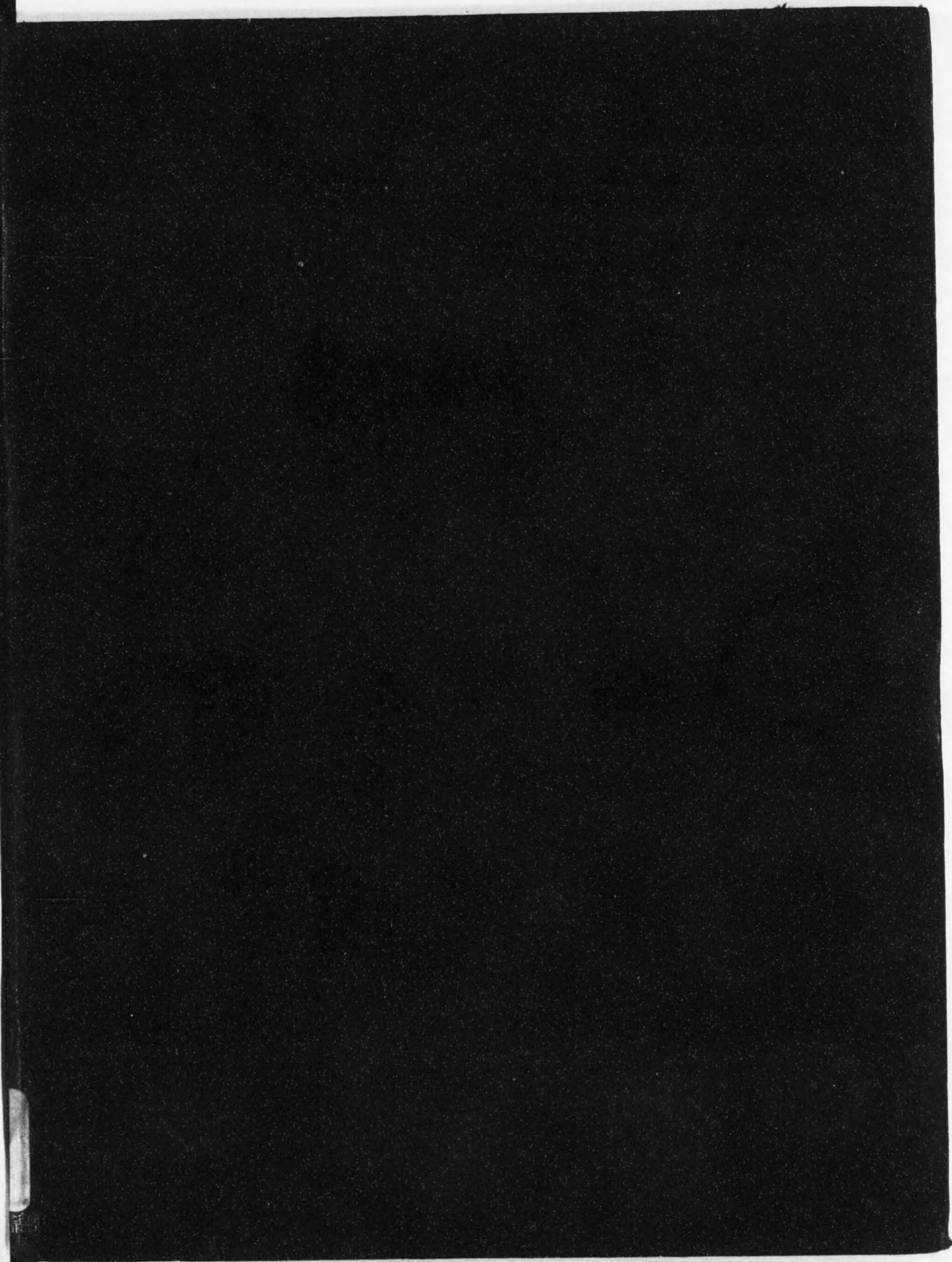




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日本藻類圖譜

第七卷 第一集

理學博士 岡村金太郎著

ICONES OF JAPANESE ALGÆ

Vol. VII, No. I

BY

K. Okamura *Rigakuhakushi*

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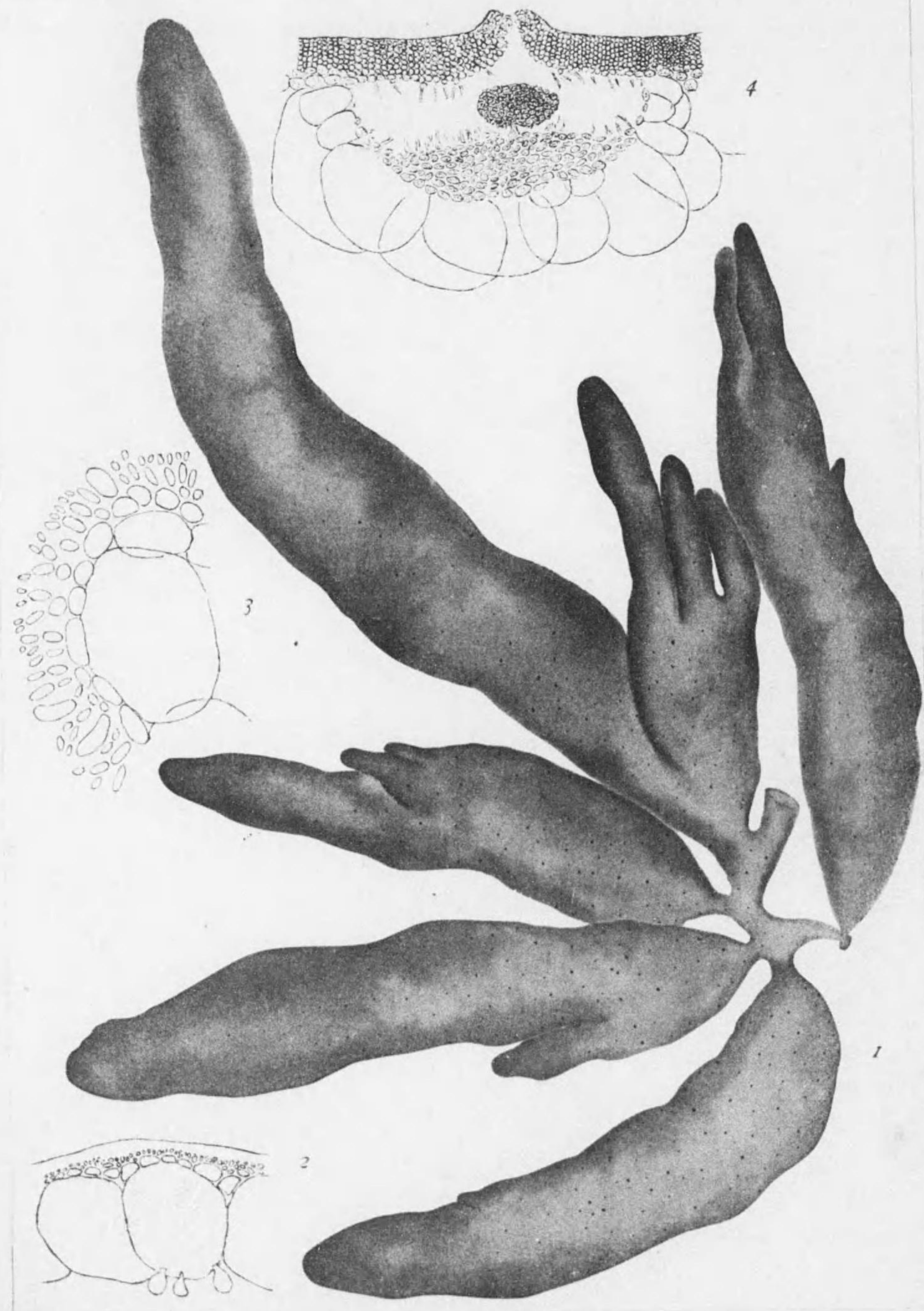
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Chrysymenia grandis sp. nov. おほむらぶくろ。

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Chrysymenia grandis sp. nov.

Nom. Japon.: *Ohmurabukuro*.

Pl. 301.

Diagn.: Frond large, tubular, elongated, filled up with jelly, shortly stipitate, subcylindrical, ending in blunt apices, ovate at base, simple, or irregularly branched below to few segments, each of which with short pedicel, slightly bullate; cystocarps minute, roundish, scattered.

Hab.: In deep waters, Tateyama Bay. Spring.

Descr.: Frond large, elongated, tubular, filled up with jelly, shortly stipitate with a subcylindrical stem, almost terete, slightly compressed, ending in roundish apex and round or ovate at base. Frond simple, oblong or ovate when young, afterward irregularly branched below into a few segments at short intervals, each tapering to a more or less subcylindrical pedicel, elongating to succulent bag- or intestine-like slightly bullate branches, attaining 30 cm in the longest frond, 3-8 cm wide, often irregularly parted above into few segments like finger of a glove. Frond internally consisting of one layer of large, transversely stretched, almost empty, cells, externally covered with few layers of gradually smaller ones, of which the lowest layer is made of a single layer of a little larger and transversely stretched cells. The inner large cells carry a few small, ovate, gland-cells hanging to the cavity of frond on the lower wall. *Tetraspores* unknown. *Cystocarps* small, roundish, not prominent, with a slightly elevated ostiole, scattered. *Colour* dull brownish. *Substance* gelatinoso-membranaceous, and the plant firmly adheres to paper in drying.

A distinct species.

Pl. 301. Fig. 1: Frond of *Chrysymenia grandis* sp. nov. bearing cystocarps, ca. $\frac{2}{3}$ nat. size.—Fig. 2: Portion of the cross section of the frond, $\frac{100}{1}$.—Fig. 3: Portion of the Fig. 2, $\frac{245}{1}$; the external border of gelatinous wall missed.—Fig. 4: Vertical section of cystocarp, $\frac{100}{1}$.



Griffithsia tenuis C. Ag.

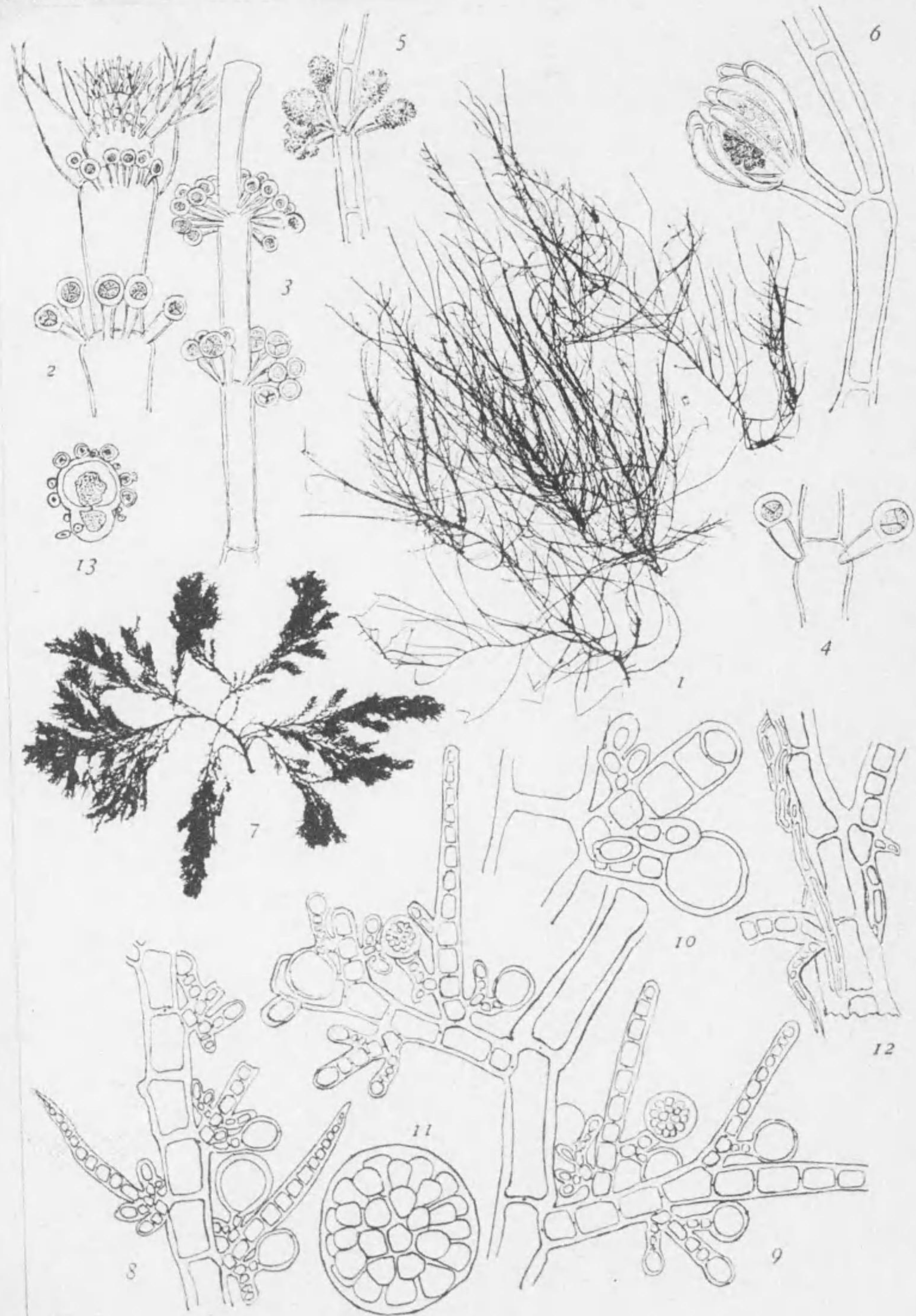
Nom. Japon.: *Kekazashigusa*.

Pl. 302, fig. 1-6; Pl. 303, fig. 4-7.

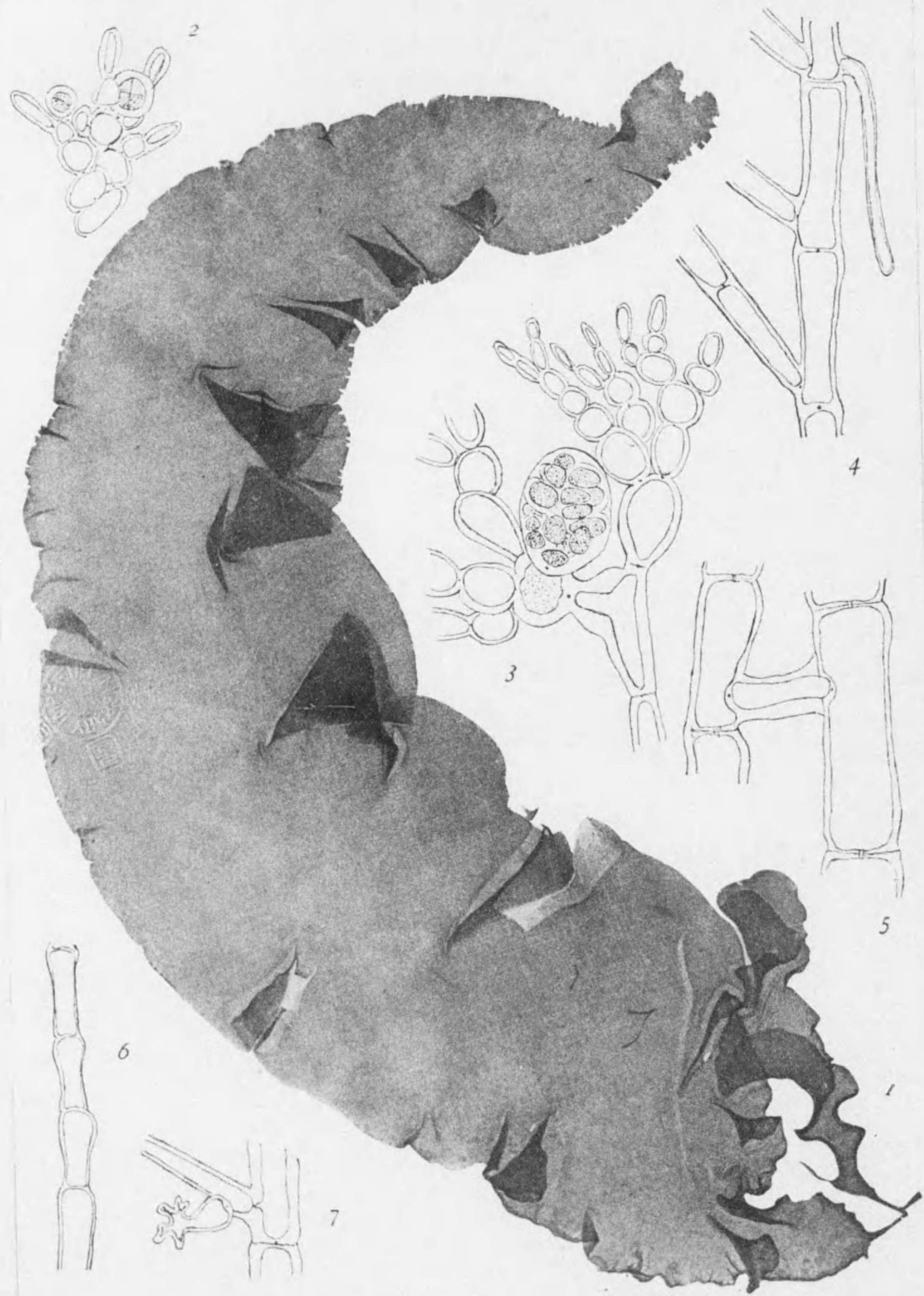
Griffithsia tenuis C. Ag.; J. Ag. Sp. Alg. II, p. 84, Epicr., p. 70; Collins and Hervey Alg. Bermuda, p. 135, Pl. VI, fig. 38-39; Kütz. Tab. Phyc. XII, t. 31, f. c-d; Hauck Meeresalgen, p. 91; Börgesen Mar. Alg. W. Ind. II, p. 462, fig. 423; Id. Some Ind. Rhodophyc. from Bombay (Bull. Miscel. Inform., No. 1, 1931, p. 11).—*Callith. tenue* Harv. Ner. Bor. Amer. III, p. 130.—*Griffithsia thyrigera* Asken. Alg. Gazelle IV, Bot., p. 36, Pl. IX, fig. 1 and 4 (after Börgesen).

Fronde fine, filamentous, forming loose tuft, irregularly branched alternately in every direction, here and there sub-secund, attached to the substratum by rhizoids emitted from the decumbent creeping portion of the frond. Rhizoids unicellular, simple, filiform, or forming a coralliform disc at the extremity; they are given off mostly from the basal proximal ends of the cells near the cross walls. The ramification is not very abundant as Börgesen pointed out, being mostly restricted in the older parts of the frond with the upper parts of the filaments often undivided. Branches are not given off at the distal end of the cells, but always from the proximal end near the basal wall of the cells. Cells almost cylindrical or a little thicker at the both ends, especially in the lower parts of the frond, 160-180 μ thick in the main branches and 115 μ in the upper ones, and so, the thickness is almost uniform; they are 4-7 times long as broad. Walls of cells 35-45 μ thick becoming thicker below. In rare cases a branch of the lower part of the frond comes in connection with another by forming protoplasmic continuity, as it is usually the case in *Griffithsia coacta* Okam.¹⁾ Round the upper end of the young cells is early formed a dense ring composed of deciduous, colourless hairs. They form several rows in apical

1) Okum. Alg. Isl. Ha'idyo (Rec. Oceanogr. Works in Japan, Vol. II, No. 2, 1930, p. 99, Pl. IX.



Griffithsia tenuis C. Ag. けかさしぐま Fig. 16.
 Pleonosporium Kobayashii Okam. Fig. 7-13.
 らしまくすだま



Nemastoma lancifolia sp. nov. うすぎめ Fig. 1-3.
Griffithsia tenuis C. Ag. けがさしぐき Fig. 4-7.

portion of the filament. They are di-trichotomously ramified and are soon shed, long before the cell has reached its normal size. *Tetrasporangia* formed on the apex of clavate, unicellular pedicels, one upon each of them. They form a dense ring at the upper ends of the cells above the ring of hairs, each filament bearing two to three whorls, but sometimes 5 or more are successively developed, even at the joint third from the apical cell. The number of tetrasporangial ramuli in one whorl amounts to 15. *Tetrasporangia* globular, 90-110 μ in diam.; pedicels 115-140 μ long, 45-50 μ thick at the apex. *Antheridial stands* form obovate or roundish oblong clusters on clavate pedicels which arise verticillately in the same manner as tetrasporic ones, but the number of the whorls are less than those of the latter. *Cystocarps* involucreted on the apex of a short pyriform or clavate pedicel; number of involucreted ramuli counts 12. *Colour* beautiful red. *Substance* membranaceous and the plant adheres to paper in drying.

Hab.: Between tide marks; Prov. Satuma, Iyo, Pref. Hiroshima, Prov. Yechigo and Noto.

Pl. 302, fig. 1-6. Fig. 1: Fronds of *Griffithsia tenuis* C. Ag., 1/1.— Fig. 2: Terminal portion of a filament showing deciduous hairs and tetrasporic whorls, 100/1.— Fig. 3: Whorls of tetrasporangial ramuli, 48/1.— Fig. 4: Tetrasporic ramuli, 100/1.— Fig. 5: Antheridial stands, 48/1.— Fig. 6: Cystocarp, 48/1.

Pl. 303, fig. 4-7. Fig. 4: Lower decumbent portion of frond showing root and branches starting from the proximal ends of cell, 48/1.— Fig. 5: Right side filament united with a root-like branch emitted from the proximal end of the left side filament by forming a protoplasmic continuity, 49/1.— Fig. 6: Cells of the lower portion becoming thicker on both ends, 48/1.— Fig. 7: Rhizoid forming a coralliform disc at the extremity, 48/1.

Pleonosporium Kobayashii Okam.

Nom. Japon.: *Tisima-kusudama*.

Pl. 302, fig. 7-13.

Okam., Alg. from Alaska col. by Y. Kobayashi (Records of Oceanogr. Works in Japan, Tokyo, Vol. V, No. 1, 1933, p. 91, Pl. V (II)).

Fronde caespitose, erect, filiform, with thinly covered, basal, decurrent, rhizoidal filaments which are emitted from the basal joints of the lower branches, with a more or less percurrent stem, 4-5 times distichously alternato-pinnate, decomposed, 5-10 cm high. Branches longer below, gradually becoming shorter above and the plant assumes a subcorymbose outline. Lower articulations of the branches of every order furnished with alternately arising, short pinnae (fig. 8, 9), which grow up to longer branches above and emit short pinnulae from their lower articulations. Upper branches make the ramification similar to those of the first order. Thus, the frond is densely branched upward. Main segments more or less slightly flexuous, especially in the upper articulations. Pinnae (in the tetrasporic fronds) have the length of 3-4 mm and end in an acute or obtuse apex. They give rise to pinnulae from 4-5 basal articulations leaving the remaining portion naked, and pinnulae to pinnellae, and the latter to those of the next order (fig. 8, 9). Branches of every order reduced in thickness in turn. Pinnulae and pinnellae mostly alternate, very rarely opposite. Again, the lowest articulation of pinnae is void of branches (fig. 9), but some are provided with them (fig. 8, 10). In very rare case an upper pinna situated at the height of 7 cm in a frond having the total length of 8 cm emitted rhizoid filament from its basal articulation. Frond thoroughly encorticated except a few basal articulations which are thinly enclosed with decurrent filaments (fig. 12, 13). Articulations of main branches 3-5 times as long as diameter in the lower portion, gradually becoming shorter above, and the stem measures 300 μ in diameter near the base. *Tetrasporangia* globular, ter-

minating pinnulae or those of the next order with thick wall and divided into 64. Colour rosy red. Plant firmly adheres to paper in drying.

Hab.: On roots of *Thalassiophyllum clathrus*; Urupp Island (Kitahara) Atka Island (Kobayashi).

Pl. 302, fig. 7-13. Fig. 7: Frond of *Pleonosporium Kobayashii* Okam. from Atka Island, 1/1.—Fig. 8: Portion of a longer branch with alternately arising, short pinnae which carry minute pinnulae, 48/1.—Fig. 9: Portion of a longer branch having the thickness of 230 μ with two pinnae, 40/1.—10: Pinna marked, *a*, in fig. 8 magnified, 100/1. The basal articulation of the pinna has abnormal disposition, that is one-celled pinnula formed besides normal one.—Fig. 11: Tetrasporangium, 100/1.—Fig. 12: Lower articulations of frond with decurrent rhizoids emitted from the basal segments of pinnae, 40/1.—Fig. 13: Cross section of stem showing rhizoids, 40/1.

Nemastoma lancifolia sp. nov.

Nom. Japon.: *Usuginu*.

Pl. 303, fig. 1-3.

Diagn.: Frond simple, broadly lanceolate, 40 cm long or more, shortly stipitate, membranaceous and very lubricuous, more or less undulato-folded, with entire margin; tetrasporangia scattered over the frond; cystocarps minute dot-like, scattered.

Hab.: On rocks between tide-marks extending to below low-tide; Prov, Kii, Sagami, Boshyu, Iwaki.

Descr.: Frond thin membranaceous, very lubricuous, broadly lanceolate, simple, roundish at the base, suddenly tapering to very short stem, weakly or strongly undulato-folded, often corrugated on surface, with entire margin, ending in roundish blunt apex, 40 cm high or more, 5-10 cm broad, about 1 mm thick. Inner layer consisting of loosely interwoven filaments;

cortical layer, of 3-5 times closely di-(tri-) chotomous fastigiated filaments which are 4-7-cells long and covered with mucilaginous sheath, with penicillate clusters of cells easily separable, their proximal cells larger and ovoid or roundish, 5-13 μ in diam., 23-30 μ in length, the succeeding cells ellipsoid or shortly cylindrical, 3-4 μ wide, 2-4 times long as broad. *Tetrasporangia* densely scattered in cortical layer, sessile on the side of the basal cell of the cortical filament, ellipsoid or obovoid, cruciate. *Cystocarps* very minute, dot like, with gonimoblast emerging from lower infracortical cell which acts as an auxillary cell. *Colour* rosy red. *Substance* membranaceous and very gelatinous, soon dissolving in water on reimmersion of dried frond.

Pl. 303, fig. 1-3. Fig. 1: Frond of *Nemastoma lancifolia* sp. nov., a little smaller than nat. size.—Fig. 2: Cortical filaments bearing tetrasporangia, $\frac{500}{1}$.—Fig. 3: Cortical filaments and cystocarp; the dotted infracortical cell shows an auxiliary cell, $\frac{245}{1}$.

***Odonthalia ochotensis* (Rupr.) J. Ag.**

Nom. Japon.: *Shinobuba-nokogirihiba*.

Pl. 304.

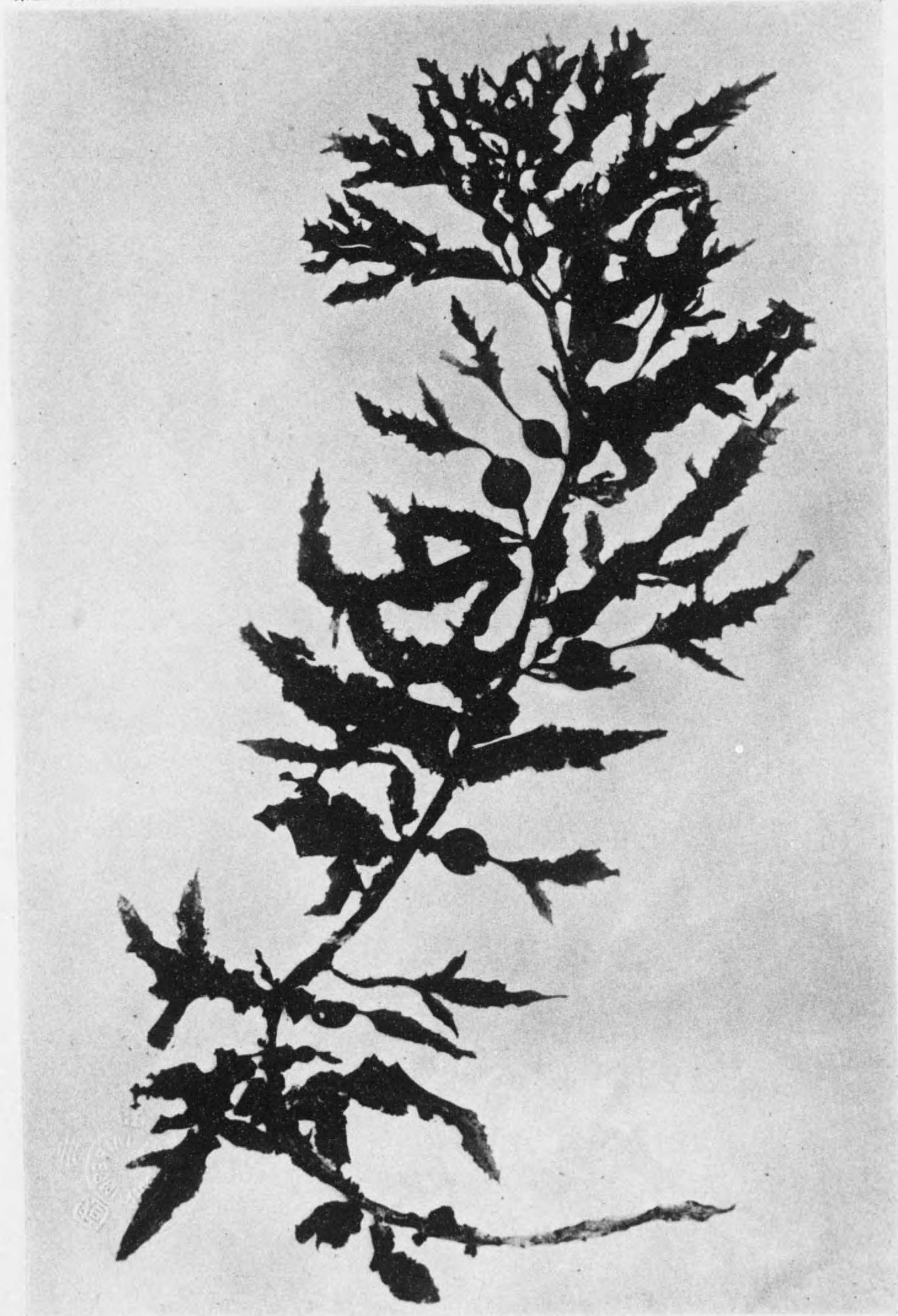
In Pl. 196, the author illustrated a slender form of the present plant. Since then he got a specimen from Saghalien which has a little broader segments on the upper portion of main branches and by that account the plant has an appearance somewhat resembling *Odonthalia Camtschatica* (Rupr.) J. Ag. The species is so explained in full in the description following the illustrations given in that plate (Vol. IV, p. 185-186), that there is no need to be added more.

Pl. 304. Fig. 1: Frond of *Odonthalia ochotensis* (Rupr.) J. Ag., $\frac{1}{1}$.—Fig. 2: Apical lacineae of branch, $\frac{85}{1}$.—Fig. 3: Cross-section of main branch, $\frac{48}{1}$.—Fig. 4: Stichidia, $\frac{14}{1}$.—Fig. 5: Cystocarps, $\frac{28}{1}$.



Odonthalia ochotensis (Rupr.) J. Ag.

しのぶのこぎりひば



Sargassum Kashiwajimanum Yendo.

とさもく

— 7 —

Sargassum Kashiwajimanum YendoNom. Japon.: *Tosamoku*.

Pl. 305.

Yendo, The Fucaceae of Japan, 1907, p. 71, Pl. VII, f. 4.

Only one dried specimen now before us. Though the holdfast of the plant is wanting, our plant is not a branch, but an entire frond, considering from the appearance of the lower portion of frond.

Frond attains 30 cm in length, ancipito-compressed, with narrow wing for a pretty long distance armed with a few teeth; the wing of the lower portion is wasted, and that portion is thickened and covered with microscopic algae. *Leaves* arise patently from the edge of frond with a very short petiole, rarely simple, usually divided in irregularly simple alternato-pinnate manner ("decompounded pinnately or subdichotomously divided with the segments linear."—Yendo *l. c.*) or alternately parted into lanceolate segments, with acute apex and argutely dentate margins. Immersed midrib distinct, traversing the whole length of the leaf running into the segments almost to the apex of each. Cryptostomata evident and scattered. Leaves attain the length of 5-7 cm by 7-8 mm. Those on the upper portion of frond are shorter and narrower, and much more divided than those on the lower portion. Vesicles spherical, 8-10 mm in diam, with a short leaf-like petiole, nearly as long as the diameter and coronated with simple or pinnately divided leaf which tapers below to slender pedicel. They seem to arise solitary on the axil of leaf and a lateral branch seems to start from the axil formed by a vesicle and the principal stem. This point, however, needs further study on fresh materials. The longest branch in our specimen measures one cm in length.

Hab.: Prov. Iyo (Ogata), Tosa (Makino).Plant related to *Sargassum patens*, C. Ag.Pl. 305: Frond of *Sargassum Kashiwajimanum* Yendo, nat. size.

Chrysomenia grandis 新種

おほぬらぶくろ 岡村 稱

第 301 圖版

性質. 體ハ大ニシテ, 長キ囊狀ヲナシ, 粘質物ヲ以テ充チ, 短莖ヲ有シ, 稍圓柱狀ニシテ, 頂端鈍圓, 基部卵形ヲナシ, 分岐セズ又ハ下部ニ於テ不規則ニ少許ノ枝ヲ分チ, 各短キ柄ヲ有シ, 少シク大小ノ膨レアリ; 囊果ハ小ニシテ圓形, 散在ス.

產地: 深所ニ在リ, 館山灣. 春季.

記載: 體ハ大ニシテ長ク, 囊狀ヲナシ, 濃厚ナル粘質物ヲ以テ充チ, 略ホ圓柱狀ノ短莖ヲ有シ, 殆ド圓柱狀ニシテ少シク扁壓シ, 頂端鈍圓ニ了リ, 基部圓形乃至卵形ヲナシ, 幼時ハ單條ニシテ長楕圓形又ハ卵形ヲナセドモ, 後下部ニ近ク相接近シテ數個ノ枝ニ分レ, 各多少圓柱狀ノ柄ノ如キ部分ヲ有シ其上部多肉ナル囊狀或ハ腸狀ノ少シク大小ノ膨レアル枝トナリ, 最大ノモノハ長サ 30 cm ニ達シ, 幅 3-8 cm. アリ, 往々上部ニ於テ不規則ニ手袋ノ指ノ如キ少數ノ枝ニ分ル. 體ノ内部ハ横ニ擴ガレル殆ンド空虚ナル 1 層ノ大ナル細胞ヨリ成リ, 外部ハ漸次ニ小形トナレル數層ノ細胞ヨリ成ル, 其下層ノ 1 層ノ細胞ハ他ヨリ少シク大ニシテ横ニ擴ガレリ. 最内部ノ大ナル細胞ハ其下面ノ壁ヨリ體ノ内腔ノ方ニ突出セル數個ノ小サキ卵形ノ腺細胞ヲ着ク. 四分孢子囊ハ知ラレズ. 囊果ハ小ニシテ散在シ. 圓ク, 隆起セズ. 色ハ淡黒キ鈍キ褐色ナリ. 質ハ粘質アル膜質ニシテ乾燥スルトキハ紙ニ密着ス.

明ニ一新種タリ.

第 301 圖版. 1: *Chrysomenia grandis* 新種, おほぬらぶくろ, ノ囊果ヲ有スル體, 約 $\frac{2}{3}$ 縮圖—2: 體ノ横斷面ノ一部, $\frac{100}{1}$.—3: 第 2 圖ノ一部ヲ廓大シタルモノ, $\frac{245}{1}$; 圖ニハ外部ノ粘質膜ノ外圍ヲ書キ落シタリ,—4: 囊果ノ縱斷面, $\frac{100}{1}$.

Griffithsia tenuis C. Ag.

けかざしぐさ 岡村 稱

第 302 圖版, 1-6 圖, 第 303 圖版, 4-7 圖.

體ハ細キ絲狀ニシテ, 緩キ叢ヲナシ, 不規則ニ各方面ニ互生シ, 處々偏生シ, 傾臥セル匍匐部ヨリ出ル根ヲ以テ他物ニ附着ス. 根ハ1個細胞ヨリ成リ, 絲狀又ハ其末端ニ枝ヲ打チタル盤ヲ作ル; 根ハ大抵各細胞ノ基部ニ近キ部分ヨリ出テ其隣スル横壁ニ近キ所ヨリス. 枝ハ Börgesen ノ示セル如ク甚ダ多カラズ, 概ネ體ノ老成部ニ限ラレ, 體ノ上部ハ往々分岐スルコトナシ. 枝ハ各細胞ノ上端ニ近ク出ルコトナク, 常ニ其基部ノ横壁ニ近キ部分ヨリス. 細胞ハ殆ンド圓柱狀ヲナシ又ハ兩端少シク太ク, 殊ニ體ノ下部ノモノニ於テ然リ; 主枝ノ太サ 160-180 μ , 上部ノ枝ニテ 155 μ アリ, 故ニ太サハ各部略ボ同様ナリ, 細胞ノ長サハ幅ノ 4-7 倍長シ. 細胞ノ壁ハ 35-45 μ 厚ク, 下部ノモノハ更ニ厚シ. 稀ニ體ノ下部ノ一部ガ根ノ如キ枝ヲ出シテ他ノ枝ト原形質連絡點ヲ作リテ互ニ結合スルコトアリ, 其狀 *Griffithsia coacta* Okam. (歐文 p. 2 ノ脚註) ノモノニ異ナラズ. 幼キ細胞ノ上縁ノ周圍ニ早落性ノ無色ノ毛ノ密ニ輪狀ヲナセルモノヲ有シ, 數個ノ輪層相次グ; 此毛ハ 2-3 又狀ニ分岐シ, 其細胞ガ常態ノ大サニ伸ル前ニ速ニ脱落ス. 四分胞子囊ハ單細胞ノ棍棒狀ノ柄ノ頂端ニ1個ヲ生ズ. 柄ハ毛ノ層ノ上ニアリテ細胞ノ上端ニ輪生シ, 2-3 輪ヲ有スレドモ時ニハ 5 輪乃至以上ヲ連續シテ生ジ, 頂細胞ヨリ第三番目ノ細胞ニ既ニ之ヲ有スルモノサヘアリ. 四分胞子托ノ 1 輪層内ノ數ハ 15ニ達ス. 四分胞子囊ハ球狀ニシテ直徑 90-110 μ アリ, 柄ハ 115-140 μ 長ク, 太サ其上端ニテ 45-50 μ アリ. 精子器ハ棍棒狀ノ柄ノ上ニ倒卵形又ハ圓形-長楕圓形ノ叢塊ヲ作リ, 柄ハ四分胞子托ト同様ニ輪生ス, 然レドモ輪層ノ數ハ彼ヨリ少ナシ. 囊果ハ短キ洋梨果狀又ハ棍棒狀ノ柄ノ上ニ苞ヲ以

テ圍マレ, 苞ハ 12 條ヨリ成ル. 色ハ鮮紅色ナリ. 質ハ膜質ニシテ體ハ乾燥スルトキハ紙ニ附着ス.

產地: 潮線間ニ在リ; 鹿兒島縣田之浦(谷口), 伊豫(八木), 廣島灣(末廣, 大島), 忠海附近, 能生(阿曾), 越中氷見(大島).

分布: 地中海, 西印度, New Guinea, Bermuda, 印度等.

第 302 圖版, 1-6 圖. 1: *Griffithsia tenuis* C. Ag., けかざしぐさ, ノ體, $1/1$. —2: 早落性ノ毛ト四分胞子托ノ輪層トヲ有スル絲狀體ノ頂部, $100/1$. —3: 四分胞子托ノ輪層, $48/1$. —4: 四分胞子托, $100/1$. —5: 精子器托, $48/1$. —6: 囊果, $48/1$.

第 303 圖版, 4-7 圖. 4: 體ノ下部ノ匍匐部ノ關節ノ下部ニ近キ部分ヨリ根及枝ヲ出スコトヲ示ス, $48/1$. —5: 右側ノ絲ガ左側ノ細胞ヨリ出タル根ノ如キ枝ト原形質連絡點ヲ作リテ結合セルモノ, $48/1$. —6: 體ノ下部ノ關節ノ兩端太クナレルモノ, $48/1$. —7: 根ノ先端盤狀附着器ヲ作レルモノ, $48/1$.

Pleonosporium Kobayashii Okam.

ちしまくすだま 岡村 稱

第 302 圖版 7-13 圖.

體ハ叢生シ, 直立シ, 絲狀ニシテ, 下部ハ下部ノ枝ノ基部ノ關節ヨリ出タル絲狀根ヲ以テ薄ク蔽ハレ, 絲狀根ハ莖ニ沿フテ下降ス; 多少貫通セル 1 條ノ莖ヲ有シ, 兩側ヨリ 4-5 回互生羽狀ニ分岐ス, 5-10cm 高シ. 枝ハ下部ノモノ長ク, 漸次上方ニ短クシテ體ハ稍聚繖狀ノ輪廓ヲ呈ス. 各部位ノ下部ノ關節ハ短キ羽枝ヲ互生シ(8-9 圖), 羽枝ハ上部ノ方ニハ長キ枝トナリ其下部ノ關節ヨリ短キ小羽枝ヲ發出ス. 上部ノ枝ハ第一位ノ枝ト同様ニ分岐ス. 此故ニ體ハ漸次上方ニ密ニ枝ヲ分ツ, 主枝ハ多少輕ク雁木狀ニ屈折ス, 殊ニ

上部ノ關節ニ於テ然リトス。羽枝ハ（四分孢子體ニテ）長サ 3-4mm ニシテ先端尖リ又ハ鈍頭ナリ。羽枝ヨリ小羽枝ヲ出シ、小羽枝ハ其基部ノ 4-5 關節ヨリ起リ夫ヨリ上部ノ關節ヨリハ出デズシテ小羽枝ハ更ニ次位ナル小羽枝ヲ出シ、夫ヨリ又更ニ次位ナル小枝ヲ出ス(8-9圖)。各部位ノ枝ハ順次太サヲ減ズ。小羽枝ト其次ノ小枝トハ概ネ互生シ、對生スルコトハ極メテ稀ナリ。又、羽枝ノ最下部ノ關節ハ枝ナキヲ常トスレドモ(9圖)、或ハ之ヲ有スルモノアリ(8, 10圖)、極メテ稀ニ全長 8cm アル體ノ 7cm ノ高サノ處ヨリ絲狀根ヲ出セルモノアリタリ。體ハ少許ノ下部ノ關節以外ハ全ク裸出シ、其少許ノ下部ノ關節ハ上ヨリ下垂セル絲狀根ヲ以テ薄ク蔽ハレタリ(12, 13圖)。主枝ノ關節ノ長サハ下部ニ於テ直徑ノ 3-5 倍長ク、漸次上方ニ短ク、莖ハ基部ニ近ク直徑 300 μ アリ。四分孢子囊ハ球狀ニシテ小羽枝又ハ其次位ノ小枝ノ頂端ニ着キ、厚キ膜ヲ有シ、64ニ分裂ス。色ハ薔薇色ナリ。體ハ乾燥スルトキハ密ニ紙ニ附着ス。

產地：きくいしこんぶノ根ニ着ク；得撫島(北原多作)。

分布：Atka Island (小林義則)。

第 302 圖版, 7-13 圖。7: *Pleonosporium Kobayashii* (Atka Island 産), ちしまくすだま, ノ體, $1/1$ —8: 大ナル枝ノ一部ヨリ短キ互生セル羽枝ヲ出シ, 羽枝ハ小サキ小羽枝ヲ着ク, $45/1$ —9: 230 μ ノ太サアル長キ枝ノ一部ニシテ 2 條ノ羽枝ヲ示ス, $40/1$ —10: 8 圖ノ a ト印シタル羽枝ヲ廓大シタルモノ, $100/1$ 。羽枝ノ基部ノ關節ハ異常ノ配置ヲ呈ス, 即チ常態ノ小羽枝ノ外ニ 1 個細胞ヨリ成レル小羽枝ヲ有スルコト是ナリ。—11: 四分孢子囊, $100/1$ 。—12: 羽枝ノ基部ノ關節ヨリ出タル下降スル根様絲ヲ以テ蔽ハレタル下部ノ關節, $40/1$ 。—13: 莖ヲ横斷シテ根様絲ノ之ヲ圍メル狀ヲ示ス, $40/1$ 。

Nemastoma lancifolia 新種

うすぎぬ 岡村稱

第 303 圖版, 1-4 圖

性質。體ハ單條, 廣キ披針狀ニシテ, 40 cm 以上ニ達シ, 短キ莖ヲ有シ, 膜質ニシテ甚シク粘滑, 多少波狀ニ褶襞シ, 全縁ナリ; 四分孢子囊ハ表面ニ散在ス; 囊果ハ小點狀ニシテ散在ス。

產地：潮線間ヨリ低潮線以下ニ亘ル岩礁ニ在リ; 紀伊尾鷲(川口氏), 神戸駒ヶ林, 江ノ島, 房州高ノ島, 大吹崎(大野), 小名濱。春季。

記載。體ハ膜質ニシテ, 甚シク粘滑, 廣キ披針狀ヲナシ, 單條, 基部圓ク, 急ニ甚ダ短キ莖トナリ。縁邊全縁ニシテ, 弱ク又ハ強ク波狀ニ褶襞ヲナシ, 表面亦往々波狀ニ凹凸ス, 頂端鈍圓, 高サ 40cm 乃至夫レ以上ニ達シ, 幅 5-10cm, 體ノ厚サ約 1mm アリ。内層ハ緩ク錯綜セル絲ヨリ成ル; 皮層ハ 3-5 回密ニ 2-(3-) 叉狀ニ分レタル直立セル絲ヨリ成リ, 絲ハ 4-7 個細胞ノ長サヲ有シ, 粘質ノ外鞘ヲ以テ覆ハレ, 細胞列ハ筆頭ノ如ク集リ容易ニ離レ々々トナリ其下部ノ細胞ハ他ノモノヨリ稍大クシテ卵形又ハ圓形ヲナシ直徑 5-13 μ , 長サ 23-30 μ アリ, 夫ヨリ次々ニ上ノ方ノ細胞ハ楕圓形又ハ短キ圓柱狀ニシテ太サ 3-4 μ アリ, 幅ノ 2-4 倍長シ。四分孢子囊ハ密ニ皮層中ニ散在シ, 皮層ノ絲ノ基部細胞ノ側面ニ無柄ニ着キ, 楕圓形又ハ倒卵形ニシテ, 十字様ニ分裂ス。囊果ハ極メテ小サク, 點狀ヲナシ, 皮層ノ下部ヲナセル細胞助細胞トナリテ夫ヨリ仁ヲ作ル。色ハ薔薇色ナリ。質ハ膜質ニシテ甚シク粘柔, 乾燥品ヲ再ビ水ニ浸ストキハ解類スルコト容易ナリ。

第 303 圖版, 1-3 圖。1: *Nemastoma lancifolia*, 新種, うすぎぬ, ノ體, 實大ヨリ少シク縮圖。—2: 皮層ノ絲ニ四分孢子囊ヲ着ケタルモノ, $500/1$ —3: 皮層ノ絲ト囊果; 點々ヲ以テ埋メタル皮下層ノ細胞ハ助細胞ヲ示ス, $240/1$ 。

Odonthalia ochotensis (Rupr.) J. Ag.

しのぶばのこぎりひば

第304圖版

囊 = 196 圖版ヲ以テ予ハ本種ノ細キ形態ヲ有スル體ヲ圖說シタリ。其後
樺太ヨリ一標品ヲ得タルニ主枝ノ上部稍廣ク、爲メニ往々 *Odonthalia Cam-*
tchaticka ニ類スル容子ノ存スルコトヲ見タリ。此處ニ圖說スルモノ即チ
是ナリ。本種ノ記載ハ 196 圖版ニ次グ記載文(四卷, 185-186 頁)ヲ以テ充分
ニ記述シタルヲ以テ茲ニ再セズ。

第304 圖版. 1: *Odonthalia ochotensis* (Rupr.) J. Ag. ノ體, $\frac{1}{1}$ — 2: 枝ノ頂
部ノ齒片, $\frac{85}{1}$ — 3: 主枝ノ横斷面, $\frac{48}{1}$ — 4: 四分孢子托, $\frac{14}{1}$ — 5: 囊果, $\frac{28}{1}$.

Sargassum Kashiwajimanum Yendo

とさもく 遠藤稱

第305圖版

唯1個ノ乾燥標品アルノミ。體ノ下部ハ缺損シタレドモ、本品ハ枝ニハア
ラズシテ1個體ノ植物ナルコトハ體ノ下部ノ容子ト短キ枝ヲ有スルコトヨ
リ考ヘテ爾思ハル。

體ハ長サ 30cm アリ、扁壓シテ兩縁ニ薄ク、兩側ニ狭キ翼ヲ存シ翼狀片ニ
ハ少許ノ粗キ鋸齒アリ、體ノ下部ハ翼ナクシテ其部分ハ増厚シ顯微鏡的ノ
藻類ヲ以テ汚レタリ。

葉ハ體ノ兩縁ヨリ廣開シテ出デ、甚ダ短キ葉柄ヲ有シ、稀ニ單條ニシテ分
岐セズ、通常不規則ニ1回互生羽狀ヲナシ(“複羽狀又ハ稍叉狀ニ分レ各裂片
ハ線狀ナリ” — 遠藤) 又ハ互生ニ分裂シ、各裂片ハ披針狀ニシテ頂端尖銳粗

ク鋸齒ヲナス。中肋ハ埋在シテ明カニ見ルベク、全部ヲ貫通シテ各裂片ノ
頂端迄達ス。毛窠ハ明カニシテ散在ス。葉ノ長サ 5-7cm 幅 7-8mm アリ。體
ノ上部ノ葉ハ下部ノモノヨリ稍短ク且稍細ク多數ニ分レタリ。

氣胞ハ球狀ニシテ、直徑 8-10mm アリ、短キ葉狀ノ柄ヲ有ス、柄ノ長サハ
氣胞ノ直徑ニ略ホ等シク、冠葉ハ單條又ハ羽狀ニ分岐シ基部甚ダ細キ柄ト
ナル。氣胞ハ葉腋ヨリ1個出ルモノ、如シ、而シテ側枝ハ氣胞ト莖トニヨ
リテ作ラレタル腋ヨリ出ル如ク見ユ。然レドモ此點ハ他日生鮮ノモノニ就
テ更ニ考査スルヲ要ス。

產地: 伊豫北宇和郡北灘村(緒方氏), 土佐(牧野)。

Sargassum patens C. Ag., やつまたもくニ近キ種類ナリ。

第305 圖版. *Sargassum Kashiwajimanum* Yendo ノ體, 自然大。

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