

朝比奈泰彦*：地衣類雜記 (§ 251)

Yasuhiko ASAHINA*：Lichenologische Notizen (§ 251)

§ 251. *Usnea nipparensis* Asah., Lich. Jap. III, p. 91, 1956.

Thallus pendulous or suberect in younger plants, somewhat rigid, 5-15- (30) cm long, pale green in the nature, becoming dark castanea brown, when preserved in the herbarium. Principal stalk not constricted at the base, up to 2.5 mm thick, toward the apex dichotomously and sympodially branched, thicker branches up to 2 mm thick, terete or sometimes a little deformed, transversally cracked, papillate, papillae low, their apices afterwards becoming sorediate, soredia isidiose; perpendicular branchlets frequent; cortex rather stiff, 80-180 μ thick, unequal, inner side dilacerate; medulla 200-300 μ thick, stuppeous, hyphae 3-6 μ thick, axis solid, often deformed, in the section homogenous, occupying 30-35% of the thalline thickness. Medulla K-, P-, contains usnic and caperatic acids. Apothecia rare, irregularly discoid, up to 1 cm across, distinctly marginate, ciliae up to 1 cm long, disc white-pruinose; spores oval, 9.5 \times 6.5 μ large.

Growing localities. Himalaya Districts: Darjeeling (Rimbick, Phalut, Sandakuphu); Sikkim (Pamianchi, Migothang-Nayathang); East Nepal (Walunchung Gola-Zongi, Batasay-Halhale Bhanjang); Bhutan (Rukubi-Chendebi). Formosa: Piyanan Pass, Ilan. Japan: Central Honshu. North Korea: 咸地院, prope Hamhung (咸興).

f. *reagens* Asah., forma nov.

Statula thalli ut in typo, sed medulla K+flavens et P+miniata. Acidum usnicum, acidum caperaticum et acidum sticticum (+acidum consticticum) continens.

Growing localities. Himalaya District: Darjeeling (Rimbick). Japan: Ohtaki-mura, Prov. Musashi; Mt. Fuji, Yamanaka, Prov. Kai (holotype); Mt. Koya, Prov. Kii.

Motyka (Monogr., pp. 349-357, 1936) called attention that among his

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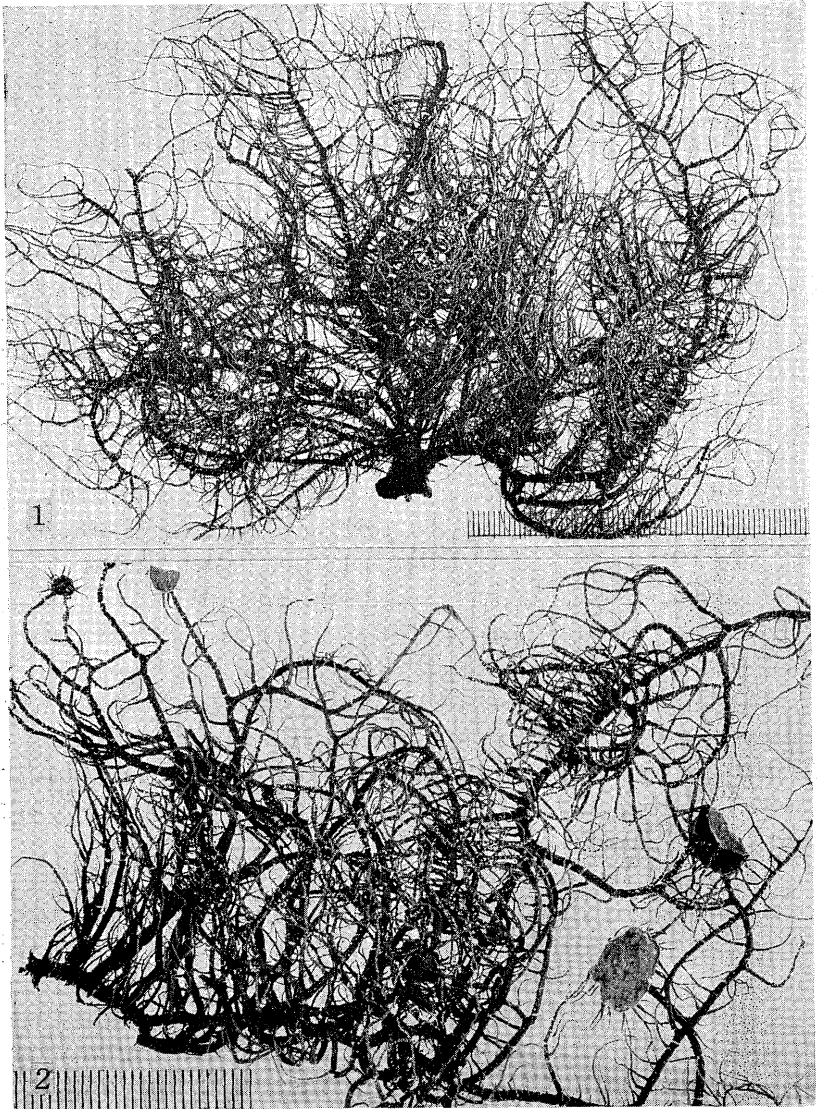


Fig. 1-2. *Usnea nipparensis* Asah. 1. A specimen collected in Darjeeling (ca. 2100 m).
2. A specimen collected in East Nepal: Walunchung Gola-Zongi (ca. 2800 m).

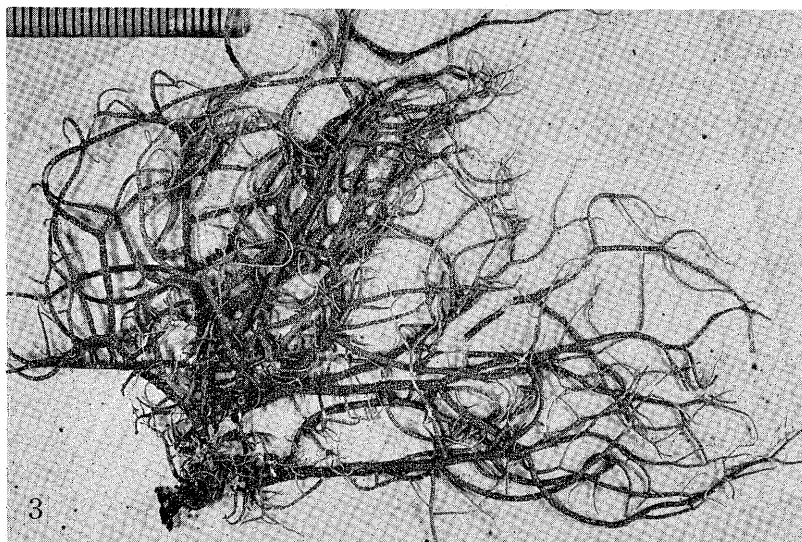


Fig. 3. *Usnea pennsylvanica* Mot. A specimen preserved in the Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University.

Subsect. Rubiginiae three species, *U. sublurida*, *U. pangiana*, and *U. pennsylvanica*, resemble each other very much. As *U. nipparensis* resembles *U. pangiana*, it became necessary to settle the relation of *U. nipparensis* to *U. pennsylvanica*. On account of K+reaction, *U. sublurida* may be disregarded in the comparison with *U. nipparensis*. So there remains a task to elucidate the relation of *U. pennsylvanica* with *U. nipparensis*. As the type specimen of *U. pennsylvanica*, preserved in the herbarium of Helsinki, belongs to the original Acharian specimens, we must content ourself with its photograph, which was kindly prepared by Dr. Ahti.¹⁾ Then I have examined 3 specimens of *U. pennsylvanica* preserved in the Farlow Herbarium of Harvard University, which were determined by Motyka himself.²⁾ At last the writer

- 1) I am very grateful to Dr. Ahti, who sent me a photograph of the Acharian specimen of *U. pennsylvanica*.
- 2) Also thanks are due to Dr. Lamb for his kind co-operation in sending those specimen on loan. I am also grateful to Dr. Hale, who let me examine the specimens of *U. rubicunda* preserved in the herbarium of the Smithsonian Institution.

came to the conclusion that *U. nipparensis* is quite different from *U. pennsylvanica*. So far as my specimens concerned, *U. nipparensis*, compared with *U. sublurida*, *U. pangiana*, and *U. pennsylvanica*, reaches to the utmost growth—attaining up to 30 cm in length and main stalk up to 3 mm in thickness.

* * * *

筆者は多年前日本の中部本土に可なり頻出する一種の地衣を *U. nipparensis* と命名した。其後本種と全く同一のものが東部ヒマラヤ、ダージーリン、シッキム、ネパール東部、台湾、朝鮮にも産する事が判明した。

外形は *U. pangiana* に似て居るが含有成分はウスニン酸の外にカペラット酸を含み別種である。

Motyka は彼の所謂 Rubigineae 亜節の中で表面が暗色の鉄錆色をして居り、表面に赤味を現わさない 3 種の地衣：*U. sublurida*, *U. pangiana* 及 *U. pennsylvanica* を互によく似たものとして一括した。*U. nipparensis* が *U. pangiana* と外形がよく似て居るが成分が異なる為に別種となった。同様に *U. sublurida* (髄 K + 初め黄色より赤色に移る) とも異なるが更に残りの *U. pennsylvanica* との比較も必要となった。そこで *U. pennsylvanica* の確実な標本と比較し、これとは全く異なるものとの結論を得た。尚 *U. nipparensis* はカペラット酸の外にステクチン酸を含むものが時々見付かるがこれは *f. reagens* として品種に入れた。

産地。武蔵日原；富士，大宮口 2 合目 (タイプ産地)；富士吉田，浅間神社；信濃池ノ平—大門峠；富士山中湖畔 (f.)，箱根葦湖 (f.)，甲斐南都留郡忍野村 (f.)，埼玉県秩父郡大滝村赤沢 (f.)，紀州高野山 (f.)。

台湾産：来社，阿里山，溪頭，チヨカクライ，太平山。

朝鮮産：北鮮咸地院 (咸興附近)。

ヒマラヤ地方の産地については Hara: The Flora of Eastern Himalaya I, p. 601 (1966) 参照。

□劉業經：臺灣木本植物誌 AB, 887 頁，臺灣中興大学農学院出版委員会，1972，2000 円。台湾の樹木についてはすでに，金平亮三，李惠林，劉業端氏らのすぐれた本がでてゐる。これらを集大成し，独自の見解でまとめたもので，新名もある。現在よく使われている李氏の本は，種類の見解がやや粗雑であったのに較べると，最近の研究もかなり取入れられていて，充分とはいえないがかなりよくまとめられている。図はすべて他書からの引用であるが，出典は明らかにしておくべきものである。本郷の井上書店で扱っている。(山崎 敬)