## 특별강연 8

## Collections and Fruiting Body Formation of Korean Cordyceps

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Twenty five species of Cordyceps were collected in Korea and identified: Cordyceps agriota (유충검은점박이동충하초), C. bifusispora (번데기노랑다발동충하초), C. discoideocapitata (파리동충하초), C. formicarum (개미콩나물동충하초), C. geniculata (번데기노랑방망이동충하 초), C. gracilis (유충긴목구형동충하초), C. heteropoda (큰매미동충하초), C. jezoensis (균생 동충하초), C. kyushuensis (큰유충방망이동충하초), C. martialis (유충흑색다발동충하초), C. militaris (번데기동충하초), C. nutans (노린재동충하초), C. ochraceostomata (유충가시동충하초), C. ophioglossoides (균핵동충하초), C. pentatomi (노린재부리동충하초), C. pruinosa (붉은자 류동충하초), C. scarabaeicola (풍뎅이동충하초), C. sphecocephala (벌동충하초), C. tricentri (거품벌레동충하초), unidentified Cordyceps spp. and Shimizuomyces paradoxa (청가시열매 동충하초). Cordyceps species were distributed mainly in wooded sites comprising mostly broad-leafed trees and high relative humidities. Some of Cordyceps and Paecilomyces formed fruiting body on media consisting on brown rice (60 g) and silkworm pupae (5 g) at the ratio 1 part of brown rice to 1.3 part of water. Optimal temperature for mycelial growth and for induction of artificial fruiting body was at 24 and 20°C, respectively. Most of Cordyceps and Paecilomyces was completed 30 days and 60 days, respectively, to produce a artificial fruiting bodies on rice grain media.