

Hab. Saprophytic on cellophane bait from soil Nos. 7, 12, 23 and 37.

In our opinion, the differences between *N. profusa* from *N. elegans* are thick rhizomycelia, non-apophysate zoosporangia, and zoospores with a very small oil drop.

19. **Lagenidium pygmaeum** Zopf in Abhandl. Naturforsch. Ges. Halle, 17: 96, Pl. 1, Figs. 29-31, Pl. 2, Figs. 1-12 (1887); Sparrow, loc. cit. p. 993 (1960).

Thallus irregularly tubular, contorted, discharge tubes protruding up to $12\ \mu$ long, tapering to the end; zoospores fusiform to reniform, $7.5\ \mu$ in length $4.5\ \mu$ in width, laterally biflagellate, emerging into vesicle at the orifice and completely differentiated in it. Gametangia not observed.

Hab. Saprophytic in pine pollen bait from soil. No. 35.

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和文摘要は次号掲載の第2報末尾にゆずる。

○ A revision of the genus *Randia* L. in Eastern Asia.* (Takasi YAMAZAKI) 山崎 敬: 東アジアにおけるミサオノキ属の再検討*

The genus *Randia* was a very heterogenous pantropical assemblage of species. The type of the genus (the American species *Randia mitis* L.) having the tetrad pollen differs from the majority of the Asiatic species which have single pollen grains. The African species of the genera *Randia* and *Gardenia* were divided into 21 genera by Keay (1961). *Aidia*, *Xeromphis* and *Rothmannia* being included in these African genera are recognized in several Asiatic species. The Asiatic species of these group can be distinguished in five genera by the characters of branching system, inflorescence, corolla and ovary. Three genera agree with *Aidia*, *Xeromphis* and *Rothmannia*. In the other two, it is necessary to describe a new genus and to reapply a genus *Oxyceros*. These five genera are distinguished as follows:

A. Stem being monopodial branching system. Corolla small less than 4 cm long. Calyx tube glabrous inside.

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- B. Branches not armed with spines. Inflorescence being laxe cymes with several or many flowers always appearing laterally at alternate nodes. Corolla salvershaped. Style-head not divided. Ovary with many ovules. *Aidia*.
- B. Inflorescence terminating opposite pairs of abbreviated leafy lateral shoots. Style-head bilobed.
- C. Branches usually armed with spines. Corolla campanulate, tube usually short. Ovary with many ovules. Berry large 2-4 cm long with many seeds. *Xeromphis*.
- C. Corolla salvershaped. Berry less than 1 cm long.
- D. Branches usually armed with spines. Inflorescence 1- or several flowered. Ovary many ovuled. Berry many seeded...*Oxyceros*.
- D. Branches not armed with spines. Inflorescence 1 flowerd. Ovary with 4 ovules. Berry 4 seeded.*Himalrandia*.
- A. Stem being sympodial branching system. Corolla large more than 5 cm long. Calyx tube velutinous inside. *Rothmannia*.
Aidia Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 143 (1790); Keay in Bull. Jard. Bot. Brux. 28: 22 (1958).—*Randia* L. sect. *Gynopachys* Benth. et Hook., Gen. Pl. 2: 88 (1873).

Type species. *Aidia cochinchinensis* Lour.

Examples.

Aidia acuminatissima (Merrill) Masamune in Trans Nat. Hist. Formosa 29: 238 (1939).

Distr. Southern China.

Aidia canthioides (Champ.) Masamune, l. c. 28: 118 (1938).

Distr. Southern China, Formosa and Ryukyu.

Aidia cochinchinensis Lour., Fl. Cochinch. 143 (1790).

Distr. Southern Japan, Formosa, Southern China, Indo-China, Malaya, Australia and Polynesia.

Aidia henryi (E. Pritz.) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia henryi* E. Pritz. in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 29: 581 (1901).

Distr. Southern China.

Aidia leucocarpa (Champ.) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia leucocarpa* Champ. in Hook. Journ. Bot. 4: 194 (1852).

Distr. Southern China.

Aidia oxyodonta (Drake) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia oxyodonta* Drake in Journ. de Bot. 1895: 218 (1895).

Distr. Indo-China.

Aidia salicifolia (Li) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia salicifolia* Li in Journ. Arn. Arb. 24: 456 (1943).

Distr. Southern China.

Aidia wallichii (Hook. f.) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia wallichii* Hook. f, Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 113 (1880).

Distr. E. Himalaya, Burma, Indo-China, Malaya and W. China.

Aidia yunnanensis (Hutch.) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia yunnanensis* Hutchinson in Pl. Wils. 3: 400 (1917).

Xeromphis Raf., Sylva Tellur. 21 (1838); Keay, l. c. 37 (1958).—*Randia* sect. *Ceriscus* Benth. et Hook., Gen. Pl. 2: 88 (1873).

Type species. *Xeromphis spinosa* (Thunb.) Keay.

Examples.

Xeromphis spinosa (Thunb.) Keay in Bull. Jard. Bot. Brux. 28: 37 (1958).

Distr. Formosa, Southern China, Indo-China, Malaya and India.

Xeromphis tomentosa (Bl.) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Gardenia tomentosa* Blume in DC. Prodr. 4: 379 (1830)—*Randia tomentosa* Blume ex Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 110 (1880).

Distr. Java and Malaya.

Xeromphis uliginosa (Retz.) Maheshwari in Bull. Bot. Surv. Ind. 3: 92 (1962).

Distr. India, Burma and Indo-China.

Oxyceros Lour., Fl. Cochinch. 150 (1790)—*Randia* sect. *Oxyceros* DC. Prodr. 4: 385 (1830).

Type species. *Oxyceros horrida* Lour.

Examples.

Oxyceros evenosa (Hutch.) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia evenosa* Hutchinson in Pl. Wils. 3: 400 (1917).

Distr. Western China.

Oxyceros longiflora (Lam.) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia longiflora* Lam., Encyc. 3: 26 (1789) et Ill. t. 156 fig. 3.

Distr. Indo-China and Malaya.

Oxyceros parvula (Ridl.) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia parvula* Ridl. in

Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus. 10: 94 (1920).

Distr. Indo-China and Malaya.

Oxyceros rectispina (Merrill) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia rectispina* in Ling. Sci. Journ. 14: 60 (1935).

Distr. Hainan.

Oxyceros fasciculata (Roxb.) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Posoqueria fasciculata* Roxb., Fl. Ind. ed. Carey et Wall. 2: 568 (1824)—*Posoqueria rigida* Roxb., l. c. 570 (1824)—*Randia fasciculata* (Roxb.) DC., Prod. 4: 386 (1830).

Distr. Tropical Himalaya, Assam and Khasia.

Oxyceros sinensis Lour., l. c. 150 (1790)—*Randia sinensis* (Lour.) Roem. et Syst. Veg. 5: 248 (1819).

Distr. Southern China, Formosa and Ryukyu.

Himalrandia Yamazaki, Gen. nov.

Frutices suberecti multiramiosi, stipulae interpetiolares crassae triangulatae setaceae. Inflorescentiae 1-florae, nonnumquam caules terminantes, sed plerumque ramulos laterales abbreviatos foliis nodisque congestis terminantes. Calyx campanulatus 5-lobatus, lobis lanceolatis. Corollae tubus cylindricus extus glaber intus villosus, petalis 5 contortis oblongis tubosubaequilongis. Antherae 5 lineares sessiles in fauce corollae paulo exsertae, pollinis unicellularibus tripolaribus. Stylus filiformis exsertus, in partem superiorum fusiformem glabram bilobatam dilatatus. Ovarium extra glabrum 2-loculatum ovulis 4 pendulatis praeditum. Fructus baccatus subglobosus, seminibus 2-4 instructus.

Monotypic genus of subtropical Himalaya.

Himalrandia tetrasperma (Wall. ex Roxb.) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Gardenia tetrasperma* Wall, Hort. Beng., 85 (1814) nom. nud., Roxb., Fl. Ind. ed. Carey et Wall., 2: 555 (1824)—*Gardenia densa* Roxb., l. c. 559 (1824)—*Randia tetrasperma* Roxb. ex Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 109 (1880)—*Aidia tetrasperma* (Roxb.) Yamazaki in Hara, Fl. East. Himal. 307 (1966).

Distr. Himalaya (Kashimir to NEFA) and Assam.

Rothmannia Thunberg in Vet. Acad. Handl. Stockh. 37: 65 (1776); Keay, l. c. 28: 47 (1958).

Type species. *Rothmannia capensis* Thunberg.

Exambles.

Rothmannia sootepensis (Craib) Yamazaki comb. nov.—*Randia sootepensis*

Craib, List of Siam Pl. 391 (1911); Contrib. Fl. Siam, 105 (1912).

Distr. Indo-China.

Rothmannia longiflora Salisb.

Distr. Native of Africa, cult. in Trop. E. Asia.

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ミサオノキ属は *Randia* L. が使われている。この基準種は北アメリカ南部にある *R. mitis* L. であり、これに外観上近いアジアの種類は *R. spinosa* (Thunb.) Blume である。しかし前者は四分粒花粉をもつのに、後者は単粒花粉であり、その他花冠内面の毛のはえかた、胎座の構造、果実の構造などに違いがある。Keay (1958) は別属とすべきことを主張し、さらにアフリカの *Randia* と *Gardenia* とを検討して、多くの属に分類しなおしている。ヒマラヤの植物を整理するにさいし、*Randia* 属植物を検討することが必要となった。アジアの植物は資料が不足しているが、現在調べられるかぎりでは5属を区別することができる。3属はアフリカと共通の *Aidia*, *Xeromphis*, *Rothmannia* であり、一つは東南アジア特産の *Oxyceros* である。又ヒマラヤの一種は他といちじるしく異なるので新属とする必要がある。今までの広義の *Randia* が大きすぎて異質的な種類が多く入っていたのにたいし、Keay の分類では属は純粹にはなるが、小さすぎるように思われるので、もう一度検討しなおさねばならないであろう。しかし世界的な規模で *Randia* を検討することは不可能なので、一応 Keay の分類に従っておく。

日本で関係のある種類はミサオノキ (*Aidia cochinchinensis*)、シマミサオノキ (*Aidia canthioides*)、ヒジハリノキ (*Oxyceros sinensis*)、ハリザクロ (*Xeromphis spinosa*) である。

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○小笠原島に野生化したサンショウモドキ (新和名) (津山尙) Takasi TU-

YAMA: *Schinus terebinthifolius* Raddi is naturalizing on the Bonin Islands.

1968年12月5日小笠原島父島の奥村から乳頭山の方に登るジープの道に登って行った所、二、三個所に、自然群落の中に、見馴れない植物を見た。葉は3-7個位の暗緑色の小葉を有し、光沢があって硬く、枝は広い角度に拡がり、トゲはないが一見サンショウの親玉のように見える小樹である。枝の先には直径3mmばかりの果実が数多く集まり、色は鮮赤色であるが、未だ若いものは白色、淡紅色などで、これが混りあって美しい。すぐ輸入物だと感じたが、村落中にはなく、その後小笠原島のどこでも見なかった。花の標本がないので、調べもせずそのままにしておいた所1969年8月ハワイのオアフ島に行って見て驚いた。山手の家の庭には軒先にいたるまで、この樹が数mの樹冠を作っている。また、今は荒れはたオアフ島の原野、山足にギンゴウカン(熱帯アメリカ原産)、*Prosopis pallida* var. *limensis* (北部ペルー原産、