

Syo KUROKAWA\*: A note on *Parmelia saccatiloba* (Parmeliaceae)\*\*黒川 造\*: *Parmelia saccatiloba* について

In 1965, Hale reported *Parmelia saccatiloba* Tayl. from five localities in the South Pacific, i. e. Henderson Island, Pitcairn Island, Samoa, Fiji, and Marshall Islands. Since then, it has been also reported from Papua New Guinea by Kashiwadani (1975) and Kurokawa (1979) and from India by Awasthi (1976). As will be discussed in the present paper, however, the specimen from Papua New Guinea can be considered to belong to a separate species, *P. kaisenikiana*, mainly because of the presence of cilia along the margin of lobes. Southeastern Asia and north-eastern Australia, on the other hand, will be added to the known localities of *P. saccatiloba*.

***Parmelia kaisenikiana* Kurokawa, sp. nov.**

Thallus adnatus vel laxe adnatus, corticola, cinereo-glaucescens, 7-15 cm diametro, irregulariter lobatus, lobis rotundatis, 5-15 mm latis, margine plus minusve undulatis et sparsim vel modice ciliatis, ciliis nigris, plerumque simplicibus, 0.5-2.0 mm longis; superficies superior emaculata, isidiata, isidilis plerumque brevibus simplicibusque sed raro longioribus et subcoralloidibus, haud ciliatis; medulla alba; superficies inferior nigra et modice vel dense rhizinatis sed ad apicem lobi castanea nudaque, rhizinis nigris, nitidis, simplicibus, 0.3-1.5 mm longis. Thallus 150-220  $\mu\text{m}$  crassus; cortex superior subuniforme incrassatus, 15-25  $\mu\text{m}$  crassus; stratum gonidiale continuum, ca. 15  $\mu\text{m}$  crassum; stratum medullare 100-160  $\mu\text{m}$  crassum; cortex inferior fusco-niger, 15-20  $\mu\text{m}$  crassus. Apothecia rara, substipitata, margine non lacinulata nec ciliata, 3-6 mm diametro, amphithecio plus minusve isidiato, disco brunnescenti, imperforato; hymenium hyalinum, 85-95  $\mu\text{m}$  altum; sporae 8-nae, hyalinae, simplices, 10-13  $\times$  22-28  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Thallus K + lutescens; medulla K -, C -, KC -, P + aurantiaco-rubescens; thallus atranorinum et acidum protocetraricum continens.

\* Tsukuba Botanical Garden, National Science Museum, Ibaraki 305. 国立科学博物館 筑波実験植物園。

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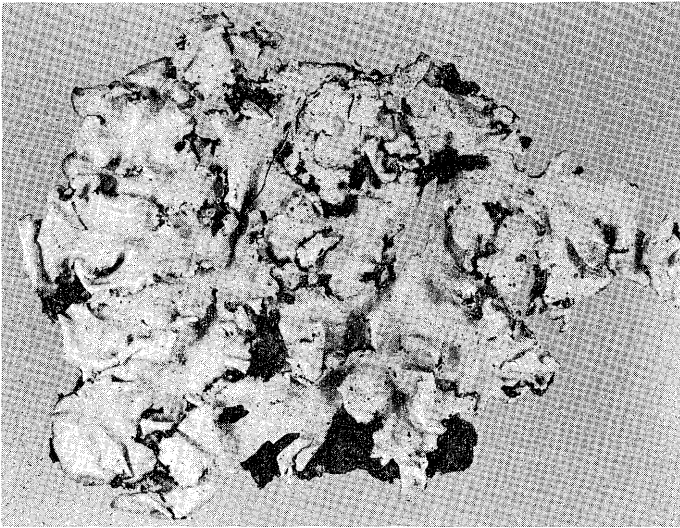


Fig. 1. Holotype of *Parmelia kaisenikiana* Kurokawa ( $\times 0.8$ ).

Type collection. Papua New Guinea, Morobe District, between Wau and Kaisenik, elevation 1500–1700 m, S. Kurokawa 9668—holotype (TNS) and isotype (UPNG).

The present new species closely resembles *P. saccatiloba*, which also has fine isidia on the thallus and produces atranorin and protocetraric acid. In addition, these two species have imperforate apothecia and form large spores of similar size. However, *P. kaisenikiana* is a little more loosely adnate to the substratum than in *P. saccatiloba* and has constantly cilia on the margin of lobes, although the cilia are quite sparse and are found only in the lobe axils in some specimens. In *P. kaisenikiana*, in addition, rhizines are dense, fine, shiny, and 0.3–1.5 mm long, while they are very sparse, coarse, unpolished, and less than 0.5 mm long in *P. saccatiloba*.

As pointed out by the author (Kurokawa 1979), the specimen reported as *P. saccatiloba* from Papua New Guinea by Kashiwanani (1975) has a few short cilia, even though it is rather fragmental. Close examination of this specimen (Kashiwadani 11637) has shown that it is identified with *P. kaisenikiana*. At present, therefore, no specimen from Papua New Guinea can be referred to *P. saccatiloba*.

This new species also resembles *P. pacifica* Kurok., which is distributed in the Bonin and Ryukyu Islands. In *P. pacifica*, however, the rhizines are sparse and coarse as in *P. saccatiloba* and the cilia are extremely rare. In addition, usnic acid is never demonstrated in *P. kaisenikiana*, whereas it seems to be a constant component in *P. pacifica*.

At present, this new species is known only from Papua New Guinea. The type specimen is unfortunately sterile and the description of apothecia was taken from Kurokawa 9297 and Kashiwadani 11637.

Other specimens examined. Papua New Guinea. Eastern Highland District : Kundibesa logging area, 22 miles east of Kainantu, elevation about 1560 m, S. Kurokawa 6083 (TNS). Morobe District : Between Wau and Kaisenik, elevation 1500-1700 m, S. Kurokawa 9666, 9669, 9681, 9682, 9684 and 9685 (TNS, UPNG). Central District : Around Waitape, elevation 1600-1700 m, S. Kurokawa 9246, 9270, 9272, 9297, and 9301 (TNS, UPNG) ; About 2 km north of the Waitape Airstrip, H. Kashiwadani 11637 (TNS).

***Parmelia saccatiloba*** Tayl. in London Journ. Bot. 6 : 174. 1847.

This species has been reported from five localities in the South Pacific (Hale 1965), Papua New Guinea (Kashiwadani 1975, Kurokawa 1979), and India (Awasthi 1976). As mentioned above, the specimen from Papua New Guinea is based on a fragmental specimen of *P. kaisenikiana*. Thus, Papua New Guinea should be excluded from the distribution range of the species, although it is suspected to occur at lower altitudes of the area judging from the presently known range. Since specimens from Taiwan, Micronesia, Singapore, and north-eastern Australia are identical with this species, on the other hand, the range now includes India, southeastern Asia, the South Pacific, and northeastern Australia.

Specimens examined. Taiwan. Pintung Pref. : 5 km south-esst of So Pass, elevation about 450 m, S. Kurokawa 3025 (TNS) ; Kural, elevation about 250 m, S. Kurokawa 1482 (H, TAI, TNS), 1483 (MEL, TAI, TNS), 1484 (B, TAI, TNS), 1485 (TNS), 1486 (LD, TAI, TNS), and 1489 (TNS). Micronesia. Caroline Islands : Yap Island, F. Fujikawa s. n. (TNS) ; Truk Island, T. Kariyone & Y. Kimura s. n. (TNS). Singapore. Evans Road, M. Togashi 62237 (TNS). Australia. Queensland : Freshwater Gorge, northwest of Cairns, elevation about 130 m, S. Kurokawa 5713 and 5716 (TNS).

## References

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*Parmelia saccatiloba* Tayl. は現在までに、ニューギニアを含む南太平洋とインドから報告されていて、どちらかといえば珍しい種とされてきた。ニューギニアからの報告の基礎となった標本 (Kashiwadani 11637) はやや貧弱であり、しかも本種には通常見られない葉縁のシリアがあるので、疑問の残るものであった。ニューギニアでの採集品を整理してみると、Kashiwadani 11637 と同一種とみなされるものが同島にはかなり広く分布している。*P. saccatiloba* では決してシリアが形成されないのに対して、これらのものではやや疎らではあるが必ずシリアが形成されるので、別種 *P. kaisenikiana* として記載した。このため、ニューギニアは *P. saccatiloba* の分布域から除かれてしまいが、同種は南太平洋、インドのほか、台湾、シンガポール、オーストラリア東北部にも分布することを明らかにした。

□ Hofmann, A. (Transl. by Jonathan, O.): **LSD, my problem child... Reflections on sacred drugs, mysticism and science** 269pp. 1983. J.P. Tarcher, Los Angeles. \$7.70. 本書には著者自身の LSD (Lyserg Säure Diethylamid) に関する発見の経過、LSD の作用、またこれに関係する友人、知人等のことなどを記している。その細目は次の通りである。LSD の発見；LSD に関する動物実験と生物学的研究；LSD の化学変化；精神医学上の LSD の利用；治療薬より酩酊薬へ；メキシコと LSD との関係；Ernst Jünger の栄光；Aldous Huxley との会合；詩人で内科医である Walter Vogt との交友；多くの訪問客；LSD 体験と現実；附記。なお、次の書は本書の原本よりの日本語である。ホッフマン A. 著、福屋武人監訳：幻想世界への旅 267 pp., 17 fig. 1984. 新耀社出版。¥1800. (小林義雄)