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The Type Locality of *Carex scita* (Cyperaceae) in Japan

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Summary: The type locality “Hakone” in Maximowicz’s protologue of *Carex scita* Maxim. (Cyperaceae) has been puzzling for Japanese botanists as the species has not been collected from Mt. Hakone until now. Based on circumstantial evidence, the type locality “Hakone” for *C. scita* should not be accepted unquestioningly. Shinano Province [= Nagano Pref.] is a more likely type locality for this species. The type locality and collection year of *Carex plocamostyla* Maxim. described in the same paper are also uncertain and should be clarified in the future.

C. J. Maximowicz (1827–1891) is one of the most important scientists who gave scientific names a large number of Japanese vascular plants. He went ashore in Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan on 18 September 1860 and left Yokohama, Honshu, Japan on 11 February 1864. He collected many vascular plants in Japan with Tschonoski [= Chonosuke Sugawa in Japanese transliteration], who was a young Japanese assistant. After Maximowicz left Japan in 1864, Tschonoski continued to collect plants in Japan from 1864 through 1868 and from 1887 through 1890 (through a time period of about 20 years), for Maximowicz in Saint Petersburg, Russia (Inoue 1968, Grabovskaya-Borodina 2016). The scientific names for Japanese plants published by Maximowicz extended to 357 taxa from 1865 through 1893.

Both the label data of all type specimens and the locality and habitat of new names in the protologues of Maximowicz were enumerated in the catalogue of type specimens at LE (Grubov

(ed.) 2004). But the contents of the descriptions on the labels of the type specimens sometimes are not in accord with the description in the protologue. In this paper we take up the case of *Carex scita* Maxim. and *C. plocamostyla* Maxim.

Carex scita Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Petersbourg 31: 115 (1886).

Lectotype (designated by Novosselova in Grubov 2004): JAPONIA. Nippon [= Honshu], ad rivulos. 1864, [fr. in mat.], Tschonoski (LE01012388 [Fig. 1]; LE01012387, LE01012386–isolectotypes).

Maximowicz (1886) published *Carex scita* Maxim. from Japan. It is now known that *C. scita* is separated into six local varieties: var. *scita* is native to the alpine regions of central Honshu (Mts. Yatsugatake, “Southern Alps”, “Central Alps”, and Mt. Kiso-ontake in Nagano Pref. and neighboring regions); var. *brevisquama* (Koidz.) Ohwi is native to the alpine regions on the Japan Sea side of central Honshu; var. *tenuiseta* (Franch.) Yonek. is native to Mt. Chokai in Yamagata Pref., northern Honshu; var. *parvisquama* T. Koyama is native to Mt. Daisen in Tottori Pref., western Honshu; var. *riishirensis* (Franch.) Kük. is native to alpine regions of Hokkaido; var. *scabrinervia* (Franch.) Kük. is native to coastal windswept grasslands of Hokkaido, Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, although transitional forms are often found among them (Katsuyama 2015).

The locality and habitat of *Carex scita*

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Addendum

Because we found “Dupla 8” written in the lower right of the label of the lectotype specimen (LE01012388), there should be eight duplicate sheets at least. Recently we could find the third isolectotype specimen of *Carex scita* Maxim. deposited in P (MNHN-P-P00300568).

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日本産ミヤマアシボソスゲ (カヤツリグサ科) のタイプ産地

ミヤマアシボソスゲ *Carex scita* Maxim. (カヤツリグサ科) のタイプ産地はマキシモヴィッチによる 1886 年の初発表文では「verosimiliter in montibus Hakone [おそらく箱根の山中]」とあり、産地について不確実さを残した記述となっている。しかし本種 (現在認識される 6 変種を含む種全体として) は箱根には自生していないことから、日本の植物学者の中には疑問を持つものもいた。サンクトペテルブルグのコマロフ植物学研究所標本庫 (LE) に残されている 3 枚のタイプ標本 (1 枚のレクトタイプと 2 枚のアイソレクトタイプ) の標本ラベルには「Japonia, Nippon」と印刷されているのみで詳しい産地名 (例えば「箱根」など) は書かれていなかった。さらに新たに発見されたもう 1 枚の標本ラベルでは信濃の上に箱根と上書きされていた。マキシモヴィッチが 1864 年 2 月に横浜を離れた後、長之助は信濃、甲斐、富士～箱根で採集したとされ、新たに発見された標本ラ

ベル上のオリジナルな記述“信濃”と矛盾しない。これらの状況証拠からミヤマアシボソスゲのタイプ産地は無条件に箱根とするべきでなく、むしろ信濃 (長野県) の可能性がある。また同一論文でミヤマアシボソスゲに続いて新種記載されたコタヌキラン *C. plocamostyla* Maxim. (= *C. doenitzii* Boeck.) はミヤマアシボソスゲと共に採集されたように記載されているが、コタヌキランのレクトタイプ標本のラベルでは詳しい産地が記載されておらず、また採集年は 1866 年とあり、ミヤマアシボソスゲの採集年 1864 年と一致していなかった。このためコタヌキランにおいてはタイプ標本産地と採集年が不確かであった。

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