

europa", Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg, 1953, pp. 621-625.
36) J. L. Hartwell, Lloydia, 32: 153 (1969).

Summary

Chiap-kut-chhò (接骨草) on the Taiwan market has been used, in decoction, as the folk remedy for eye disease, anemia and gonorrhoea. All of the goods from respective areas are originated from *Equisetum* plants, but the species of the plants are not always constant.

Through the histological study of these crude drugs, it was confirmed that Chiap-kut-chhò on the Taipei (台北) market from northern Taiwan was originated from *Equisetum debile* Roxb., and that on the Puli (埔里) market of Nantou (南投) pref. from Central Taiwan was originated from two species of *E. debile* Roxb. and *E. hyemale* L. Further, the goods on the Chiai (嘉義) market from southern Taiwan and Hongkong (香港) market from Kwangtung (広東) are similar to the plants of *E. debile* in the external appearances, but the size is rather larger than that of *E. debile*, and the nature of mechanical tissue and endodermis in the internal structure are different from those of *E. debile*. In view of these points the goods on the Chiai and Hongkong markets are considered as different species from *E. debile*. *Equisetum* plants distributed in southern China and southeastern Asia have not yet been studied well, and the origin of this crude drug will be identified through further taxonomical studies.

□村山七郎：日本語の語源 pp. 274. 弘文堂(1974, 1) ¥1,300. 日本語の語源を比較言語学の立場から取扱ったものでユニークである。日本語は南方語とアルタイ系とがまざっているとする意見で、身体部分、親族、生活、色彩、感覚、動詞、自然界、動物、植物、代名詞として60を選び縦横に論じたものである。たとえばイタズラは起原は南方であるが、アルタイ的構成の合成語であるとみるなど、全く意表に出るところである。植物に関したものは次の六つである。

キ(木) マライ諸語 kaju. 台湾原住民のそれを入れて *kahui となり →kōi→ki

クサ(草) 中期朝鮮語 koč→kutsa→*kuča

ハナ(花) 南島祖語形 *buŋa→pana (八重山)→fana

カマ=ガマ(蒲) アルタイ祖語形 kama (アシ)→kama

ウモ(芋) オーストロネシア語祖形 ubi (ヤムイモ)→unbu→ummo (八重山)

ウリ(瓜) 朝鮮語 oi→uri (借用語) (前川文夫)