a few species described by the western botanists from west China. The author here presents the detailed description of the plant as a whole especially laying importance on its mode of parasitism that was observed by himself during his stay on the islands in 1938. This paper is a continuation of his investigations of the parasitic or saprophytic plants of Japan that was published in this journal (1935–44), as well as in the Proceedings of the Imperial Academy (Japan) (1935–36), and the Botanical Magazine (Tokyo) (1936). One reason why the author publishes this paper in this point of time is that as he has recently been informed of the discovery of *Mitrastemon Yamamotoi* by the Dutch botanist in New Guinea, the locality far more remote than ordinarily be expected, he became to anticipate that the plant may be found elsewhere far isolated from the original habitat.

References


Explanation of the Plate II

The figure of *Orobanche boninsimae* (Maxim.) Tuyama = *Platypholis boninsimae* Maxim. described by Watanabe, on Chichijima, Ins. Bonin, on March 25, 1938. × ca. 2/3. The broken line denotes the surface of the humus.

○マンテマモドキ（水島正美）Masami MIZUSHIMA：Japanese name of *Silene dichotoma*

此の和名は本誌 35 巻 157 頁 (1960) で小生が下したものであるが、その基準とした標本は北海道天塩地方で 1950 年に採集されたものであった。ところが北大農学部標本室には十勝の川西村、十勝農学校附近の採集品 (July, 1938, 平賀仏次郎) が 2 枚ある。これに宮部金吾先生が “Introduced from Europe, *Silene dichotoma* Ehrh. フタタマンテマ（宮部）” と手記しておられる。早い命名ではあるが、未発表なのか惜しい。杉本氏の日本草本植物総検索誌にフタタマンテマが異名としてのっているが、その由来をここに紹介する。

（東京都立大学牧野標本館）