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<tr>
<td>作者</td>
<td>MASAKI, Tomitarô; TOKIDA, Jun</td>
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<td>引用</td>
<td>北海道大学水産学研究報告 創立50周年特別企画, 14(1), 1-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>出版日期</td>
<td>1963-05</td>
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<td>Doc URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2115/23168">http://hdl.handle.net/2115/23168</a></td>
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北海道大学水産学研究報告 創立50周年特別企画 Ⅵ ドマソウ科研究一覧
10. Lithophyllum okamurai Foslie

Foslie, 1900, p. 4; 1904a, p. 59, pl. 11, figs. 11–19; 1909, p. 30 (as Lithophyllum Okamurae); 1929, p. 36, pl. 64, figs. 1–9; Yendo, 1902, p. 187; 1916, in Okamura, 1916, p. 128; 1936, in Okamura, 1936, p. 512, fig. 241; De Toni, 1905, p. 1783; 1924, p. 684; Dawson, 1954, p. 427, fig. 39a; Segawa, 1956, p. 71, pl. 40, fig. 317; Saito, 1956, p. 102; Tokida & Masaki, 1959, p. 185; Segawa & Ichiki, 1959, p. 109; Chihara & Numata, 1960, p. 168.

Lithophyllum okamurai Foslie f. japonicum Foslie

Pl. I–III

Foslie, 1901, p. 18 (as f. japonica); 1904, p. 59, pl. 11, figs. 13–19; Yendo, 1902, p. 187; 1916, in Okamura, 1916, pl. 129; 1936, in Okamura, 1936, p. 512, fig. 241; De Toni, 1905, p. 1783.

Syn. Lithophyllum cephaloides Heydreich, 1901, p. 271 (according to Foslie, 1909, p. 30).

Japanese name. Hira-ibo (Yendo).

Habit and distribution, in literature. Species—On stones or other hard objects at 3–30 ft. below tide mark. Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Japan; Indonesia; Viet Nam; Philippines; New Guinea; Polynesia; Ceylon.


The specimens from Moheji are described as follows.

Thallus in the form of crusts firmly adherent to small stones, shells, and algae (Sargassum), crust up to 600 µ thick, in advanced stages surrounding completely the substratum and becoming free spherical or sub spherical balls, 3–6 cm diam. and 1.5–3.0 cm thick, producing on surface more or less crowded wart-like short branches, the branches simple or subdichotomously divided, 3–10 mm long, 2–3 mm diam., subterete, somewhat elliptical in cross section, often anastomosing with each other even towards the apex, more or less attenuate upwards, flat or depressed at the apex; tissue of branches consisting of three parts, viz., central (corresponding to hypothallium in the crusts), peripheral (perithallium in the crusts) portions, and epithallium; cells of the central portion are not clearly distinguishable from those
of the peripheral, roundish and 4–10 μ diam. or elliptical and 5–10 μ long by 4–7 μ diam. in both transverse and longitudinal sections, intermixed here and there with groups of large oval or ellipsoidal cells, 12 μ diam. or 12 μ long by 9 μ diam. respectively, in longitudinal sections; cells of the peripheral tissue in branches subquadrate and 7 μ diam. or elongated rectangular and 12–19 μ long by 7–9 μ diam. in longitudinal section, 7–15 μ long by 7–9 μ diam. in transverse section; hypothallium of the crust well developed, up to 200 μ thick, cells rectangular, 12–20(–34) μ long by 6–10 μ diam.; cells of perithallium of the crust subquadrate and 9–12 μ diam. or elongated rectangular and 9–19 μ long by 9–15 μ diam.; epithallium one to three cell-layered, cells rectangular or triangular, 2–4 μ high by 6–8 μ diam.; secondary pits between adjacent cell-rows present; conceptacles formed mainly in the upper parts of branches; tetrasporangial conceptacles flat or convex on surface, 126–190 μ high, 190–252 μ diam., tetrasporangia 55–80 μ long by 21–42 μ diam., standing on the periphery of conceptacle floor, central part of floor upheaved and crowned with hairy cells, roof of conceptacle 34–63 μ thick, orifice with poorly developed papillae; procarpic conceptacles immersed, 84–126 μ high, 105–168 μ diam., roof 42–84 μ thick, one to two carposporangial branches standing on each auxiliary cell; cystocarpic conceptacles submerged, 126 μ high, 200–252 μ diam., roof 70 μ thick, carpospores arising from the periphery of fusion-cell which is thin and continuous in section, orifice with well developed papillae; spermatangial conceptacles crowded, slightly convex, sometimes embedded deeply in the tissue without openings, (31–)42–84(–105) μ high, 84–122 μ diam., roof 21–42 μ thick, spermatangia numerous, small, narrowly cylindric, 5 μ long by 2 μ diam.

The present species was established by Foslie in 1900 on the basis of the material collected by Yendo at Misaki, Kanagawa Pref., Japan. In this Japanese species Foslie distinguished two forms, viz., f. japonica and f. angularis in 1901, and later added two forms,* viz., f. contigua in 1904 and f. trinomaliensis in 1906 from South Australia and Ceylon respectively. The type specimen of the species is shown by Foslie in the Corallinaceae of the Siboga Expedition (1904), Pl. XI, Fig. 11. His Fig. 11 and Fig. 12 in Pl. XI are explained by Foslie (1904, p. 59) to show the habit of f. angularis Foslie, and Fig. 12 as the type specimen of f. angularis. Then, f. angularis Foslie should be treated as Lithophyllum okamurai f. okamurai in accordance with Article 26 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1960). On the other hand, Foslie (1909, p. 30) proposed to treat f. japonica Foslie as f. typica Foslie on the ground, no doubt, that this form was considered to be typical of the species occurring most commonly. However,

* F. valida Foslie (1906, p. 7) from Ceylon and f. psycoides Foslie (1907, p. 29) from the Indian Ocean were treated later as independent species respectively (Foslie, 1909, p. 32).
the type of the present species had already been indicated otherwise by Foslie himself as mentioned above. So, the most typical and common form of the species should retain its original name, *f. japonicum* Foslie.

The writers could examine two specimens of this species from Yendo's collection preserved in the Foslie Algae Herbarium in Trondheim, through the kindness of Dr. Olaf I. Rønning of the Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences, Botanical Department, Trondheim. They agree quite well with the writers' specimens from Moheji in the structures of the vegetative tissues and of the tetrasporangial conceptacle. Tetrasporangial and cystocarpic conceptacles were already observed by Foslie, but procarpic conceptacles and spermatangial ones are described herein for the first time.

11. Lithothamnium intermedium Kjellman

*Pl. IV, Figs. 1–4, Pl. V, Figs. 1–3, Pls. VI–VIII*

Kjellman, 1883a, p. 127, pl. 4, figs. 1–10; Foslie, 1890, p. 7; 1891, p. 6, pl. 3, fig. 5; 1905, p. 36; 1929, p. 42, pl. 22, figs. 1–5, Rosenvinge, 1893, p. 774.


*Japanese name*. Ibo-ishimo (n. n.).

*Habit and distribution, in literature*. On sandy or clayish bottom at a depth of 4.5–22.5 meters. Norway and Iceland.


Thallus in the form of crusts, 300–1500 \( \mu \) thick, 6–8 cm in diam., firmly adherent to subglobose, sometimes hollow, substratum composed of calcareous animal body remains, crust bearing numerous flat-topped exseresces on the whole surface, exseresces simple or subdichotomously divided, up to 4–5 mm long, 2 mm diam., marginal portion of crust lobate and sometimes free from substratum; hypothallium consisting of about 5–6 layers of cells which are elongated, 10–27 \( \mu \) long by 5–10 \( \mu \) diam.; perithallium abruptly arising from hypothallium, consisting of vertically elongated cells which are 7–17 \( \mu \) long by 5–8 \( \mu \) diam., cells sometimes subpherical or ovoid and 5–9 \( \mu \) diam., cell-fusion frequently occurring between adjacent cell-rows; epithallium consisting of 1–3 layers of cells which are subquadrate and 4–5 \( \mu \) diam. by 3 \( \mu \) high; sporangial conceptacles scattered all over the thallus surface, convex, (168–)210–380 \( \mu \) diam., 110–180 \( \mu \) high, roof (12–)21–23 (–28) \( \mu \) thick, perforated by
Bull. Fac. Fish., Hokkaido Univ. [XIV, 1

65-80 or even up to 110 muciferous canals, sporangia tetrasporic, (59-)80-134μ high, 29-62μ diam.; procarpic conceptacles hemispherical, 70-84μ high, 42-50μ diam.; conceptacle cavity surrounded by a thick wall of cells, auxiliary cells not always distinctly differentiated, procarps few in number; cystocarpic conceptacles hemispherical, (210-)252-290(-320)μ high, 190-312(-340)μ diam., carpospores arising from the whole surface of conceptacle floor, fusion-cell discontinuous in section, conceptacle cavity flask-shaped, surrounded by a tissue which stains well with haematoxylin and anilin-blue; spermatangial plant unknown.

The writers' specimens agree well in general characters with the descriptions of the present species given by Kjellman and Foslie except in having greater number of muciferous canals in each sporangial conceptacle. Foslie (1905) gives 30–60 for that number in his description of the species. Besides the sporangial plant hitherto known to the species, the writers could observe procarpic and cystocarpic, but not spermatangial plants among the specimens described here. Lithothamnium intermedium Kjellman is one of the main components of the Lithothamnia banks developed along the coasts of the northern part of Honshu.

The writers are indebted to Dr. K. Iwamoto of Tokyo University of Fisheries for a copy of Kjellman's paper (1888).

12. Melobesia sargassi Foslie

Pl. IV, Fig. 5, Pl. V, Figs. 4-9, Pls. IX–X

Foslie, 1908, p. 6 (as Melobesia (Pliostroma) Sargassi).


Japanese name. Moku-goromo (n. n.).


Thallus firmly adherent to the host, at first forming small irregular patches, 0.5–1.0 cm diam., later becoming confluent or overlapping, attaining to 2–3 cm in
maximum diam., monostromatic only in narrow marginal portion which is composed of oblong cells, 12-20 μ long by 5-8 μ diam. in surface view, each cell except those at the extreme margin cutting off a cover cell; trichocyst absent; thallus polystromatic in inner portion which is 97-126 μ thick consisting of up to 13 layers of cells, basal layer of cells quadrate to elongated in section, 5-7 μ high by 9-12 μ diam. in plants growing on vesicles of the host, or 5-10 μ high by 9-17 μ diam. in those on stems and branches of the host; cells of perithallium quadrate to elongate, 7-11 μ high by 9-21 μ diam., cell-fusion frequent; epithallium one to three cell-layered, cells oblong, subtriangular or roundish, 5-7 μ high by 9 μ diam. in section, 12-20 μ long by 5-8 μ diam. in surface view; sporangial conceptacles convex or subconical, 55-105 μ high, 140-210 μ diam., roof two to three cell-layered, 21-25 μ thick, sporangia tetrasporic, 46-63 μ long, 30-42 μ diam., standing on the periphery of conceptacle floor which is flat and surmounted at the central part by a columella; procarpic conceptacles nearly flat or subconvex, 42-63 μ high, 42-63 μ diam., one or two carpogonial branches standing on each auxiliary cell; cystocarpic conceptacles usually convex but sometimes nearly flat, 50-80 μ high, (42-)84-134(-172) μ diam., roof 12-21 μ thick, carpospores arising from periphery of fusion-cell; spermatangial conceptacles convex or nearly flat, 25-84 μ high, 60-92 μ diam., roof 13-34 μ thick, often provided with a spout, sometimes embedded deeply in the tissue with or without an opening, spermatangia narrowly cylindrical, 4 μ long, 1.7 μ diam.; conceptacle floor in the specimens growing on stems and branches of the host three to eight cell-layered while that in specimens on vesicles of the host is one to several cell-layered.

The above description is based on specimens from Shimoda. It agrees well with Foslie's diagnosis of the present species except in the dimensions of the basal cells. Sexual conceptacles are described in the present paper for the first time.

The writers could examine some specimens from the type collection of the present species in Foslie's Herbarium through the kindness of Dr. Olaf I. Rønning of Botanical Department, Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences, Trondheim. They are attached to the vesicles of *Sargassum fulvellum* (Pl. IV, Fig. 6). However, these specimens are unfortunately found to be different from *Melobesia sargassi* in having a monostromatic thallus which attains a thickness of several cell layers only in the neighborhood of conceptacles; the specimens are referable to *Melobesia farinosa* Lamouroux. (Cf. Pl. V, Fig. 10).

Summary

1. *Lithophyllum okamurai* Fosl. f. *japonicum*. Fosl., a rather widely spread alga, is described on the basis of specimens from Hokkaido. Besides the previously
known tetrasporangial and cystocarpic conceptacles, both procarpic and spermatangial conceptacles were also observed and described.

2. *Lithothamnium intermedium* Kjellm., a species previously known only from Norway and Iceland, is reported herein to be new to Japan on the basis of specimens collected from the *Lithothamnia* banks in the northermost part of Honshu. Besides the previously known sporangial plant, the female plant was also observed and described. Male plant is left unknown yet.

3. *Melobesia sargassi* Fosl., a species previously known only from the Pacific coast of middle Honshu, is reported herein to be found also on the Japan Sea coast of middle Honshu. Besides the previously known asexual plant, the female and male plants were also observed and described herein.

References


(For further references: see the preceding reports, I-V)
Explanation of Plates
PLATE I

*Lithophyllum okamurae* Foslie f. *japonicum* Foslie

Fig. 1. Two specimens from Yendo's collection preserved in the Foslie Algae Herbarium in Trondheim, Norway

Fig. 2 & 3. Specimens from Mobeji, near Hakodate, Hokkaido, collected by T. Masaki, 22 September 1960. Fig. 2, ×1.6; Fig. 3, ×0.6

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*Lithophyllum okamurai* Foslie f. *japonicum* Foslie

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Lithophyllum okamurai f. japonicum Foslie

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*Lithothamnium intermedium* Kjellman

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*Melobesia sargassi* Foslie

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*Melobesia farinosa* Lamouroux

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Lithothamnium intermedium Kjellman

Photomicrographs of vertical sections of plants

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Melobesia sargassi Foslie

Photomicrographs of vertical sections of plants

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Melobesia farinosa Lamouroux

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PLATE VI

*Lithothamnium intermedium* Kjellman

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*Lithothamium intermedium* Kjellman

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*Lithothamnium intermedium* Kjellman

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*Melobesia sargass* Foslie

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*Melobesia sargass* Foslie

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Fig. 4 & 5. Cystocarpic conceptacle

Fig. 6. Spermatangial conceptacle
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