

現地では *P. diffractaica* と混同され易いと思われるが、*P. spinibarbis* はジフラクタ酸ではなく、サラチン酸を含むので、容易に区別される。

*Parmelia diffractaica* was described by Esslinger (The Bryologist 75: 80. 1972) as a new species occurring in Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina in the United States. Although no other locality has been reported since then for the species, I recently found a specimen collected in Brazil to be identified with the present species.

As already pointed out by Esslinger (l. c.), *P. diffractaica* is characterized by having faintly reticulate-maculate upper surface, branched cilia, and soralia and by producing diffractaic acid in the medulla. Cilia of *P. diffractaica*, as also mentioned by Esslinger, are numerous and branched once or more at or near the base, usually with one branch directed upward and other(s) directed downward (Fig. 1A). Similar cilia are also found in *P. spinibarbis* Kurokawa (in Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo 17: 299. 1974) (Fig. 1B), which also has soralia and is distributed in Brazil. Thus, *P. diffractaica* may be confused with *P. spinibarbis* especially in Brazil. It is, however, clearly distinguished from the latter species by the negative color reaction with P in the medulla, where diffractaic acid rather than salacinic acid is produced.

Specimen examined. Brazil. Parana: Jardim Paraizo, 9 km west of Curitiba, elevation about 800 m, S. Kurokawa 8384 (TNS).

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□国立科学博物館附属自然教育園：動植物目録 118 pp. 1984. 同園発行. 非売品. 東京目黒にある同園の目録で、植物については1954年に発行されたリストに次ぐものである。1949年以降記録されたものはすべてのせてあり、今回確認されなかったものには印がつけてある。ミズニラ、ツルカノコソウ、レンリソウ、マツグミ、ヨグソミネバリ、コケリンドウなどがそれである。前回と今回の比較のために、本リストで新しく記録されたものにも印があるとよかった。予算区分の関係で非売品なので一般には入手できないが、主要な機関には配布される。(金井弘夫)