

- Walcroft A, Le Roux X, Diazspejo A *et al.*, 2002. Effects of crown development on leaf irradiance leaf morphology and photosynthetic capacity in a peach tree [J]. *Tree Physiology*, **22**: 929—938
- Xu MY (许明英), Li YL (李跃林), Ren H (任海), 2004. A primarily study on the introduction and cultivation of *Rhododendrons* in South China Botanical Garden [J]. *Journal of Fujian Forestry Sciences and Technology* (福建林业科技), **31** (1): 53—56
- Yuan JH (袁军辉), Ren JW (任继文), 2005. Primary discussion on the techniques of introduction, domestication and cultivation of *Rhododendron* in mountainous areas of Gansu Province [J]. *Journal of Gansu Forestry Sciences and Technology* (甘肃林业科技), **30** (2): 14—17
- Zhang CQ (张长芹), Feng BJ (冯宝钧), Lv YL (吕元林), 1998. Research on caused for endangerment of *Rhododendron protistum* var. *giganteum* and *Rh. cyanocarpum* [J]. *Journal of Natural Resources* (自然资源学报), **13** (3): 276—278
- Zhang YJ (张亚杰), Feng YL (冯玉龙), Cao KF (曹坤芳) *et al.*, 2003. Physiological and morphological acclimation to growth light intensities in *Pometia tomentosa* [J]. *Journal of Plant Physiology and Molecular Biology* (植物生理与分子生物学学报), **29**: 206—214
- Zhang LH (张乐华), 2004. A study on the introduction and adaptability of *Rhododendron* in Lushan Botanical Garden [J]. *Journal of Nanjing Forestry University* (Natural Sciences Edition) (南京林业大学学报(自然科学版)), **28** (4): 92—96



资讯

全球最大的“地衣蘑菇”被发现

刘 栋¹, 王欣宇¹, 李建文¹, 王立松¹, 王世春²

(1 中国科学院昆明植物研究所, 云南 昆明 650201; 2 云南省玉龙县黄山镇农业综合服务中心, 云南 丽江 674199)

The Largest ‘Basidiolichen’ Has Been Discovered

While over 99% of the lichenized fungi are Ascomycota, less than 1% of the lichen forming fungi belong to Basidiomycota. We have discovered a species during our field work in northwestern of Yunnan Province in 2012 which has the largest fruiting body in basidiolichen already reported. This specimen grows in wet and cold environment, the size of community is 60 cm × 50 cm. Thallus consists of squamules, 1–7 mm in diam, green to dark-green, plane or slightly convex, upper surface white tomentous; basidiocarps 5–7 cm; pileis almost 4 cm in diam., orange-yellow to pale orange, umbilicate, deeply depressed, margin slightly undulate; lower surface concolorous with upper surface, lamellae adnate, or slightly decurrent; stipitipellis hollow. This specimen differs from *Lichenomphalia hudsoniana* in pileis, which is smaller, less than 3 cm in diam., surface smooth and shallowly depressed.

地衣是由共生菌与共生藻互惠共生形成的一类特异化真菌,也叫地衣型真菌。全球已知约 1.3 万种。其中,绝大多数是子囊地衣,仅约 1% 是由担子菌与共生藻结合形成担子地衣。担子地衣的有性繁殖是通过担子果产生担孢子,担孢子在适合的环境中与共生藻结合,形成担子地衣体。

2012 年我们在滇西北野外考察中,发现了目前全球已知担子地衣中最大的子实体(标本号:王立松等 12-34740)。该地衣生长在海拔 3 678 m 的湿冷环境中,腐木生,地衣体群落面积 60 cm × 50 cm;地衣体呈鳞片状,直径 1~7 mm;上表面平坦或微凹陷,暗绿色至淡黄绿色,具有微薄的白色绒毛;子实体高 5~7 cm;菌盖呈脐伞状,直径达 4 cm,边缘波状起伏,中央脐呈漏斗状;上表面乳黄色,光滑,具光泽;下表面与上表面同色,菌褶与菌柄贴生或微下延;菌柄中空,表面具微薄的白色绒毛。其分类学特征及 DNA 分子研究将在后续工作中陆续开展。

该地衣体为鳞片状,与绿色地衣小荷叶(*Lichenomphalia hudsoniana*)相似,但不同之处在于后者子实体菌盖为半圆形盔状,直径<3 cm,上表面平滑以及中央脐平坦。

