

ture in 1992, the other two were found growing in sandy waste sites along the coast of the Bay of Tokyo between Chiba and Tokyo prefectures in 1994.

In addition, *Convolvulus pilosellifolius* Desr. of Mediterranean region, and *Senecio blochmaniae* E.L. Green of the United States were also discovered

growing in sunny waste places in the Kobe and the Tokyo Bay areas in 1994. These weeds may have possibly been migrated into Japan hiding in the cargoes that arrived at these ports from Europe and the U.S.A., respectively

(東京歯科大学)

### トウチクの斑入り品 (鈴木貞雄)

Sadao SUZUKI: A Striped Form of *Sinobamubusa tootsik* Makino

トウチクの葉に黄または白の縦じまが入った斑入り品について室井 綽博士は杉本順一著の日本樹木検索誌 (1961) に *Sinobamubusa tootsik* Makino f. *albo-striata* Muroi スズコナリヒラとして命名・発表された。この発表にはタイプ標本が指定されていないため、その学名は裸名である。

トウチクの葉の斑入り品は関東地方より四国・九州まで、鑑賞用としてごくふつうに栽培されていて、誰の眼にもつきやすいので記載しておきたい。

*Sinobamubusa tootsik* Makino

Form. *albo-striata* Muroi, f. nov.

Folia flavo- vel albo-striata.

*Sinobamubusa tootsik* Makino f. *albo-striata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jpn. Tr. 475 (1961), nom. nud. —Suzuki, Ind. Jpn. Bamb. 96, 339 (1978).

Nom. Jap. Shima-tochiku.

和名: シマトウチク (新称)

Hab. Japan, Honshu, Chiba Pref., Sakura-shi, Kami-shizu (S. Suzuki 9742, Aug. 28, 1994-holotype in TI).

Distr. Japan. Widely cultivated in Honshu (Kanto District and to the southward), Shikoku and Kyusyu.

(佐倉市 XXXXXXXXXX)