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# 日本藻類圖譜

第六卷 第十集

理學博士 岡村金太郎著

## ICONES OF JAPANESE ALGÆ

Vol. VI, No. X.

BY

K. Okamura *Rigakuhakushi.*

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たちうすべに  
ひめうすべに  
すじぎぬ  
ほしがたうすばのり

### Corrigenda

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Holmesia neurymenioides (Okam.) Okam.  
Struvea delicatula Kuetz.  
Acetabularia Möbii Solms.  
Hizikia Gen. nov.  
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訂正  
すしろのり  
ひめばせう  
さいのめあみはり  
ひなかさのり  
ひじき 鷹きり  
ひきじゆか  
きざみゆか

### Errata

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Title page

正誤  
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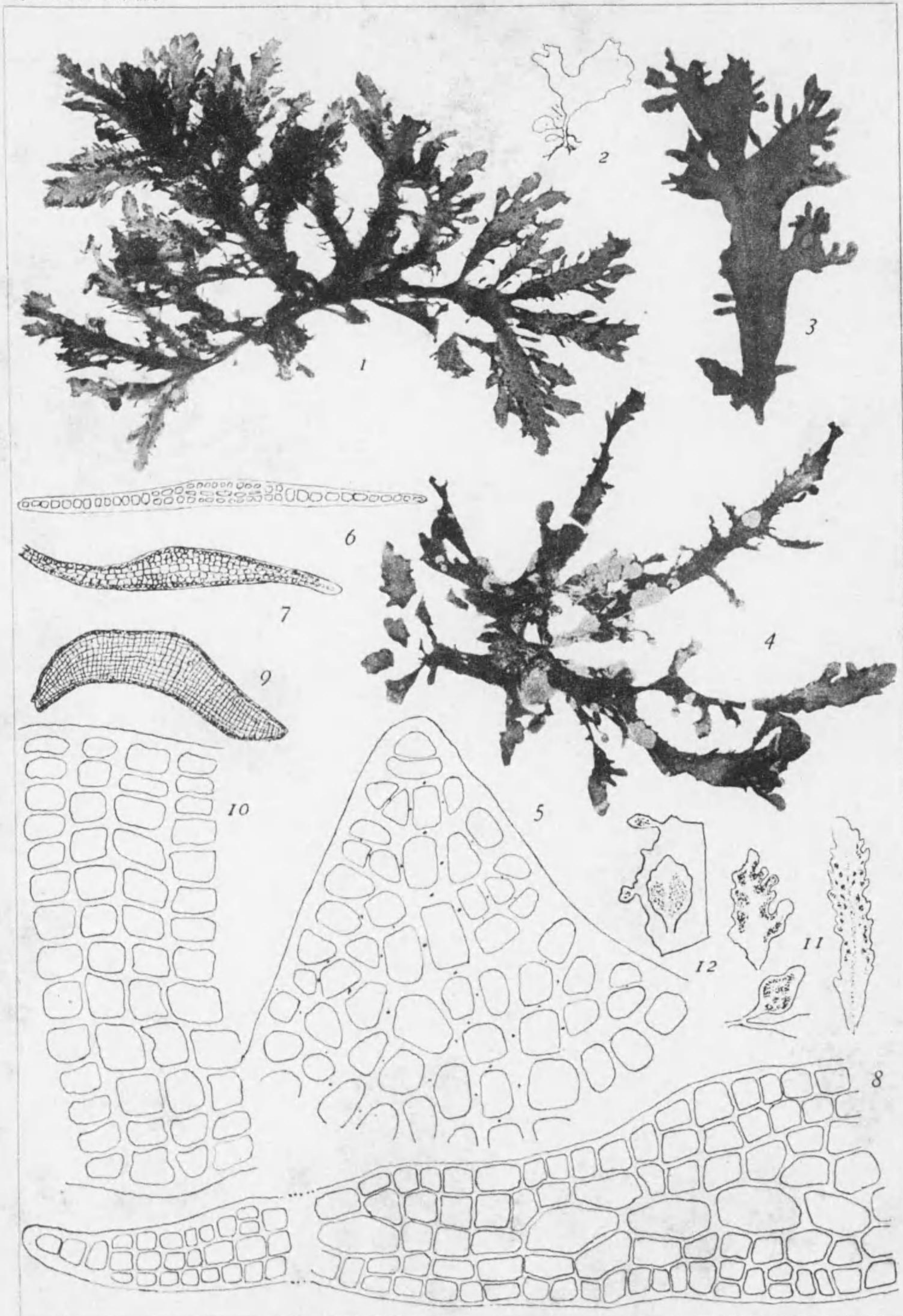
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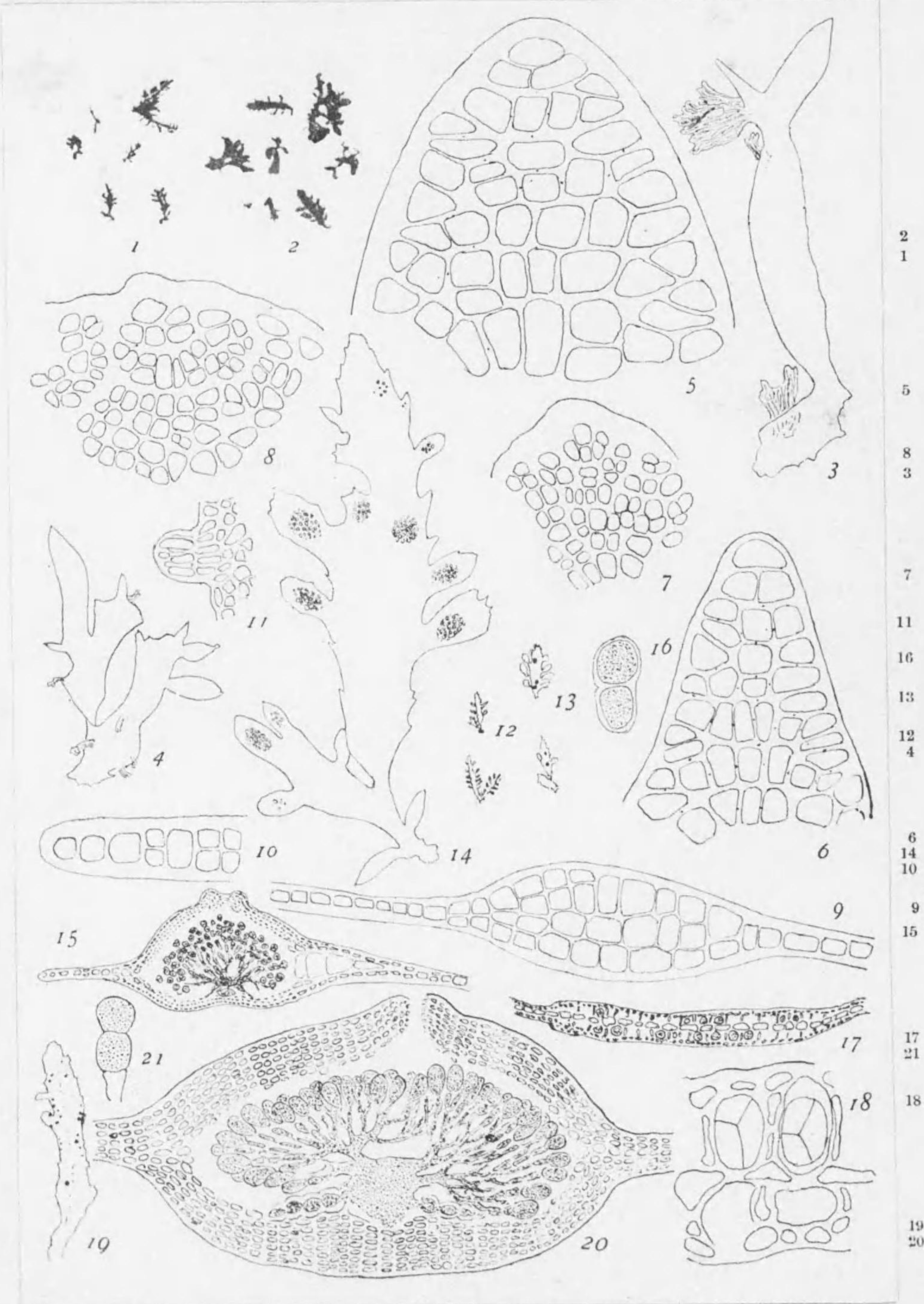






*Erythroglossum pinnatum* Okam. sp. nov. たちらすべに





*Erythroglossum minimum* Okam. sp. nov. ひめうすべに. Fig. 1-16.

*Erythroglossum pinnatum* Okam. sp. nov. たちうすべに. Fig. 17-21.

39-110.

*Erythroglossum pinnatum*, sp. nov.

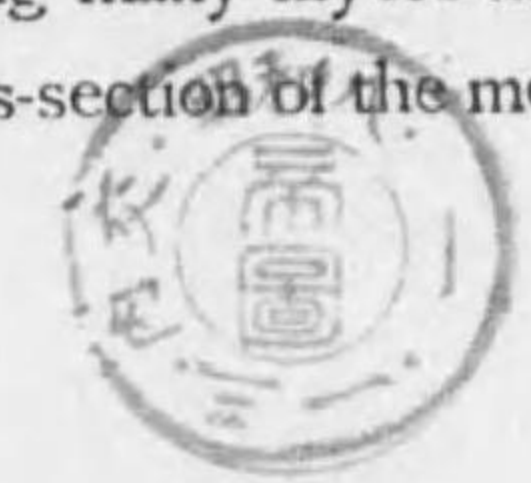
Nom. Japon.: *Tachi-usubeni*.

PL. CCXCVI; PL. CCXCVII, fig. 17-21.

*Diagn.* Frond erect, broadly linear, distichously bi-tripinnate, sub-corymbose; branches tapering toward the base, obtuse at apex, slightly serrated with teeth often growing up to leaflets, with median streak vanishing far beneath the apex, neither furnished with lateral veins nor microscopical veinlets; originally one-cell-layered membrane becoming many layers afterward, but leaving marginal portion monostromatic; *tetrasporic sori* roundish, disposed along margin, afterward forming irregularly elongated patches by confluenting; *cystocarps* dot-like, globular, with slightly prominent carpostome, mostly formed near margin of frond, with paniculately branched sporogenous filaments arising from a large fusion-cell connected with some cells of the central layer; spores arranged in short chain; *antheridia* unknown.

*Hab.*: Washed ashore; Provs. Iwaki, Kadusa, Bosyu, Mikawa.

*Frond* erect, rising from a scutate disc, thin-membranaceous, broadly linear, laterally branched in two to three times pinnate manner, tapering to cuneate base with a short tereti-compressed stem, 5-10 cm high. Branches broadly linear, 5-10 mm in breadth, with obtuse apices, tapering toward base, very patent, with longer ones below, becoming gradually shorter above, assuming subcorymbose outline. Margin more or less furnished with minute teeth which grow up to small leaflets, especially so in tetrasporic frond. Midrib more or less evident as median streak from basal portion of frond, vanishing far beneath apex, neither with lateral veins nor microscopical veinlets. Apical cell well specialised, and the structure of frond that of genus. Young frond consisting of a single layer of cells except the median portion, becoming many layers afterward, numbering some 10-14 cells in thickness in cross-section of the median portion, but leaving margin-





al layer monostromatic. *Tetrasporangia* forming roundish oval sori densely scattered over the surfaces of upper segments, mostly along margins, and often forming linear or irregularly roundish patches as they become confluent; also formed in marginal leaflets and in rare cases produced in leaflets proliferated from the intramarginal surface; tetrasporangia developed from inner cortical cells. *Cystocarps* depresso-globular with a wide ostiole, scattered over both surfaces of upper portion of frond, mostly near margin, with a large fusion cell connected with some cells of the central layer and paniculately branched sporogenous filaments; spores arranged in a short chain.

PL. CCXCVI. Fig. 1: Tetrasporic frond of *Erythroglossum pinnatum* sp. nov.,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .—Fig. 2: Young frond,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .—Fig. 3: Another tetrasporic frond,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .—Fig. 4: Cystocarpic frond,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .—Fig. 5: Apex of the frond shown in fig. 1, to show the structure of frond,  $\frac{735}{1}$ .—Fig. 6: Younger portion of the frond shown in fig. 1,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—Fig. 7-10: Cross sections of different fronds of different ages in different magnifications; fig. 7:  $\frac{40}{1}$ ; fig. 8: half of the section shown in fig. 7, extending from margin to the median portion,  $\frac{245}{1}$ ; fig. 9: cross section of much thickened frond,  $\frac{28}{1}$ ; fig. 10: portion of the thickest part of fig. 9, 14 cells-thick,  $\frac{245}{1}$ .—Fig. 11: Leaflets having tetrasporic sori,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .—Fig. 12: Proliferated leaflet with a sorus, slightly magd.

PL. CCXCVII, Fig. 17-21. Fig. 17: Cross section of a tetrasporic sorus,  $\frac{40}{1}$ .—Fig. 18: Portion of fig. 17,  $\frac{245}{1}$ .—Fig. 19: Portion of the cystocarpic frond shown in PL. CCXCVI, fig. 4,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .—Fig. 20: Vertical section of cystocarp,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—Fig. 21: Chained spores,  $\frac{245}{1}$ .

***Erythroglossum minimum*, sp. nov.**

Nom. Japon.: *Hime-usubeni*.

PL. CCXCVII, Fig. 1-16.

*Diagn.* Fronds small, dwarf, linear-lanceolate, simple-pinnate or 2-4 times pinnately branched, with root-like processes emitted from basal under-

surface and margins, with few microscopic teeth at margins, veinless, one cell layered except median line where no rhizoidal cells present; *tetrasporic sori* roundish, formed along margin of frond as well as in the median portion of lateral leaflets; *cystocarps* few scattered on the surface of frond, slightly prominent at apex, with spores arranged in a few chain; *antheridia* unknown.

*Hab.*: On algae perhaps in deeper waters; Provs. Kii, Totomi, Bosyu.

*Frond* dwarf, scarcely one cm. high, about one mm broad, linear or linear-lanceolate, simple-pinnate or 2-4 times pinnately branched, with obovate or linear-oblong ramuli (scarcely 2 mm by 0.5 mm) attached to the substratum by root-processes emitted from basal under-surface and from margins; they are also formed even from upper branches, thus causing the frond to become decumbent and ascending above; margin provided with a few microscopic teeth; veinless. Frond one-cell-layer thick except median portion where is no rhizoidal cell. Tetrasporic frond slenderer than cystocarpic ones. *Tetrasporangia* forming sori along margin of frond as well as forming a small sorus in the median portion of lateral ramuli. *Cystocarps* few, scattered, on the surface of frond slightly prominent on apex, with spores few chained. Structure of frond quite that of genus.

PL. CCXCVII, fig. 1-16. Fig. 1: Tetrasporic fronds of *Erythroglossum minimum*, sp. nov.,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .—Fig. 2: Cystocarpic fronds,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .—Fig. 3-4: Portions of different fronds emitting roots; fig. 3,  $\frac{7}{1}$ ; fig. 4,  $\frac{14}{1}$ .—Fig. 5: Apex of tetrasporic frond,  $\frac{1085}{1}$ .—Fig. 6: Apex of another tetrasporic frond,  $\frac{1085}{1}$ .—Fig. 7-8: Two apical portions of two cystocarpic fronds,  $\frac{500}{1}$ .—Fig. 9: Cross section of sterile portion of tetrasporic frond,  $\frac{240}{1}$ .—Fig. 10: Marginal portion of the cross-section of cystocarpic frond,  $\frac{240}{1}$ .—Fig. 11: Young root-disc,  $\frac{240}{1}$ .—Fig. 12: Tetrasporic fronds,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .—Fig. 13: Cystocarpic fronds,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .—Fig. 14: Tetrasporic frond (7 by 12 mm) magd.,  $\frac{14}{1}$ .—Fig. 15: Vertical section of cystocarp,  $\frac{48}{1}$ .—Fig. 16: Chained spores, highly magd.



**Myriogramme polyneura**, sp. nov.

Nom. Japon.: *Suziginu*.

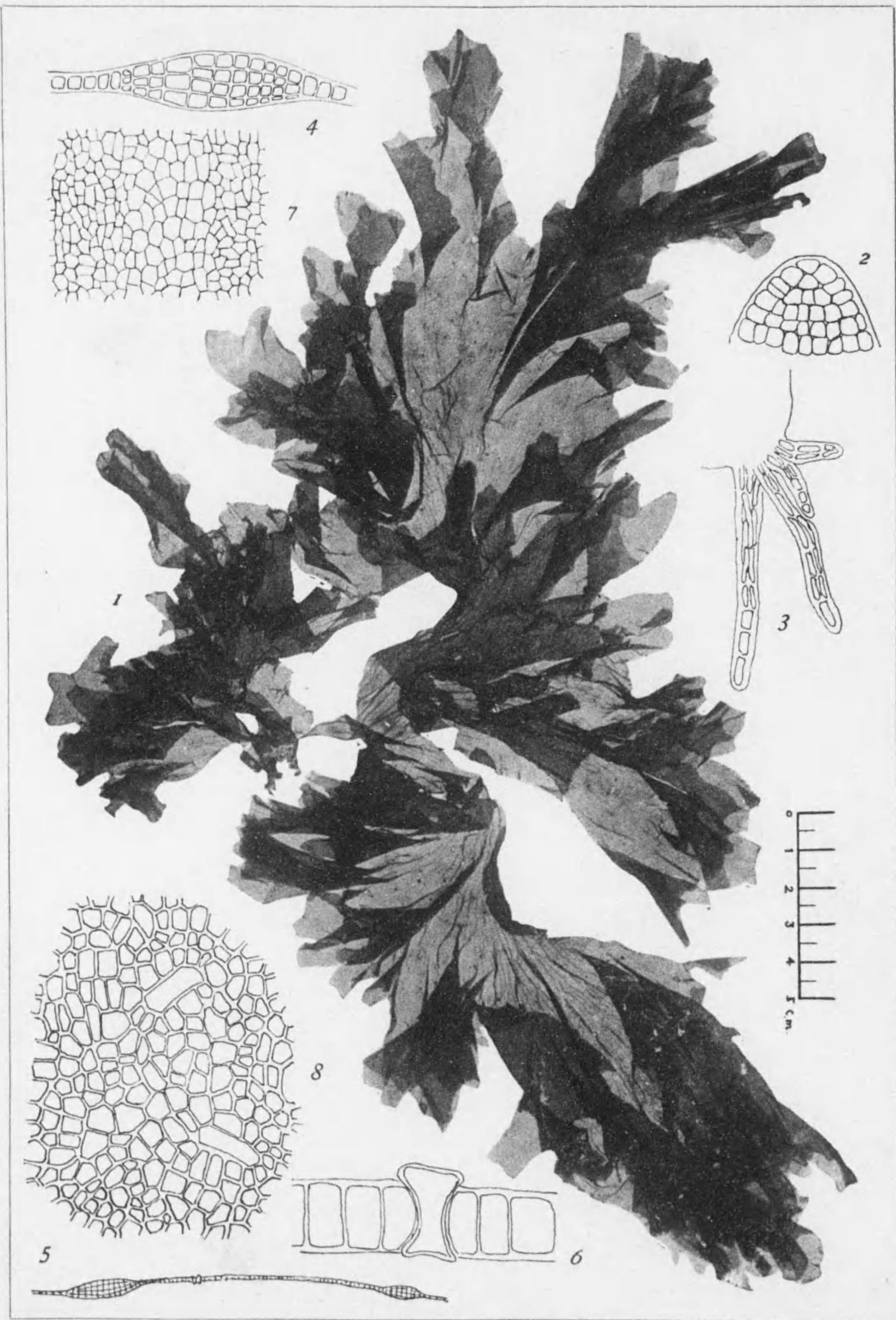
PL. CCXCVIII; PL. CCC, fig. 1-5.

*Diagn.* *Fronde* delicto-membranaceous, with almost cuneate sessile base, soon expanding into laterally broad, lanceolate and undulato-plicate membrane, traversed by many, flattish, flexuous, evanescent, macroscopic veins; consisting of a single layer of polygonal cells except veins which consists of four or more layers of equal-sized cells, with a little longer and larger cell or cells in a few continuation in intravenal portion; *tetrasporic sori* minute, dot-like; *cystocarps* small depresso-globular; *antheridia* unknown.

*Hab.*: On shells in deeper waters; Gulf of Tateyama.

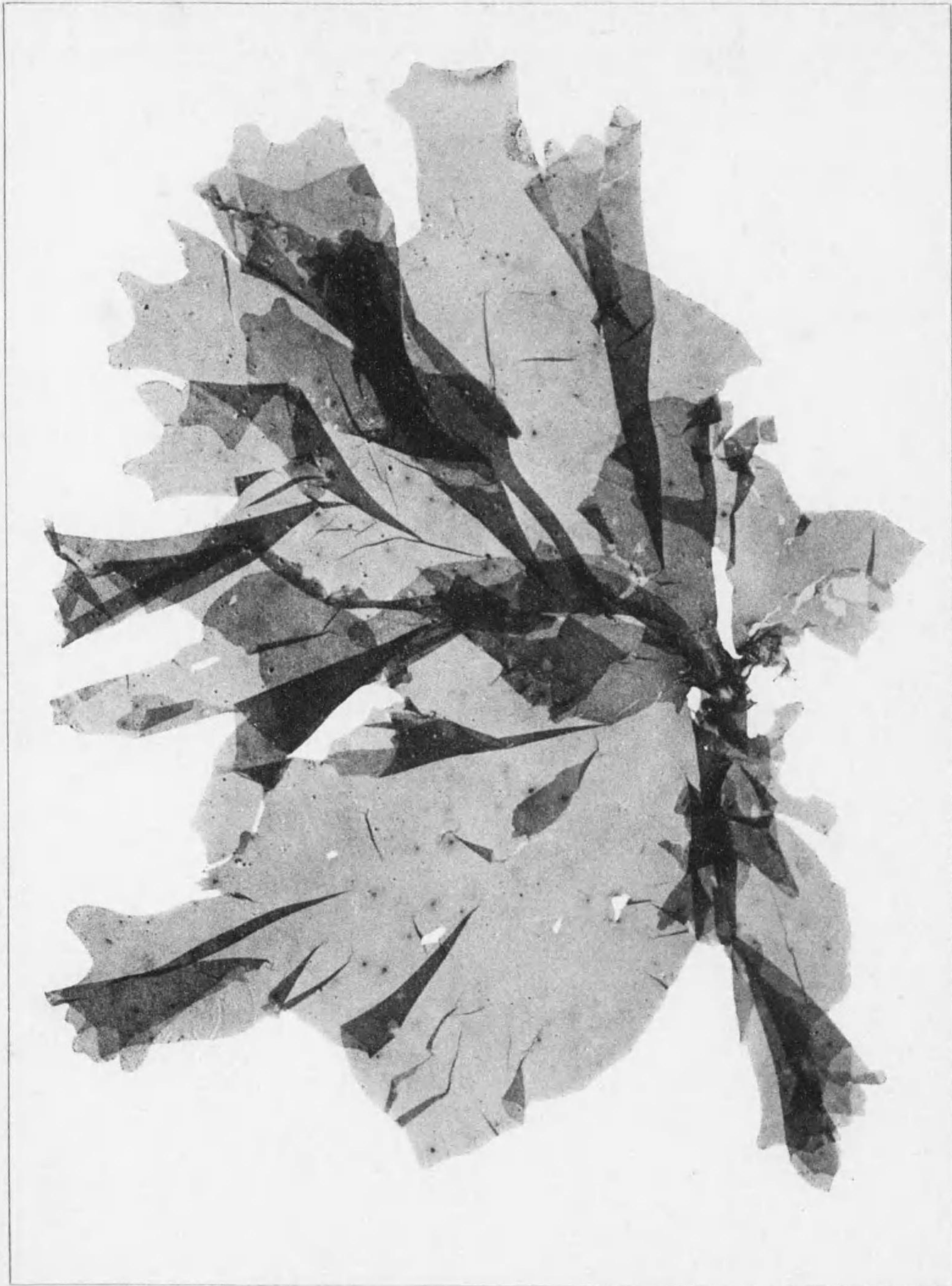
*Fronde* erect with a small scutate disc accompanied by a few fibrous roots, thin and delicate membranaceous, broadly expanding laterally in large obovate or inverted triangular outline, with many lacerated lobes of different sizes, undulato-plicated, tapering below into cuneate base with slender, almost sessile stem. Frond attaining 15-25 cm in height and 30 cm in breadth in broader forms. Basal portion furnished with a somewhat thickened nerve which radiates upward in a few bifurcations forming flexuous, non-prominent, macroscopic veins, and in the upper portion of frond many similar nerves arising independently without connecting with the rest; they disappear early before reaching the upper margin; the basal vein transformed to stem by wasting of lateral membrane, sometimes with a few minute lobes sprouting out laterally. Margin entire, in some furnished with minute oblong or obovate, shortly petiolated proliferations. In some fronds, root-like processes emitted from upper margin so as to take hold with the substratum from certain causes. Frond consisting of a single layer of polygonal cells except veins where four or more layers of equal-sized cells are posited one above the other in cross section, without accompanying





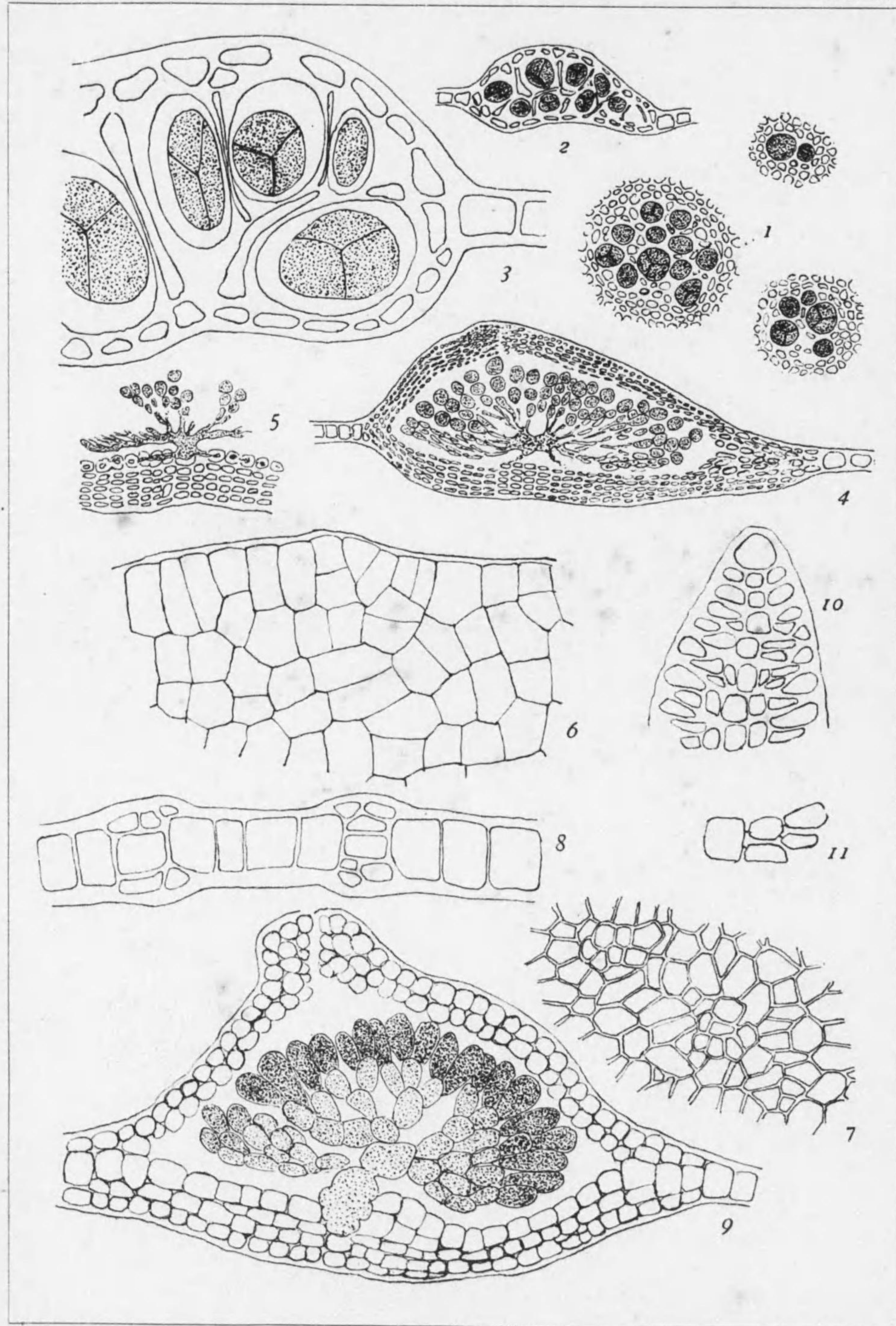
*Myriogramme polyneura* Okam. sp. nov. すじぎぬ





*Nitophyllum stellato-corticatum* Okam. sp. nov. ほしがたうすばのり.





*Myriogramme polyneura* Okam. sp. nov. すぢぎぬ Fig. 1-5.

*Nitophyllum stellato-corticatum* Okam. sp. nov. ほしがたうすばのり Fig. 6-9.

*Holmesia japonica* (Okam.) Okam. オヤシのり Fig. 10-11.

rhizoidal cells. In intravenal portion a little longer and larger cell or cells in a few continuation are seen scattered. The cells of venal portion are larger than those of the intravenal portion in surface view. In cross section of the membrane I saw a cell, a little larger than the rest, slightly projected above both surfaces as if pressed out. I was not able to prove it to be one of larger cells of the intravenal portion; I think it to be mere accidental matter. Terminal cell not horizontally divided. *Tetrasporic sori* scattered over the surface in a very small roundish dot with a few sporangia. *Cystocarps* small, scattered, depresso-globular, with a slightly elevated carpogone; gonimoblasts rising from a large fusion-cell connected with some cells of the central layer, with a few spores in chain. *Colour* vinoso-purple. Plant firmly adheres to paper in drying.

PL. CCXCVIII. Fig. 1: Cystocarpic frond of *Myriogramme polyneura*, sp. nov.,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .—Fig. 2: Apical portion of a proliferated lobe,  $\frac{500}{1}$ .—Fig. 3: Adventitious root emitted from upper margin,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—Fig. 4: Cross-section of frond cut through a vein and intravenal portion,  $\frac{120}{1}$ .—Fig. 5: Cross-section of membrane,  $28\mu$  thick,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—Fig. 6: Portion of fig. 5 with an abnormal cell on the right side of the left vein,  $\frac{500}{1}$ .—Fig. 7: Surface view of venal portion (larger cells), with intravenal portions on both sides,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—Fig. 8: Surface view of intravenal portion showing longer and larger elongated cells,  $\frac{140}{1}$ .

PL. CCC, fig. 1-5. Fig. 1: Three tetrasporic sori taken from one and the same frond,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—Fig. 2: Cross-section of sorus,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—Fig. 3: Portion of fig. 2,  $\frac{500}{1}$ .—Fig. 4: Vertical section of cystocarp,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—Fig. 5: Portion of gonimoblast taken from another cystocarp to show a fused cell and chained spores,  $\frac{120}{1}$ .



**Nitophyllum stellato-corticatum**, sp. nov.

Nom. Japon. : *Hoshigata-usubanori*.

PL. CCXCIX; PL. CCC, fig. 10-11.

*Diagn.* Frond broadly membranaceous, very shortly stipitate, irregularly lobed and undulated, with ligulate or irregularly notched blunt apices, with entire margin, monostromatic, with minute rosette-like cortical cells here and there; *cystocarps* minute, depresso-globular, furnished with prominent ostiole; *antheridia* and *tetrasporangia* unknown.

*Hab.*: On shell in deeper waters; Gulf of Tateyama.

*Frond* broadly membranaceous, attaining a height of 30 cm with breadth equally broad, attached to substratum by a scutate disc accompanied by a few fibrous roots, shortly stipitate (2-3 mm long), soon expanding to more or less broadly cuneate or round base, entirely destitute of macro- and microscopic veins; more or less deeply lobed, with broad lobes undulated; lobes ligulate or irregularly bifid or notched at apex with blunt segments; margin entire. The membrane monostromatic down to basal portion except stem, but here and there furnished with a cell divided by walls parallel to the surface of frond, and thus divided outer cell on both surfaces again divided radially to smaller ones so that in surface view smaller cells seem somewhat like rosette. *Cystocarps* minute, depresso-globular, with a prominent ostiole; gonimoblast with a terminal spore. *Antheridia* and *tetrasporangia* unknown. *Colour* light reddish purple. *Substance* thin and delicate, and the plant firmly adheres to paper in drying.

Plant so much closely resembles in external appearance to *Myriogramma pulchra* Gardn., that at a glance I took our plant for that species. But on making closer study with the specimen of that species, which I have in my herbarium thanks to Gardner, I found the difference in the structure of frond. Gardner's plant is known in sterile state and therefore its generic position is in some degrees uncertain; but when Gardner's plant proves

in other days to be *Nitophyllum*, the distinction between the two is difficult in naked eyes. It can only be done microscopically by the absence of stellato-cortical cells and double layer of the base of membrane in his plant.

PL. CCXCIX. Cystocarpic fronds of *Nitophyllum stellato-corticatum*, sp. nov.,  $\frac{1}{1}$ .

PL. CCC, fig. 6-9. Fig. 6: Margin of frond to show an apical cell,  $\frac{500}{1}$ .—Fig. 7: Surface view of frond to show two rosette-like groups of cortical cells,  $\frac{120}{1}$ .—Fig. 8: Cross-section of frond showing two rosette-like groups of cortical cells,  $\frac{245}{1}$ .—Fig. 9: Vertical section of cystocarp,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .

CORRIGENDA

*Botryocarpa japonica* Okam. and *B. neurymenioides* Okam.

In the *Icones* Vol. II, p. 109, PL. LXXXI-LXXXII, I illustrated *Botryocarpa japonica* as a new species. Recently, on making study of the structure of the growing portion of this plant, I found that every tertiary apical cell does not reach the margin of frond and that there is no intercalary cell division in the row of cells of the first order (PL. CCC, fig. 10-11); these facts necessitate the present plant to be put in *Membranoptera*-group of Kylin's idea under *Holmesia*. Therefore *Botryocarpaa japonica* should be changed to:—

***Holmesia japonica*** Okam.

PL. CCC, fig. 10-11.

*Syn.* *Botryocarpa japonica* Okam. *Icones* Vol. II, p. 109, PL. LXXXI-LXXXII.

On the same ground *Botryocarpa neurymenioides* Okam. should be altered to:—



**Holmesia neurymenioides** Okam.

*Syn. Botryocarpa neurymenioides* Okam. Icon. Vol. VI, p. 11, PL. CCLVI.

**Struvea delicatula** Kuetz.

*Syn. Struvea tenuis* (non Zan.) Okam. Icon. Vol. I, p. 201, PL. XL, fig. 7-8.

In the Icones Vol. I, p. 201, Pl. XL, fig. 7-8, I illustrated a *Struvea* under the name of *St. tenuis* Zan., but at the same time doubting it to be a young frond of *S. delicatula*, on account of having 3-4 times pinnate reticulation instead of bipinnate. Last summer I get younger specimen of *St. delicatula*, from Seto, Prov. Kii, very much resembling that plant which I illustrated as *St. tenuis* together with older ones I came to ascertain that it is not *St. tenuis* but *St. delicatula*.

On *Acetabularia polyphysoides* (non Cr.) Okam.

In the Icones Vol. II, p. 184, Pl. C, fig. 7-11, I illustrated *Acetabularia minutissima*, n. sp. which was corrected by myself as *A. polyphysoides* Cr. in Icon. Vol. III, p. 21, text fig. 1-3. Recently I came to doubt my identification and on getting alcoholic samples newly from Seto, Prov. Kii, I found it to be *A. Möbii* Solms. Monogr. Acetab. p. 30, Pl. IV, fig. 1. So:—

**Acetabularia Möbii** Solms.

*Syn. Acetabularia minutissima* Okam. Icon. Vol. II, p. 184, Pl. C, fig. 7-11; *A. polyphysoides* (non Cr.) Okam. Icon. Vol. III, p. 21, Text-fig. 1-3.

On (?) *Turbinaria fusiformis* (Harv.) Yendo.

On thinking of the axillary receptacles of this plant, Yendo came to notice the inappropriateness of being put under *Cystophyllum* as originally done by Harvey, and on the other hand, considering that this plant "shows the character of both genera" (i. e. *Sargassum* and *Turbinaria*) Yendo put it under *Turbinaria* by the name of (?) *Turbinaria fusiformis* Yendo.

In the Icones Vol. III, p. 109, PL. CXXVIII-CXXIX, fig. 5-12, I fully illustrated this plant under that name after Yendo; but ever since I was in doubt of its generic nature and was in the consideration that it is better to put it in a new generic position. Prof. Setchell also talked about of this problem with me when he visited Tokyo at the occasion of the Third Pan-Pacific Congress opened in Japan, 1926.

That the "Kurztrieb" of this plant is not sharply differentiated into leaves or air-vessels is the point by which Yendo considered this plant to show "the character of both genera" as said above; but in *Turbinaria*, air-vessel is formed in a peltate leaf, while in the present plant there is no such air-vessel, but only winged on both sides of air-vessel as shown in PL. CXXVIII, fig. 3. To me this plant seems to be far more closely related to *Sargassum* than to *Turbinaria*, with which it is related very little if any; it differs only from *Sargassum* in having no distinctly differentiated leaves and air-vessels. Recently Prof. Tahara studied "Rhizoid formation in the embryo of *Turbinaria* (?) *fusiformis* and *Sargassum Thunbergii* O'Kunze" (Sc. Rep. Tohoku Imp. Univ. IV Ser. Biol. Vol. IV, p. 1-6) and stated the opinion that "this species (*S. Thunbergii*) ought to be placed under the same genus with (?) *Turbinaria fusiformis*."

On these grounds I propose a new generic name *Hizikia* for this plant:—

**Hizikia**, Gen. nov.

*Diagn.* Root fibrous; frond with a percurrent stem, furnished with "Kurz-" and "Lang-trieb"; "Kurztrieb" not sharply differentiated into



leaves and air-vessels, fleshy, cylindrical or tereti-compressed, attenuated to both ends, some often toothed on both margins like thickened leaves, others often swollen within beneath the apex taking appearance like air-vessels; "Langtrieb" arising from the axil of "Kurztrieb", more or less elongated and again furnished with "Kurztrieb"; primary "Langtrieb" only elongates to branches while secondary ones not, which remain short in the axil; receptacles diaecious, simple, oblong or cylindrical, clustered in the axil of "Kurztrieb".

**Hizikia fusiformis** (Harv.) Okam.

Syn. *Turbinaria fusiformis* Okam. Icon. III, l. c.; Yendo Fuc. of Japan, p. 44, Pl. IV, f. 1-7.

**Plocamium serrulatum** sp. nov.

When I illustrated *Plocamium costatum* (J. Ag.) H. et H. in the Icones IV, p. 189, Pl. CXC VIII f. 1-4 under the specific name after Yendo (Notes on Alg. new to Japan, VIII, (Bot. Mag. Tokyo, Vol. XXXII,) p. 68) the material at my disposal was only one. Afterward on getting more samples from the same locality I found that Yendo's identification of this species was wrong. As I remarked in Icon. l. c. and later in my paper on the Mar. Alg. from Kôtôshô (Botel Tobago), p. 115 (Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Japan, 1931, II, n. 2), our plant differs from Australian specimens in not having midrib and basal stem-like portion, but having very thin, flat and slender fronds. The height of our plant does not reach 10 cm. and all the parts are slender. The lower simple lacinia of geminate laciniae is very patent, more straight and subulate, while in Australian plant erecto-patent, broader and more curved. Differences between our plant and the typical species being so remarkable I here offer a new specific name for this *Plocamium*:—

**Plocamium serrulatum** sp. nov.

*P. costatum* (J. Ag.; H. et H.) Yendo Notes on Alg. VIII, l. c., Okam. Icon. Vol. IV, p. 189, Pl. CXC VIII; Okam. Mar. Alg. Kôtôshô, l. c.

*Diagn. Fronds* linear, flat, thin-membranaceous, about 7 cm. high, scarcely 1 mm broad, very slightly flexuous with distichous branches, 2-4 times alternato-pinnate, patent, corymbose, elegantly laciniated; laciniae alternately geminate with simple inferior lacinia, subulate and patent, almost straight, microscopically serrated along the outer margin of its upper portion; Sporophylls forming divaricato-stellate glomerules with a short pedicel.

*Hab.*: Kôtôshô (Aoki, Segawa.)

ERRATA

Vol. VI. n. 4. English pages, p. 21-30 should be changes to p. 25-38.

Vol. VI. n. 5, p. 44. 2nd line from below: for CCLXX read CCLXXV.



*Erythroglossum pinnatum* 新種

たちうすべに 岡村稱

第296圖版; 第297圖版, 17-21圖.

性質. 體ハ直立, 幅廣キ線狀ニシテ, 兩緣ヨリ2-3回羽狀ニ分岐シ, 稍繖房狀ヲナス; 枝ハ基部ノ方ニ細ク, 頂端鈍圓, 僅ニ鋸齒ヲ有シ, 齒ハ往々伸長シテ小葉トナル; 中央ノ線條ハ枝端ニ達セザル前ニ消滅シ, 側脈又ハ顯微鏡的細脈ナシ; 元來1層ノ細胞ヨリ成レル膜ハ後數層トナル, 然レドモ, 緣邊部ハ尙1層ナリ; 四分孢子囊群ハ圓形ニシテ緣邊ニ存シ, 後互ニ合流シテ不規則ナル長キ斑ヲ爲ス; 囊果ハ點狀ニシテ球狀, 少シク隆起セル果口ヲ有シ, 概ニ緣邊ニ沿フテ存シ, 中層ノ數個ノ細胞ト癒合シタル1ノ大ナル癒合細胞ヨリ發出スル複總狀ニ分岐セル孢子絲ヲ有シ, 2-3個連續セル孢子ヲ着ク; 精子器ハ知ラレズ.

產地. 打揚ゲ; 磐城, 上總, 安房, 三河.

記載. 體ハ盤狀根ヨリ直立シ薄キ膜質ニシテ, 幅廣キ線狀ヲナシ, 兩緣ヨリ2-3回羽狀ニ分岐シ, 基部楔形ヲナシ, 短キ扁圓ナル莖トナリ, 高サ5-10cm. アリ. 枝ハ廣キ線狀ニシテ幅5-10mm., 鈍頭ニ了リ, 基部ノ方ニ細ク, 廣開シ, 下部ノ枝ハ長ク, 漸次上方ニ短クシテ, 稍繖房狀ヲナス. 緣邊ハ多少小サキ齒ヲ存シ齒ハ小葉ニ伸ブ, 殊ニ四分孢子囊ヲ有スル體ニ於テ然リ. 中肋ハ多少明ニシテ基部ヨリ線條ノ如クナリ頂端ニ達セザル前ニ消滅シ, 側脈又ハ顯微鏡的細脈ヲ存セス. 頂細胞ハ明カニシテ體ノ構造ハ屬ノ性質ヲ有ス. 幼キ體ハ中央部以外ハ1層ノ細胞ヨリ成リ, 後數層トナリ, 或標品ニテハ中央部ノ橫斷面ニテ10-14細胞ノ厚サヲ有スルニ到ル, 然レドモ緣邊部ハ1層ヲ爲ス. 四分孢子囊ハ圓形一卵形ノ群ヲナシ, 上部ノ枝ノ兩面ニ於テ大低緣邊ニ沿フテ密ニ散在シ, 往々合一スル爲メ長キ又ハ不規則ニ圓



キ班ヲナス;又縁邊ノ小葉ニモ形成セラレ、縁邊ニ近キ表面ヨリ副出セル小枝ニ形成セラル、コトハ極メテ罕ナリトス;胞子囊ハ内皮部ノ細胞ヨリ形成セラル。囊果ハ扁キ球狀ニシテ廣キ果孔ヲ有シ、體ノ上部ノ兩面ニ散在シ、概ネ縁邊ニ近ク存シ、中央層ノ數個ノ細胞ト癒合シタル一大癒合細胞ヨリ複總狀ニ分岐セル胞子絲ヲ出ス;胞子ハ短カク連續ス。

第296圖版 1: Erythroglossum pinnatum Okam. ノ四分胞子囊ヲ有スル體,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—2: 幼キ體,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—3: 四分胞子囊ヲ有スル別ノ體,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—4: 囊果アル體,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—5: 1圖ニ示シタル體ノ成長端ニシテ體ノ構造ヲ示ス,  $\frac{725}{1}$ .—6: 1圖ニ示シタル體ノ幼キ部分,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—7-10: 年齡ノ異ナリタル別々ノ體ノ横斷面ヲ種種ニ廓大シタルモノ; 7:  $\frac{40}{1}$ ; 8: 7圖ニ示シタル横斷面ノ縁邊ヨリ中央ニ到ル半分,  $\frac{215}{1}$ ; 9: 甚シク厚クナリタル體ノ横斷面,  $\frac{28}{1}$ .—10: 9圖ノ最厚ノ一部ニシテ14細胞ノ厚ミアリ,  $\frac{235}{1}$ .—11: 四分胞子囊群ヲ有スル小葉,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—12: 胞子囊群ヲ有スル副出セル小葉, 少シク廓大シタルモノ。

第297圖版, 17-21圖. 17: 四分胞子囊群ノ横斷面,  $\frac{40}{1}$ .—18: 17圖ノ一部,  $\frac{215}{1}$ .—19: 296圖版4圖ニ示シタル囊果ヲ有スル體ノ一部,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—20: 囊果ノ縦斷面,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—21: 連續シタル胞子,  $\frac{215}{1}$ .

**Erythroglossum minimum** 新種

ひめうすべに 岡村稱

第297圖版, 1-16圖.

性質. 體ハ矮小, 細キ披針狀ニシテ, 單羽狀又ハ2-4回羽狀ニ分岐シ, 下部ノ裏面及縁邊ヨリ根ノ如キ突起ヲ出シ, 縁邊ニ僅少ノ顯微鏡的鋸齒ヲ有シ, 中肋以外ハ1層ノ細胞ヲ以テ成リ, 中肋ニハ根様絲ヲ伴ナハズ; 四分胞

子囊群ハ圓ク, 體ノ縁邊ニ沿フテ作ラレ並ニ側面ヨリ出ル小葉ノ中央部ニ形成セラル; 囊果ハ僅ニシテ體ノ表面ニ散在シ, 頂部僅ニ隆起シ, 胞子ハ少數連續ス; 精子器ハ知ラズ。

產地. 多分深所ノ海藻上ニ着ク; 紀州, 御前岬(岡田喜), 房州。

記載. 體ハ小ニシテ, 約1cm. 高ク, 約1mm. 廣ク, 線狀又ハ線狀一披針狀, 單羽狀又ハ2-4回羽狀ニ分岐シ, 倒卵形又ハ細長キ長楕圓形ノ小枝(辛フジテ2mm. 長ク, 幅0.5mm.)ヲ有シ, 基部ノ裏面及縁邊ヨリ出ル根ノ如キ突起ヲ以テ他物ニ附着ス; 根ハ上部ノ枝ヨリモ形成セラル, 斯クテ體ハ傾臥シ上部斜上ス; 縁邊ハ僅少ノ顯微鏡的小ナル鋸齒ヲ備ヘ, 細脈ナシ. 體ハ中央部以外1層ノ細胞ヨリ成リ, 中央部ニハ根様細胞ヲ伴ナハズ. 四分胞子體ハ囊果アル體ヨリハ細シ. 四分胞子囊ハ體ノ縁邊ニ沿ヒ並ニ側部ノ小枝ノ中央部ニ於テ小サキ群ヲナス. 囊果ハ少數表面ニ散在シ, 頂部少シク隆起シ, 胞子ハ少數連續ス. 體ノ構造ハ屬ノ性質ニ同シ。

第297圖版, 1-16圖. 1: Erythroglossum minimum, 新種, ノ四分胞子囊アル體,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—2: 囊果アル體,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—3-4: 別ノ體ヨリ根ヲ出セル部分; 3:  $\frac{7}{1}$ , 4:  $\frac{14}{1}$ .—5: 四分胞子囊ヲ有スル體ノ頂部,  $\frac{1085}{1}$ .—6: 別ノ四分胞子體ノ頂部,  $\frac{1085}{1}$ .—7-8: 囊果ヲ有スル2個體ノ頂部,  $\frac{500}{1}$ .—9: 四分胞子囊アル體ノ中性部ノ横斷面,  $\frac{210}{1}$ .—10: 囊果アル體ノ横斷面, 縁邊部,  $\frac{210}{1}$ .—11: 若キ盤狀根  $\frac{210}{1}$ .—12: 四分胞子囊アル體,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—13: 囊果アル體,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—14: 四分胞子囊アル體(7×12mm.)ヲ廓大シタルモノ,  $\frac{14}{1}$ .—15: 囊果ノ縦斷面,  $\frac{45}{1}$ .—16: 連續セル胞子, 廓大。



**Myriogramme polyneura** 新種

すじぎぬ 岡村稱

第298圖版; 第300圖版, 1-5圖.

性質. 體ハ薄キ膜質ニシテ殆ド楔形ナル無柄ノ基部ヲナシ直ニ横ニ擴ガリタル廣キ披針狀ニシテ波狀ニ皺ヲナセル膜ニ擴ガリ, 多數ノ稍扁キウネリタル肉眼ニ見得ル脈ヲ有シ, 脈ハ上縁ノ方ニ消失ス; 體ハ脈部以外多角形ノ細胞1層ヲ以テ成リ, 脈ハ同大ノ細胞4層若クハ夫以上ノ厚サヲナシ, 脈間部ニハ少シク長ク且少シク大ナル1個又ハ1-2個連續セル細胞ヲ有ス; 四分胞子囊群ハ小サキ點狀ヲナス; 囊果ハ小サク, 扁キ球狀ナリ; 精子器ハ知ラレズ.

產地. 深所ノ介殼上ニ在リ, 館山灣.

記載. 體ハ小サキ盤狀根ト僅ノ纖維根トヲ以テ立ち, 薄ク柔カキ膜ヲナシ, 廣ク横ニ, 大ナル倒卵形又ハ倒三角形ノ輪廓ヲナシテ擴ガリ, 種々ノ大サノ多數ノ裂片ヲ有シ, 波狀ニ皺ヲシ, 基部ハ楔形ニシテ殆ド無柄ナル細キ莖ヲナス. 體ハ15-25cm. 高ク, 幅ハ廣キモノニ於テ30cm. アリ. 基部ハ1條ノ稍太キ脈ヲ有シ, 脈ハ僅ニ分岐シテ上部ニ放射狀ニ射出シ, 肉眼ニ見得ベキ隆起セザルウネリタル脈ヲナス, 而シテ體ノ上部ニハ多數ノ同様ナル脈アリテ互ニ連絡スルコトナク走ル; 脈ハ總テ上縁ニ達セザル前早ク消失ス; 基部ノ脈ハ周圍ノ膜ノ損傷スル爲メ莖ノ如ク成ル, 時トシテ僅ノ小裂片ヲ側面ニ出スコトアリ. 縁邊ハ全縁ナレドモ, 或體ニテハ小サキ長楕圓形又ハ倒卵形ノ短柄ヲ有スル副枝ヲ存ス. 或モノハ上部ノ縁邊ヨリ根様突起ヲ出ス, 多分或ル原因ヨリ他物ニ着ク必要ヲ生ジタル爲メナルベシ. 體ハ脈以外ハ多角形ノ細胞ノ1層ヲ以テ構成セラレ, 脈部ハ横斷面ニテ互ニ重ナリ合ヘル同大ノ細胞4層又ハ4層以上ヨリ成ル; 脈間部ニテハ表面ヨリ

見ルニ其處此處ニ少シク長キ又少シク大ナル1個細胞又ハ1-2個連續セルモノアリ. 膜ノ横斷面ニテ予ハ周圍ノ細胞ヨリ少シク大ナル細胞ガ恰モ押出サレタル如ク體ノ兩面ニ突出セルモノアルヲ見タリ; 予ハ之ヲ以テ上記セル稍大ナル細胞ナリト證明スル能ハザリキ, 而シテ單ニ偶然ノ事ト考フルモノナリ. 成長點細胞ハ水平ニ分裂スルコトナシ. 四分胞子囊群ハ少數ノ胞子囊ヨリ成リ甚小ナル圓キ點狀ヲナシテ表面ニ散在ス. 囊果ハ小ニシテ散布シ, 扁キ球狀ニシテ少シク隆起セル果口ヲ有ス; 成胞絲ハ中央層ノ若干ノ細胞ト癒合シタル1ノ大ナル癒合細胞ヨリ起リ, 胞子ハ少數連鎖ス. 色ハ葡萄酒紅ナリ. 體ハ乾燥スルトキハ密ニ紙ニ附着ス.

第298圖版. 1: Myriogramme polyneura, 新種, ノ囊果アル體,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .—2: 副出セル裂片ノ成長部,  $\frac{500}{1}$ .—3: 上部ノ縁邊ヨリ出タル根,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—4: 一ツノ脈ト脈間部トヲ通ジテ斷リタル横斷面,  $\frac{120}{1}$ .—5: 膜ノ横斷面,  $28\mu$  厚シ,  $\frac{10}{1}$ .—6: 5圖ニ示シタル異常細胞, 5圖ノ左側ノ脈ノ右側ニ在ルモノ,  $\frac{500}{1}$ .—7: 脈部ノ表面觀(細胞大ナリ) 其兩側ニ脈間部ヲ示ス,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—8: 脈間部ノ表面ニシテ稍長キ且稍大ナル細胞ヲ示ス,  $\frac{140}{1}$ .

第300圖版, 1-5圖. 1: 同一體ヨリ取リタル3個ノ四分胞子囊群,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—2: 四分胞子囊群ノ横斷面,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—3: 2圖ノ一部,  $\frac{500}{1}$ .—4: 囊果ノ縦斷面,  $\frac{100}{1}$ .—5: 別ノ囊果ヨリシタル成胞絲ノ一部ニシテ1個ノ癒合細胞ト連續セル胞子トヲ示ス,  $\frac{120}{1}$ .

**Nitophyllum stellato-corticatum** 新種.

ほしがたうすばのり 岡村稱

第299圖版, 第300圖版, 10-11圖.

性質. 體ハ廣キ膜ニシテ甚ダ短キ莖ヲ有シ, 不規則ニ裂ケ, 表面ウネリ,



舌状又ハ不規則ニ凹ミタル裂片ヲナシ、裂片ノ頂端ハ鈍圓ニシテ縁邊ハ全縁、1層ヨリ成リ、其處此處ニ花結ビノ如キ形セル小サキ皮層細胞ヲ存ス；囊果ハ小ニシテ、低キ球状ヲナシ、少シク隆起セル果口ヲ有ス；精子器及四分胞子囊ハ知ラレズ。

產地。深所ノ貝殻上ニ在リ、館山灣。

體ハ廣キ膜狀ニシテ高サ30cm.ニ達シ同様ニ廣ク、僅ノ纖維狀根ヲ伴ナヘル盤狀根ニテ附着シ、短キ莖ヲ有ス(2-3mm.長シ)、直ニ多少廣キ楔形又ハ圓キ基部ニ擴ガリ、肉眼的並ニ顯微鏡的脈ナク多少深ク裂ケ、廣キ裂片ヲナシ、波狀ニ襲ヲナス；裂片ハ舌状又ハ不規則ニ二ツニ分レ又ハ凹ミ、各部鈍頭ニ終ル；縁邊ハ全縁ナリ。膜ハ莖ヲ除キテ基部マデ1層細胞ニテ成ル、然レドモ所々ニ體ノ表面ニ並行ノ面ヲ以テ分レタル細胞ヲ有シ、其細胞ハ更ニ放射狀ニ分レテ小細胞トナル、之ヲ表面ヨリ見ルトキハ小細胞ハ稍花結ビノ如キ觀ヲ呈ス。囊果ハ小ニシテ、低キ球状ヲナシ、少シク隆起セル果孔ヲ開ク；成胞絲ハ頂端ニ1個ノ胞子ヲ着ク。精子器及四分胞子囊ハ知ラレズ。色ハ薄紅色ナリ、質ハ薄ク柔クシテ體ハ密ニ紙ニ附着ス。

本植物ハ外形 *Myriogramma pulchra* Gardn.ニ酷似シ、爲ニ予ハ本植物ヲ將ニ該種ナリト思ヘリ。然レドモ幸ニ Gardner 氏ヨリ送ラレタル該種ノ標本ト比較シタルニ、體ノ構造ニ差アルヲ見タリ。Gardnerノ植物ハ中性ナルヲ以テ其屬ハ幾分不確實ナリ；故ニ他日若シ該種ニシテ *Nitophyllum* ナリトセラレタル曉ニハ予ノ本種ハ肉眼ニテハ到底 Gardnerノモノト區別スル能ハズ。唯顯微鏡的ニ、氏ノ植物ハ花結ビノ如キ皮層細胞ノナキコト、膜ノ基部ノ2層ノ細胞ヨリ成ルコト、ヲ以テ區別スルノミ。

第299圖版。 *Nitophyllum stellato-corticatum*, 新種, ノ囊果アル體,  $\frac{1}{1}$ 。

第300圖版, 6-9圖。6: 頂細胞ヲ示ス體ノ縁邊,  $\frac{500}{1}$ 。—7: 體ノ表面ニシテ二ツノ花結形ノ皮層ヲ示ス,  $\frac{120}{1}$ 。—8: 體ノ横斷面ニテ二ツノ花結形ノ皮

層細胞ヲ示ス,  $\frac{245}{1}$ 。—9: 囊果ノ縦斷面,  $\frac{100}{1}$ 。

訂 正

*Holmesia japonica* Okam.

本圖譜II卷, 109頁, 81-82圖版ニ於テ予ハ *Botryocarpa japonica*, すべしろのり, ヲ新種トシテ圖説シタリ。近頃、此植物ノ成長端ノ構造ヲ研究シタルニ各第三次ノ頂細胞ハ體ノ縁邊ニ達セズ、且中軸ニ於テ介生分裂スルコトナキコトヲ知レリ(300圖版10-11圖); 此等ノ事實ハ *Kylin*ノ *Membranoptera*ノ類ノ性質ニ相當スルモノニシテ *Holmesia*ニ移サザルヲ得ズ; 故ニ *Botryocarpa japonica*ハ:—

*Holmesia japonica* Okam.

第300圖版, 10-11圖。

*Syn. Botryocarpa japonica* Okam. 圖譜II卷81-82圖版トナル。又同一根據ニテ *Botryocarpa neurymenioides* Okam., ひめばせう, モ:—

*Holmesia neurymenioides* Okam.

*Syn. Botryocarpa neurymenioides* Okam., ひめばせう, 日本藻類圖譜, VI卷 p. 11, 257圖版トナル。

*Struvea delicatula* Kütz. さいのめあみは。

*Syn. Str. tenuis* (non Zan.) Okam., あみは, 圖譜, I卷, p. 201, 40圖版, 7-8圖。

本圖譜II卷, p. 201, 40圖版ニ於テ予ハ1個ノ *Struvea*ヲ *S. tenuis* Zan.トシテ圖説シタリ、尤モ其ノ際該植物ガ2回羽狀ナラズシテ3-4回羽狀ノ網ヲナスヲ以テ疑問トシテ發表シタリ。昨年夏予ハ紀伊瀬戸ニ於テ予ガ異ニ



St. tenuis トシテ説明シタルモノト全ク酷似スル St. delicatula ノ標本ヲ得同時ニ其ノ老成者ヲモ得ルニ到テ予ノ曩ニ疑問ヲ附シタル S. tenuis ハ S. delicatula ニ外ナラザルコトヲ知レリ。

*Acetabularia polyphysoides* (non Cr.) Okam. ニ就テ。

本圖譜 II 卷, p.184, 100 圖版, 7-11 圖ヲ以テ予ハ *Acetabularia minutissima*, 新種, ヲ發表シ, 後之ヲ同 III 卷, p.21, 挿圖 1-3 ヲ以テ *A. polyphysoides* Cr. ト訂正シタリ。近ク, 予ハ此査定ヲ疑ヒ, 紀伊瀬戸ヨリアルコール材料ヲ得タルヨリ之ヲ調査シテ *A. Möbii* ナリト知レリ。依テ:—

***Acetabularia Möbii* Solm. ひなかさのり。**

*Syn. A. minutissima* Okam., ひなかさのり, 圖譜, II 卷, p.184, 100 圖版, 7-11 圖; *A. polyphysoides* (non Cr.) Okam. 圖譜 III 卷, p.21, 挿圖 1-3 圖。

(?) *Turbinaria fusiformis* (Harv.) Yendo, ひじき, ニ就テ。

原來ひじきハ Harvey ガ *Cystophyllum fusiforme* トシテ發表シタルモノナレドモ遠藤氏ハ其生殖器托ノ腋生スルコトヲ以テ之ヲ *Cystophyllum* ニ置クコトヲ適當ナラズト思惟シ, 一方此植物ハ *Sargassum* ト *Turbinaria* トノ兩者ノ性質ヲ具備スルト考ヘ (?) *Turbinaria fusiformis* Yendo トシタリ。

予ハ本圖譜, III 卷, p.109, 128-129 圖版, 5-12 圖ヲ以テ此植物ヲ遠藤氏ノ定メタル學名ヲ附シテ充分ニ説明シタリ; 然レドモ常ニ其屬ニ就テ疑ヲ懷キ一新屬トスル方正當ナラザルニハアラザルカト考ヘタリ。1926年東京ニ第三回太平洋學術會議ノ開催セラレタル際 Prof. Setchell トモ此ノ問題ニ就テ話シタル事アリキ。

此ノ植物ノ短條ハ明ニ葉又ハ氣胞ニ分化セザルコトヲ以テ遠藤氏ハ上ニ云ヘル如ク兩屬ノ性質ヲ具フルモノト考ヘタリ; 然レドモ *Turbinaria* ニテハ氣胞ハ楕狀ノ葉ノ内部ニ作ラルルニ反シ本植物ニテハ斯ノ如キ氣胞ナク, 圖譜, 128 圖版, 3 圖ニ示ス如ク唯氣胞ノ兩側ニ翼ヲ存スルノミナリ。予ヲ以テ見ルニ本植物ハ *Turbinaria* ニ類スルヨリハ遙ニ *Sargassum* ニ酷似スルモノ、如ク *Turbinaria* ト若シ關係アリトスルモ極メテ輕微ナリト思惟ス; 而シテ *Sargassum* トハ明ニ分化シタル葉ト氣胞トヲ有セザルヲ以テ異ナリトス。近來, 田原教授ハ本植物ト *Sarg. Thunbergii* O' Kunze トノ胚植物ノ根ノ出來方ヲ研究シテ *S. Thunbergii* ハ本植物ト同一ノ屬ニ置カルベキモノナリトノ説ヲ抱ケリ。

以上ノ根據ニ基ヅキ予ハ本植物ニ *Hizikia* ノ新屬名ヲ附與セントス。即チ:

***Hizikia* 新屬。**

性質。根ハ纖維狀; 體ハ1條ノ貫通セル莖ヲ有シ。短條ト長條トヲ有ス; 短條ハ明ニ葉ト氣胞トニ分化セズシテ, 多肉, 圓柱狀又ハ扁圓ニシテ兩端ニ細ク, 或モノハ往々兩縁ニ齒ヲ具ヘテ厚キ葉ノ如キ觀ヲ呈シ, 或モノハ往々頂端下ノ内部膨レテ氣胞ノ如キ觀ヲ呈ス; 長條ハ短條ノ腋ヨリ出デ, 多少伸長シ再ビ短條ヲ具フ; 第一位ノ長條ノミ枝トナリテ伸長スレドモ, 第二位ノモノハ然ラズシテ, 短ク腋間ニ止ル; 生殖器托ハ雌雄異株ニシテ單條, 長楕形又ハ圓柱狀ニシテ短條ノ腋ニ叢生ス。

***Hizikia fusiformis* (Harv.) Okam.**

*Syn. Turbinaria fusiformis* Yendo *Fuc. of Japan*, p.44, pl. IV, 6, 1-7; 岡村日本藻類圖譜 III, p.109-114, 128-129 圖版, 5-12。



*Plocamium serratulum* 新種

囊 = 圖譜 IV 卷, 189 頁, 198 圖版ヲ以テ遠藤氏ノ同定シタル種名 *P. costatum* ヲ圖説シタル際ハ唯 1 個ノ標本ノミニテ記載シタリ。其後同一ノ產地ヨリ多數ノ材料ヲ得ルニ當テ予ハ遠藤氏ノ同定シタル種名ノ當ラザルコトヲ知ルニ到レリ。現ニ前掲圖譜及其後發表シタル Mar. Alg. from Kotōshō (Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Jap. Vol. 2, 1931) p.115ニ於テ附説シタル如ク本植物ハ原種ト比スルニ中肋並ニ基部ニ莖ノ如キモノナク體ハ甚ダ薄ク扁クシテ細ク, 高サハ 10cm. ニ達セズシテ各部纖細ナリ。又 2 個ヅツ並列セル齒狀片ノ下ノモノハ甚シク廣開シ錐ノ如ク尖リ且ツ原種ヨリ眞直ニシテ原種ハ直立廣開シ幅廣ク且本邦ノモノヨリ多ク内方ニ屈曲ス。本種ノ原種トノ差斯ノ如ク大ナルヲ以テ予ハ茲ニ本種ヲ新種トス:—

*Plocamium serratulum* 新種. きざみゆかり.

*Pl. costatum* (non H. et H.) Yendo Notes on Alg. VIII (植物學雜誌 32 卷,) p.68, 岡村圖譜 IV, p.189, 199 頁, 198 圖版, 1-4 圖, Okam. Mar. Alg. Kotōshō, p.115.

性質. 體ハ線狀 扁平, 薄膜質, 約 7cm. 高ク, 約 1mm. 廣ク, 極メテ微カニ屈折シ, 兩縁ヨリ正シク 2-4 回互生羽狀ニ分岐シ, 廣開シ, 繖房狀ヲナシ美シク齒片ヲ存ス。齒片ハ 2 個ヅツ互生シ, 其ノ下部ノモノハ單條ニシテ錐ノ如ク尖リ, 廣開シ, 殆ンド眞直ニシテ其上縁ノ外部ニ顯微鏡的鋸齒ヲ存ス; 四分胞子托ハ不規則ナル星形ノ叢ヲナシ短キ柄ヲ有ス。

產地. 紅頭嶼 (青木, 瀬川)

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第 六 卷

自第二百五十一圖版至第三百圖版

理學博士 岡村金太郎著

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