In 1944, the writer wrote up a manuscript of a systematic study on the marine algae collected along the coasts of the southern half of the Saghalien Island, under the title of "The Marine Algae of Southern Saghalien", enumerating 179 species in all, or 23 Green-algae, 66 Brown-algae, 34 Red-algae, and one Blue-green-alga. A summary of the work was given before a meeting of the Committee of the Science Promoting Society of Japan in 1943 and the congress of the Japanese Society of Science for 1944. As the existing circumstance hinder us to put the whole manuscript to press, the writer intends to publish short notes on some new or little known species hitherto studied as well as those under research.

1. **Janczewskia Morimotoi** sp. nov. (Figs. 1—6).

This is a parasitic red alga rather commonly found growing upon the thallus of *Laurencia nipponica* collected in the upper sublittoral belt at the Islet Kaibata or Todomosiri, in September 1943. The frond of this alga is perfectly or more or less flattened globular in shape, up to 4—5 mm. in the maximum diameter. The color is light reddish purple even in the antheridial plant. The frond is composed of a basal solid tubercle and numerous radiating free branches. Tetrasporangial, antheridial, and cystocarpic plants are observed. The tetrasporangial plant has cylindrical, simple or branched, slender, free branches, 0.30—2.15 mm. in length. The tetrasporangia are scattered in the subepidermal layer of free branches, dividing tetrahedrally. The free branches of the antheridial plant, 0.45—1.72 mm. in length, are simple and clavate, and bear usually a single atheridial conceptacle at their broad tips. The antheridia are formed in narrow plumose tufts, which line the entire cavity of the antheridial con-
图 3 和图 4 的插图展示了植物的结构。
ceptacle and are radiating toward the center. The antheridial conceptacle is provided with a broad opening. The free branches of cystocarpic plant, 0.42–1.30 mm. in length, are simple and clavate, on the tips of them sit the sub-globose cystocarps, 0.31–0.58 mm. in diameter, singly or more often in threes. The cystocarps have moderately thick pericarps provided with a small round carpospore. Tetrasporic and sexual plants rarely happen to grow so closely adjoining each other, that they form a chimaera. A kind of such chimaera, which was provided with both tetrasporic and antheridial free branches, has once met with.

Among the six known species of *Janczewskia* enumerated by Setchell (1914), *Janczewskia Gardneri* and *J. lappacea* are those by which the species under consideration stands most closely. They are described to be a light pinkish tint and bear close resemblance in this respect too to our species. It should be noted here that Setchell (loc. cit., p. 20) has evidently made a mistake in his Latin diagnoses in giving "albis" for *J. lappacea* and "dilute roseis" for *J. moriformis*. Our plant differs from either of the above mentioned two allied species, however, in having more well differentiated free branches, which are frequently branched in the tetrasporic plant. In the se-

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xual plants, the free branches are usually simple, but their shape seems to be much more regular than those of any other known species. The writer proposes here to name the plant in question *Janczewskia Morimotoi* in honour of Mr. Tadao Morimoto, excellent collector of marine algae in Saghalien, who laid in the writer's hand a good amount of specimens collected mostly at Kaiba-to.

The diagnosis of the new species is given below:

*Janczewskia Morimotoi* Tokita, sp. nov. Thallis perfecte aut complanate globosis, ad 4—5 mm. diam. max., dilute rubro-purpureis, tuberculis solidis basilibus exiguis ramis liberis radiantes gerentibus; thallis sporangiferis ramis liberis congestis, cylindricis, gracilibus, simplicibus vel ramosis, 0.3—2.15 mm. longit.; thallis masculis ramis liberis congestis, clavatis simplicibus, 0.45—1.72 mm. longit.; thallis femine's ramis liberis congestis, clavatis, simplicibus, 0.42—1.30 mm. longit.; tetrasporangii sub epidermide in parte superiore ramorum liberorum, triangulo divisis; antheridiis anguste plumosis parietes totos conceptaculorum masculorum vestientibus ad centrum radiantiibus; cytocarpiis in apicibus ramorum liberorum prominentibus, subglobosis, pericarp o moderate crasso, carpotomio pa vo rotundo.

Japanese name. *Morimoto-sozomakura* (n. n.).


1. モリモトソソマクラ（新種）はソソ属 Laurencia その他の紅藻に寄生する，寄生性紅藻ソウマクラ属（新種）*Janczewskia* の新種で，樺太海馬島産のウラソノに寄生する。體は径 4—5 mm に達する球状物として寄生の體の表面上に現われ，淡赤紫色，中質球状の基部から多數の枝を放射する。四分胞子體の枝は円柱状で細く，単枝又は枝を有し，長さ 0.3—2.15 mm。雄性體の枝は長さ 0.45—1.72 mm，単枝，根棒状でその太い頂部に通常 1 個の雄器窪あり，雄器は窪の内壁全面に生じ中心に向つて放射状をなす。雌性體の枝は長さ 0.42—1.3 mm，単枝，根棒状でその太い頂部に 1 個乃至 3 個の囊果がある。果皮は厚く，果孔は丸く小さい。四分胞子體と有性體とは時として相接近して生長し，両者の枝が錯綜して 1 つの Chimaera を作ることがある。既知の種とは枝の発達が良いこと，殊に四分胞子體では幾々枝を有すること等により區別し得る。種名及び和名は，樺太産に海馬島の海藻の熱心な蒐集家である森本忠夫氏の名を記念して附けた。本属の分類位置はソソ属に極く近い。