Habib IQBAL* & U.C. PANDEY*: Spirogyra dhopaea
a new species from Bareilly (U.P.) India

H. イクバル*・U.C. パンデイ*: アオミドロ属の一新種

The genus Spirogyra Link is known to have the largest number of species in the Order Zygnematales. Out of more than 300 recorded species of the genus from the World, about 125 species have been reported so far from India (Singh 1938, Rao 1937, Misra 1937, Iyengar 1963, Sengar 1986, Iqbal et al. 1988). While studying the algal flora of Bareilly, the authors came across a new species of Spirogyra, collected from a pond at a place Dhopa, near Bareilly (U.P.) India.

**Spirogyra dhopaea** Iqbal et Pandey, sp. nov. [Zygnemataceae] (Figs. 1-3)

Cellulae 35-38 μm in diametro, 30-45 μm longae, cylindricae vel aeque latae, chloroplastus singulus, spirae 1-3; cellulae bullatae depresso-sphaericae, 55-68 μm in diametro, 45-50 μm longae; conjugatio scalariformis, tubi conjunctivi formati per uterque gametangia; zygosphorae sphaericae, raro ovoideae, 20-35 μm in diametro, 25-35 μm longae, ad maturi tatem rubro-brunneus.

Habitat: In a pond at a place Dhopa near Bareilly (U.P.).

Type specimen: January 18; 1987 (C-CHL-14) The type specimen has been deposited in Mitra Phycology Lab., Department of Botany, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India.

The present species is unique in several features. It closely resembles *Spirogyra varians* (Hassall) Kuetz. in the nature of cylindrical fertile cells and bullate-shaped cells (Randhawa 1959, p. 297, fig. 257) but differs in having spherical to slightly ovoid zygospores with median spore wall which is smooth and reddish brown in colour at maturity. In *S. varians* the zygospores are ellipsoidal, to ovoid or rarely globose with median spore wall which is yellow at maturity. *Spirogyra dhopaea* is also related to *S. papulata* Jao (Randhawa 1959, p. 309, figs. 276 a-b) in the size and shape of zygospores which are sub-spherical and bullate-shaped cells but differs from it in the nature of zygospore wall and its colour. In *S. papulata* the median spore wall is ornamented and
golden yellow in colour at maturity. When compared with other species in the family Zygnemataceae this new species was found to be quite different in zygospore morphology and hence it is considered as a new species.

The species is named after the place of its collection for the first time from India.

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Botany Department, Bareilly College, Bareilly for critically examine the manuscript and also for his valuable suggestions. Thanks are also due to Department of Science & Technology, New Delhi, India for financial assistance and to Dr. N.C. Majumdar of Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta for rendering the latin diagnosis.

References


インド Bareilly 付近の Dhopa より緑藻アオミドロ属の 1 新種 Spirogyra dhopaea Iqbal et Pandey を記載した。この種は水泡状の細胞、円筒状の成熟細胞、表面が円滑で成熟すると赤褐色になる球形～卵形の接合胞子をもつことで他の種から区別できる。

□井口樹生：古典の中の植物誌 261 pp. 1990. 三省堂. 東京. ¥1,600. 昭和45〜47年に雑誌に連載されたものを48年に「風の木 水の花」として少数出版し、今回書名を改めて再刊したものだそうである。「薬（まも）りの花」「手草 採物」「はらえくさ」など12章からなる。我が国の古典文学の中に登場する草木に民俗学の側面から光をあて、古代の人と植物との特別なかかわりと意味を浮かび上がらせてくれる。現代の私達の中にいつのまにか芽生えてしまっていた、ある植物についてのあとの共通の感覚の源をも解き明かしてくれることもある。とかく植物学者の側からの語源の研究などに見られるような、「言葉は言えるものだ」という感じがしない。せっかくの再刊なので、各方面の引用文献が加えられていたらと願うのは、本書の雰囲気をこわすものであろうか。  
（三浦宏一郎）