

引用文献

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Summary

The sporelings were studied on three Japanese mosses, *Orthotrichum consobrinum*, *Uloa nipponensis* and *Macromitrium japonicum*, belonging to the Orthotrichaceae. Protonemata of both *O. consobrinum* and *U. nipponensis* consist of only the chloronemal filaments, and the protonemata have no oblique septa in any portions. Protonemal cells, whose wall is comparatively thick, are short and contain numerous chloroplasts. Therefore, both species do not show the heterotrichous habit.

As to the spore of *M. japonicum*, two types in size ($15-32\mu$ and $33-49\mu$) are formed. The microspore forms the short male protonemata, whose filaments consist of the chloronema and caulonema. A very tiny male plant having 1-3 male inflorescences occurs on the caulonemal filament. The macrosore forms the well developed protonemata, whose filaments consist of the chloronema and the caulonema as same as the male protonema. Some female leafy shoots occur on the caulonemal filaments. Therefore, the protonema system of this species shows the heterotrichous habit.

□キツネノチヨウチン 4・5年前から東京のごく一部の人達の間には、ユリ科の *Sandersonia aurantiaca* Hook. が栽培されている。扁平な球根をもった、高さ 20 cm ほどの多年草で、初夏、径 2 cm ほどの、みかん色で上部がふくらんだ袋状の花が数個下垂して可憐な美しいものである。南アフリカ、ナタール地方の原産であるが、冬は地上部が枯れるので、温室でなくても栽培できる。Hutchinson の *The families of flowering plants* 2: 606 に図があるが、花はそれより巾広く、提燈をつりさげたような面白い姿なので、キツネノチヨウチンの名をつけることにした。(山崎 敬)