somewhat convolute to cerebriform. The Tibetan collection, however, (at least the single fragment I examined) is quite thin (when dry), smooth and almost peziziform. But the basidiospores are very close to D. dictyosporus. In my experience I have found that among the Dacrymycetaceae there is sometimes great variation in the gross morphology of the fruiting body within a species, and if possible a number of collections should be compared to determine what constitutes normal variation.

I believe it would be helpful for you to consult the following papers: Brefeld, O. 1888. Untersuchungen aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Mykologie. (p. 158, 159, and plate X. D. longisporus, D. ovisporus); Kobayasi, Y. 1939. Science Reports of the Tokyo Bunrika Daigaku. Sect. B, No. 70-71. On the Dacrymyces Group. (p. 120. D. subalpinus); Martin, G.W. 1958. A new species of Dacrymyces from Honduras. Mycologia 50: 939-941. (D. dictyosporus); Kennedy, L.L. 1958. The genus Dacrymyces. Mycologia 50: 896-915.

In case you do not have these papers immediately at hand, I will quote the spore measurements from them. D. longisporus Bref.: 20-25 X 15 μ ; D. ovisporus Bref.: 35-40 X 15 μ ; D. subalpinus Kobayasi: 35-37 X 15-16 μ (with 15-16 transverse septa); Tibet collection: 20-23 X 11.5-13 μ (up to 7 transverse septa) (my measurements). I think it is fair to state that Brefeld's measurements are probably

not always very accurate, since in late life he was almost totally blind.

If I can be of further help to you, do not hesitate to let me know.

Cordially yours,

B. Lowy

B. Lowy

P.S. — I have enclosed a sketch of a basidiocarp
and a few basidial stages.

Many thanks for the fine stamp.

P.P.S. — I have greatly enjoyed watching on TV
The wonderful Chinese gymnasts perform
at the Olympic games.

Tibet; Motou, under Abies forest.
3250 m. on rotten wood. 20 XI 1982.
Y.G. Su 2428. HKAS: 13044

Phyllogloea ?

中国科学院昆明植物研究所隐花植物标本馆

Herbarium of Cryptogams
Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica
Kunming, Yunnan, China

July 11, 1984

Dear Prof. Bernard Lowy

Your letter and photos of June was duly received. I shall always remember your kindness, You has spend a good portion of ensuing times patiently explaining to me the inconsistencies and attributes of the higher fungi. Thank you very much.

The following specimens^Y collected from S. E. Tibet,
is
is it the genus Phyllogloea? it is inclosed here, I hope that you are interesting to determine it.

Thank You again, and with my best wishes and Hearty congratulations on your Hungarian travel !

Yours

Zang Mu

M. Zang

21 May 1984

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

It is nice to receive your kindness letter of 25, April 1984. Thank you very much for your correct concerning the Auricularia tenuis (Lev.) Farlow., it is obvious that your chinese colleagues lack basic knowledge about fungus taxa, Of course you are my mycological teacher, at present, the first desire for me is to have a chance learn from you, if you have any advice for me, I' d very much like to hear them, as you know my current research is primary, poor primary.

Two Chinese stamps enclosed here, those pictures are copies from the warring states of China (475-221 B. C.), I hope that you like them. If it is possible, would you make me a present of your photograph? Thank you again! With my best regards and please convey my greeting to your family !

Yours Sincerely

Zang Mu

臧穆

Zang Mu

photo from Cobija,
Bolivia sent:

4-VI-1984,



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504388-8485

Dear Dr. Zang:

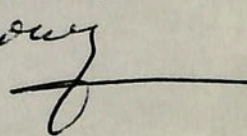
8 - III - 1984

Since you are working with the Phallales, I believe you will find the work by C.G. Lloyd to be still quite useful, even though it was published in 1909. One of its advantages is that numerous good photographs are included in his work. Over the years there have been some nomenclatural changes, and on p. 9 I have indicated these in the key to genera.

Thank you very much for the fine set of stamps commemorating the remarkable archeological discovery in Shanxi Province. I should like to see it some day!

With best regards,

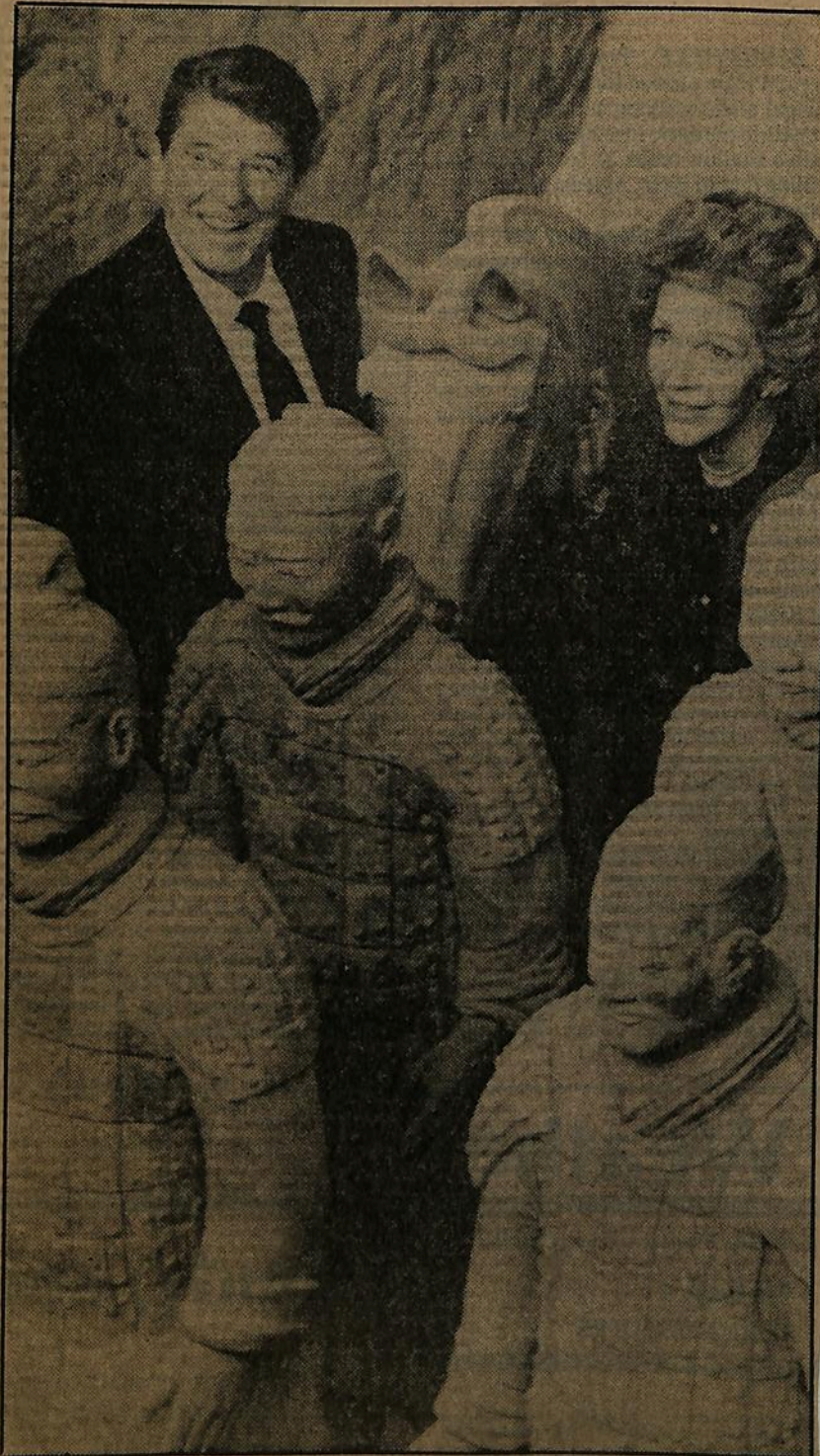
Cordially yours,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy 

Xerox copy of "Synopsis of Known Phalloids" sent. (96 pp.)
Color slide: Clathrus columnatus.

orning, April 30, 1984

AP and UPI Wire Service



The Associated Press

President and Mrs. Reagan look over the Terra Cotta soldiers near Xian, China Sunday

1th March 1984

Dear Prof. Bernard Lowy 勞 (Lo) 偉 (wy)

Thank you for your kindness letter and most beautiful stamps which you so kindly sent me recently.

Your Chinese words are normal and excellent, Chinese words always most difficult to any western friends, yet you have an insatiable desire to learn and always have great learning.

If it is possible, can you help me to send me some papers about genus Phallus? because I found some Phalvus from Himalayas, but I can't to compare ^{and determine} them. Thank You for your help.

A few Chinese stamps here. I hope you like them.

I look forward to meet you in China.

With my best regards to you and to your family.

Yours Sincerely

Zang Mu

Zang Mu
臧穆

25 April, 1984

Dear Dr. Teng,

I have just received the copy of The Fungi of Kirang that you sent to me in January! Thank you very much for this detailed, illustrated compendium of all the major groups of the fungi that you and your colleagues have prepared with such care. It is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of Tibetan fungi. The illustrations are mostly outstanding, including the fine paintings on plate 30.

If you will permit me to make a small correction, it concerns the citation of Auricularia tenuis on p. 62. This should read: Auricularia

Tennis (L'év.) Farlow. Bibl. Index 1:309. 1905.

Perhaps the error arose because I gave no citations in my 1970 paper in Nova Hedwigia In Mycologia 44, 1952, The correct citation is given on p. 679, and in my 1971 paper, in Flora Neotropica, it is on p. 28.

I want especially to thank you for your great courtesy in inscribing to me both in Chinese and in English the volume you sent me! It is most kind of you, and I am very happy to have this generous token of your consideration.

All my best wishes for your success in the important work that you are carrying forward.

Cordially yours,
B. Lowry

青藏高原科学考察丛书

西藏真菌

中国科学院青藏高原综合科学考察队

Hsi Tsang Tsun Chien

Sci
Ko Hsieh
科学出版社

Tou Pan Szu
Pub. Co

4 Jan. 1984.

To Dear Prof. B. Lowy
with compliments of one
of the authors.

Zang Mu from
Kunming

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Lowy

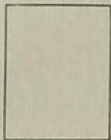
Lowy

103

中国人民邮政明信片

Postcard

People's Republic of China



5th. Dec. 1983

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

Season's Greetings and
Best wishes for the new
Year!

yours Sincerely
Zang Mu

大理崇圣寺三塔

Three Pagodas in Chongsheng Temple,

Dali County

云南省邮电管理局

THE POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ADMINISTRATION OF YUNNAN PROVINCE

Zang Mu,

Dr. R. H. Petersen

Highlands Biological Station.

N. Carolina. 1981.



To Dear Prof. B. Lowy.

3rd of Right is Dr. R. H. Petersen.

5th of left is Zang Mu

photo. in Highlands Biological
Station, N. Carolina.

1981.

received: 29-III - '84

23th March 1984

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

Thank you for the printed matters of C. G. Lloyd's paper and a valuable colour slide which you so kindly and quickly sent me recently. All of them are a good condition. There are a valuable addition to my research project.

Some Chinese stamps here. one of them is Sino-US-Friendship. the others are Chinese fan arts. I hope you like and interesten in Chinese arts.

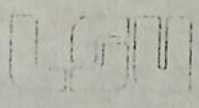
I plan to participate during 26th March to 4the April in the Acta Mycologica Sinica Editors symposium in Hangzhou and thereafter to proceed for some days to Shanghai to visit my mother.

Thanky you for your help and with my best regards,

Yours Sincerely

Zang Mu

M. Zang



30-III-1989

Dear Dr. Zang:

I am glad that the copy of Lloyd's paper reached you in good order. If there is any way in which I may be of further assistance to you, please let me know.

The delicate beauty shown on the stamps you so kindly sent me are exquisite examples of Chinese art. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending them to me. Thanks also for the field photo taken at the Highlands Biological Station!

Cordially yours,

B. Lloyd

P.S. - I wish you success in your symposium at

中国科学院昆明植物研究所
KUNMING INSTITUTE OF BOTANY, THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF CHINA
Kunming Yunnan China

Prof. B. Lowy
Mycology Herbarium
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
U. S. A.

23th March 1983

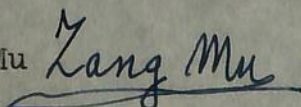
Dear Prof. B. Lowy

I would greatly appreciate your excellent research works of Tremellous fungi. As you know, there are an extraordinary rich of mycoflora from Tibet and Yunnan of China, in my current research I often get complicate and trouble to study this group, sometimes, I can't distinguish the different species of the genus Tremella, e.g. Tremella aurantia Schw. ex Fr., Tremella encephala Pers., Tremella lutescens Fr., and T. mesenterica Fr. I have make bold to enclose a little of specimens of Tremella to this letter, they are collected from Lijiang, N.W. Yunnan, on trunk of Quercus, is it Tremella mesenterica? Please you help and tell correct name of those species for me. If I am getting your some reprints, I would be appreciated. Thank you for this courtesy.

With my best regards,

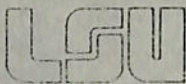
Yours sincerely

Zang Mu



Assoc. Prof. of Bot.

Lab of Plant Taxonomy.



27-I-1984

Dear Dr. Zang (Mu):

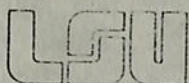
I have just returned from Mexico, and have at hand your letter of January 7th. I thank you most sincerely for your kindness in sending me the handsome set of Chinese stamps showing fungi, including Tremella fuciformis ! They are quite artistic as well as accurate in their presentation. I am also happy to have the stamps with the song Chi Lai (起²来), and your explanation of the meaning of 木耳 is most interesting, showing its origin from an earlier pictographic form. 謝謝!

Please let me know whether you are intersted in any U.S. stamps. I shall gladly send you any available stamps that may be desireable for your collection. A few are enclosed.

I do not know whether I shall ever go to China, but it would be a pleasure to meet you anywhere! This summer I plan to go to Hungary to work with colleagues in Budapest. Very little has been done with Hungarian Tremellales, and perhaps if I am lucky I may be able to do something useful there.

Cordially yours,

B. Lowry
Bernard Lowry



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504388-8485

16-XII-1983

Dr. Zang Mu
Kunming Institute of Botany
The Academy of Sciences of China
Kunming, Yunnan, China

Dear Dr. Zang Mu:

I have just received your reprints, for which I thank you very much. The new species Femsjonia rubra Zang is quite important since so few species of the genus are known. No doubt as you continue your studies of the tremellaceous fungi of China, you will find many more species of special interest. I know of only one other mycologist in your country who is working with the same group of fungi. Perhaps you also know him. It is Dr. Lou Lung-Hou of the Beijing Agricultural University, with whom I have been corresponding for some time. He is especially interested in the cultivated, edible species of Auricularia (木耳), a genus that I monographed in 1951.

I also wish to thank you for the exceptionally fine stamp that reproduces the music to the well known song "Chi Lai." It may surprise you to know that it is a song I learned while I was in the American Army in 1942! I can still sing the words in Chinese (although I never went to China), and still find it a very stirring and beautiful song. May I beg you to send me two additional stamps (unused) with the song? I would greatly appreciate your kindness.

With all best wishes for your happiness and success
in the new year !

Sincerely yours,

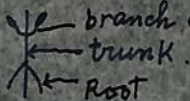
B. Lowy


Bernard Lowy

7th Janu. 1984

Dear Prof. Bernard Lowy

Thank you for your kindness letter of 16th Dec. 1983. I am very exciting when I found the Chinese words (木耳) are written by you! all of them are so correct and nice form.

木 = 𣎵 =  branch and leaves
trunk.
root
MU = wood

耳 =  = the form of ear
Er = ear

As you know, the Chinese words almost are originated from picture, so they are pictographic characters or pictographs.

Prof. Lou Lung-hou, a prof. of Beijing Agricultural University. unfortunately, he has a traffic accident when he stayed in Italy, Aug. 1983. I don't know whether he has be able to make a quick recovery or not.

Under a surface mail, I am sending you "Fungi of Xizang (Tibet)", which is issued in last week, I hope it will reach you safely.

Please you find some Chinese stamps enveloped here, I hope you like them, Surely, I am also an amateur to stamp collector. With my best regards, and hope meet you in China, in U.S. or anywhere!

Yours Sincerely,

Zang Mu
臧穆

Tremella lutescens Fr.

Lutescens Fr.
Tremella mesenterica Fr.

Yunnan, Lijiang.

on *Quercus*. coll. Liu

9. VII. 1982. NO. 2

spores 8.5-

10 μ d.

HKAS (KUN): 10370

basidia 17.5-20.5 μ

BL - 11 - IV - 1983

Lutescens Fr.
Tremella mesenterica Fr.

Yunnan, Lijiang.

on *Quercus*. coll. Liu.

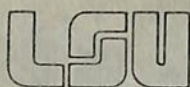
9. VII. 1982. NO. 1.

spores 8.5-

10 μ d.

HKAS (KUN): 10369

basidia 17.5-20.5 μ BL - 11 - IV - 1983



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504388-8485

11-IV-1983

Dr. Zang Mu
Kunming Institute of Botany
The Academy of Sciences of China
Kunming, Yunnan, China

Dear Dr. ^{Zang!} Mu:

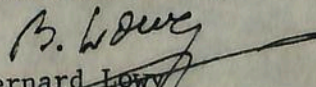
I have examined the 2 collections you sent to me, and as well as I am able to determine, they appear to be close enough microscopically to be included in the species Tremella lutescens Fries. I consider T. mesenterica Fr. to be a synonym of T. lutescens Fr., as indicated in my 1971 paper in FLORA NEOTROPICA 6 : 104. 1971. My measurements of basidia and basidiospores for both collections are nearly identical, as follows: Basidia quadrisepate, 17.5-20.5 μ diam; basidiospores subglobose, 8.5-10 μ . I regret that I have no further copies of my monograph for distribution, but I am sending you a few reprints that you may also find useful in your work.

The species of Tremellales with which I am most familiar are neotropical, since I have worked extensively throughout Central and South America, and I do not doubt that you may very well find species in China that have not been described from other parts of the world, particularly in view of the fact that few mycologists have dedicated themselves to the study of these fungi in your country. In any event, I would hesitate to describe a new species from a region of the world unfamiliar to me, only on the basis of a few fragments. The tremellaceous fungi of the Far East (mostly Japan) have been studied by my colleague Dr. Yosio Kobayasi of Tokyo, and I can recommend his papers to you with enthusiasm. You will find a series of his papers (in the event that you do not already have them) in the TOKYO BUNRIKA DAIGAKU, including one "On the genus Tremella and its allies from Japan," in vol. 4 of that journal for March 15, 1939, pp. 1-26. In this paper, Kobayasi describes a new species, T. flammea Kobayasi which appears to resemble your "No. 1, thick 10369" Tremella, but Kobayasi describes the spores of his species as being "5-5.6 X 4.2-5 μ " which is about one half the size of the normal spores of T. lutescens, and of your collection.

Another paper that might be useful to you is by my colleague Dr. A. Raitviir, entitled "The tremellaceous fungi of the Far East" (mostly the U.S.S.R.), published in ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE ESTONIAN SSR, 1971, pp. 84-150.

With all best wishes for your success,

Sincerely yours,


Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus

Nov. 13, 1983

Dr. B. Lowy
Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

You are a famous mycologist, especially on Tremellales. I have a copy of your "Tremellales" Fl. Neotropica Monogr. 6. 1971. in my hand, but I have no your "Tremellales" Fl. Neotropica Monogr. 6 (suppl.) : 1 - 18, 1980. So I wish to get a copy (or its xerographic copy) of your publication.

With best regards and good luck with your work, I am

Sincerely yours

B. Liu
(Bo Liu)

10 reprints sent: 29-XI-'83

木耳属一新种

李丽嘉 (北京自然博物馆)

刘波 (山西大学生物系)

本文报导了我国西沙群岛产的木耳属 *Auricularia* 的一个新种, 命名为象牙白木耳
Auricularia eburnea Li et Liu sp. nov.

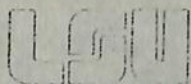
Auricularia eburnea Li et Liu sp. nov.

Fructificatio solitaria vel gregaria, in humido tough gelatinosa, subhyalina, auriformis vel suborbiculata, 4.8×3.8cm lata, 0.6—0.8mm crassa, superficies sterilis tomentosum, luteolus, in sicco ochroleucus; hymenium rugosum prominatum, parcum, eburneum, in sicco transeum pallide cerinum; zona pilosa: pilus 280—380 (—450) μm longus, 5—6.5 (—7.5) μm crassus, hyalinus, lumenosus, partialis pilus superne vel inferne inaequalis diaphragm, basi impigmentum, distinctus tumidus, deinde subitus contractilis transeus perbrevis radiciformis; zona compacta: 30—50 μm crassa; zona subcompacta superioris, 50—100 μm crassa; zona laxa superioris: 130—230 μm crassa; madulla: 80—140 μm crassa; zona laxa inferioris: 95—140 μm crassa; zona subcompacta inferioris: 50—90 μm crassa; hymenium: 80—95 μm latum, basidia clavatae, 50—60 × 4—5 μm , 3-septatae, sporaecoloratae, reniformes, (14.5—) 15.6—18 × 5.5—7.5 μm .

Hab. Ad arborum frondosarum. Aug. 1983. Coll. Kong Jian-cheng, no. 33. Xisha Insulae, China. Specimen typicum in herbario Peking Natural History Museum conservatum est (HPNHM 1449).

象牙白木耳 新种 图1—4

子实体单生或群生, 新鲜时韧胶质, 略透明, 耳状或近圆形, 4.8×3.8cm, 厚0.6—0.8mm, 不孕面有柔毛, 淡黄色, 干时淡黄白色; 子实层皱褶显著, 但稀疏, 象牙白色, 干后变成淡蜡黄色或淡棕色。柔毛层: 毛长280—380(—450) μm , 粗5—6.5(—7.5) μm , 无色透明, 成簇, 有腔, 部分毛的上部或下部有数目不等的横隔, 毛基部无色但明显膨大且又突然收缩成屈曲短根状; 致密层: 宽30—50 μm , 菌丝致密, 分不清单条菌丝; 亚致密上层: 宽50—100 μm , 菌丝致密; 疏松上层: 宽130—230 μm , 菌丝



Department of Botany

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

Dr. Liu Bo
Department of Biology
Shanxi University
Taiyuan, China

7-V-1985

Dear Dr. Liu,

Thank you for the reprint of your paper reporting a new species of Auricularia. The septate hairs are certainly a new and interesting feature of this species, and the lack of pigment in the basidiocarp is also notable.

May I suggest that it would be useful to publish a summary of the species of Auricularia known in the Orient? In view of the fact that some spp. are edible, and that few mycologists outside of China are aware of the occurrence and importance of the genus in China, more information about its distribution, ecology and identification in the Orient would seem merited.

With best wishes,

B. Lowy

B. Lowy

5-11-1988

Dear Dr. Liu,

Thanks for your reports in which you report several new species of Dacrymycetaceae. I believe that your Femsponia minor is the first species of that genus with muriform spores. It is also my opinion that great variability is a fundamental characteristic of Heterobasidiomycetes in general, in contrast to the relative uniformity in both macro- and microscopic morphology of Homobasidiomycetes. I consider variability to be a reflection of instability in a group still evolving. This view is put forward in some detail in my 1971 monograph.

With best wishes for your continued success.

P.S. - I am not sure whether I sent you the enclosed reprints before! My memory must be weakening at 72.

Cordially,
 B. Lowy

中国花耳科的五个新种

刘波 范黎* 陶恺* 李榆梅*

(山西大学生物系, 太原)

摘要 本文报道了产于中国的花耳科 Dacrymycetaceae 的五个新种: 小胶杯菌 *Femsjonia minor* Liu et Fan sp. nov., 中国胶杯菌 *F. sinensis* Liu et K. Tao sp. nov., 叶状假花耳 *Dacryopinax foliacea* Liu et Fan sp. nov., 大孢假花耳 *D. macrospora* Liu, Fan et Y. M. Li sp. nov., 以及湖南胶角菌 *Calocera hunanensis* Liu et K. Tao sp. nov.。小胶杯菌与该属其它种的区别在于子实体小型、孢子分隔处缢缩且常具纵隔、不孕面光滑以及皮层菌丝多分枝且顶端膨大; 中国胶杯菌与该属其它种的区别在于菌丝无锁状连合; 叶状假花耳及大孢假花耳与本属其它种的区别主要在于多隔的孢子(3个隔以上)。假花耳属这两个新种在宏观形态上非常相似, 但大孢假花耳的孢子为 $35-40 \times 10-12.5 \mu\text{m}$, 具7—15隔; 叶状假花耳的孢子为 $15-22.5 \times 4.5-6.5 \mu\text{m}$, 具3—7隔; 湖南胶角菌的主要特征是担子果呈羊肚菌状, 偶裂成分叶状, 孢子具1薄壁的横隔。所有新种的主模式标本均保藏于山西大学真菌标本室。

关键词 花耳科; 小胶杯菌; 中国胶杯菌; 叶状假花耳; 大孢假花耳; 湖南胶角菌

小胶杯菌 新种 图 1

Femsjonia minor Liu et Fan sp. nov. Fig. 1

Basidiocarpus dispersus vel gregarius, gelatinosus, subdiscoideus vel discoideus, astipitatus, 0.5—1 mm diam., 0.5 mm altus; hymenium planum, in latus interiore disci gerens, luteum vel flavum, in sicco subfuscum. Hyphae fibulatae; probasidia clavata, lutea, $50-87.5 \times 5-7.5-10 \mu\text{m}$; metabasidia furcata; basidiosporae longo-cylindratae vel curvo-cylindratae, 6—7-septatae, lutea, $20-25 \times 6-7.5 \mu\text{m}$, plerumque muriformiter septatae; germinatio non observata.

Ad lignum acorticatam cariosum arborum.

Hubei: Shennongjia, 19 VIII 1984, Peng Yin-bin no. 4049 (MHSU 408) (Typus)

担子果散生至群生, 胶质, 浅盘状至碟状, 无柄, 具一缢缩的基部, 直径 0.5—1 mm, 高 0.5 mm; 子实层生于盘的内侧, 平坦, 鲜时黄色至黄褐色, 干后稍暗; 外侧与子实层同色, 近平滑; 髓层菌丝近黄色, 厚壁, 分枝, 交织, 具锁状连合, 直径 2.5—7.5 μm ; 不孕面的皮层菌丝近栅栏状排列, 厚壁, 具锁状连合, 多分枝, 分枝末端均膨大成球形或近球形; 原担子棒状, 基部具锁状连合, 黄色, $50-87.5 \times 5-7.5(-10) \mu\text{m}$, 成熟后分叉; 孢子长椭圆形或稍弯曲, 黄色, 具 6—7 横隔, 隔处常缢缩, 多数孢子具 1 至数个纵隔, 隔薄壁或厚

本文于 1986 年 6 月 5 日收到。

承湖南师范大学生物系彭寅斌先生提供大量标本, 特致谢意。

* 本系真菌学研究生。

同担子菌亚纲的三个新种*

刘波 荣福雄 靳洪顺 曹晋忠

本文报道了同担子菌亚纲 *Holobasidiomycetidae* 花耳目 *Dacrymycetales* 花耳科 *Dacrymycetaceae* 的杜氏花耳 *Dacrymyces duii* Liu et Cao sp. nov. 以及伞菌目 *Agaricales* 白蘑科 *Tricholomataceae* 的五台山杯菌 *Clitocybe wutaishanensis* Liu, Rong et Jin sp. nov. 和柠檬黄金钱菌 *Collybia citrina* Liu, Rong et Jin sp. nov.

1. 杜氏花耳 新种 图1—2

Dacrymyces duii Liu et Cao sp. nov.

Fructificatio humida elastico-gelatinosa, tenuo-lobato-cerebriform, sulfurea, 2-4.5 cm lata, 1.3-1.6 cm alta, 1-2 cm crassa; in sicco cornea, fulva; hymenio amphigeneo; hyphae enodasae, intumescencia praesentia; probasidia aseptata, clavata vel cylindraca, $47.3-56.7 \times 5 \mu\text{m}$; metabasidia aseptata, bifurcata, $30.3-32.2 \times 3 \mu\text{m}$; basidiosporae allantoidae, hyalinae, 3-septata, $17-18.9 \times 7.6-9.5 \mu\text{m}$, per conidium germinantes.

Hab. on cross-section of rotten wood of *Betula platyphylla* Suk. Coll. Fu Du (HBSU 5988) 15 Oct. 1983. Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province, The People's Republic of China.

Type specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of the Department of Shanxi University, Taiyuan.



图1 杜氏花耳
子实体

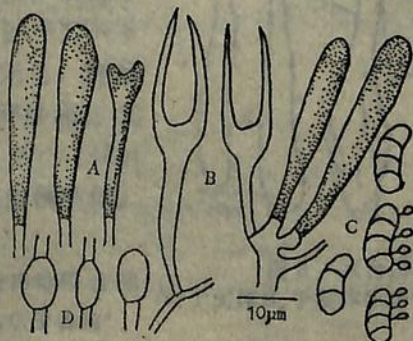


图2 杜氏花耳
A. 原担子 B. 二叉式后生担子 C. 孢子 D. 菌丝上的膨大细胞

* 本文内的后两个伞菌图为沙心岑所绘，特此致谢。

received: 29-viii-1983

1983, 17-15 (1) 2 編年圖真

29. May 1983

To Prof. B. Lowy
With the compliments of
the author.

Zang Mu

云南牛肝菌属分组初探及两新种

臧穆

(中国科学院昆明植物研究所, 昆明)

摘要 本文对云南产牛肝菌属的分组和牛肝菌组下的亚组进行了初步组合; 并报道了该属的一新组(鳞柄牛肝菌组 Sect. Squamulistipites Zang sect. nov.) 及两新种(鳞柄牛肝菌 *Boletus squamulistipes* Zang sp. nov. 和橙香牛肝菌 *Boletus citrifragrans* Chiu et Zang sp. nov.)。

关键词 鳞柄牛肝菌组(新组); 鳞柄牛肝菌(新种); 橙香牛肝菌(新种)

牛肝菌属

Boletus Fries Syst. Mycol. 1:385. 1821.

子实体肉质, 有菌盖和菌柄。孔口呈圆形, 多角形, 大小不等; 菌组织易被昆虫的幼虫蛀成不规则腔洞, 乃致腐烂。由于多含牛肝菌酚 (Boletol), 当菌组织损伤迂氧后, 往往不同程度地呈现蓝、绿、红等色泽; 但部分不变色。菌柄多中生, 偶有偏生。担孢子多呈两极不甚对称的长梭形、狭长梭形, 壁光滑*。孢子印黄褐色、琥珀褐色、柠檬褐色、茶褐色、橄榄褐色、土褐色。菌柄光滑或有网络或具鳞片。部分种与种子植物等有共生的菌根关系; 多数营腐生, 少数寄生 (Singer, 1947, 1965, 1967)。

属模式种: 美味牛肝菌 *Boletus edulis* Bull. ex Fr.

分组检索表

- 1. 孢子顶端平截, 平扁或微有凹口, 多见于针叶阔叶落叶混交林带, 尤以松属 (*Pinus*), 栎属 (*Quercus*) 等硬材类为主的疏林下。云南省习见于滇中、滇西北.....截孢牛肝菌组 Sect. *Truncati* Smith et Thiers
- 1'. 孢子顶端不如上述.....2
- 2. 子实体呈粉红色、红色、红褐色。有些种类菌肉具辛辣味, 菌盖潮湿时柔软而有粘滑感。多见于针叶林带, 以松属为主, 有时亦见于云杉属 (*Picea*) 林下。见于滇中、滇北.....辣味牛肝菌组 Sect. *Piperati* (Sing.) Smith et Thiers
- 2'. 不如上述.....3
- 3. 菌管孔多具不同色泽的分化; 鲜艳, 多为桔黄色、黄色、粉红色、红色、葡萄酒红色, 幼时多呈黑褐色、酱红褐色。多见于松林和壳斗科 (*Fagaceae*) 的次生林下。滇西、滇南、滇中.....牛肝菌组 Sect. *Boleti*, 浅黄牛肝菌亚组 Subsect. *Luridi* (Fr.) Smith et Thiers
- 3'. 菌管孔幼时不呈黑褐色或酱红褐色.....4
- 4. 菌柄具麸糠状外被, 或具鳞片及白粉状覆盖物以至光滑。部分种具粗糙的凸脊或不规则网络.....5
- 4'. 菌柄有网络, 至少见于柄之上端, 菌管和管孔同色。管孔幼时多中实 (Stuffed), 少深陷。广布滇省的针阔混交林带.....牛肝菌组 Sect. *Boleti*
- 5. 菌柄多呈肉红色、黄色, 但不呈褐色, 多具麸糠状外被及浅色模糊的细斑点或纹饰, 不似疣柄牛肝菌属 (*Leccinum*) 柄斑色泽的清晰明显。多见于针阔混交林带, 有时分布至云杉、冷杉 (*Abies*)、杜鹃 (*Rhododendron*)

本文于 1981 年 3 月 7 日收到。

* 凡担孢子壁具花纹的种类, 曾被归为花孢牛肝菌组 Sect. *Allospori* (Smith & Thiers, 1971), 但宜将此组分承袭维善教授指导, 谨此致谢。

- 林下。滇北、滇西北、滇东北.....假疣柄牛肝菌组 Sect. *Pseudoleccinum* Smith et Thiers
- 5'. 菌柄多呈褐色、茶褐色。柄基部有鳞片或光滑.....6
- 6. 菌柄多呈褐色, 幼时多少具白粉状外被, 后期光滑。见于云南油杉 (*Keteleeria evelyniana* Mast)、铁杉属 (*Tsuga*)、栎属、桦木属 (*Betula*) 等林下。滇中、滇西北.....假牛肝菌组 Sect. *Pseudoboleti* (Sing.) Smith et Thiers
- 6'. 菌柄呈茶褐色, 幼时不具白粉状外被, 柄基的鳞片宿存。仅见于滇西南热带季雨林, 以石栎属 (*Lithocarpus*) 为主的林下.....鳞柄牛肝菌组(新组) Sect. *Squamulistipites* Zang sect. nov.

牛肝菌组

Sect. *Boleti*

菌盖光滑, 外皮层较薄, 有时具不甚明显的毛绒, 不似绒盖牛肝菌属 (*Xerocomus*) 盖表毛绒的明显。菌柄等粗或粗钝, 多具网络, 尤以上部为甚; 某些种的子实层为红色和深褐色。成熟后, 柄的网络渐趋不显。菌孔幼时多中实。菌髓的中央叉分式不甚明显, 尤以幼时如此 (Smith & Thiers, 1971; Thiers, 1976)。

牛肝菌组的亚组检索表

- 1. 菌柄具明显的网络, 尤其是近管处.....2
- 1'. 菌柄不具明显的网络.....3
- 2. 菌管多具不同色泽的分化, 呈黄色、红色、深褐色。菌柄粗钝。有时中部呈明显膨大状, 侧生囊状体遇 KOH 液, 不呈现黄色。生尝时菌肉有甜味、苦味或恶嗅。多见于针阔叶混交林带, 尤其是湿润的次生常绿壳斗科林下。滇中、滇西、滇西南、滇南.....美柄牛肝菌亚组 Subsect. *Calopodes* Fr.
- 2'. 菌管色泽分化不甚明显, 幼时多呈白色或淡黄色。菌柄近于等粗, 中部不呈明显膨大, 侧生囊状体遇 KOH 液呈明显黄色。菌肉生尝时多平淡, 或少有苦味。多见于针叶林、常绿阔叶和落叶阔叶林带。尤以疏散向阳的林缘较普遍。广布滇省.....网柄牛肝菌亚组 Subsect. *Reticulati* Smith et Thiers
- 3. 菌管色泽具明显分化, 鲜艳。呈桔黄色、粉红色、红色, 幼时多呈暗红色, 深黄褐色。管孔口幼时多深陷, 少中实。多见于松栎混交林带, 分布较普遍.....浅黄牛肝菌亚组 Subsect. *Luridi* (Fries) Smith et Thiers
- 3'. 菌管色泽分化不明显, 不鲜艳, 幼时管孔白色、乳白色、淡黄色。管孔口幼时多中实, 少深陷。多见于针叶落叶阔叶混交林带, 部分见于常绿阔叶林带。分布较普遍.....牛肝菌亚组 Subsect. *Boleti*

浅黄牛肝菌亚组

Subsect. *Luridi* (Fr.) Smith et Thiers,

The Boletes of Michigan, p. 332. 1971.

=Sect. *Luridi* Fr., Epicr. Syst. Myc. p. 417. 1838.

子实层幼时往往色泽较深, 多呈深褐色、酱红褐色, 多含有红色素, 少为黄色。管孔较小。成熟后子实层颜色多端。菌肉伤后多变色, 少不变色。兼具毒菌和食用菌。

橙香牛肝菌 新种 图版 I, 图 1-1—3

Boletus citrifragrans Chiu et Zang sp. nov.

Pileus 15—25 cm latus, convexus, demum plano-convexus vel planus, siccus, glaber vel subtomentosus, rimosoareolatus vel cutifRACTUS, aurantiacus, aurantiobrunneus demum cerinus vel subalutaceus. Hyphae cuticulae intertextae, cylindricae vel sphaeropeduncula-

(2)

MYCOTAXON

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SINOTERMITOMYCES, A NEW GENUS OF AMANITACEAE FROM YUNNAN, CHINA

ZANG MU

Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Kunming, Yunnan, China

SUMMARY

Detailed analysis has led the author to propose the termitophilous *Sinotermitomyces* as a new genus, including two new species, *S. cavus* Zang and *S. carnosus* Zang. Both were collected in Yunnan, China. Type specimens of the two new species are deposited in the Herbarium of the Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica (HKAS).

The new genus *Sinotermitomyces* consists of two new species growing on termite combs. These edible fungi are distributed in subtropical and tropical regions of southwestern Yunnan. In Yunnan, professional collectors gather both *Termitomyces* and *Sinotermitomyces* in the rainy season from May to September, and dry preservation with salt and vegetable oils are used for building up a year-round supply (Cheo, 1942, 1948; Batra, 1979).

The genus *Termitomyces* in China is commonly found southward of the Yangtze. The distribution of *Sinotermitomyces* is in forests of the southwestern part of Yunnan. Specimens were collected by the author under *Pinus khasya* Royle ex Cord., *Pinus yunnanensis* Fr., and *Castanopsis hystrix* (Hk. f. & Thoms.) A. DC.

SINOTERMITOMYCES Zang, gen. nov.

Pileus conicus vel campanulatus, subconvexus vel papillatus, siccus, glaber vel scabridus. Lamellae subliberae, liberae vel adnatae, albidae. Stipes centralis, cavus, aequalis vel sub-fusoideus, carnosus, coriaceus vel fibrillosus. Annulus superus distinctus. Basidiosporae hyalinae, ellipticae vel obovatae, inamyloidea. Pleurocystidia ventricosa vel cylindrica, verrucosa vel tuberculosa. Cheilocystidia oblonga vel cylindrica, laeviuscula vel verrucosa. Fibulis nullis. Termiticola.

Typus generis: *Sinotermitomyces cavus* Zang.

Pileus conico-campanulate, subconvex and often with a prominent papillate apex, dry, never viscid, glabrous or scabrous. Gills free to almost free or adnate. Stipe central, often very long, variable in thickness, hollow, equal or subfusiform, fleshy or leathery or fibrillose. Annulus superus present, veil a bellicular veil that covers the gills in young specimens. Basidiospores from globose to ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, inamyloid. Pleurocystidia present, cylindrical or some fusoid-ventricose, covered with wart-like outgrowths. Cheilocystidia oblong to cylindrical, smooth to warted. Clamp connections absent. The primordia develop in the holes of hypogeous termi-

In proceedings of Symposium on
Qinghai-Tibet Plateau 1981. Vol. II :1153-1159

A STUDY ON THE HIGHER FUNGAL FLORA AND
PHYTOGEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF XIZANG

Zang Mu

Zong Yu-chen

(Kunming Institute of Botany, (Institute of Microbiology,
Academy Sinica), Kunming, Yunnan)

The Qinghai-Xizang Plateau is the highest, largest and youngest plateau on the earth. It has a great variety of mycoflora. It has long been a focus of attention of the international scientific circles. Before 1949, fungi have only been rarely recorded from Xizang. Since the founding of People's Republic of China, especially in recent years, Chinese botanists have carried out many systematic, multi-disciplined investigations and collections. In 1974-1976, the authors participated in the mycological expedition to Xizang Plateau to study fungal flora in this part of China. In addition, they were also aiming to investigate the effect of the upheaval of the plateau on natural environment and on the geographical distribution and species differentiation of higher fungi.

About 1,500 fungal specimens from different localities have been collected, of which over 880 species have been identified. They comprise 271 genera and 76 families. There are some new taxa including Acetabulum purpurea Zang, Boletus magasporus Zang, Lampteromyces luminecens Zang, Marasmius macrosporus Zang, Cyathus discoideus Zang, Gantherellus tuberculosporus Zang, Lycoperdon fusiforme Zang and Boletinus lignicolus Zang, etc.

Some geographic divisions and floristic elements are systematically itemized as follows.

THE PHYTOGEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF HIGHER FUNGI IN XIZANG

The average elevation of Xizang Plateau is more than 4,000 m above sea level with its lowland and valleys generally at an elevation of 2,000-3,000 m. Except Medog which is below 800 m in the deep valley, the encircling mountain ranges are 5,000-6,500 m or more. The plateau is bordered on the north by the Kunlun mountains, on the south by Nepal, India, Bhutan and the great Himalayas, on the east by the Hengduan mountains, and on the west by the Pamir Plateau. In short the wet monsoon from the southeast brought large quantities of rainfall into the highland. Therefore the weather conditions of the southeastern region of Xizang are much warmer than that of the extreme northwest. The northwestern region becomes gradually cooler and drier than that of the southeast. Consequently, the composition of higher fungi in southeastern region is more abundant than that of the northwest. Thus, temperature and moisture are probably two most important climatic factors influencing the geographical distribution of the higher fungi. By analyzing the materials available in the present investigation, the authors are able to classify the phytogeographic division of Xizang higher fungal flora into the following five regions:

June 11, 1985

Dr. B. Lowy
Dept. of Bot.
Louisiana State Univ.
USA

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I've received your letter dated 7-V-1985.
In that letter you have suggested to publish a
summary of our new species of *Auricularia*
eburnea Li et Liu. I can agree with you in this
matter.

With best regards and good luck with your
work.

Sincerely yours

B. Liu

(Bo Liu)

年 月 日

A NEW SPECIES OF *PHYLLOGLOEA* FROM CHINA

LIU BO AND CAO JIN-ZHONG*

(Department of Biology, Shanxi University, Taiyuan)

ABSTRACT A new species *Phyllogloea liui* Liu et Ca is described from the Guizhou Province. This is the fifth species of the genus *Phyllogloea* known in the world. The other four species known were described from Bolivia (Lowy, 1959), Brasil (Lowy, 1971) and Mexico (Lowy, 1977) and a new combination was proposed by Lowy (1959).

KEY WORDS *Phyllogloea*; *Phyllogloea liui*

Phyllogloea Lowy, *Mycologia* 51: 840, 1959. emend. Liu

Fructification foliose, erect, lobate, bulliform to subcerebriform, gelatinous, drying horny and convoluted; hymenium bilateral; basidia cylindrical to subclavate, aseptate to transversely septate.

Phyllogloea liui Liu et Cao sp. nov.

Figs. 1, 2

Fructificatio in humido elastico-gelatinosa, brunnea, bullata vel subcerebriforme-lobata; lobuli cava ca 0.7 cm alta, 1.5 cm lata; hymenio amphigeneo; hyphae nodosae; pro-

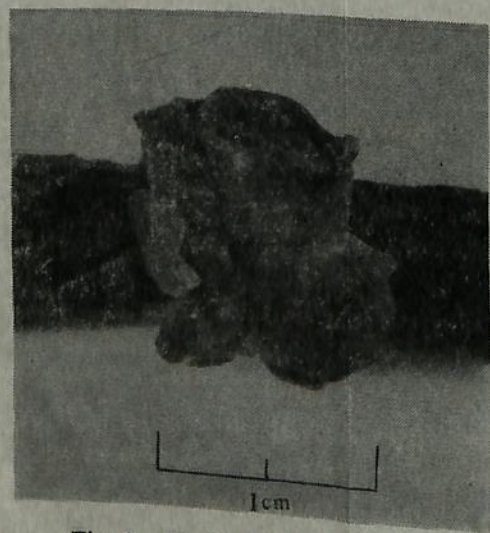


Fig. 1. *Phyllogloea liui* fructification

*Seniro student of the same department.

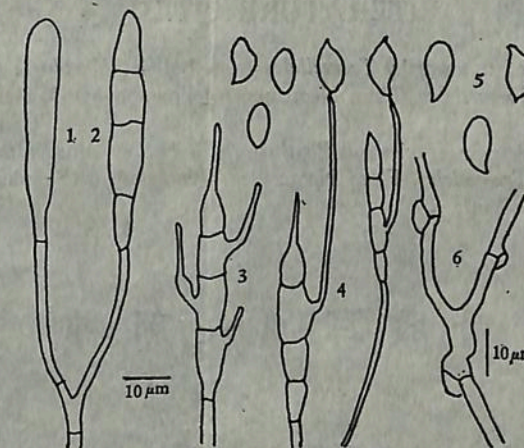


Fig. 2. *Phyllogloea liui*

1. probasidium 2. developing metabasidium 3. metabasidium with developing sterigmata 4. metabasidia with sterigmata and basidiospores 5. basidiospores 6. hypha with clamp connections

sidia aseptata, cylindracea vel subclavata; metabasidia longo-fusoidea, 3 transverse septata, $37.8-41.6 (-52.9) \times 3.8-5.7 \mu\text{m}$; sterigmata filamentosa, $37.8 \times 1 \mu\text{m}$; basidiosporae ellipticae, fusiforme-ellipticae vel inaequaliter ovoideae, glabrae, hyalinae, aseptatae, $(-7.6) 8.6-11.3 (-13.2) \times 3.8-6 (-7.6) \mu\text{m}$; germinatio invisita.

Type: LIU Mei-hua 28 VI 1983, Ganbao Forest Field, Anshun City, Guizhou Province, The People's Republic of China. On rotten branch. The species is named for Mr. LIU Mei-hua.

Fructification tough rubbery gelatinous when fresh, brown, bullate or subcerebriform-lobate; lobes hollow, 0.7 cm in height and 1.5 cm broad; hymenium amphigenous; hyphae with clamp connections; probasidia aseptate, cylindrical to subclavate; metabasidia elongate fusoid, 3 transverse septate, $37.8-41.6 (-52.9) \times 3.8-5.7 \mu\text{m}$; sterigmata filamentous, $37.8 \times 1 \mu\text{m}$; basidiospores elliptical, fusiform-elliptical to irregularly ovoid, smooth, hyaline, aseptate, $(7.6-) 8.6-11.3 (-13.2) \times 3.8-6 (-7.6) \mu\text{m}$; germination not observed.

This new species is clearly different from ever known *Phyllogloea* species, especially in its hollow fructification.

Type specimen (HBSU 2316) is deposited in the Herbarium of the Department of Biology, Shanxi University, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, The People's Republic of China.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank Professor Bernard Lowy, Herbarium, Department of Botany, Louisiana State University, USA, for presenting with the literature on the genus *Phyllogloea*.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

13-II-1985

Dr. Liu Bo
Department of Biology
Shanxi University
Taiyuan, China

Dear Dr. Liu:

Thank you for sending me a reprint of your good paper. I hope that you continue your studies to increase the presently limited knowledge of the fungi of China.

By classifying the genus *Dacrymyces* as a holobasidiomycete, I am not sure whether you have fully considered the alternative possibility. In 1968 (*Taxon* 17:118-127) I discussed some pertinent matters relating to the holobasidiomycete-heterobasidiomycete taxonomic problem. I added a further note to this in a 1969 paper (*Taxon* 18:632-634). These discussions may, perhaps, merit consideration, because there is still a considerable difference of opinion regarding the criteria that should be used in determining the appropriate classification of these fungi.

With best wishes for further success
in your work,

Cordially yours,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

21-IV-1986

Dr. Liu Bo
Department of Biology
Shanxi University
Taiyuan, Shanxi
The People's Republic of China

Dear Dr. Liu:

Since I no longer have reprints of the paper you requested, I have enclosed a xerox copy, together with a few reprints that I may not have sent you previously.

I was glad to hear from you, and hope that your research is progressing satisfactorily. I am sorry that I can not agree with your classification of the Dacrymycetaceae as belonging to the Holobasidiomycetidae, but I realize that some mycologists follow that interpretation. I have published my reasons for taking a different view. Nevertheless, this does not diminish my respect for your work! In fact, I believe that your publications on these fungi is most important, because in the past so little attention has been given to them in China, and your work is sure to attract the efforts of other researchers. Regarding classification, I believe that a recent paper will interest you. The author is R.J. Bandoni, and the paper is entitled: "The Tremellales and Auriculariales: an alternate classification." in *Trans. Mycol. Soc. Japan* 25:489-530. 1984.

I may not have told you that I retired from teaching in 1980 (I am now 70 years old), but still maintain my office and herbarium, and of course, my interest in mycology. Fortunately, my health is quite good, and I plan to return shortly to the Brazilian Amazon on invitation of the New York Botanical Garden, to make a survey of the higher fungi of northern Roraima. I shall be in Brazil from about 15 May to 15 July, and expect to make a few interesting collections.

Wishing you every success in your research.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy
Prof. Emeritus

11 April 1986

Dr. B. Lowy
Herbarium
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803
USA

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I would greatly appreciate a reprint on *Dacryopinax* appeared in *Mycotaxon* 13: 428, 1981. (key trop. Am. spp.)

Thank you in advance.

Are you interested in exchange of any mycological article or book, please let me know.

With best regards and good luck with your work, I am

Sincerely yours

B. Liu
(Bo LIU)

Prof. of Mycology

Nov. 29, 1987

Dr. B. Lowy
Herb., Dept. of Bot.
Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
USA

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I found two papers which written by you in other journals recently. I think these are very useful in my work. I hope to get them from you.

Thank you in advance.

1. New species of Tremellales from Guatemala, Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80:65-70, 1964.

2. Some Phragmobasidiomycetes from Acre and Amazonas. Acta Amazonica 15(1-2, Supl.): 35-42. 1985.

With best regards

Sincerely yours
B. Liu



9-XII-1987

Dear Dr. Liu,

It is always good to hear from you, and to know of your continued interest in and research with the fungi. As a younger man, you and your students are in an excellent position to make many significant contributions to our knowledge of that large, diverse, and important class of organisms which have as yet been relatively little studied in your country.

Since the old year is waning, I take this opportunity to wish you continued success in your work, and good health and happiness for you and your family in a peaceful but challenging 1988.

Cordially,

B. Lowry

P.S. - The reprints you requested are enclosed.

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From Mu ZANG

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KUNMING INSTITUTE OF BOTANY
THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF CHINA
Kunming Yunnan China

650204

Mycologia, 81(3), 1989, pp. 486-489.

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ENDOPHALLUS, A NEW GENUS IN THE PHALLACEAE FROM CHINA

MU ZANG

*Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica,
Kunming, Yunnan 650204 China*

AND

RONALD H. PETERSEN

*Department of Botany, University of Tennessee,
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916*

The Phallaceae is a well-defined family in the Phallales (Berkeley, 1860; Zeller, 1948; Burk, 1980). The various genera of this family share a combination of characters, including a peridium of two or three layers, at first enclosing the receptacle and gleba, finally rupturing from the apex downwards and remaining at the base of the re-

ceptacle as the volva (Fischer, 1900; Teng, 1939; Cunningham, 1979). The mature volva in the Phallaceae usually appears cup-like, with the lower part of the universal veil around the base of the mature receptacle. No taxa have been described with the peridium rupturing from the receptacle base, so the mature fruitbody is with-

29 II 1990
Dear Prof. B. Lowy
With compliments of
M. Zang

松茸群及其近缘种的分类地理研究

臧 穆

(中国科学院昆明植物研究所, 昆明)

摘要 本文讨论了松茸(松茸)汉名的原始出处, 本群及近缘种的分类、分布; 青冈蕈新种模式存昆明植物研究所隐花植物标本馆 (HKAS)。

关键词 松茸群, 青冈蕈。

命名和历史

口蘑属 (白蘑属)

Tricholoma (E. M. Fries) Staude, Pilze Mitt.-Deutschl. XVIII: 25. 1857, nom. cons.; — *Agaricus* Trib. *Tricholoma* Fries, Syst. Myc. I: 36. 1821; — *Tricholoma* (Fr.) Quél., Champ. Jura Vosges, P. 76. 1872—1873.

白蘑属始于邓叔群(1964), 该属菌褶初呈白色, 孢子透明, 称白蘑; 戴芳澜启用口蘑属(1979), 或借用主产张家口及关外的口蘑 *Tricholoma mongolicum* Imai 为代表而沿用。按国际植物命名法规 (ICBN 1983, P. 299, Art. 34. 1; 34.4) Quélet (1873) 发表 *Tricholoma* (Fr.) Quél. 其年代迟于 Staude (1857), 故订名人以早者优先 (Singer, 1986)。至于玄参科中的 *Tricholoma* Bentham (1846), 因迟于 Fries (1821) 在真菌类启用的名称, 故废弃, 另取名 *Glossostigma* Wright & Arn. ex Arn. 口蘑属与蜜环菌属 *Armillaria* 较近似, 但后者孢子呈淀粉质反应 (amyloid) (Singer, 1986), 本属多为非淀粉质反应 (inamyloid)。本属菌盖表层多具纤细毛茸或具鳞片。盖表菌丝交织型或平行列, 菌丝无色素, 若具色素, 则多嵌于菌丝壁中, 少溶于细胞液中; 在无锁状联合的类群中, 其盖表菌丝多呈直立状, 粗而短。担孢子透明, 壁薄, 光滑, 非淀粉质, 少数衰老的孢子呈假淀粉质 (Pseudoamyloid), 迁棉蓝溶液不呈蓝色反应 (acyanophilic); 椭圆形、卵圆形、稀呈纺锤形、不规则圆形、近多角形, 顶端不具脐上凹 (Suprahilar depression)。菌肉微甜、微酸或微苦, 对酚液、KOH 液多具变色反应。菌丝壁薄, 非淀粉质。生于树林下、草原和半沙漠地带, 不少为外生菌根菌, 与 *Pinus*, *Larix*, *Picea*, 铁杉属 *Pseudotsuga* (Agerer, 1987; Singer, 1941), *Quercus*, *Gastanopsis*, *Fagus* 和南半球的拟山毛榉属 *Nothofagus* 等有菌根关系 (Horak, 1985; Ohara, 1983)。本属不少种是可食的美味菌, 并有抗癌活性 (Singer, 1986)。我国如 *Tricholoma matsutake* (Ito & Imai) Singer, *T. mongolicum* Imai, *T. quercicola* Zang 均为食菌珍品; 本属也有含

1989-02-21 收稿。

本文承奥列兹州立大学 J. Trappe 教授、何翼万博士部分资助; 滋贺大学本乡次雄教授、中国科学院成都生物研究所衷明生先生借阅和赠送标本; 我所纪大千副研究员协助菌种培养和樊熙楷先生进行电镜扫描, 谨此铭谢。

MYCOTAXON

AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL DESIGNED TO EXPEDITE PUBLICATION
OF RESEARCH ON TAXONOMY & NOMENCLATURE OF FUNGI & LICHENS

A new taxon in the genus *Cordyceps* from China

Mu Zang, Da-rong Yang, and Chao-da Li

Reprinted from MYCOTAXON 37: 57-62. 1990.

Published 23 April 1990

be distinguished from the latte by its cheilocystidia, and occurs in good mycorrhizal association with Genus *Quercus*, never *Pinus*; these features also similar to *Tricholoma bakamatsutake* Hongo, but differs in the larger and round in outline basidiospores ($6.5-10.7 \times 5-6.5 \mu\text{m}$), which which often shows prominent angles. The colonies and hyphae in pure culture were white and thick on agar media, and there was a developmental formation of whitish aerial hyphae, but the colonies were relatively small.

A number of distribution patterns, concerning the rational exploitation, utilization, reservation of *Matsutake* group are described and illustrated. The type specimen of the new species *Tricholoma quercicola* is deposited in the Herbarium of Cryptogams, Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Kunming (HKAS).

KEY WORDS Song Rong (*Matsutake*) group; *Tricholoma quercicola*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to Prof. James Trappe & Dr. Iwan Ho (Department of Forest Science, Oregon University, Corvallis, Oregon) bequest for a part of financial support to visit Corvallis. I wish to express my deepest appreciation to Prof T. Hongo (Shiga University) for the loan of specimens; to Mr. Yuan Ming-sheng (Chengdu Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica) for unrivalled field experimence and numerous collections; to Assoc. Prof. Ji Da-gan and Mr. Fan Xi-kai (Kunming Institute of Botany) for the the agar medium assistance and the electron microscopy facilities.

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图 1 东亚松茸群分布图

○=夏白蘑; * =假松茸; □=黄褐白蘑; # =松茸台湾变种; ●=松茸;
▲=粗壮白蘑; ■=青冈蕈

Fig. 1 Distribution pattern of Matsutake group from Eastern Asia

○ = *Tricholoma aestuans* * = *T. bakamatsutake* □ = *T. fulvocastaneum* # = *T. matsutake* var. *formosana* ● = *T. matsutake* ▲ = *T. robustum* ■ = *T. quercicola*