

Taxonomic Studies of *Cirsium* (*Asteraceae*) in Japan XXVI. Five New Species from Hokkaido and Honshu, Northern to Central Japan

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Five new species of *Cirsium* (*Asteraceae*) from Hokkaido and Honshu, Japan are described. They all belong to *Cirsium* sect. *Onotrophe* (Cass.) DC. and are narrow endemics. *Cirsium kubikialpicola* Kadota (subsect. *Praticola* Kadota) described from Mt. Tenguhara-yama (on the border between Niigata Pref. and Nagano Pref., Honshu) is different from *C. babanum* Koidz. by being gynodioecious and smaller in habit, 5–6-seriate involucrel phyllaries, smaller capitula and shorter florets. *Cirsium renehydrophilum* Kadota (subsect. *Reflexae* (Kitam.) Kadota) described from the Renge-onsen spa (Niigata Pref., Honshu) is discriminated from *C. myokoense* Kadota by smaller habit, less branched stem with a few branches, narrower cylindrical involucrel, 11–12-seriate, strongly recurved involucrel phyllaries, and smaller and smooth achenes. *Cirsium muramatsui* Kadota (subsect. *Tuberosae* Kitam.) described from the Chita Peninsula (Aichi Pref., Honshu) is distinguished from *C. suzukaense* Kitam. by being gynodioecious with 11–12-seriate involucrel phyllaries and smaller florets 15–16 mm long. *Cirsium verum* Kadota (subsect. *Nipponocirsium* Kitam. emend. Kadota) described from the campus of Tokyo Woman's Christian University (Tokyo Pref., Honshu) is discriminated from *C. yukiuenoanum* Kadota by having medially pinnatifid to coarsely serrate cauline leaves, non auriculate petiole bases, cylindrical to campanulate involucrel, ascending branches and shorter achenes. *Cirsium yachiyotakashimae* Kadota (subsect. *Borealicola* Kitam. ser. *Glandulosae* Kadota) described from Shibetsu-cho (Nemuro Subpref., Hokkaido) is distinguished from *C. boreale* Kitam. by having 6–7-seriate, ascending or patent involucrel phyllaries, smaller involucrel and shorter florets.

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Key words: *Cirsium kubikialpicola*, *Cirsium muramatsui*, *Cirsium renehydrophilum*, *Cirsium verum*, *Cirsium yachiyotakashimae*, Hokkaido, Honshu, Japan, narrow endemic, new species.

The genus *Cirsium* Mill. (*Asteraceae*) is very diverse in the Japanese Archipelago. More than 123 species have been recognized so far (Kadota 1995, 2009, 2017, Kadota and Miura

2013, 2014). However, it is clear from field examinations that many species still remain to be described. Here five species of *Cirsium* from Hokkaido and Honshu, Japan are described.

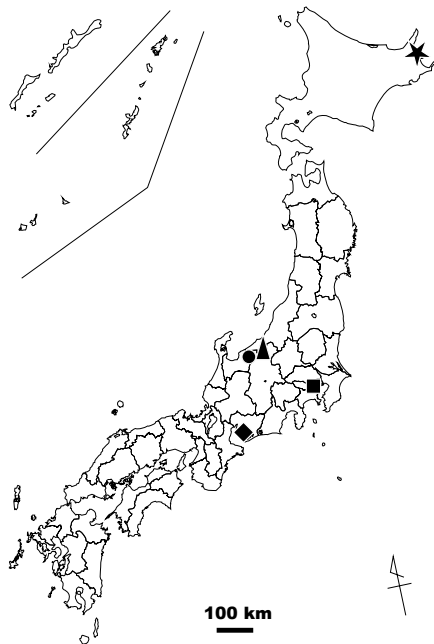


Fig. 12. Distribution of *Cirsium kubikialpicola* (triangle), *C. muramatsui* (diamond), *C. renehydropilum* (circle), *C. verum* (square) and *C. yachiyotakashimae* (star).

門田裕^a, 三浦憲人^b: 日本産アザミ属の分類学的研究
XXVI. 北海道と本州からの5新種

北海道と本州のアザミ属(キク科)に5新種と1新品種を記載した。いずれもナンブアザミ節 *Sect. Onotrophe* (Cass.) DC. の種でいずれも狭分布種である。テングハラアザミ *Cirsium kubikialpicola* Kadota(ダイニチアザミ亜節 *Subsect. Praticola* Kadota)は頸城山地の天狗原山(新潟県と長野県の県境に位置する)の固有種で、ダイニチアザミ *C. babanum* Koidz. から、全体小型で雌性両全性異株であること、総苞片が5–6列であることなどで異なる。両者には生育地にも違いがみられ、テングハラアザミは中性の高山草原に生えるのに対して、ダイニチアザミは池畔や湿地に生える。染色体数 $2n=34$ 。天狗原山の群落には白花をつける個体が見出され、新品種シロバナテングハラアザミ *C. kubikialpicola* f. *albiflorum* Kadota と名付けた。レンゲアザミ *C. renehydropilum* Kadota (カガノアザミ亜節 *Subsect. Reflexae* (Kitam.) Kadota)は新潟県糸魚川市の蓮華温泉周辺の固有植物で、ミョウコウアザミ *C. myokoense* Kadota から、全体小型で茎の分枝が少なく、総苞が狭筒形で、総苞片が11–12列で、瘦果が淡黄色で長さ2.5 mm、表面は平滑であることなどで異なる。染色体数 $2n=34$ 。チタアザミ *C. muramatsui* Kadota(ヒメアザミ亜節 *Subsect. Tuberosae* Kitam.)は愛知県知多半島の固有種で、スズカアザミ *C. suzukaense*

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Kitam. から、雌性両全性異株であり、総苞片が11–12列で、小花が小さいことで区別される。染色体数 $2n=68$ 。ゼンブクジアザミ *C. verum* Kadota(キタカミアザミ亜節 *Subsect. Nipponocirsium* Kitam. emend. Kadota)は東京都杉並区善福寺の東京女子大学構内とそこから移植された善福寺公園にのみ知られているアザミで、この亜節では総苞片が11–12列で雌性両全性を示す点でマルモリアザミ *C. yukiuenoanum* Kadota に似るが、中部の茎葉の葉身が羽状中裂～粗い鋸歯縁となり、葉柄の基部が耳状には抱茎せず、分枝した枝が鋭角的に斜上し、総苞が筒形～鐘形で、瘦果がより小型であることで区別される。染色体数 $2n=68$ 。カリウスアザミ *C. yachiyotakashimae* Kadota (チシマアザミ亜節コバナアザミ列 *Subsect. Borealicola* Kitam. Ser. *Glandulosae* Kadota)は北海道標津町・伊茶仁カリウス遺跡付近の固有種で、近縁なコバナアザミ *C. boreale* Kitam. から、総苞片が6–7列で斜上～開出し、総苞と小花が小さいことで区別される。カリウスアザミの生育地は夏緑樹で被われたうす暗い湿地である。染色体数 $2n=68$ 。

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