スピッツベルゲン島ニーオルスン日本基地北側斜面における 2003 年から 2014 年のコケ生息性ピシウム菌の種構成と分離頻度の変化

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Population changes of moss-inhabiting *Pythium* at the north side cliff of Japanese Ny-Ålesund observatory, Spitsbergen Island, Norway from 2003 to 2014

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Mosses play an important role as primary producer in Polar Regions. *Pythium* spp., which known as soilborne plant pathogens, are indigenously habit in moss colonies in Spitsbergen Island, Norway. In our preliminary observation assumed that they actively attack mosses (Hoshino et al. 1999, Tojo et al. 2012). Purpose of this study was to clarify population changes of *Pythium* spp. in the moss on the Island. Changes of population and species construction of moss inhabiting fungi were investigated in summer seasons from 2003 to 2014 at the north side cliff of Japanese Ny-Ålesund observatory (78° 55′ 47″ N, 11° 52′ 08″ E), Spitsbergen Island, Norway. Identification of the organs were based on sequences of the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) of the ribosomal DNA and morphological and growth rate studies. Six *Pythium* species, which categorized as *Pythium*. sp. 1, sp. 2 (= *Pythium polare*) sp. 3, sp. 4, sp. 5, sp. 6, have been isolated from the moss colonies. Their total population was increased during 2003 to 2012, decreased from 2012 to 2014. Patterns of population change was different among the six *Pythium* spp.

極地においてコケ類は植生の主要な位置を占めている。Pythium 属菌は極地のコケに普遍的に生息する卵菌類であり、コケ類に感染し枯死を起こす種も見られるため(Hoshino et al. 1999, Tojo et al. 2012)、その生存に影響を及ぼしている可能性がある。そこでノルウェー領スピッツベルゲン島ニーオルスン日本基地の北側斜面のカギハイゴケ群落に生息する Pythium 属菌の分離頻度と種構成の変化について 2003~2014 年のほぼ 2 年毎の夏季に調査した。Pythium 属菌は素寒天培地や同属菌の選択分離培地を用いて分離した。同定は培養形態と菌糸生育温度およびrDNA-ITS 領域の塩基配列に基づいて行なった。その結果、ニーオルスン日本基地の北側斜面のカギハイゴケ群落には、これまでに著者らが新種記載した Pythium polare を含む 6 種の低温本属菌が生息していることが確かめられた。本属菌全体の分離頻度は 2003 年から 2012 年にかけては増加が見られたが、2014 年には減少が認められた。分離頻度の年次変化は菌種ごとに違いが見られた。

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