久内清孝先生の御逝去を悼む

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smaller arboreal components are comprised predominantly of *Tsuga*, assumed to be mainly *Tsuga diversifolia*. This particular pollen spectrum suggests an environment which is quite different from that of the present. Judging from this pollen spectra the climate was colder and less humid, and the landscape may be imagined to consist of fields of snow bounded by flower meadows.

2) The horizon comprising the upper half of the clay member is characterized by a sudden increase in the occurence of *Betula* pollen, accompanied by a correspondingly sudden decrease in *Tsuga* pollen. In addition, herbacious pollen shows a marked decrease. This change in pollen distribution indicates that the climate of this period had become somewhat milder and more humid than the previous, and that the vegetative and edaphic conditions had become more stabilized. This latter conclusion is further supported by the increase in *Fagus* and *Quercus Lepidobalanus* pollen which is seen in this spectrum.

3) The layer of peat, below the Akahoya volcanic ash layer (Ah), is characterized by a paucity of conifer pollen, and a relatively large amount of pollen from broad-leaved trees (*Fagus*, *Quercus Lepidobalanus*). This data suggests that the climate of this period was comparatively mild, warm and somewhat humid.

4) In the layer of peat above the Akahoya volcanic ash layer (Ah), the incidence of conifer pollen (esp. *Abies*, *Tsuga* and *Pinus Haploxylon*) gradually increases, suggesting that the climate was gradually becoming colder. In the middle portion of the peat layer there is a slight but significant occurence of pollen from *Sciadopitys*, *Cryptomeria* and *Quercus Cyclobalanopsis*, indicating a high degree of precipitation and humidity, most likely represented by summer rainfall. This particular peat horizon may correspond to the RIIIa pollen zone described by NAKAMURA (1972).

5) Throughout the peat region, with the exception of the most recently-formed uppermost layer, *Fagus* and *Quercus Lepidobalanus* pollen, along with *Ulmus-Zelkova* and *Pterocarya* pollen, are found to be very frequent, indicating a forest community dominated by *Fagus* and its allies.

6) Throughout the entire peat layer, *Artemisia* and *Gentiana* pollen tend to increase gradually, suggesting that the peat bog itself had become drier. Throughout this layer, in site D, we find a gradual increase in the ratio of arboreal to herbacious pollen, suggesting the possibility that arboreal plants moved into this area as the soil moisture decreased.

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里見信生 ： 久内清孝先生の御逝去を悼む

Nobuo SATOMI : Obituary of the Late Mr. Kiyotaka HISAUCHI

久内清孝先生は4月21日，97才の天寿を全うされ御なくなりになられました。真に痛惜のきわみである。

現在，私の手もとに一葉の写真が残されているが，これは久内先生と御一緒に写した唯一のもので，その裏に昭和14年7月22日，身延から阿部峠を越え梅ヶ島温泉に行った時と書いてある。私は当時中学生であったけれども，既に40年をこえる長い間，御教をいただいたわけで，実に感無量である。

先生に御会いして，何時も驚くことは，御記憶の抜群さであった。しかし，一つだけ御記憶違いと申上げたいのは，先生は御目にかかる度に“君が植物に興味を持つようになったのは，姉さんの影響だな”と言われたことである。この姉というのは，東邦大学の前身である帝国女子医学薬学専門学校を卒業し，久内先生の御講義を受けているので，そう言われるのであろうが，実際は私が姉に植物を教えたのである。だが，こう申してみても，先生と幽明境を異にした今では，先生のお耳に達することが出来ない。

本誌の草創期には，“植物研究雑誌”の創刊時の話などをして下さって，何かと御激励下さったことを思い，会員の方々とともに御冥福を御祈り申し上げたい。