

重要林木病原真菌类群瓮毛孢科 Sporocadaceae 各属

中文名称修订

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摘要:【目的】瓮毛孢科 Sporocadaceae 是世界性广泛分布的真菌类群, 多数是重要的植物病原菌, 严重影响植物的生长发育, 甚至枯死, 导致许多经济作物的减产, 造成巨大经济损失。瓮毛孢科包含 35 个属, 但由于部分类群缺乏统一的中文名称, 以致在各类中文文献资料中存在命名不规范的现象, 不同研究者采用的名称各异, 造成了中文名称使用上的混乱与误解。本研究分析瓮毛孢科真菌中文名称命名不规范所带来的混淆性、误导性以及对科研与教育工作造成的难度, 对瓮毛孢科各属的中文名称进行修订并制定名称名录, 有助于减少名称使用混乱和误解等问题, 促进高效的学术交流和信息共享, 提升国内瓮毛孢科真菌研究的水平和相关学科的影响力。【方法】本研究通过检索世界菌物名称数据库, 查阅瓮毛孢科真菌相关文献和最新的分类学研究成果, 依据最新的分类学研究进展和命名法规, 核对瓮毛孢科真菌类群的拉丁学名, 在最新分类体系下确定合法名称。对于科内已有的中文名称, 通过追溯词源以及原白, 参考《牛津拉丁文词典》《真菌学拉丁语和命名法》对其进行准确性、一致性和规范性等方面的评估, 识别存在的名称混乱、重复或模糊不清等问题, 确定需要进行修订的中文名称; 符合规范且被广泛接受并使用的名称, 以及《真菌名词及名称》所列但与词源不一致的名称因其已被广泛使用, 故均继续采纳, 未做变更。对于目前尚未拥有中文名称的类群, 依据《真菌、地衣汉语学命名法规》《真菌名词及名称》选取和拟定中文名称。【结果】列举了瓮毛孢科内 35 个属的中文名称及拟定依据, 其中, 更改中文名称的属有 10 个, 新拟定中文名称的有 11 个, 已存在中文名称且不予变更的有 14 个。【结论】通过为瓮毛孢科真菌确立准确、统一的中文名称, 能够为国内该类群真菌研究者提供一个共同的命名基础, 减少误解和混淆, 使其可以更准确地指代和讨论真菌物种, 提高学术交流的效率和准确性。另外在文化的认同和保护方面, 中文名称通过汉字传递出研究者对自然界的观察和理解, 呈现真菌相关信息, 同时在科学研究、教育和宣传中体现了汉语言的独特性和丰富性, 有助于增强公众对于本土物种的文化认同和情感联系, 在真菌中文名称逐渐被漠视, 甚至被忽视的今天, 对以瓮毛孢科为代表的重要植物病原真菌类群进行中文名称修订, 是对中文名称的重要性及拟定工作的必要性进行的宣传呼吁。

关键词: 名录; 拟盘多毛孢; 词源; 命名法

Revision of Chinese Names for the Genera of the Important Forest Pathogenic Fungal Group Sporocadaceae

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Abstract:【Objective】Sporocadaceae is a fungal group that is widely distributed around the world. Most of the members are important plant pathogens seriously affected the growth and development of plants, causing death of plants and resulting in production reduction of many economic crops. Sporocadaceae contains 35 genera. Due to the lack of unified Chinese names for some groups, problems such as irregular and confusional use of the names often occur in various Chinese literatures. This study analyzes the confusion and misleading implications arising from the non-standardized naming of Sporocadaceae fungi in Chinese, and aims to revise the Chinese

names of the genera within this family and establish a nomenclatural list. This effort will help reduce naming confusion and misunderstandings, promote efficient academic communication and information sharing, and enhance the level of research on Sporocadaceae and the influence of related disciplines in China. 【Method】 This study involved searching Index Fungorum and MycoBank, reviewing relevant literature on Sporocadaceae, and examining the latest taxonomic research findings. Based on recent taxonomic advancements and *Code*, the Latin names of the Sporocadaceae were verified, and legitimate names were determined under the latest classification system. For existing Chinese names within the family, an evaluation of their accuracy, consistency, and standardization was conducted by tracing their etymology and protologue, referencing the “Oxford latin dictionary” and “Mycological Latin and nomenclature”. This process identified issues such as naming confusion, duplication, or ambiguity, leading to the determination of Chinese names that require revision. Names that are standardized, widely accepted, and those listed in “A glossary of mycology” but inconsistent with their etymology were retained due to their widespread usage. For taxa currently lacking Chinese names, new names were selected and proposed based on the “Nomenclature code of fungal Chinese names” and “A glossary of mycology”. 【Result】 A list of the Chinese names for the 35 genera of Sporocadaceae was compiled, along with the rationale for each name. Among these, 10 genera had their Chinese names changed, 11 new Chinese names were proposed, and 14 existing Chinese names were retained without modification. 【Conclusion】 By establishing accurate and unified Chinese names for the family of fungi, it can provide a common naming basis for researchers studying this group of fungi in the country, reducing misunderstandings and confusion, allowing for more precise reference and discussion of fungal species, and improving the efficiency and accuracy of academic communication. Additionally, in terms of cultural recognition and protection, Chinese names convey researchers' observations and understanding of nature through Chinese characters, presenting information related to fungi. At the same time, they reflect the uniqueness and richness of the Chinese language in scientific research, education, and promotion, helping to enhance the public's cultural recognition and emotional connection to local species. In an era where Chinese names for fungi are gradually being undervalued or even ignored, revising the Chinese names for important plant pathogenic groups represented by Sporocadaceae serves as a call to promote the importance of Chinese names and the necessity of this naming work.

Key words: checklist; *Pestalotiopsis*; etymology; nomenclature