Systematic Studies of Asian *Aconitum* (*Ranunculaceae*) XVI. *Aconitum ohmorii*, a New Species from Gunma Prefecture, Honshu, Central Japan

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A new species of the subgenus *Aconitum* of the genus *Aconitum* (*Ranunculaceae*), *A. ohmorii* Kadota, is described from the limestone area in Ueno-mura, Tano-gun, Gunma Pref., Honshu, central Japan. *Aconitum ohmorii* is different from *A. jaluense* Kom. subsp. *iwatekense* (Nakai) Kadota by having nectary blades not inflated, thick and long nectary spurs with strongly incurved apices, medially to deeply trilobed leaf blades with coarsely dentate lobes, smaller follicles and short-beaked helmets, and from *A. jaluense* subsp. *jaluense* by non-inflated nectary blades, thick and long nectary spurs with strongly incurved apices, shorter pedicels and short-beaked helmets. *Aconitum ohmorii* is a calcicole and is estimated to be an endangered species.

(Continued from Kadota in J. Jpn. Bot. 93: 90–97, 2018)

**Key words:** *Aconitum jaluense* subsp. *iwatekense*, *Aconitum jaluense* subsp. *jaluense*, *Aconitum ohmorii*, Honshu, Japan, new species, Sanchū rift zone.

Limestone areas are sporadically found around the border between Gunma and Saitama Prefectures, Honshu, Japan. A new species of the subg. *Aconitum* of the genus *Aconitum* (*Ranunculaceae*) is described from these limestone areas.

**Taxonomic treatment**

*Aconitum ohmorii* Kadota, sp. nov.

[Figs. 1, 2]

*Aconitum ohmorii* Kadota is different from *A. jaluense* Kom. subsp. *iwatekense* (Nakai) Kadota by having non-inflated nectary blades, thick and long nectary spurs with strongly incurved apices, medially to deeply trilobed leaf blades with coarsely dentate lobes, smaller follicles and short-beaked helmets, and from *A. jaluense* subsp. *jaluense* by non-inflated nectary blades, thick and long nectary spurs with strongly incurved apices, shorter pedicels and short-beaked helmets.

**Type:** JAPAN. Honshu. Gunma Pref., Tano-gun, Ueno-mura, Narahara, Mt. Kaito-yama, on a calcareous slope, alt. 1210 m, 12 October 2010, Y. Kadota 107001 (TNS0113306–holotype; Fig. 1).

Pseudoannual herb, 80–120 cm tall. Tuber obconical, 2–3 cm long, 0.5–1.5 cm in diam.; rhizome connecting mother and daughter tubers 2 mm long. Stem terete, declining or hanging down from limestone cliff, 3–9 times branched in the upper half, pubescent with rough-
and gift of information and herbarium specimens of *Aconitum ohmorii*. Thanks also go to an anonymous reviewer of the Journal.

References


本種の学名は発見者の大森威宏に因み，和名は分布域が山中地溝帯の中核部に位置するため，大森の発案にとづく。

サンシュウトリカブトは石灰岩植物で，石灰岩壁から懸垂し，石灰岩壁直下の崖縁上の急斜面に生育する。本種は分布域が狭く，個体数も少なく，絶滅が危惧される植物の一つである。基準産地の周辺ではカワチブシ *A. grossedentatum* Nakai やヤマトリカブト *A. japonicum* Thunb. subsp. *japonicum* (= *A. japonicum* Thunb. var. *montanum* Nakai) が同所的に生え，サンシュウトリカブトとの間の種間雑種，さらには問題の3種が関連した三種種が見られる。

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