Short Communication

Eitarô TAKAHASI and Gentaro NAITÔ: *Dictyozamites* from the Jurassic Tnyonishi Series of Prov. Nagato (Yamaguchi Pref.)

Dictyozamites is the most interesting Bennettitalean plant, characteristic to the upper Jurassic of the Eastern Asia. It has been known from the Tetori and Toyonishi Series of Japan, and Naktong Series of Korea¹⁾. The materials dealt in this paper were collected mainly by the junior author from Imô of Kiyosue, southern part of Toyora District, and partly by Mr. Gorô Okafuji, teacher of the Shimonoseki Higashi High-School, from the same region, somewhat lower in horizon. From this formation many other fossil plants were collected, among which *Onychiopsis elongata* is dominant.

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Dictyozamites Kawasaki Tateiwa

1929 *Dictyozamites Kawasaki* Tateiwa: Geological Atlas of Corea (Chôsen), No. X, Keisyû-Eisen-Taikyû and Wakan Sheets; Plate, fig. 6a (no description)

1929 *Dictyozamites Kawasaki* Tateiwa var. *grossinervis* Tateiwa: Ibid. p. 2. (list only)

1936 *Dictyozamites Kawasaki* Ôishi: On the Japanese Species of *Dictyozamites* (Jap. Journ. Geol. Geogra., Vol. XIII, Nos. 1-2, p. 27, pl. IX, fig. 4, text-fig. 2)

1936 *Dictyozamites reniformis* Ôishi: Ibid. (p. 29, pl. IX, fig. 1, la)

Frond pinnate, linear, more than 16cm long and 10cm broad. Rachis 7mm thick. Pinnae, attached to the upper surface of rachis, alternate, reniform, much elongated or much rounded, reached about 5cm in length and 4.5cm in breadth, usually

about 4.5cm long and 4cm broad, with broad rounded apex, convex in upper surface, short stalked, set closely, and filled with reticulum consisting of fine meshes with the longer axis of 3-4mm length and 1-0.7mm breadth, radiating from the base and distributed in almost equal density over the lamina.

The present specimens are not distinguishable from *Dictyozamites Kawasaki* Ôishi from the Naktong series and *D. reniformis* Ôishi from the Tetori series. Ôishi separated *D. Kawasaki* from *D. reniformis* by reason of the distinct differences in the shape of pinnae: much elongated in the former species and much rounded in the latter. But judging from the data of our specimens, these two forms are quite continuous, and they can be safely united into one species, *D. Kawasaki*.

Locality: Imô of Kiyosue, southern part of Toyora District.

Horizon: Toyonishi series (upper Jurassic).

Fig. 1 $\times 1/$

Fig. 2 $\times 1/2$

Fig. 3 r: rachis, S: stalk, l: lamina
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1) S. Ôishi: On the Japanese Species of *Dictyozamites*. (Jap. Journ. Geol. Geogra., Vol. XIII, Nos. 1-2, p. 25).

Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan, Vol. 56, No. 655, April, 1950.