STUDIES ON THE JAPANESE SAPROLEGNIACEAE

By

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With 7 plates

The first contribution to the study of the Saprolegniaceae of Japan was made by K. Sawada, who recorded the occurrence of *Achlya prolifera*, as a causal organism of the rot-disease of rice-seedlings (*Oryza sativa* L.), accompanying *Dictyuchus clavatus, D. monosporus* (?) and *Saprolegnia* sp. in the Special Bulletin of the Agriculture Experimental Station in Formosa in 1912. These species were recorded also in his later report (1919), in which he transferred *D. clavatus* to the genus Thraustotheca. In 1928, Emoto described a new species, *Saprolegnia Takugawana*, with special reference to the enzymes of the species and an undetermined species of the oogonia-lacking *Achlya*.

In the course of his studies on the rot-disease of rice-seedlings for the past two years from 1928, the writer observed various species of water mould on the seedlings. Becoming interested in them, the writer made collections of Saprolegniaceae several times from diseased seedlings and vegetable or animal debris, or from boggy soil in the peat-bog, brook and paddy rice-field. Materials were also obtained from diseased rice-seedlings and soils which were sent from several districts. The species treated in the present paper, except *Achlya papillosa, Dictyuchus monosporus* and *D. anomalus*, were purely isolated from a single spore, sporangium, gemma or hypha, then cultured on some solid or liquid media. The descriptions were all given of the individuals grown on the sterilized rice grains in filtered distilled water. In the present paper it is intended to enumerate the species actually studied by the writer, with some addition of the hitherto recorded species from Japan.

Finally, the writer wishes to express here his heartiest thanks to Prof. S. Ito for his valuable and kind directions, and also to Prof. Emer.

K. Miyabe to whom he is indebted for his kind suggestions and for the use of his valuable library. His gratitude is due to Prof. N. Hiraoka, of the Imperial College of Agriculture, Tottori, for his constant encouragement, and also to Mr. S. Imai as well as to Miss Y. Homma who have given him good advice and kind help during the studies. He owes thanks also to the members of the Agricultural experimental Stations in Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Miyagi, Tochigi, Niigata, Nagano, Toyama and Yamanashi, for their kind help in the collection of the materials.

Saprolegniaceae

Key to the Genera

I. Sporangia globular, clavate, cylindrical, usually wider than the sporangia bearing hyphae; zoospores not in a single row in a sporangium

1. Zoospores swarming separately through an apical pore of the sporangium
   A. Zoospores monoplanean; sporangia globular, oval, ellipsoidal, or clavate; new sporangia formed by cymose branching, not within the empty ones ...........................................
      Pythiopsis (p. 3)
   B. Zoospores diplanetic
      a. Sporangia cylindrical, or sometimes fusiform; new sporangia usually formed within the empty ones, rarely by lateral branching from below the preceding ones ............... Saprolegnia (p. 3)
      b. Sporangia clavate, fusiform, or cylindrical; new sporangia usually formed by cymose branching, rarely by internal proliferation .......
         Isoachlya (p. 10)

2. Zoospores not swarming separately through an apical pore of the sporangium.
   A. Zoospores normally encysting in a hollow or irregular sphere at the mouth of the sporangium; sporangia cylindrical; new ones formed by cymose or sympodial branching ..................
      Acillya (p. 13)
   B. Zoospores typically set free by the disintegration of the sporangial wall; sporangia clavate; new ones formed by sympodial branching with long internodes ............... Thraustotheca (p. 26)
   C. Zoospores encysting within the sporangium, then escaping through each ostiole on the sporangial wall; sporangia cylindrical; new ones formed by cymose branching with long internodes or in basipetal succession .......................... Dictyuchus (p. 27)

II. Sporangia cylindrical, usually not wider than the sporangia bearing hyphae; zoospores usually in a single row in a sporangium

1. Zoospores swarming separately through an apical pore of the sporangium ............................ Leptolegnia (p. 29)
2. Zoospores encysting in a hollow sphere at the mouth of the sporangium...
      ......................... Aphanomyces (p. 30)
STUDIES ON THE JAPANESE SAPROLEGNIACEAE

PYTHIOPSIS DEBARY

Pythiopsis cymosa DEBARY
(Pl. I, figs. 1–11)


Hyphae slender, 7.2–18 μ, mostly 12 μ in width. Sporangia globular, ovoid, ellipsoidal, or clavate, usually with a short beak-like papilla at the apex, mostly 50.4–62.4 μ in diameter, produced first terminally, later sympodially on the hyphae. Zoospores mostly 9.6 μ in diameter, mono- planetic. Gemmae globular, single or often connected in chains, sometimes discharging zoospores through the proliferating tube. Oogonia abundant, globular, ovoidal, obovoidal, or oblong, produced terminally or rarely intercalary, 16.8–31.2 μ in diameter, with 1–3, mostly a single oospore; wall smooth, thin, unpitted, sometimes with a few blunt outgrowths. Oospores globular, rarely more or less elongated by compression against each other, with small oil drops, or at full maturity some larger droplets in lunate series, 18–25.2 μ, rarely 28 μ in diameter. Antheridial branches present, or rarely absent, mostly androgynous, very short, usually arising from just below the basal wall of the oogonia, rarely diclinous; antheridia short, clavate or more or less globular, one or two to each oogonium, rarely hypogynously ingrowing through the basal wall of the oogonium.

Isolated from soil (boggy).


Distrib. Europe, N. America and Japan.

SAPROLEGNIANa NEES VON ESCHENBECK


Key to the Species

I. Oogonia with or without pits, produced mostly singly, rarely in chains and not separating at maturity; new sporangia typically formed within the empty ones, very rarely by lateral branching ............. Subgenus EUSAPROLEGNIAN

II. Oogonia without pits, produced freely in chains or not separating at maturity; new sporangia typically formed after the conidiophores have matured

Subgenus CONIDAEGNIAN
1. Oogonial wall not thick, without or with inconspicuous pits. *Diiculna* Group
   A. Zoospores of one kind ........................................... 1. *S. diculna* (p. 4)
   B. Zoospores of two kinds ......................................... 2. *S. anisospora* (p. 5)

2. Oogonial wall thick, with small, conspicuous pits .......... *Ferax* Group
   A. Antheridia usually few, androgynous ........................ 3. *S. Thureti* (p. 6)
   B. Antheridia numerous, androgynous or diiclinous, sometimes hypogynous .............................. 4. *S. Tokugawana* (p. 8)

II. Oogonia with a few conspicuous pits, produced mostly in chains or clusters and often separating at maturity; new sporangia formed within the empty ones in the early stage, but later often by lateral branching .........................

............................. Subgenus *DESMOLEGNIA*
   Single group ...................................................... 5. *S. monilifera* (p. 8)

1. *Saprolegnia diculna* HUMPHREY
   (Pl. I, figs. 12–21)


   Main hyphae moderately stout, mostly 33.6–40.8 μ in width, usually not very long. Sporangia produced abundantly in the earlier stage of the development, nearly cylindrical, rounded at the apex, rarely pointed, 192–288 = 24–45.6 μ, mostly 192–228 = 43.2–45.6 μ, produced first on the tips of the hyphae; new sporangia formed repeatedly within the empty ones or sometimes outside through them, but not rarely arising laterally as in the case of Aehyla. Zoospores 10.8–11.2 μ in diameter. Gemmae numerous, globular or pyriform, often borne in chains, rarely long and pointed or stocky and knotted, very rarely produced within the empty sporangia. Oogonia pyriform, ovoid, or globular, often with a short basal neck, produced mostly terminally on the main hyphae, sometimes intercalary or in chains, rarely on the short lateral branches, or cylindric in empty sporangia, with 3–18, mostly 9–15 oospores, 50.4–108 μ, mostly 50.4–62.4 μ in diameter; wall smooth, unpitted, thin, 1.2–1.6 μ in thickness. Oospores globular, rarely more or less irregular in shape as result of compression with each other, centric, 15.6–26.4 μ, mostly 20.4–24 μ in diameter. Antheridial branches long or short, not much branched,
often disappearing after the formation of the antheridia, usually arising
near by the oogonia from the main hyphae of the diclinous origin.
Antheridia clavate, pipe-shaped, or irregular in shape, usually two or
three on each oogonium; antheridial tubes present, invading the oogonia.
Antheridia-like body rarely ingrowing through the basal wall of the
oogonium, not so solid as in *S. monilifera* or on the Prolifera group of
Achlya, unable to fertilize the oospores.

Isolated from the soil (boggy).


*Distrib.* Europe, N. America and Japan.

**Remarks.** The pits of the oogonial wall are inconspicuous in the
fungus in question, as many authors have already described. The
oogonia are not abundantly formed under the ordinary cultural condi­
tions. They are produced mostly on the terminal ends of the main
hyphae, but not rarely intercalary on them. The stout gemmae are
always abundantly formed in the cultures.

2. *Saprolegnia anisospora* **DeBary**

(Pl. I, figs. 22–30)

in Bot. Zeit. XLVI, p. 619, pl. IX, fig. 4, 1888—Berlese et De Toni,
I, 4, p. 336, 1892—Humphrey, in Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. XVII, p. 110,

Main hyphae moderately stout, 18–31.2 μ in average width; growth
not vigorous, soon degenerating. Sporangia cylindrical, long fusiform
or irregular in shape, widest at the middle or near the base, usually
wider than the sporangia bearing hyphae, very variable in size, mostly
28.8–55.2 μ in width, usually proliferating through the empty ones, or
branching laterally as in Achyla in distilled water; dictyosporangia often
formed. Zoospores of two kinds, the small (8.4–10.8 μ) and the large
(13.6–15.2 μ), often intermixed with the intermediate ones (11.2–12 μ).
Gemmae more or less abundantly formed or rather few, globular, ovoid,
cylindrical or irregular in shape, often in chains, with or without basal
neck, frequently produced intercalarily, rarely discharging zoospores by
emitting papilla. Oogonia, when produced terminally on the main
hyphae or on the short or long lateral branches, globular, ovoid or
elevate, with or without basal neck, or when produced intercalarily,
obleng, or fusiform, with short or often long necks, or rarely cylindrical
when formed in the empty sporangia, very rarely connected in chains; the globular ones 43.2–88.8μ in diameter, the clavate ones 96–122.4= 74.4–76.8μ, with 3–19, mostly 6–12 oosporas; wall about 2.4μ in thickness, with or without pits. Oospires globular, centric or rarely with two or more oil droplets, 24–28.μ in diameter. Antheridial branches slender, not long, not much branched, soon degenerating after the formation of the antheridia, diconius; antheridia tuberous or clavate, usually numerous on each oogonium, rarely dividing into two or three tubes.

On rice-seedlings (Oryza sativa L.) in the paddy rice-field. 


On the corpse of spiders in water. 


Distrib. Europe, N. America and Japan.

Remarks. The present species is closely related to the former species, from which it differs in the presence of the zoospores of two kinds, and by the larger number of spherical oogonia with fewer eggs, which are abundantly formed in the room temperature, as Coker has already pointed out.

3. Saprolegnia Thureti deBary

(Pl. II, figs. 2–15)


Saprolegnia dioica PRINGSHEIM (not Schroeter or deBary), in Jahrb. wiss. Bot. II, p. 206, pl. XXII, figs. 1–6, 1860.

Saprolegnia dioica var. racemosa de la Rue, in Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscow, LXII, 1, p. 469, 1869.


Hyphae moderately stout and vigorous, little branched, about 21.6–40.8 μ in width. Sporangia abundant, cylindrical, nearly straight, or more or less curved, not pointed at the apex, 216–432=31.2–52.8 μ, mostly 288–360=40.8–45.6 μ, produced first on the tips of hyphae, later proliferated within the empty ones or sometimes outside through them, rarely branching laterally. Zoospores about 10.8 μ in diameter. Gemmae not abundant, often elongated, or pyriform, sometimes irregularly branched, not rarely connected in chains. Oogonia produced on the short or sometimes long (4 times as long as the diameter of the oogonia) lateral branches which are frequently curved and often tapering towards the base, or terminal on the main hyphae, rarely in chains; abundant, globular to pyriform with a basal neck, or barrel-shaped when intercalary, rarely elongated inside the empty sporangia, 33.6–105.6 μ, mostly 48–79.2 μ in diameter, with 1–22, usually 6–15 oospores; wall smooth, 1.2–2.4 μ in thickness, usually with numerous conspicuous pits (4.8–9 μ in diameter). Oospores globular, centric, 18–28.8 μ, mostly 22.4–26 μ in diameter, rarely ellipsoidal by the compression of the oogonial wall. Antheridial branches short, stout, mostly androgynous, usually on about 10–15% of the oogonia. Antheridia short, clavate or tuberous, attached by the sides on the oogonial wall, usually one or two on each oogonium.

On the corpse of earthworms in water.


On the corpse of Oniscus in water.


On the corpse of spiders in water.


On the corpse of mosquitoes in water.

**Hokkaido**: Prov. Ishikari; Sapporo (17, XII, 1928. K. Sasaki).

Isolated from water in the paddy rice-field.


Isolated from soil (boggy).


**Distrib.** Europe, N. America and Japan.
4. Saprolegnia Tokugawana Emoto


In 1923, Y. Emoto published a paper on the enzymes of some species of Saprolegniaceae, in which he described a new species and named it *Saprolegnia Tokugawana*. The diagnosis of the fungus is as follows:—

Hyphae tender and delicate, 1–1.5 cm. in length, radiated from the substrata, 28.6–35.7 μ in width at the base, gradually tapering towards the end. Sporangia abundantly formed, cylindrical or subcylindrical, 270–525 = 20–35 μ; new ones formed within the empty ones. Zoospores swarming directly through the apical pore, diplanetic, at first ellipsoidal or pear-shaped, 11 = 7 μ, later kidney-shaped, 11–13 = 7 μ. Oogonia mostly globular, or clavate, 60–70 μ in diameter, mostly on the short lateral branches, or terminally or intercalary on the hyphae, with 1 to 30 or more, mostly 5–20 oospores; oogonial wall hyaline, thin, with many pits. Oospores 16.5–20 μ in diameter, with hyaline wall. Antheridia diinous or androgynous, sometimes hypogynously from the basal wall of the oogonium. Gemmae clavate, globular, or pear-shaped, formed singly or in chains.

Remarks. The present fungus was isolated from the water of a jar in which the gold fishes had been fed in Saseho, Prov. Chikuzen. Compared with *S. mixta*, *S. hypogyna* and *S. intermedia*, Y. Emoto decided the distinctness of this fungus and described it as a new species. The present writer did not actually study on this fungus.

5. Saprolegnia monilifera DeBary

(Pl. II, figs. 16–26)


Hyphae rather thin, little branched, often soon degenerating, about 16.2–38.4 μ in width; growth moderately vigorous, not extended widely, but dense on the rice grains in water. Sporangia fusiform or sub-
STUDIES ON THE JAPANESE SAPROLEGNIACEAE

cylindrical, broadest at the middle or rarely near the apical end, or sometimes clavate or globular in the earlier stage, not pointed at the tips, 151.331=38.4–62.4 μ in the subcylindrical or fusiform ones, 132.276=69.6–103.2 μ in the clavate ones, 79.2–120=50.4–52.2 μ in the globular ones; new sporangia formed within the empty ones or sometimes entirely outside them, or rarely produced laterally. Zoospores diplanetic, 9.6–12 μ in diameter in encysting. Gemmae abundant, globular, pyriform, ellipsoidal-oblong, or clavate, very often in chains, developing to oogonia, or discharging zoospores through the lateral opening. Oogonia abundant, produced on the short or long branches, sometimes arranged in chains (the lower ones usually smaller) or in clusters, rarely produced intercalary on the slender hyphae, globular, ovoid, very rarely more or less elongated inside the empty sporangia, with or without basal neck, 33.6–103.2 μ, mostly 48–64.8 μ in diameter, with 1–12, mostly 1–3 in the catenulated oogonia, or 2–6 oospores in the terminal ones; wall smooth, without or with 1 to 2 pits, 1.8–2.4 μ in thickness. Oospores globular or rarely ellipsoidal-oblong, centric or subcentric, 18.6–34.6 μ, mostly 22.8–28.8 μ or rarely up to 43.2 μ. Antheridia usually not developed.

On the corpse of earthworms in water.

On stable manure in the paddy rice-field.

Isolated from soil (dry).


Distrib. Europe, N. America and Japan.

Remarks. The oogonial wall of the present species is thicker than that of S. diclinna, S. Thureti, and Achlya Oryzae. It is usually lustrous blue or yellowish blue, becoming yellowish brown in the old cultures. The antheridia-like body is sometimes formed from the basal wall of the oogonium, especially in the old cultures. It is unable to fertilize the oospores. The true antheridia are not usually developed and the present writer has come across only one case where the antheridium was found attached to the oogonium, but its origin could not detected because the bearing branch had already degenerated.

The present fungus is an intermediate form between Saprolegnia and Isoachlya, and it seems to be better to classify under Saprolegnia, since the new sporangia are typically or mostly formed within the preceding empty ones.
Undetermined Species

*Saprolegnia sp.* Sawada


In the course of studies on the rot-disease of the rice-seedlings, K. Sawada noticed a species of Saprolegnia having the following characters.

Hyphae rather tender, about 10 mm. in length, 45–50 /\mu in width. Sporangia produced first at the tips of hyphae, cylindrical or long clavate, papillate at the apex, thin, 54–420 = 24–66 /\mu, mostly about 230 = 25 /\mu; later sporangia formed within the empty ones, or partially or entirely outside through them. Zoospores discharged through the apical pore of the sporangium, ellipsoidal, 15–20 /\mu in diameter.

The fungus was found by K. Sawada on the corpse of shrimps and on soy bean cakes in water of the rice-field in the Taihoku district of Formosa, but he failed to obtain its oogonia and antheridia. The present writer did not observe this fungus and he wishes to leave it for future study.

**ISOACHLYA KAUFFMAN**


The genus Isoachlya was founded by Kauffman in 1921, taking as the characteristics the presence of the cymose or Achlya mode of formation of secondary sporangia and the production of diploenic zoospores as in Saprolegnia. The author included *I. toruloides*, *I. paradoxa* and *I. monilifera* in his new genus. In 1923, W. C. Coker separated the second species and founded a new genus Protoachlya, by reason of the difference in the non-motility of some of the spores on emerging, in the frequent occurrence of dictyosporangia, in the absence of chained oogonia and in the presence of antheridia on all oogonia. The same author classified two other species, *I. toruloides* and *I. monilifera*, together with his two new species under the genus Isoachlya. In the diagnosis of Isoachlya, Kauffman wrote that “the later ones (secondary sporangia) arising either by cymose or pseudocymose arrangement as in Achlya, or by internal proliferation as in Saprolegnia, both modes proliferation and lateral branching occurring earlier or later in the development of one and same species or frequently on the same main hyphae”. Such two modes of the formation of the later sporangia were frequently found
in the many species of Saprolegnia by Coker as well as by myself, ea. *S. dieлина*, *S. delica*, *S. anisospora*, *S. Thureti*, *S. monoica* var. *glomerata*, etc. Accordingly, it seems to be better to emend the genus character in some degree, as the later (secondary) sporangia are typically all cymosely arranged by successive basipetal formation as in Achlya, especially during the early and vigorous development, and are rarely formed within or through the empty ones as in Saprolegnia. The genus Saprolegnia has just the reverse mode of formation of the later sporangia. It is the present author's opinion that *Isoachlya toruloides* Kauffman should be placed here, but *I. monilifera* had better be transferred back to Saprolegnia.

**Key to the Species**

1. Oogonia abundant; antheridia usually present, mostly androgynous, very rarely diclinous ........................................ 1. *I. Itoana* (p. 11)

2. Oogonia almost always absent ........................................ 2. *I. parasitica* (p. 12)

1. *Isoachlya Itoana* Nagai, sp. nov. (Pl. II, figs. 35–37; Pl. III, figs. 1–8)

Hyphae thin, monopodially, but mostly not much branched, 9.6–26.4 μ in width; growth dense, not vigorous. Sporangia formed abundantly or moderately, cylindrical, usually tapering at the tips, 151.2–384=21.6–36 μ, mostly 240–360=26.4–33.6 μ; new sporangia formed cymosely or rarely within the empty ones. Zoospores discharged from the apical pore of the sporangium by direct swarming as in Saprolegnia, diplanetic, about 10–11.6 μ in diameter. Gemmae globular or oval, formed in chains. Oogonia formed abundantly, mostly on short lateral branches which frequently ramified into one or two or more branchlets, sometimes intercalary, or rarely terminal on the hyphae, globular, barrel-shaped or rarely somewhat elongated; wall smooth, thin (about 1.2–1.8 μ), usually unpitted, rarely with a more or less thinner part where antheridia touch, in a few cases exceptionally projected into two or three outgrowths, 31.2–48 μ in diameter, or 55.2–129.6=43.2–45.6 μ in the barrel-shaped one, with mostly 1, or rarely 2 or 3 oospores. Oospores globular, centric, dark and homogenous in the younger stage, or sometimes light yellowish in colour, 28.8–38.4 μ, mostly 31.2–33.6 μ in diameter. Antheridial branches androgynous, arising from the oogonial stalks, or from the main hyphae near by the oogonia, very rarely diclinous, generally short, simple, soon disorganizing. Antheridia clavate, attached
by the sides or rarely by the apex to the oogonial wall; fertilization rarely observed.

Isolated from soil (boggy).


Distrib. Endemic.

Remarks. The present species differs from *I. toruloides* Kauffman et Coker in the size and number of the oospores as well as in the antheridial origin, and also from *I. unispora* Coker et Couch and *I. eccentrica* Coker in the presence of the antheridia and from the latter moreover in the structure of the oospores. This is apparently distinguishable from *I. parasitica* by the cylindrical sporangia and also by the well-developed formation of the sexual organs. The specific name was given in honour of Dr. S. Ito.

2. *Isoachlya parasitica* (Coker) Nagai, comb. nov.

(Pl. II, figs. 27–34)


Hyphae rather thin, not much branched, 9.6–21.6 μ, mostly 12–14.4 μ in width; growth moderately vigorous, but not long on the rice grains in water. Sporangia abundant, typically clavate or ventricose-clavate, sometimes variable in shape, primarily produced on the tip of hyphae, later typically renewed by lateral branching or rarely proliferated inwardly through the empty ones, 84–228 = 19.2–38.4 μ, mostly 144–192 = 26.4–33.6 μ. Zoospores ovoid or oblong, with 2 apical cilia, 19.2–24 = 7.2–9.6 μ in the first swarming stage; 13.2–16.8 μ in diameter in encysting stage, diploplanetic. Gemmae abundant, globular or oval, with or without basal neck, formed in chains (the lower ones usually smaller), or a single one at the tip or sometimes intercalary on the main hyphae, 33.6–84 = 21.6–62.4 μ. Oogonia not developed in our form.

On the corpse of earthworm and Oniscus in the paddy rice-field.


Distrib. Europe, N. America and Japan.

Remarks. Comparing with Coker’s species, the zoospores in our form are little larger in size. But our fungus accords with it in the mode of the renewal of the later sporangia which are produced almost always by the lateral branching in cymose arrangement, as well as in the absence of the oogonia in the ordinary cultures. Accordingly, the fungus in question was identified as the same species as Coker’s
Saprolegnia parasitica, and was transferred to this genus by reason of the reproductive mode of the later sporangia.

ACHLYA Nees von Esenbeck

Key to the Species

I. Oospores truly centric; antheridial branches androgynous; oogonia smooth or with short papillae, usually unpitted except where antheridia touch.

I. Subgenus CENTROACHLYA

1. Antheridia typically arising from the oogonial stalks, attached by the apices

Racemosa Group

1. A. racemosa (p. 13)

2. Antheridia arising from the oogonial stalks or main hyphae, attached by the sides

Spinosa Group

2. A. papillosa (p. 15)

II. Oospores eccentric or subcentric; antheridial branches androgynous or diclinous; oogonia smooth, pitted or unpitted

Subgenus EUACHLYA

1. Oospores eccentric

Prolifera Group

A. Antheridia always androgynous

3. A. americana (p. 16)

B. Antheridia androgynous or diclinous

a. Oogonial wall rather thin (1.2-1.6 µ in thickness); oospores mostly smaller than 30 µ in diameter

i. Oogonia and oospores usually formed

4. A. Orgazae (p. 17)

ii. Oogonia not usually formed; oospores usually not completed

5. A. flexuosa (p. 18)

b. Oogonial wall rather thick (1.2-4.8 µ in thickness); oospores mostly larger than 30 µ in diameter

i. Oogonia usually formed

6. A. flagellata (p. 20)

ii. Oogonia not usually formed

7. A. flagellata var. yezoensis (p. 22)

2. Oospores subcentric

Apiculata Group

A. Antheridia androgynous or diclinous; oospores larger than 40 µ in diameter

8. A. megasperma (p. 23)

B. Antheridia usually diclinous; oospores smaller than 30 µ in diameter

9. A. oblongata (p. 24)

1. Achlya racemosa Hildebr.

(Pl. III, figs. 9-14)


**Syn.** Achlya lignicola Hildebr., in Jahrb. wiss. Bot. VI, p. 255, pl. XVI, figs. 1–6a, 1867.


Main hyphae stout, about 50 μ in width at the base. Sporangia long, mostly cylindrical, often slightly curved, rounded or tapering at the apex, later formed cymosely on the main hyphae, 600–887.2 = 18–43.2 μ. Zoospores about 9.6 μ in diameter, emerging in the irregular sphere or mass at the mouth of the sporangium. Oogonia globular, often produced on the short lateral branches which are racemously arranged on the main hyphae, rarely intercalary, or terminal, 36–100.8 μ, mostly 72–76.8 μ in diameter, with 1–12, mostly 2–6 oospores; wall smooth, uniformly or sometimes irregularly thickened, unpitted except where the antheridial apices touch. Oospores globular, centric, 21.6–32.4 μ, mostly 21.6–28.8 μ in diameter. Antheridial branches simple, very rarely ramified, short, arising from the oogonial stalks, or from the basal wall of the oogonium, rarely from the main hyphae. Antheridia short-clavate, bent, applied by the apices to the oogonial wall, 1–4 or more, commonly 1–2 on each oogonium.

On the corpse of earthworm and spider in water.

**Hokkaido:** Prov. Ishikari; Kotoni (9, V, 1928. M. Nagai).

Isolated from water in a spring.

**Hokkaido:** Prov. Ishikari; Kobetsuzawa near Sapporo (11, V, 1928. M. Nagai).

Isolated from soils (boggy).


Isolated from soils (dry).


On the decaying rice-grains in the paddy rice-field.

**Hokkaido:** Prov. Ishikari; Shiraishi (13, V, 1893. N. Hiratsuka).

**Distrib.** Europe, N. America and Japan.
Remarks. K. Takahashi, in the spring of 1917 and 1918, found a species of Achlya parasitic on rice-seedlings in the paddy rice-field in Prov. Uzen. He referred his fungus to *A. prolifera*. However, the antheridial branches of his fungus are always androgynous. Accordingly, his fungus is apparently not *A. prolifera* but is identical to the present species.

2. Achlya papillosa HUMPHREY

(Pl. III, figs. 15-18)


Main hyphae rather slender and longer than those of the other members of Achlya, about 29μ in width. Sporangia sparingly produced, cylindrical, more or less curved. Zoospores emerging normally and encysting in a hollow sphere at the mouth of the sporangium, about 10.8–12μ in diameter. Oogonia produced on the straight or more or less crooked lateral branches (¼–2 times as long as the diameter of the oogonia) which are arranged racemously on the main hyphae, sometimes terminal, globular, rarely oblong or oval, usually with abundantly crowded, blunt, wart-like spines on the surface, 52.8–108μ, usually 72–91.2μ in diameter, with 5–18, mostly 5–9 oospores; spines mostly 19.2–26.4μ, rarely up to 67.2μ in length. Oospores globular, subglobose, rarely more or less elongated by compression with one another, usually filling the whole area of the oogonium, 26.4–31.2μ, mostly 27.6–28.8μ in diameter, centric, with yellowish granular contents in immaturity. Antheridial branches androgynous, rarely absent, more or less ramified, arisen from the main hyphae near by the oogonia, or from the oogonial stalks. Antheridia cylindrical, or clavate, attached by the sides on the oogonial wall.

Isolated from the boggy soil in the peat-bog.


**Distrib.** N. America and Japan.

Remarks. The present fungus is always found intermixed with other species of Achlya and Saprolegnia in our cultures, and all the attempts at its isolation have been unsuccessful. In comparison with *A. rectrva* Corvus, the fungus in question differs in the presence of larger papillae or spines on the oogonia as well as in the origin of the
antherial branches. The characters of our fungus very closely coincide with those of A. papillosa except for a few minute discrepancies. Humphrey noted that the oogonia of A. papillosa are formed sometimes intercalary, but we did not observe such a case in our fungus. And also the oospores are rather larger than in his. In spite of these minute discrepancies, we would classify the present fungus as A. papillosa for the present.

3. Achlya americana Humphrey

(Pl. III, figs. 22–25; Pl. IV, figs. 1, 2)


Main hyphae monopodially branched, intermingled with stout and slender hyphae, gradually tapering towards the end, 52–100 μ, commonly 55–81.6 μ in width at the base. Sporangia abundant, subcylindrical or more or less fusiform, cymosely developed, 235.2–384 = 31.2–36 μ. Zoospores normally discharged and encysted in a hollow sphere at the mouth of the sporangium, biciliate when they emerge, about 12 μ in diameter. Oogonia abundant, globular, produced on the main hyphae, racemously or sometimes terminally, but not intercalary, 36–151.2 μ, usually 64.8–88.8 μ in diameter, with 1–36, mostly 7–17 oospores; oogonial stalks mostly ¾–¾ times as long as the diameter of the oogonia, straight or often slightly bent, uniform in width, or tapering at the base; oogonial wall smooth, thin, rarely distorted, inconspicuously pitted. Oospores globular, smooth, 15.2–26.4 μ, mostly 19.2–22.8 μ in diameter, eccentric. Antheridal branches androgynous, short, simple or ramified cylindrical, arising near by the oogonia from the main hyphae, or rarely from the oogonial stalks. Antheridia elongated, cylindrical, attached by the sides on the oogonial wall; antheridial tubes often developed, Antheridia-like body very rarely ingrowing from the basal wall of the oogonium, hyaline, solid or thick walled, and unable to fertilize the oospores.

On rice-seedlings in the paddy rice-field.

Hokkaido: Prov. Ishikari; Kotoni (23, V, 1928; 14–16, V, 1929.)
FIGS. 3-11)

Main hyphae moderately stout, gradually tapering towards the end, 28.8–48 μ in diameter at the base. Sporangia subfusiform, rounded at the apex, gradually tapering towards both ends, straight, or sometimes curved, sympodially developed, 134.4–496 μ = 26.4–48 μ. Zoospores globular in encysting, discharged from the mouth of the sporangium and encysting there in a hollow sphere, sometimes retained in the sporangium and germinating in situ; the swimming ones kidney-shaped, laterally biciliate, about 14.4 = 9.6 μ. Gemmae clavate, swollen at the tip, arranged in chains, 67.2–84 μ in length, 18–31.2 μ in maxim., 9.6–12 μ in minim. width, or globular like the oogonial initials, produced on the branches of the main hyphae, germinating into gemmae or oogonia. Oogonia abundant, globular or pyriform, usually produced on the lateral stalks which are arranged racemosely on the main hyphae, but not produced intercalary, 33.6–76.8 μ, mostly 52.8–67.2 μ in diameter, with 2–10, commonly 3–5 oospores; oogonial stalks $\frac{1}{2}$–4 times as long as the diameter of the oogonia, slightly bent, crooked or straight, uniform in width, or tapering at the base, 8.4–20.4 μ in width; oogonial wall smooth, 1.2–1.6 μ in thickness, conspicuously pitted, or rarely not pitted. Oospores globular, ecentric, 15.6–24 μ in diameter. Antheridial branches diclinous or androgynous, long and often branched, never arising from the oogonial stalks. Antheridia cylindrical, ramified or simple, extending over the oogonia or clasping them, often attached with short tube-like projections. Antheridia-like body very rarely arising hypogynously in the oogonium, hyaline, solid or thick walled, but unable to fertilize oospores.

On rice-seedlings in the paddy rice-field.


Distrib. Endemic.

Remarks. In this species, the oogonial initial produces rarely a new hyphal branch, upon which a new oogonium is borne. In this case, the antheridal branch, which was attached to the oogonial initial, grows further and reaches to the wall of the later formed new oogonium. The pits are marked on the oogonial wall where antheridia touch, and later they are also noticed on the other places, or sometimes they are entirely absent. In a form of this species sent from Kanzashi, Prov. Iwashiro, the later sporangia are developed sympodially including often the basal hyphae of the primary ones. Proliferation through the empty sporangia has been frequently found in this form. The present fungus is sometimes related to Achlya imperfecta Coker and Achlya Klebsiana Pieters. However, it differs from the former in the presence of oogonia of two shapes, globular and pyriform, and in the absence of the antheridal branches arising from the oogonial stalks. From the latter, it is also distinguishable by the variable nature of pits and by the antheridal branches from both origins.

In our country, the present species are frequently found on rice-seedlings, and associated with the rot-disease. The specific name was given for this reason.

5. Achlya flexuosa Nagai, sp. nov.

(Pl. V, figs. I–11)

Vegetative growth vigorous; hyphae stout, about 36μ in width. Sporangia cylindrical, subfusiform, 283–444 = 28.8–36 μ. Zoospores encysting more or less in an irregular sphere at the mouth of the sporangium, 10.8–12μ in diameter. Gemmae abundant, globular, ovate or clavate, developed terminally, laterally or intercalary on the main hyphae, singly or frequently in chains, sometimes separating from the adjacent gemmae or hyphae at the base, 64.8–139.2μ, mostly about 108μ in diameter, often germinating into sporangia. Oogonia very rarely formed, on rather short or often long lateral branches, rarely intercalary on the main hyphae, globular or pyriform, 43.2–76.8μ in diameter; wall 1.2–1.6μ in thickness, hyaline, smooth. Oospores not matured. Antheridial branches diclinous or rarely androgynous, long, much ramified, intricately developed, usually coiling themselves on the oogonial stalks and wall. Antheridia irregular in shape, attached by the sides on the oogonial wall.

On the corpse of earthworms in water.


Distrib. N. America and Japan.

Remarks. The present species seems to have greatly suppressed sexual reproduction, at least in ordinary conditions and usually remains in the vegetative stage for a long time. After six months, the antheridia as well as the oogonia were formed, but no oospores were completed. The protoplasm in some of the oogonia is rounded up to a few, dense, glossy masses, of 16.8–26.4μ diameter, in which a single or more vacuoles are formed. Such rounded oosphere-like bodies are mostly found to the number of one or two, or rarely up to 6 in an oogonium, and not filling entirely the interior of the oogonium. The antheridal branches are well developed, diclinous or rarely androgynous, almost always branched and flexuous, usually coiling up on the oogonial stalks and the oogonia. The antheridia are ramified and attached on the oogonial wall and limited by septum from the branches, but sometimes the septum does not develop. The fertilization was not observed. The gemmae are globular or pyriform, and mostly formed in chains. In the
vigorously development of the asexual stage, the present species coincides well with the oogonia lacking Achlya which was described by Weston, Emoto and Coker. The specific name was given from the characters of the antheridia and their branches.

6. Achlya flagellata Coker

(Pl. V, figs. 12–19; Pl. VI, fig. 1)


Main hyphae rather stout, gradually tapering towards the end, 55.2–72 μ in diameter at the base; growth vigorous. Sporangia abundant, nearly fusiform or subcylindrical, straight or slightly curved, sympodially arranged, 300–751.2 =31.2–60 μ. Zoospores globular, about 12 μ in diameter in encysting; kidney-shaped, or ellipsoidal, laterally biciliate, about 13.2 =9.6 μ in the swarming stage. Gemmae abundantly formed, more or less cylindrical, short or long, often separated from the old hyphae, globular or sometimes irregular in shape. Oogonia abundantly formed, globular, usually produced on the lateral branches (¼–1½ times as long as the diameter of the oogonia) which are arranged racemously on the main hyphae, or rarely intercalarily produced, 31.2–132 μ, mostly 50.4–84 μ in diameter, or when intercalary, barrel-shaped, 76.8–103.2 =31.2–64.8 μ, with 1–17, usually 3–9 oospores; oogonial wall 1.8–4.8 μ, mostly 1.8–2.4 μ in thickness, hyaline, smooth or sometimes projected into short, 1–17 outgrowths, with or without pits of 4.8–7.2 μ diameter. Oospores globular, 22.8–38.4 μ, usually 24–31.2 μ in diameter, rarely ellipsoidal by the compression with one another, smooth, eccentric. Antheridial branches long, ramified, intricately developed, originated far apart from the oogonia and never arising from the oogonial stalks, diclinous or androgynous. Antheridia simple or branched, attached by the sides on the oogonial wall. Fertilizing tubes developed, invading the oogonia and attaching to the oospores. Antheridia-like body rarely ingrowing from the basal wall of the oogonium, hyaline, solid or thick walled, unable to fertilize the oospores.

On the rice seedlings in the paddy rice-field.


On stable manures in the paddy rice-field.

Distrib. N. America and Japan.

Remarks. In the present species, rather smaller oogonia (about 50 μ) are commonly formed at first, but mixed later with the larger ones (about 100 μ). These oogonia are often formed terminally on the main hyphae which are always tapering gradually towards the end. The abnormal oogonia swollen not on one side, but also in the other directions are sometimes found. The oogonial wall is measured at about 2 μ in thickness in the fresh cultures, but often mixed with rather thicker ones in the old. The pits are commonly shown being hollowed inwards in semi-spherical shape like the inner sphere of a watch-glass.

Sawada described a fungus referred to A. prolifer as a causal organism of the rotting rice-seedlings in Formosa. His fungus was also
recorded in his later report (1919, p. 45.) with more or less condensed description. In the former report, it was pointed out that the antheridial branches are often coiling on the oogonia and oogonia-bearing hyphae, and that they had arisen from the diclinous or androgynous origin. SAWADA'S fungus, in comparing with DEBARY's, is apparently different from A. prolifera in the antheridial branches produced from both origins and rather near to A. proliferaoides COKE in this point. But the important character of the coiling antheridial branches was not recorded in his later description. According to it, his fungus must not be also referred to A. proliferaoides COKE. In some of his figures, the pits were drawn clearly to show such peculiar structure as is stated above in the present species. His fungus is so near to the present species in this and other characters, that it may better be referred to A. flagellata.

7. Achlya flagellata

var. yezoensis ITO et NAGAI, var. nov.

(Pl. V, figs. 20-22; Pl. VI, fig. 2)

Main hyphae stout, long, mostly about 36-43.2μ in average diameter, but sometimes 72-100.8μ in width at the base; growth vigorous. Sporangia nearly fusiform, sympodially developed, 268-636 = 38.4-72μ, mostly 384-444 = 40.8-60μ. Liberation of zoospores normal; spores 10.4-12μ in diameter. Gemmae abundantly formed, usually cylindrical, branching or not, or more or less irregularly shaped. Oogonia rarely present, not usually formed, few, produced racemously on the main hyphae, globular, 33.6-96μ, mostly 43.2-84μ in diameter. Oospores globular, smooth, ecentric. Antheridial branches long, ramified, diclinous or rarely androgynous. Antheridia simple or often ramified, extended over the oogonial wall. Fertilization not observed. Antheridia-like body very rarely ingrowing from the basal wall of the oogonium.

On the rice-seedlings in the paddy rice-field.


Isolated from soil (boggy).


Distrib. Endemie.
Remarks. The present variety is indistinguishable from the species not only in the vegetable growth, but also in the shape and size of the oogonia as well as in the antheridial development. But it differs from the species by the tardiness or suppression of the oogonial formation in the ordinary cultures.

8. Achlya megasperma Humphrey

(Pl. VI, figs. 3–10)


Main hyphae rather stout, gradually tapering towards the end, commonly 48–60 μ in width. Sporangia abundant, thick, fusiform, sympodially developed. Zoosporangia about 13.4 μ in diameter. Gemmae abundant, more or less cylindrical or fusiform, looking like the sporangia. Oogonia abundant, usually globular, occasionally pyriform, or oblong, rarely cylindrical, racemose arranged on the main hyphae, 57.6–115.2 μ, mostly 74.4–103.2 μ in diameter, with 1–10 or rarely more, usually 2–5 oospores; oogonial stalks ½–2 times as long as the diameter of the oogonia, straight or slightly bent, uniform in width, or tapering at the base, 19.2–26 μ in width; oogonial wall 2.4–4.8 μ in thickness, hyaline, smooth, without pits, but often thinner under the antheridia. Oospores smooth, globular, often ellipsoidal by the compression with one another, subcentric at maturity, 39–66 μ, usually 43.2–57.6 μ in diameter. Antheridial branches diclinous or androgynous, long, very slender, often much branched, soon degenerating after the formation of the antheridia, never arising from the oogonial stalks. Antheridia clavate, attached by the sides on the oogonial wall, usually one or two on each oogonium, sometimes absent. Fertilizing tubes developed, invading the oogonium and attaching to oospores. Antheridia-like body often produced ingrowing from the basal wall of the oogonium, but unable to fertilize oospores, hyaline, solid or thick walled.

On the rice-seedlings in the paddy rice-field.


On the corpse of earthworms and Oniscus in water.


On fish manure cakes in the paddy rice-field.

Isolated from soil (boggy).


Distrib. N. America and Japan.

Remarks. The present species is easily determined by its larger, subcentric oospores which completely fill the oogonium, as well as by rather stout hyphae and gemmae. In the vigorous development, the hyphae are not so robust, but generally rather stouter than in the other members except A. flagellata. In rare cases, the later sporangia are proliferated inwardly through the empty ones and the oogonia are apiculated.

9. Achlya oblongata deBary
(Pl. III, figs. 19–21)


Main hyphae stout, vigorous. Sporangia subcylindrical, fusiform, pointed at the apex, about 360 = 72 μ in normal size; emergence of spores normal, or sometimes as in Dictyuchus. Spores about 10.8–12.8 μ in diameter. Oogonia typically ovoidal, or pyriform, rarely globular, 96–288 = 67.2–132 μ, mostly 168–200 = 72–81.6 μ, usually produced on the long lateral branches, or sometimes terminally or rarely intercalary on the main hyphae, with 2–54, mostly 10–22 oospores; wall hyaline, smooth, thin, unpitted. Oospores globular, subcentric with a lunate sheath of oil droplets nearly surrounding the protoplasm, 14.4–30 μ, mostly about 27 μ in diameter, commonly not filling the interior of the oogonium. Antheridial branches delicate, slender, more or less branched, diclinous. Antheridia clavate, attached by the side to the oogonial wall, usually numerous on each oogonium.

On fish-manure cakes in the paddy rice-field.


Isolated from boggy soil in the paddy rice-field.


Isolated from running water.


Distrib. Europe, N. America and Japan.
Remarks. The present species is easily distinguishable from the other related species by the ovate or pyriform oogonia as well as by the strictly diclinous antheridia.

Undetermined and Doubtful Species

Achlya prolifera Sawada, (not DeBary)

The fungus was collected by G. Yamada on the rice-seedlings affected by the rotting disease 'Nekogebyo' in the experimental field of the Morioka Imperial College of Agriculture and Forestry, in May of 1909, and Sawada identified it as Achlya prolifera. He remarked that the parasite is more or less different from the Formosan fungus (see A. flagellata) in respect to the sporangia which are rather longer and more or less cylindrical as well as to the oogonia which are mostly provided with basal necks. He attributed these differences to the influence of the cold weather in that district, and he recognized that the species is identical to the Formosan fungus. According to his description, the antheridal branches of the fungus are androgynous and diclinous, and also never coiling on the oogonia nor on the vegetative hyphae. Therefore the present fungus is apparently different from A. prolifera DeBary, and also from the Formosan fungus which is recognized by the writer as A. flagellata. As Sawada did not give any description of the oospore whether centric or eccentric, the real position of his fungus remains unsettled at the present time.

Achlya prolifera Abe (not Nees or DeBary)

In his study on the causal fungus of the rotting disease of the rice-seedlings, Abe described and figured the fungus under the name Achlya prolifera Nees. According to the figures, the antheridial branches of his fungus are both androgynous and diclinous, and not coiling on the oogonia nor on the vegetative hyphae. No description was given in his paper of the oospores whether centric or eccentric, but it seems to be eccentric because his figure (pl. III, fig. 2 e) indicates that it contains a few oil drops. As to the pits, no description was given but his figures show that they are absent. From these facts, his fungus differs ap-
parently from \textit{A. prolifera} and it is rather near to \textit{A. flagellata}, \textit{A. imperfecta} or \textit{A. Oryzae}. However, it is also distinguishable from \textit{A. flagellata} and \textit{A. Oryzae} in the presence of the androgynous branches which have arisen from the oogonial stalks, and from \textit{A. imperfecta} in the presence of the intercalary oogonia. At any rate, as the important characters are wanting in his description and figure, it cannot be referred to any species in the genus.

\textbf{THRAUSTOTHECA HUMPHREY}


\textbf{? Thraustotheca clavata HUMPHREY}


We have not yet found the present species. The following description is given after SAWADA.

\textit{Hyphae densely grown on the substratum, hyaline, rather delicate, 27–58} \mu\textit{ in width, producing the sporangia at the tips, later laterally on the branches with long intervals from the preceding ones; the branching thus in more or less on the monopodial system. Sporangia obovoid-ellipsoidal to long obovoid-ellipsoidal, rounded at the apex and septate at the base, smooth, 100–118=51–60} \mu\textit{, with hyaline, granular contents which divide up into spores at maturity, light yellowish brown in colour during immaturity; wall thin, fragile. Spores discharged and separated (not swimming) by the disintegration of wall or rarely from the apical pores, subglobose, commonly more or less polyhedral in the sporangium, 10–12} \mu\textit{ in diameter, then oozing out into zoospores 3 or 4 hours later, and swarming, encysting and germinating, sometimes immediately germinating without swarming. Germ-tubes 3–4} \mu\textit{ in width. Oogonial stage not yet observed.}

\textbf{Remarks.} This fungus was collected by K. SAWADA from the corpse of shrimps in water at Chonaihosho in Taihoku Province, Formosa, in February of 1910. He identified it as DEBARY’s \textit{Dictyochus clavatus (Thraustotheca clavata), but it should not be considered as conclusive, because the sexual organs are still unknown, and several related species have recently been described.}
STUDIES ON THE JAPANESE SAPROLEGNIACEAE

DICTYUCHUS LEITGEB

Key to the Species

1. Oogonia present
   1. Atheridia present (dilchinos) ............... 1. D. monosporus (p. 27)
   2. Atheridia absent .......................... 2. D. magnusii (p. 28)

1. Dictyuchus monosporus LEITGEB
   (Pl. VII, figs. 7–11)


Main hyphae moderately stout, 28.8–64.8 μ, mostly 31.2–50.4 μ in width at the base, very gradually tapering towards the tip. Sporangia abundant, cylindrical, or subcylindrical, straight or slightly bent, a first produced terminally, later cymosely or basipetally, rarely intercalary on the hyphae. 100–950 x 9.6–37 μ, mostly 336–528 = 18–36 μ, often separated at the base, then entering into rest. Spores 13.2–14.4 = 9–12 μ, in 2 or 3 rows, rarely in a single row in the sporangium; after the liberation of spores dictysporangia remain. Oogonial stalks thin, more or less curved, sometimes branched, rarely bearing several oogonia. Oogonio smooth, globular, unpitted, 22–38.4 μ, mostly 25–33 μ in diameter, with a single oospore. Oospore smooth, globular, 16.8–29 μ, mostly 22–25 μ in diameter, eccentric with a few or one oil drop at maturity. Atheridial branches dilchinos, thin, long, sometimes ramiﬁed. Atheridia coiled on the surface of the oogonium.

On the rotting seedlings of rice-plant in the paddy rice-ﬁeld.


Distrib. Europe, N. America and Japan.

Remarks. The sporangia of this fungus are produced sympodially in the earlier stage, but in a row in the later. The oogonia are somewhat larger than those recorded by LEITGEB and many other authors, but smaller than those of Dictyuchus Magnusii LINDST. The character of
the antheridial branches coiling on the oogonia is evidently different from the latter species. The present fungus also differs from *Dictyuchus carpophorus* Zopf but shows that it has a closer affinity to Couch’s strain ‘M’ of *D. monosporus* in the oogonial size and the antheridial character.

2. *Dictyuchus anomalus* Nagai, sp. nov.

(Pl. VII, figs. 1–6)


Main hyphae moderately stout, 28.8–31.2 μ in width. Sporangia numerous, subcylindrical, mostly 336–528 = 14.4–36 μ, sympodially developed with long internodes, rarely basipetally or intercalary on the hyphae, often segregated at the base. Spores discharged from each ostiole at the side-wall of the sporangium, about 18 μ in diameter, or rarely germinated directly from the sporangium. Oogonial stalks thin, mostly curved, rarely branched, often bearing several oogonia. Oogonia smooth, globular, unpitted, 28.8–38.4 μ in diameter, usually with a single oospore. Oospore smooth, globular, eccentric, 21.6–31.2 μ, mostly 24–28.8 μ in diameter. Antheridia not developed.

On the rotted seedlings of rice-plant in the paddy rice-field.

**Honshu:** Prov. Shimotsuke; Utsunomiya (15, VI, 1929. E. Amano).

**Distrib.** N. America and Japan.

**Remarks.** Hitherto, there has never been reported such a parthenogenetic form in the genus except Couch’s strain ‘N’ of *D. monosporus*. Our fungus coincides with his strain in the size of the oogonia and the oospores, and their characters at maturity, as well as in the absence of the antheridia in the ordinary cultures. According to Couch, the parthenogenetic nature is never lost unless the fungus is crossed with other species. Although he treated this fungus as a strain of *D. monosporus*, it may be better to treat it as a distinct species because of these special characters. In the present species, the oogonial stalks have been in some cases converted into dictyosporangia. This character was also stated by Couch on the antheridial branches of the previous species.

3. *Dictyuchus sterile* Coker

(Pl. VI, figs. 11–13)

*Saproleg.* p. 151, pl. LIII, 1923.


Main hyphae moderately stout, 50.4–55.2 μ in width, very gradually tapering towards the apex. Sporangia abundant, subcylindrical, straight or slightly bent, cymosely developed with long intervals, often from the base of the preceding ones, deciduous, entering into rest, with 1 or 2, rarely 3 rows of spores separated from each other by the thin membranes; after the liberation of spores dietyosporangia remain. Spores discharged separately from each ostiole at the side-wall of the sporangium, globular, with a large conspicuous vacuole, 13.2–14.4 μ in diameter, then transformed into kidney-shaped, biciliate zoospores. After a short time encysting and then germinating. Often germination occurred in the sporangium without liberation. Oogonia and antheridia not developed.

On the rotting seedlings of rice-plant in the paddy rice-field.


**Honshu**: Prov. Echigo; Nagaoka (V, 1929. S. TAKAHASHI).

**Corea**: Prov. Kogendo; Tetsugen (28, IV, 1928. B. KOIKE).

**Distrib.** Europe, N. America and Japan.

**Remarks.** Although the present fungus was cultured under different conditions, only the asexual reproduction has been observed. From the characters of the sporangia and zoospores, as well as from the absence of the oogonia and antheridia, our fungus is clearly identical with *Dictyuchus sterile*.

**LEPTOLEGNI A DEBARY**


**Leptolegnia caudata DEBARY**

(Pl. VII, figs. 12–17)

Hyphae slender, sparsely branched, 14.4–28.8μ, mostly 21.6–26.4μ in width. Sporangia slender, long, not thick than the hyphae, usually produced at the tips of hyphae, normally renewed through the empty preceding one, rarely branching laterally. Spores formed in a single row in the sporangium, emerging from the apical pore, swarming with 2 cilia, diplanetic, 13.2–16.8μ, mostly 13.2–14.4μ in diameter, globular, subglobose, oblong or more or less irregular in shape in encysting. Oogonia produced on the short lateral branches which are arranged racemously on the main hyphae, or rarely terminally, subglobose, or globular, 33–55.2μ, mostly 40.8–45.6μ in diameter, unpitted, with smooth thickened wall of about 3.6μ width, often swollen somewhat at the portion attached by the antheridia, usually with a single oospore. Oospore globular, subglobose, or more or less irregular after the antheridia had attached on the oogonial wall, usually filling entirely the cavity of the oogonium, with small oil droplets in the granular protoplasm at maturity. Antheridial branches long, often ramified, diclinous, sometimes coiling on the main hyphae. Antheridia clavate, often attached by the apices to the oogonial wall.

On the corpse of earthworm in water.


Distrib. Europe, N. America and Japan.

APHANOMYCES DEBARY

Aphanomyces stellatus DEBARY
(Pl. VII, figs. 18–22)

Hyphae delicate, slender, little branched, rounded at the apex, 4.8–6μ in width. Sporangia cylindrical, long, formed on the main
STUDIES ON THE JAPANESE SAPROLEGNIACEAE

hyphae, about 3.6–4.8μ in width. Spores borne in a single row in the sporangium, emerging from the apical pore and encysting there in a hollow sphere, 8.4–9.6μ in diameter, globular in encysting, sometimes mixed with a few larger ones of 11–12μ diameter. Oogonia globular, or subglobose, produced on short or rather long and more or less crooked branches, with numerous blunt papillae (4.8–6μ in length), 19.2–31.2μ in diameter with papillae, with a single or rarely 2 oospores; wall thin, unpitted. Oospores globular, eccentric when fully mature, arranged with a lunate series of oil droplets on one side 16.8–22.8μ in diameter. Antheridial branches long, often crooked and branched, androgynous, arising from the main hyphae or from the oogonial stalks, or rarely diecious from the near by hyphae. Antheridia short-tubercous, attached by the sides to the oogonial wall.

On the hyphae of *Achlya racemosa* isolated from soil in the peat-bog.


**Hokkaido**: Prov. Ishikari; Biyei (12, XI, 1929. K. HOMMA).

**Distrib.** Europe, N. America and Japan.

**Remarks.** In the cultures from Toshibetsu, the oogonia were produced frequently inside or outside the vegetative hyphae of *Achlya racemosa*. After the isolation, they were also easily formed on solid media or on rice-grains in water. In our form, they are rather smaller than that of DEBARY, but agree well with that of COKER. An attempt was made to culture the isolated fungus on *Achlya flagellata* on rice-grains in water, but it did not attack the Achlya.

In the Phytopathological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo.
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STUDIES ON THE JAPANESE SAPROLEGNIACEAE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key to the genera</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pythiopsis deBary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pythiopsis cymosa deBary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saprolegnia Nees von Esenbeck</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key to the species</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saprolegnia diclina Humphrey</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saprolegnia ainospora deBary</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saprolegnia Thureti deBary</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saprolegnia Tokugawana Emoto</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saprolegnia monilisfera deBary</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined species</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoachlya Kauffman</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key to the species</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoachlya Itoana Nagai, sp. nov.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoachlya parasitica (Coker) Nagai, comb. nov.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlya Nees von Esenbeck</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key to the species</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlya racemosa Hildebr.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlya papillosa Humphrey</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlya americana Humphrey</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlya Oryzae Ito et Nagai, sp. nov.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlya flexuosa Nagai, sp. nov.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlya flagellata Coker</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlya flagellata var. yezoensis Ito et Nagai, var. nov.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlya megasperma Humphrey</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achlya oblongata deBary</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined and doubtful species</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thraustotheca Humphrey</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thraustotheca clavata Humphrey</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictyuchus Leitgeb.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key to the species</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictyuchus monosporus Leitgeb.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictyuchus anomalus Nagai, sp. nov.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictyuchus sterile Coker</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptolegnia deBary</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptolegnia caudata deBary</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphanomyces deBary</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphanomyces stellatus deBary</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates</td>
<td>I–VII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plate I

All figures in this and the following plates were drawn by the aid of a camera lucida.

Figs. 1–11. Pythiopsis cymosa deBary

Fig. 1. Two immature sporangia. ×28.
Fig. 2. An empty clavate sporangium and a gemma. ×140.
Fig. 3. Chained gemmae; terminal one changing to a sporangium discharging spores by the apical papilla. ×140.

Figs. 4, 7. Empty sporangia of ovoidal shape and gemmae. ×140.
Figs. 5, 11. Oogonia with androgynoous antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 6. Zoospores within a globular sporangium. ×140.
Fig. 8. A two-spored intercalary oogonium with three projected outgrowths of its wall. ×140.
Fig. 9. An oogonium with a large blunt outgrowth and an androgynoous antheridium. ×140.
Fig. 10. An oogonium with a mature oospore and a hypogynous antheridium. ×140.

Figs. 12–21. Saprolegnia dilina Humph.

Figs. 12, 14. Proliferating sporangia. ×28.
Fig. 13. A series of gemmae, with stocky and jointed portions. ×28.
Fig. 15. Three zoospores. ×140. The cilia were observed by killing with osmic-acid, and staining with a mixture of acidic fuchsin and methyl violet.
Fig. 16. An oogonium, with antheridia from which the fertilizing tubes have invaded into the oogonium and attached to oospheres. ×140.
Fig. 17. Globular gemmae connected in chains. ×28.
Fig. 18. An oogonium chained with gemmae. ×28.
Fig. 19. Chained oogonia; all oospores in the lower oogonium are matured, but not mostly so in the upper one; antheridium-like body ingrowing from a basal wall of the upper oogonium. ×140.
Fig. 20. An oogonium, produced on a branch growing through an empty sporangium, and an antheridium. ×140.
Fig. 21. A gemma. ×28.

Figs. 22–30. Saprolegnia anisospora deBary

Fig. 22. A sporangium in which zoospores became germinated in situ. ×28.
Fig. 23. Chained gemmae. ×28.
Fig. 24. Proliferating sporangia. ×140.
Fig. 25. a. A zoospore. b. Two kinds of encysting spores. ×140.
Fig. 26. Two oogonia with diclinous antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 27. Chained gemmae; terminal one having discharged zoospores by a long papilla. ×28.
Fig. 28. An oogonium with antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 29. An oogonium of fusiform, with diclinous antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 30. A cylindrical oogonium in an empty sporangium and diclinous antheridia. ×140.
Plate II

Fig. 1. *Saprolegnia anisospora* DEBARY. A pyriform oogonium, with numerous oospores; two oospores containing coagulated contents. ×140.

Figs. 2–15. *Saprolegnia Thureti* DEBARY

Fig. 2. Proliferating sporangia. ×28.
Fig. 3. An intercalary oogonium of barrel-shape. ×140.
Fig. 4. Pyriform gemmae connected in a chain. ×28.
Fig. 5. Chained oogonia marked with conspicuous pits and mature oospores. ×28.
Fig. 6. An oogonium of pyriform-shape. ×28.
Fig. 7. A globular intercalary oogonium, marked with conspicuous pits on the wall. ×140.
Fig. 8. A proliferating sporangium in the empty one, and gemmae at the base. ×28.
Fig. 9. Gemmae. ×28.
Fig. 10. A pyriform oogonium marked with conspicuous pits on the wall; antheridial-like body ingrowing into the oogonium from its basal wall. ×140.
Fig. 11. A globular oogonium with an androgynous antheridium attached. ×140.
Fig. 12. An intercalary oogonium protruded on one side. ×140.
Fig. 13. A hypha bearing numerous oogonia and their initials. ×28.
Fig. 14. Laterally formed sporangium and proliferating ones. ×28.
Fig. 15. Cylindrical oogonia in an empty sporangium. ×140.

Figs. 16–26. *Saprolegnia monilifera* DEBARY

Fig. 16. Sporangia showing the internal proliferation through the primary empty one. ×28.
Fig. 17. Oogonia produced in a cluster. ×140.
Fig. 18. Chained oogonia; showing the third and fourth oogonia from the lowest and the apical one separating from the lower ones. ×140.
Fig. 19. Two empty sporangia, showing the lower one formed on the tip of a cymose branch. ×34.
Fig. 20. Two zoospores. ×140.
Fig. 21. A hypha bearing an empty sporangium and oogonia. ×28.
Fig. 22. An elongated oogonium in an empty sporangium. ×140.
Fig. 23. An oogonium connected in a chain with gemmae. ×140.
Fig. 24. A hypha bearing oogonia. ×24.
Fig. 25. Sporangia showing the internal proliferation through the empty one. ×53.
Fig. 26. An immature sporangium. ×34.

Figs. 27–34. *Isochlyla parasitica* NAGAI, comb. nov.

Fig. 27. Zoospores within a mature sporangium. ×140.
Fig. 28. An empty sporangium showing the internal proliferation through it. ×140.
Fig. 29. a, b. Zoospores. c. Encysting spore. ×140.
Fig. 30. Gemmae in a cluster. ×140.
Fig. 31. Gemmae in a chain. ×140.
Figs. 32, 33. Globular gemmae; showing the former apically and the latter intercalarily formed. ×140.
Fig. 34. Sporangia formed in cymose branching. ×140.
Figs. 35–37. Isoachlya Itoana Nagai, sp. nov.

Fig. 35. An oogonium with both diclinous and androgynous antheridia. The branching of the oogonial stalk is a characteristic of this species. ×140.

Fig. 36. An oogonium provided with short coronae outgrowths of the wall. ×140.

Fig. 37. A mature oospore. ×140.

Plate III

Figs. 1–8. Isoachlya Itoana Nagai, sp. nov.

Fig. 1. Sporangia in cymose branching. ×34.
Fig. 2. An intercalary oogonium of barrel-shape. ×140.
Figs. 3, 4. Oogonia with androgynous antheridia; oogonial stalks ramified into a few branchlets. ×140.
Fig. 5. A zoospore emerging from its cyst. ×140.
Fig. 6. Zoospores. ×140.
Fig. 7. Sporangia in sympodial branching. ×28.
Fig. 8. Sporangia showing the internal proliferation. ×34.

Figs. 9–14. Achlya racemosa Hildebr.

Fig. 9. A hypha bearing numerous oogonia and their initials. ×28.
Fig. 10. A mature oogonium with an antheridium. ×140.
Fig. 11. A mature oogonium with two characteristic antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 12. A sporangium, with encysted spores at the apex. ×28.
Fig. 13. An oogonium with two antheridia; showing the fertilizing tubes invaded into the oogonium and attached to oospheres. ×140.
Fig. 14. An oogonium with an antheridium. ×140.

Figs. 15–18. Achlya papillosa Humphr.

Fig. 15. A hypha bearing oogonia. ×28.
Fig. 16. Two oogonia with androgynous antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 17. An oogonium with two androgynous antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 18. A hypha bearing sexual and asexual organs. ×28.

Figs. 19–21. Achlya oblongata DeBary

Fig. 19. A characteristic oogonium of pyriform-shape, with diclinous antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 20. An apical part of a dictyosporangium; two spores in act of emergence, six already discharged. ×140.
Fig. 21. A dictyosporangium and an immature one. ×28.

Figs. 22–25. Achlya americana Humphr.

Fig. 22. A sporangium with encysting spores at the apex. ×28.
Fig. 23. A mature oogonium with an androgynous antheridium. ×140.
Fig. 24. Two oogonia with both androgynous and diclinous antheridia. ×28.
Fig. 25. Elongated gemmae formed intercalarily on a hypha. ×28.
Plate IV

Figs. 1, 2. *Acltlya americana* HUMPHR.

Fig. 1. Two oogonia with antheridia. In the right oogonium the fertilizing tubes are shown to invade into it and attach to oospheres. The left oogonium was divided into two chambers, and contained oospheres only in the upper one. Two oospheres seem to be present in the lower, but exist in reality in the upper one. The lower chamber was formed abnormally from the upper portion of the oogonial stalk. ×140. Cultured in haemoglobin.

Fig. 2. Typical oogonium with androgynous antheridia; showing the antheridia-like bodies arising from the basal wall of three oogonia. ×140.

Figs. 3–11. *Acltlya Oryzae* ITO et NAGAI, sp. nov.

Fig. 3. Sporangia showing both lateral and internal proliferation. ×28. This abnormal proliferation was observed in a culture from Kanzushi, Prov. Iwashiro.

Fig. 4. A hypha bearing oogonium with diclinous antheridia. ×28.

Fig. 5. a. Sporangia in sympodial branching. b. Sporangia in cymose branching. ×28. (Kanzushi strain).

Fig. 6. Chained gemmae. ×140.

Fig. 7. An oogonium on a branching growing from a gemma, with androgynous antheridia. ×140.

Fig. 8. An oogonium with a diclinous antheridium. ×140.

Fig. 9. An oogonium on a branch growing from an oogonial initial, with a diclinous antheridium. ×140.

Fig. 10. An oogonium with both diclinous and androgynous antheridia. ×140.

Fig. 11. Chained gemmae of globular shape. ×28.

Plate V

Figs. 1–11. *Acltlya flaccidosa* NAGAI, sp. nov.

Figs. 1–3. Gemmae of various shapes in chains. figs. 1, 3. ×28, fig. 2. ×140.

Fig. 4. A sporangium borne upon a gemma. ×28.

Fig. 5. An oogonium with an androgynous antheridium. ×140.

Fig. 6. A gemma separating from the hypha at the base. ×140.

Fig. 7. A sporangium with encysting spores at the apex. ×28.

Fig. 8. Gemmae. ×28.

Figs. 9–11. Oogonia with characteristic antheridia, showing also the rounded oospheres in which a single or more vacuoles are formed. ×140.

Figs. 12–19. *Acltlya flagellata* COKER

Fig. 12. Gemmae that germinated to new ones of abnormal shape, or hyphae. Cultured in haemoglobin. ×28.

Fig. 13. Oogonium with a few projected outgrowths of wall. ×140.

Fig. 14. An intercalary oogonium, with mature oospheres. ×140.

Fig. 15. A sporangium. ×28.

Fig. 16. An oogonium with both diclinous and androgynous antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 17. An intercalary oogonium, with mature oospores. ×140.
Fig. 18. A hypha bearing oogonia with androgynous antheridia. ×28.
Fig. 19. An oogonium swollen on one side. ×28.

Figs. 20–22. Achlya flagellata var. yezoensis Ito et Nagai, var. nov.
Figs. 20, 22. Gemmae of various shapes. ×28.
Fig. 21. A hypha bearing sporangia, oogonia and gemmae. ×28.

Plate VI

Fig. 1. Achlya flagellata Coker. Oogonia with androgynous antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 2. Achlya flagellata var. yezoensis Ito et Nagai, var. nov. A part of a sporangium, showing the zoospores germinated in situ. ×140.

Figs. 3–10. Achlya megasperma Humphr.
Fig. 3. A hypha bearing a sporangium and an oogonium. ×28.
Fig. 4. A hypha bearing oogonia and gemmae. ×28.
Fig. 5. A hypha bearing oogonia with diclinous antheridia. ×28.
Fig. 6. An oogonium with antheridia, showing the fertilizing tubes invaded into it. ×140.
Fig. 7. Oogonia, one formed on a gemma. ×28.
Fig. 8. An oogonium, showing an antheridia-like body arising from its basal wall. ×140.
Fig. 9. Showing the internal proliferation of hypha through the empty sporangium and an oogonium. ×28.
Fig. 10. An oogonium with an adrogynous antheridium. ×140.

Figs. 11–13. Dictyuchus sterile Coker
Fig. 11. Germinating zoospores in a sporangium. ×140.
Fig. 12. A hypha bearing sporangia in cymose branching with long internode. ×28.
Fig. 13. A sporangium; some zoospores already discharged. ×140.

Plate VII

Figs. 1–6. Dictyuchus anomala Nagai, sp. nov.
Fig. 1. Two oogonia borne on an oogonial stalk. ×140.
Figs. 2, 4. Oogonia and their stalks which were converted into dictyosporangia. ×140.
Fig. 3. A hypha bearing several oogonia. ×28.
Fig. 5. A sporangium. ×140.
Fig. 6. A part of a sporangium, showing the germinating zoospores. ×140.

Figs. 7–11. Dictyuchus monosporus Leitgeb
Fig. 7. A part of a dictyosporangium with two spores. ×140.
Fig. 8. A part of a dictyosporangium, showing zoospores in act of emergence. ×140.
Fig. 9. An encysting zoospore (a) and its germination (b). ×140.
Figs. 10, 11. Oogonia with diclinous antheridia. ×140.

Figs. 12–17. *Leptolegnia caudata* DEBARY
Fig. 12. a. Encysting zoospores of various shapes. b. Empty cysts. ×140.
Figs. 13, 14. Oogonia with diclinous antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 15. Hyphae. ×28.
Fig. 16. Showing the internal proliferation of a later sporangium. ×28.
Fig. 17. Apical (a) and basal part (b) of a sporangium. ×140.

Figs. 18–22. *Aphanomyces stellatus* DEBARY
Fig. 18. An oogonium within a hypha of *Ac daily racemosa*. ×140.
Figs. 19–21. Oogonia with androgynous antheridia. ×140.
Fig. 22. Zoospores encysting at the apex of a sporangium. ×140.