



花溪盾孢囊霉：一个发现于中国贵阳的丛枝菌根真菌新种

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摘要：本研究从贵阳市花溪区的金佛山方竹根际土壤中分离得到盾孢囊霉属的一个新物种：花溪盾孢囊霉。孢子透明至近透明，大小为 187–361×210–378 μm，产孢细胞为浅黄色至淡黄棕色；发芽盾室透明至淡黄棕色，具有 4–8 个裂片；孢子壁有 3 层：3 层外壁层(OWL1-3)，2 层中壁层(MWL1-2)和 3 层内壁层(IWL1-3)，OWL2 与 IWL3 在 Melzer's 试剂中呈深粉色到亮红棕色。基于核 rDNA 序列[覆盖部分 SSU (small subunit)、整个 ITS (internal transcribed spacer)和部分 LSU (large subunit)区段；SSU-ITS-LSU]的系统发育分析表明，该种位于盾孢囊霉属，且形成独立分支。本研究对该种进行了详细的形态描述和特征图示，并讨论了与其近缘种的鉴别特征。

关键词：丛枝菌根真菌；形态学；SSU-ITS-LSU；分类

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Cetraspora huaxica, a new species of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (Glomeromycotina) from Guiyang, China

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Abstract: *Cetraspora huaxica*, a new species of *Cetraspora* (Diversisporales, Glomeromycotina), was isolated from rhizosphere soil of *Chimonobambusa utilis* in Huaxi District of Guiyang City, China. It forms hyaline spores 187–361×210–378 μm on pale yellow to pale yellow brown sporogenous cells. The germination shields are hyaline to pale yellow brown with multiple (4–8) lobes; the spores have three walls: a triple-layered outer wall (OWL1-3), a bi-layered middle wall (MWL1-2) and a triple-layered inner wall (IWL1-3), of which the OWL2 and IWL3 stain deep pink to bright red-brown when exposed in Melzer's reagent. Phylogenetic analyses based on the sequences of nuclear rDNA (spanning the partial small subunit, whole internal transcribed spacer, and partial large subunit segment; SSU-ITS-LSU) indicate that this species belongs to the genus *Cetraspora* and forms an independent clade. Detailed descriptions of the new taxon and a comparison with its phylogenetically related taxa are provided.

Keywords: arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi; morphology; SSU-ITS-LSU; taxonomy

丛枝菌根真菌(AMF)是一类能与世界上80%的陆生维管植物建立互惠共生关系的内生真菌(van der Heijden *et al.* 2015; Wang *et al.* 2017)。自19世纪40年代首次对AM真菌进行描述(Koide & Mosse 2004)以来,随着分子鉴定技术和AM真菌分类中形态学鉴定的发展(Krüger *et al.* 2012; Rodríguez-Echeverría *et al.* 2017),目前约346种AM真菌被有效描述(<http://www.amfphylogeny.com>)。

Gerdemann & Trappe (1974)根据AM真菌孢子形成于产孢细胞末端这一特性,建立了巨孢囊霉属 *Gigaspora* (内囊霉科 Endogonaceae; 接合菌门 Zygomycota),包括5个种,极大巨孢囊霉 *Gigaspora gigantea* 为模式种,到1985年,该属共有18个物种(Becker & Hall 1976; Bhattacharjee & Mukerji 1980; Koske & Walker 1984, 1985)。Walker & Sanders (1986)根据孢子壁或发芽盾

特征,建立了一个新属——盾巨孢囊霉属 *Scutellospora*,含原巨孢囊霉属中的17个物种,美丽盾巨孢囊霉 *Scutellospora calospora* 为模式种。Morton & Benny (1990)再次根据孢子壁结构和发芽盾特征,建立了巨孢囊霉科 Gigasporineae (球囊霉目 Glomerales),含巨孢囊霉属和盾巨孢囊霉属。Schüßler & Walker (2004)利用核糖体小亚基(SSU)序列确立了多样孢囊霉目 Diversisporales,并将巨孢囊霉科归入其中。目前,巨孢囊霉科包含8个属:裂盾囊霉属 *Racocetra*、盾孢囊霉属 *Cetraspora*、齿盾囊霉属 *Dentiscutata*、巨孢囊霉属 *Gigaspora*、盾巨孢囊霉属 *Scutellospora*、内饰孢囊霉属 *Intraornatospora*、类齿盾霉属 *Paradentiscutata* 和葱状囊霉属 *Bulbospora* (王幼珊和刘润进 2017)。

Oehl *et al.* (2008)根据具孢子壁层结构、发芽盾特征、SSU和LSU序列分析,将盾巨孢囊

霉属中的 5 个种分离出来建立了新属——盾孢囊霉属 *Cetraspora*, 吉尔莫盾孢囊霉 *C. gilmorei* 为模式种。目前该属包括杏黄盾孢囊霉 *C. armeniaca* (Błaszkowski 1992)、吉尔莫盾孢囊霉 *C. gilmorei* (Gerdemann & Trappe 1974)、透明盾孢囊霉 *C. pellucida* (Nicolson & Schenck 1979)、条纹盾孢囊霉 *C. striata* (Cuenca & Herrera-Peraza 2008)、结节盾孢囊霉 *C. nodosa* (Błaszkowski 1991)、瑞士盾孢囊霉 *C. helvetica* (Oehl *et al.* 2010) 和金黑盾孢囊霉 *C. auronigra* (Lima *et al.* 2014) 共 7 个物种(<http://www.amf-phylogeny.com/>)。

本研究从贵州大学校内金佛山方竹根际土壤中分离到 AM 真菌的一个物种, 经研究属于盾孢囊霉属中未被描述物种, 对其进行了形态学描述和分子系统发育分析。

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品采集和 AM 真菌孢子分离

采集贵州大学校园内种植的金佛山方竹的根际土壤。在采集过程中, 去除土壤表面 3–5 cm 的腐殖土和落叶, 并收集约 1–2 kg 根际土壤(深度可达 5–20 cm), 于室内自然风干后放 4 °C 冰箱保存(何荣健等 2021)。采用湿筛倾析-蔗糖离心法分离根际土壤中的 AM 真菌孢子(姚莉梅等 2020)。在体视显微镜下根据孢子形态, 将目的孢子收集于含 9% 生理盐水的 1.5 mL 离心管中, 4 °C 保存备用。

1.2 AM 真菌单物种培养和离体培养

参照 Błaszkowski *et al.* (2012) 的方法, 将分离到的孢子建立单物种培养。利用三叶草 *Trifolium repens* L. 作为寄主植物, 成功地建立了 15 个单物种培养体系。4 个月后, 收集土壤, 用湿筛法提取孢子(Gerdemann & Nicolson 1963), 根样固定于 FAA 中。

在 AM 真菌的离体培养中, 利用发根农杆

菌 C58C1 诱导出烟草品系 Bina 1 号的毛状根, 孢子经表面消毒后, 接种于长势良好的毛状根旁, 共培养在 MSR 培养基(Diop *et al.* 1994) 上, 28 °C 倒置暗培养(董芮豪等 2022)。每周进行一次拍照观察(Olympus BX53 生物显微镜和 Olympus DP70 摄影系统)。4 个月后, 体视镜下分离出有菌丝侵入的毛状根根段进行染色。

1.3 菌根结构染色

将单物种培养和离体培养所获得的根剪成 0.5–1.0 cm, 利用醋酸-墨水改良染色法(Vierheilig *et al.* 1998) 进行染色。软化: 将根样装入试管中, 加入 10% 氢氧化钾溶液没过根样, 90 °C 水浴 10–15 min, 至根样软化褪色, 自来水缓慢冲洗, 完全去除根样中的氢氧化钾。漂白: 上述根样中加入 20% 的 H₂O₂ 溶液, 室温下静置 30 min, 自来水漂洗后, 放置于新试管中。酸化: 加入 5% 乙酸溶液酸化 5 min, 倒掉乙酸溶液。染色: 加入含有 5% 醋酸-墨水染液(95 mL 的 5% 醋酸+ 5 mL 的 Sheaffer Skrip 蓝墨水), 66 °C 水浴 20–30 min。脱色: 倒掉染液, 蒸馏水冲洗, 根样浸泡在清水中进行褪色处理 12 h, 制片观察。

1.4 形态学分析

将湿筛法分离到的孢子去除表面杂质后, 放置于载玻片上, 以水或 PVLG 为载浮剂, 在复合显微镜(Olympus BX53) 和摄像系统(Olympus DP70) 下观察、测量孢子颜色、大小、形状、孢子壁表面纹饰、层数、厚度、发芽壁结构, 以及在 Melzer's 试剂中的反应等特征, 并进行拍照。参照国际丛枝菌根真菌保藏中心(INVAM, <http://invam.Caf.wvu.edu>) 和相关网站(<http://www.amf-phylogeny.com>, <http://www.zor.zut.edu.pl/Glomeromycota>) 提供的种属描述, 结合贵州大学 AM 真菌保藏资源进行种属鉴定, 真菌命名遵循真菌名称(<http://fungalinform.im.ac.cn/>)。标本保存于中国科学院微生物研究所菌物标本馆(Fungarium of Institute of Microbiology, CAS) 和贵州大学生

命科学学院植物生理学实验室。

1.5 DNA 提取、PCR 扩增及测序

将单个孢子装于 1.5 mL 无菌离心管中，加入 20 μL 的 Elution 缓冲液(Omega 公司)，捣碎后按照 DNA 提取试剂盒(Omega Bio-Tek)说明书进行单孢 DNA 提取。SSU-ITS-LSU 序列采用 AM 真菌特异性混合引物 SSUmAf-LSUmAr 与 SSUmCf-LSUmBr 进行巢式 PCR 扩增(表 1)。扩增条件与体系参考(He *et al.* 2021)的报道。然后利用 DNA 凝胶提取试剂盒(Tsingke 生物科技)对 PCR 产物纯化回收，再经 pClone007 通用简单载体试剂盒(Tsingke 生物科技)进行克隆。阳性菌落送往 Tsingke 生物科技进行测序。

1.6 序列比对和系统发育分析

将获得的正、反向序列利用 SeqMan v. 7.0 (DNASTAR, Madison)进行校对和拼接，并将拼接序列提交到 GenBank 数据库中获得登录号。经 BLAST 比对后，下载盾孢囊霉属中具有 SSU-ITS-LSU 序列的全部物种及巨孢囊霉科其他属的物种共 32 个近缘种。以闪亮和平囊霉 *Pacispora scintillans* (FM876831)为外群，进行最大似然法(ML)和贝叶斯法(BI)分析构建系统发育树。需要说明的是目前盾孢囊霉属的 7 个物种

中 *C. helvetica*、*C. Striata* 和 *C. auronigra* 无 SSU-ITS-LSU 序列。多基因片段数据矩阵通过 MEGA 11 软件中的 MUSCLE 功能进行校准。最大似然法(ML)分析是在 CIPRES 科学门户上使用 RAxML-HPC2 进行计算，选择 GTRGAMMA 模型，运行 1 000 次(Eduardo *et al.* 2020)。利用 PhyloSuite v1.2.2 软件中的 ModeFinder 选择最佳模型后(Zhang *et al.* 2020)，使用 Mrbayes 3.2 进行贝叶斯系统发育分析。系统发育树在 TreeGraph 2 中进行查看与调整。

2 结果与分析

2.1 系统发育分析

将测序所得的 3 条序列提交至 NCBI GenBank 数据库，获得登录号为 OP004057、OP004058 和 OP004059，基于 SSU-ITS-LSU 序列，采用最大似然法(ML)和贝叶斯法(BI)，以闪亮和平囊霉 *Pacispora scintillans* (FM876831)为外群，构建系统发育树(图 1)。结果显示：本研究物种属于盾孢囊霉属，3 条序列以较高的支持率聚在一起形成独立分支，并与吉尔莫盾孢囊霉形成姊妹分支。

表 1 SSUmAf-LSUmAr 与 SSUmCf-LSUmBr 引物信息

Table 1 The primer information of SSUmAf-LSUmAr and SSUmCf-LSUmBr

Nested-PCR	引物 Primers	序列 Sequence (5'→3')	PCR 产物长度 Length of PCR product (bp)
第一轮扩增 First amplification	SSUmAf1	TGGGTAATCTTTTGAAACTTYA	1 800
	SSUmAf2	TGGGTAATCTTRTGAAACTTCA	
	LSUmAr1	GCTCACACTCAAATCTATCAAA	
	LSUmAr2	GCTCTAACTCAATTCTATCGAT	
	LSUmAr3	TGCTCTTACTCAAATCTATCAAA	
第二轮扩增 Second amplification	LSUmAr4	GCTCTTACTCAAACCTATCGA	1 500
	SSUmCf1	TCGCTCTTCAACGAGGAATC	
	SSUmCf2	TATTGTTCTTCAACGAGGAATC	
	SSUmCf3	TATTGCTCTTNAACGAGGAATC	
	LSUmBr1	DAACACTCGCATATATGTTAGA	
	LSUmBr2	AACACTCGCACACATGTTAGA	
	LSUmBr3	AACACTCGCATACATGTTAGA	
	LSUmBr4	AAACACTCGCACATATGTTAGA	
	LSUmBr5	AACACTCGCATATATGCTAGA	

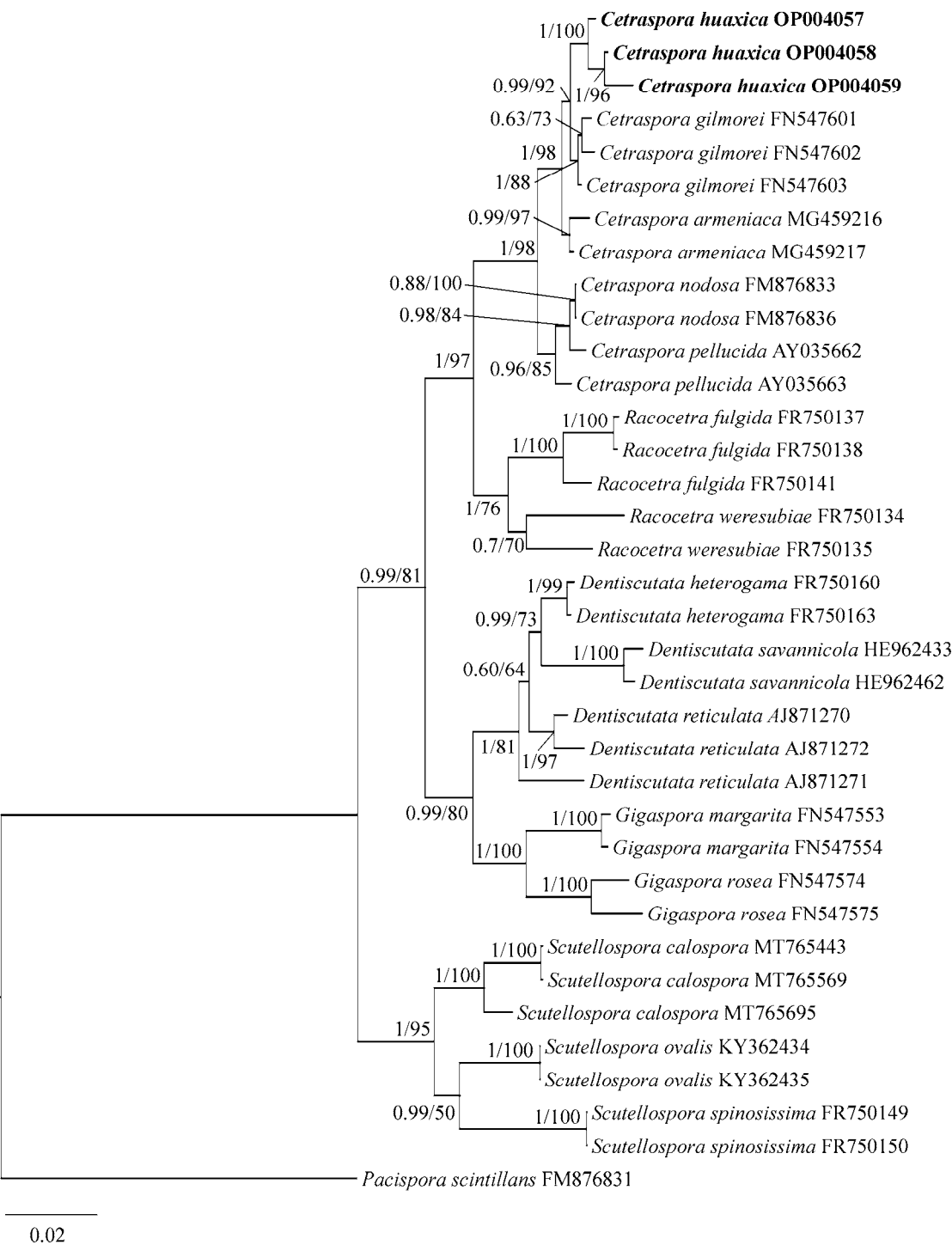


图 1 基于 SSU-ITS-LSU 序列的贝叶斯系统发育树 ML 树的拓扑结构与贝叶斯分析结果相似，本图以贝叶斯拓扑结构展示；该系统发育树以闪亮和平囊霉 *Pacispora scintillans* 为外群；贝叶斯后验概率 ≥ 0.6 及 ML 自举值 $\geq 50\%$ (BYPP/MLBP)标注在节点位置；加粗标注为本研究分离的菌株；核苷酸替代率 0.02

Fig. 1 Phylogenetic tree generated from Bayesian analysis based on SSU-ITS-LSU sequence, including *Pacispora scintillans* as outgroup. The tree topology of the maximum likelihood was similar to that of Bayesian analyses. Bayesian posterior probabilities ≥ 0.6 and ML bootstrap values $\geq 50\%$ (BYPP/MLBP) are given above the nodes. The strains isolated in this study in bold; Scale in 0.02 substitution per site.

2.2 物种描述

花溪盾孢囊霉 新种 图 2

Cetraspora huaxica D.Y. Chen, R.J. He & L. Jiang, *sp. nov.* Fig. 2

Fungal Name FN571069

Etymology: Huaxica (Latin), referring to Huaxi District, Guizhou Province, China, where this fungus was originally found.

Holotype: China. Guizhou Province: Huaxi District of Guiyang City (106°39'31"E, 26°27'13"N; 100–140 m above sea level), January 2022 and March 2022, D.Y. Chen, C.L. Long. Holotype, Fungarium of Institute of Microbiology, CAS, voucher HMAS 286821. Isotypes were deposited at the Plant Physiology Laboratory of the University of Guizhou (GZ-HX-G01 to G07).

Description: Sporocarps unknown. Spores borne singly in soil, globose to subglobose, hyaline/white, 187–361×210–378 μm (wide×long), formed terminally on bulbous sporogenous cell (Figs. 2A–2C). The spore contents are hyaline and oil droplet shaped, and these oil droplets appear milky white near the germination shield as the spore matures (Fig. 2B).

Subcellular structure of spores consists of an outer, middle and inner wall (Fig. 2D). Outer wall is composed of three layers. Outermost wall layer (OWL1) is hyaline, permanent, about 0.5–1.2 μm thick. OWL2 laminate and extremely rigid, hyaline, 3.80–8.76 μm thick, staining deep pink to bright red-brown in Melzer's reagent (Figs. 2E, 2F). OWL3 tightly adherent to OWL2, 0.6–1.0 μm thick, difficult to observe in crushed spores.

Middle wall (MWL1-2) is 1.1–2.4 μm thick in total and two hyaline layers: a flexible outer layer MWL1 and a semi-flexible layer MWL2. MWL1 is 0.3–0.8 μm thick and generally does not separate from underlying MWL2 but often shows several folds in crushed spores. MWL2 is 0.8–1.6 μm thick, and generally more rigid than MWL1. None of the layers reacts to Melzer's (Fig. 2E).

Inner wall (IW) is triple-layered (Fig. 2E). The outer IW layer (IWL1) is hyaline, semi-flexible and 0.5–1.4 μm thick. The second layer (IWL2) is semi-flexible, and is 0.6–1.2 μm

thick. The innermost layer (IWL3) is rigid, mostly tightly adherent to IWL2. IWL3 stains deep pink to bright red-brown when exposed to Melzer's reagent.

Germination shield forms on the outer IW surface, pale yellow to pale yellow brown, ellipsoid to cardioid, 88.6–126.1×113.3–147.9 μm wide × long, partitioning 4–8 lobes with nicked margins formed by shallow incisions. Generally, each lobe had a circular germ tube origin (gti; 4.2–10.3 μm in diam.) (Figs. 2H–2J).

Sporogenous cell (Sc) is globose to elongate, 32–49 μm wide and generally pale yellow to pale yellow brown. Two wall layers are visible on the young sporogenous cell, which are continuous with OWL1 and with laminated OWL2. Layer 1 is hyaline, 0.4–0.9 μm thick. Layer 2 is pale yellow to pale yellow brown, 1.2–2.6 μm thick at the spore base, thinning distally to about 1 μm . One to two (rarely) 'hyphal pegs' are often formed on the sporogenous cells (Figs. 2C, 2G).

Auxiliary cells (aux) are formed in small aggregates (2–8 cells) on coiled hyaline hyphae 3.5–5.5 μm in diameter. Each cell (14.80–28.35×21.20–30.65 μm , wide × long) in aggregates is subglobose, pale-yellow, cells almost smooth or ornamented with tuberculate surface, with swellings 1–6 μm high and 3–8 μm wide (Figs. 2K, 2L).

Mycorrhizal associations. By dual culture and in single-species cultures with *Trifolium repens* L. as host plant, *C. huaxica* formed mycorrhiza with vesicles, intra- and extra-radical hyphae (Fig. 3).

Distribution and habitat: Spores of *C. huaxica* were isolated from rhizosphere soil of *Chimonobambusa utilis* in Huaxi District, Guizhou Province, China where had typical subtropical humid mild climate, with no severe cold in winter and no heat in summer. It has a long frost-free period (The average frost-free period is 246 d) and abundant rainfall (the annual rainfall is 1178.3 mm) and high humidity (the mean annual temperature was about 14.9 °C). Soils are yellowish soil, with 2.7% of organic matter and a pH ranging from 4.5–5.5. At the same time, this site is the only place where this fungus has been found so far.

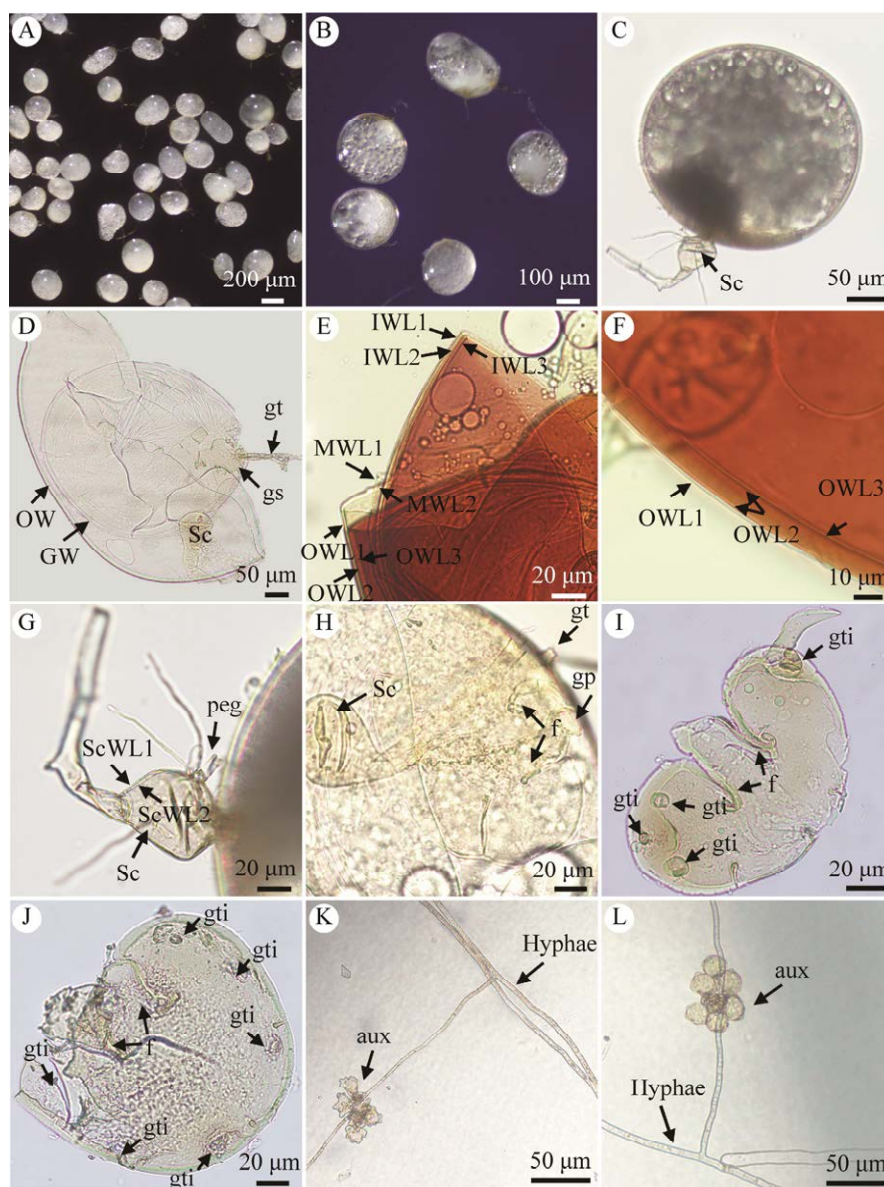


图 2 花溪盾孢囊霉形态特征 A–C: 完整的孢子. D: PVLG 中的破碎的孢子. 显示孢子壁层(OW 和 GW), 发芽盾(gs), 产孢细胞(Sc), 萌发管(gt). E, F: Melzer's 试剂中孢子壁层结构(OW+MW+IW). IWL3 与 Melzer's 试剂反应呈深粉色至亮红棕色. G: 产孢细胞壁层结构(ScWL1-2)及“菌丝钉”结构(peg). H–J: 发芽盾上具有一个中央胚芽孔(gp), 通常被大的折叠(f)隔开形成几个裂片, 每个裂片上出现一个胚芽管起始点(gti). I, J: 在 PVLG 溶液中使用解剖针将发芽盾从孢子上剖离, 且发芽盾壁(gsWL1-2)与 Melzer's 试剂不发生反应. K, L: 离体培养中的辅助细胞

Fig. 2 Microscopic morphological characteristics *Cetraspora huaxica*. A–C: Intact spores. D: Crushed spore on PVLG showing spore wall layers (OW and GW), germination shield (gs), a sporogenous cell (Sc), germinal tube (gt). E, F: In Melzer's reagent, the spore wall layers (OW+MW+IW). IWL3 shows deep pink to bright red-brown reaction in Melzer's reagent. G: Sporogenous cell wall layers (ScWL1–2) and 'hyphal pegs' structure. H–J: Germination shields (gs) with a initial central germ pore (gp), and several lobes that are generally separated by large folds (f); The lobes may regularly bear one germ tube initiation (gti). I, J: Independent germinated shields were completely separated from spores by tearing with a dissecting needle in PVLG liquid, and these shield wall layers (gsWL1–2) did not react in Melzer's reagent. K, L: Auxiliary cells (aux) in root organ culture.

词源：*huaxica* (拉丁语)，指中国贵州省花溪区，该真菌最初被发现的地方。

主模式标本：贵州省贵阳市花溪区(东经 106°39'31"，北纬 26°27'13"，2022 年 1 月、2022 年 3 月，陈德瑶，龙春丽。模式标本存于中国科学院微生物研究所菌物标本馆(主模标本：HMAS 286821；副模标本：HMAS 286822-23)。同型标本保存于贵州大学植物生理实验室(GZ-HX-G01-G07)。

描述：孢子果未知。孢子单生于土壤，透明无色，由连孢菌丝末端的产孢细胞形成，球形至近球形，大小为 187–361×210–378 μm (图 2A–2C)。孢子内含物透明油滴状，随着孢子成熟在发芽盾附近呈乳白色(图 2B)。

孢子壁由外壁层(OWL)、中壁层(MWL)和内壁层(IWL)组成(图 2D)。孢子外壁 3 层(OWL1-3)。OWL1 透明永久性壁，厚 0.5–1.2 μm ；OWL2 透明刚性层状壁，厚 3.80–8.76 μm ，在 Melzer's 试剂中呈深粉色至亮红棕色(图 2E，2F)；OWL3 常与 OWL2 紧密贴合，厚约 0.6–1.0 μm ，在破碎孢子中不易观察到。

中壁层由 2 层(MWL1-2)，透明，厚度约为 1.1–2.4 μm ，MWL1 为柔性壁，厚约 0.3–0.8 μm ，通常不与底层的 MWL2 分开，仅在压碎后的孢子中出现几条褶皱；MWL2 为半柔性壁层，厚约 0.8–1.6 μm ，通常比 MWL1 坚硬。MWL1-2 在 Melzer's 试剂中不发生反应(图 2E)。

内壁层 3 层(IWL1-3)。IWL1 透明，半柔性壁，厚 0.5–1.4 μm ；IWL2 半柔性壁，厚 0.6–1.2 μm ；IWL3 为刚性壁，与 IWL2 紧密贴合，在 Melzer's 试剂中染色为深粉色至亮红棕色。

发芽盾(gs)位于内壁层表面，颜色呈浅黄色至淡黄棕色，椭圆形至心形，大小 88.6–126.1×113.3–147.9 μm ，具有 4–8 个裂片，裂片边缘有刻痕。每个裂片通常有一个圆形胚芽管起始点(gti)，直径 4.2–10.3 μm (图 2H–2J)。

产孢细胞(Sc)近球形至棒状，宽约 32–49 μm ，通常为浅黄色至淡黄棕色。具有 2 层壁组成(ScWL1-2)，分别与外壁层 OWL1 和 OWL2 相连。ScWL1 透明，厚 0.4–0.9 μm ；ScWL2 为浅黄色至淡黄棕色，孢子基部厚 1.2–2.6 μm ，远端变薄至约 1 μm 。通常在产孢细胞上形成 1–2 个(偶见)菌丝钉(peg) (图 2C，2G)。

辅助细胞(aux)通常 2–8 个聚集成簇，着生于直径为 3.5–5.5 μm 的卷曲透明的菌丝上，近球形，细胞大小 14.80–28.35×21.20–30.65 μm ，细胞壁淡黄色，通常表面光滑或有瘤状突起，突起高 1–6 μm ，宽 3–8 μm (图 2K，2L)。

菌根染色：通过单物种培养和离体培养得到的菌根，经染色后观察到泡囊、根内和根外菌丝结构(图 3)。

分布与生境：该物种是从贵州省花溪地区金佛山方竹根际土壤中分离得到。该地区(东经 106°39'31"，北纬 26°27'13"；海拔 1 100–1 140 m)为典型的亚热带湿润温和型气候，年平均气温约 14.9 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，平均无霜期 246 d，年降雨量 1 178.3 mm。土壤类型为黄壤，有机质含量为 2.7%，pH 值在 4.5–5.5。这是迄今为止该物种的唯一发现地。

2.3 盾孢囊霉属 *Cetraspora* 物种检索表

本检索表在 Oehl *et al.* (2008)的基础上进行更新与修正，表中共 8 个种。

1 孢子壁表面无纹饰·····	2
1 孢子壁表面有纹饰·····	3
2 孢子透明至白色·····	4
2 孢子有颜色·····	5
3 孢子颜色较淡，且孢子直径大小约 250 μm 左右·····	6

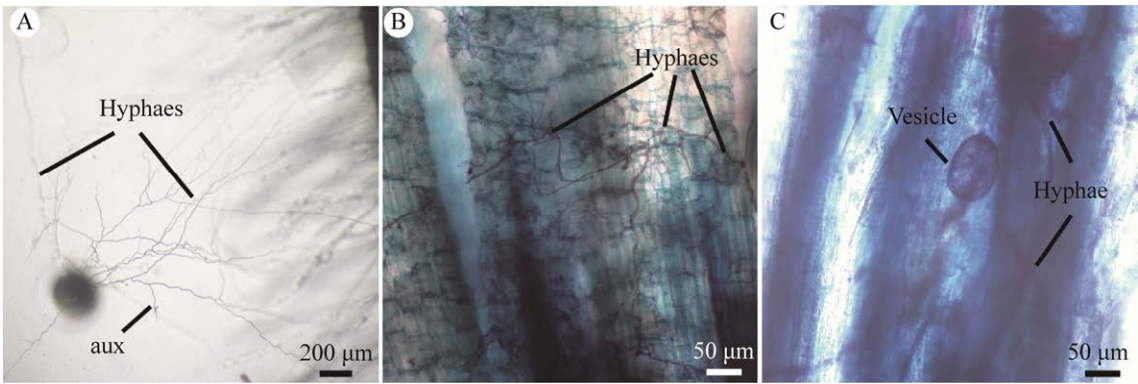


图3 花溪盾孢囊霉菌根结构 A: 离体培养中的菌丝网络和辅助细胞. B, C: 利用0.5%醋酸墨水染色后的三叶草根根图(菌丝和泡囊结构)

Fig. 3 Mycorrhizal structures of *Cetraspora huaxica*. A: Hyphal network and auxiliary cells in dual culture. B, C: Mycorrhizal structures of *C. huaxica* in roots of *Trifolium repens* L. stained in 0.5% ink-vinegar (hyphae and vesicles).

- 3 孢子呈微带粉红的黄褐色，直径 110–190 μm，孢子表面有指纹状突起 …… 条纹盾孢囊霉 *C. striata*
- 4 孢子明亮透明，白色至浅灰色，一般呈球形到近球形，直径(60)120–250(–420) μm；产孢细胞透明至半透明，发芽盾一般不可见 …… 透明盾孢囊霉 *C. pellucid*
- 4 孢子透明，产孢细胞和发芽盾易观察 …… 7
- 5 孢子杏黄色到黄棕色，直径 140–240 μm …… 杏黄盾孢囊霉 *C. armeniaca*
- 5 孢子亮黄色至金黄色，孢子内壁层 L2 在 Melzer’s 试剂中反应变为深紫色至紫黑色 …… 金黑盾孢囊霉 *C. auronigra*
- 6 幼嫩孢子呈亮白色，在土壤中老化后变暗至乳白色，孢子外壁有凸疣，外壁层 OWL2-3 和内壁层 IWL2 在 Melzer’s 试剂中反应呈深紫色到黑紫色，直径 210–270 μm …… 瑞士盾孢囊霉 *C. helvetica*
- 6 孢子透明至淡黄色，在孢子外壁上有结节状突起；直径大小为 160–270 μm …… 结节盾孢囊霉 *C. nodosa*
- 7 孢子透明，在福尔马林中呈奶油色，产孢细胞为棕色；发芽盾易观察，球形至近球形，直径 200–320 μm，孢子壁层为 3 层(外壁层：OWL1-2，中壁层：MWL1-2，内壁层：IWL1-2) …… 吉尔莫盾孢囊霉 *C. gilmorei*
- 7 孢子透明，产孢细胞呈淡黄褐色，发芽盾呈浅黄色到淡黄棕色易观察，孢子外壁层(OWL1-3)和内壁层(IWL1-3)都有 3 层，且 OWL2 和 IWL3 在 Melzer’s 试剂中呈深粉红色到亮红棕色。孢子大小为 187–361×210–378 μm …… 花溪盾孢囊霉 *C. huaxica*

3 讨论

盾孢囊霉属物种的形态特征：孢子具有 3 个孢子壁层、发芽盾多裂，具 4–12 个裂片，孢子透明至近透明(Oehl *et al.* 2008)，花溪盾孢囊霉与以上特征吻合，鉴定为盾孢囊霉属，其内壁层

3 层(IWL1-3)，IWL3 在 Melzer’s 试剂中呈深粉红色到亮红棕色，易于与本属其他已描述的物种区分。

在形态学上，花溪盾孢囊霉与透明盾孢囊霉、吉尔莫盾孢囊霉的孢子关系密切，孢子均透明至近透明，孢子都较大，通常在 200–280 μm，

但孢子壁层和 Melzer's 试剂中染色特征具有明显差异。透明盾孢囊霉与花溪盾孢囊霉孢子均为无色,内含物呈油滴状,但透明盾孢囊霉发芽盾不可见,孢子内壁层仅有 2 层,IWL2 在 Melzer's 试剂中呈现深紫色到紫黑色(Gerdemann & Trappe 1974; Nicolson & Schenck 1979; Oehl *et al.* 2008);而花溪盾孢囊霉发芽盾呈淡黄棕色易观察,孢子内壁层为 3 层,IWL3 在 Melzer's 试剂中呈现出深粉色到亮红棕色(图 2E)。自然条件下花溪盾孢囊霉与吉尔莫盾孢囊霉孢子形状、颜色相近,但孢子壁结构存在差异。吉尔莫盾孢囊霉孢子外壁(OW)和内壁(IW)均为 2 层,而花溪盾孢囊霉孢子外壁(OW)和内壁(IW)均有 3 层。在 Melzer's 试剂中,吉尔莫盾孢囊霉 OWL2 和 IWL2 染色均为红棕色(Gerdemann & Trappe 1974; Oehl *et al.* 2008);花溪盾孢囊霉 OWL2 染色为亮红棕色,IWL3 染色为深粉色到亮红棕色,IWL2 在 Melzer's 试剂中不发生反应。

系统进化树分析显示,花溪盾孢囊霉与吉尔莫盾孢囊霉、杏黄盾孢囊霉的亲缘关系较近(图 1)。该新种与吉尔莫盾孢囊霉呈姊妹分支、且支线上具有明显区别,结合形态学特征认为两者为不同的物种。不同于杏黄色到黄棕色的杏黄盾孢囊霉(Błaszkowski 1992; Oehl *et al.* 2008),花溪盾孢囊霉孢子呈透明至近透明。因此,两者可以通过孢子颜色很好地区分开。

综上所述,结合形态学与系统发育分析我们得出结论,本研究描述的物种为 AM 真菌的一个新种,迄今为止仅在贵阳市花溪区的金佛山方竹的根际土壤中发现,但该物种是否在其他地区及生境分布,还需进一步实地研究。中国地域辽阔,植被复杂多样,拥有超过 3 万种植物,AM 真菌物种资源潜力巨大。目前在中国发现并报道了包括 17 个新种在内的 AM 真菌共有 158 种(王幼珊和刘润进 2017; 姚莉梅等 2019, 2020; He *et al.* 2021; 朱青青等 2021; Long *et al.* 2022;

Yu *et al.* 2022),不到全球已报道 AM 真菌种数的一半,显然,我国 AM 真菌物种数量(新种)被严重低估,更多的 AM 真菌物种正在等待被发现。

在人工培养基上建立 AM 真菌-Ri T-DNA 转化根双重培养体系,是目前解决 AM 真菌纯培养和菌剂规模化生产的有效途径(Jolicoeur *et al.* 1999; Kokkoris *et al.* 2019)。据报道,巨孢囊霉科物种可与植物毛状根建立双重培养体系(冉海燕 2016; 杨米花 2020),本研究建立了烟草 Bina 1 号毛状根与花溪盾孢囊霉的双重培养体系,观察并记录了辅助细胞的形成过程;在培养过程中由于花溪盾孢的菌丝透明至近透明,能直观地观察到菌丝中营养物质的流动,可作为今后研究 AM 真菌的生理学、遗传学以及 AM 真菌与烟草共生分子机制的良好材料。

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