

Hiroshi HARA*: New or noteworthy flowering plants
from Eastern Himalaya (2)

原 寛*: 東部ヒマラヤ植物新発見** (2)

6) ***Arisaema speciosum*** (Wallich) Martius in Flora **14**: 458 (1831).

Arum speciosum Wallich, Tent. Fl. Nepal. **1**: 29, t. 20 (1824)¹⁾.

Arisaema eminens Schott in Oester. Bot. Wochenbl. **7**: 357 (1857); Prodr. 30 (1860), e typo.

var. **mirabile** (Schott) Hara, stat. nov.

A. mirabile Schott, l. c. 366 (1857); l. c. 31 (1860), e typo.

In the *Arisaema speciosum* group of Darjeeling and its adjacent districts, we have recognized two distinct races in the field. One is the typical *A. speciosum* which has a flagelliform smooth appendix of the spadix when fresh. Whereas the other has an appendix of the spadix conspicuously rugose-exasperate with ridges often forming a reticulum in the thickened middle part, and seems to begin to flower later than the former. This latter race agrees with *A. mirabile* Schott, the type of which was verified by the courtesy of the director of Royal Botanic Garden at Kew. In our specimens these two races cannot be distinguished by other morphological characters, so I here reduce the latter to a variety of *A. speciosum*. *A. eminens* Schott is identical with the typical *A. speciosum*. These two names described both from Sikkim by Schott were neglected by Chatterjee (1955) in his monographic work on Indian *Arisaema*.

7) ***Cardamine sikkimensis*** Hara, sp. nov. (§ Cardamine)

Caulis 5–25 cm altus simplex erectus vel basi ramosus et decumbens leviter angulatus glaber pauci-foliatus. Folia basalia 3–5-foliolata longe petiolata, foliola rotundata pauci-crenata. Folia caulina inferiora et mediana 2–4-juga longe petiolata, petiolis 2–4 cm longis basi vulgo auriculatis, auriculis minutis 0.5–1.5mm longis glabris caulem amplectentibus, foliolo terminali petiolulato ovato vel oblongo-ovato 8–25mm longo 5–10mm lato utrinque 1–5-crenato, foliolis latera-

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1) In a copy of Wallich's Tentamen at my disposal, the first part includes pages 1–36 and plates 1–25.

libus breviter petiolulatis ovatis vel rotundato-ovatis 5-16mm longis 5-11mm latis obliquis utrinque obtuse 1-4-crenatis inferioribus saepe minoribus rotundatis; folia superiora minora breviter petiolata basi minute auriculata, foliolo terminali elongato oblongo vel oblongo-lanceolato margine obtuse crenato; omnibus supra parce strigoso-pilosis saepe ciliatis. Racemus 5-10-florus in fructu laxis. Pedicelli gracillimi 3-6mm longi, in fructu 5-9mm longi erecto-patentes. Sepala oblonga 2-2.5mm longa albo-marginata. Petala obovata basi cuneata alba 3-5mm longa. Stamina 2.5-3mm longa. Ovarium pilis paucissimis rigidis obsitum. Glandes nectariferi minutissimi. Siliquae 14-25mm longae 1-1.2mm latae, apice stylo 1-1.5mm longo coronatae. Semina ca. 1.5mm longa.

Sikkim: infra Chiyabanjan, alt. 2500m (H.K.M.T. & T., Mai. 11, 1960, typus in TI); inter Nayathang et Chiyabanjan, alt. 3100-3500m (Jun. 2, 1960); inter Yoksam et Bakkim, alt. 1700-2200m (Mai. 18, 1960).

Our plants are distinguished from small individuals of *C. impatiens* L. in having fewer roundish leaflets with obtuse crenae, smaller glabrous petiole-auricles, and fewer and larger flowers. *C. glaphyropoda*. O.E. Schulz of West China differs from ours by more numerous subentire leaflets, and longer pedicels. The species seems to belong to the same group as *C. circaeoides* Hook. f. et Thomson (Sikkim to W. China) and also *C. Tanakae* Franch. et Sav. (Japan).

8) ***Prunus cornuta*** (Wallich ex Royle) Steudel

var. ***villosa*** Hara, var. nov.

A typo foliis subtus dense villosis, pilis mollibus patentibus, serris brevioribus remotioribus, et bracteis majoribus obovatis differt. Rami novelli petiolique glabri. Cupulae intus glaberrimae.

Typus. Himalaya orient.: inter Phalut et Sandakphu, alt. ca. 3500m, mont. Singalila (H.K.M.T. & T., no 678, Jun. 6, 1960, fl. in TI).

Our plant differs from the typical *P. cornuta* by several distinct characters, but taking the great variability in certain species of *Prunus* into consideration, I tentatively treat it as a variety. In the leaves it resembles *P. velutina* Batalin of W. China.

9) ***Prunus rufa*** Hooker f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 314 (1878), pro parte.

As described originally by Hooker fil., the typical form of *P. rufa* has glabrous pedicels, and shorter glabrous calyx-tubes, and has generally broader leaves. It is represented by our specimens collected at Gamothang, and between Ramam and Phalut.

var. **trichantha** (Koehe) Hara, stat. nov.

P. trichantha Koehe in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 254 (1912).

This variety is distinguished from the mother species generally by more elongate leaves, pubescent pedicels, rufous-tomentose tubular calyx-tubes, and petals appressed pubescent on the back.

On ridges of the Singalila Range, old trees of this cherry are found here and there, and we have collected many specimens which show a wide range of variations especially in the hairiness, the shape and size of calyces, and the shape of leaf-teeth. In a few specimens, the leaves are hairy only on veins beneath when young and soon glabrate, while in others they are minutely pubescent above, and densely villose on nerves and sparsely so on surface beneath with long rufescent accumbent hairs. The teeth of leaves are long cuspidate at the apex, or shorter and distinctly gland-tipped. The racemes consisting of 1-3 flowers are almost sessile, or with a short peduncle 3-8mm long. The pedicels are generally 1-2.5cm long, and often elongate in fruit up to 3.5cm long, and are glabrescent or densely rufous-pubescent. The calyx-tubes are 7-15mm long, glabrescent to densely subappressed tomentose, and the lobes are 3-5mm long, ovate acutish to narrow-triangular, and sometimes with a few gland-tipped teeth. The petals vary from white to rose red, 3-8mm long and 3-7mm broad, and are often densely pubescent with long accumbent hairs on the back. The styles are long exerted from the calyx and pubescent in the lower half, or shortly exerted and slightly hairy only at the base.

All these characters appear in different degrees and combinations, and our specimens include various interconnecting forms between *P. rufa* and *P. trichantha*. So the latter should be reduced to a variety or even lower ranks of *P. rufa*. *P. Imanishii* Kitamura from Nepal also falls within the limits of variations of the species.

10) **Primula primulina** (Sprengel) Hara, comb. nov.

Primula pusilla Wallich in Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. ed. Carey et Wall. 2: 22 (1824)—W.W. Smith et Fletcher in Trans. & Proc. Bot. Soc. Edinb. 33 (3): 264 (1942)—Kitamura in Faun. Fl. Nepal Himal. 199 (1955)—Ahrendt in Candollea 15: 163 (1956); non *P. pusilla* Goldie 1822, nec W.J. Hooker 1823.

Androsace primuloides D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 81 (1825); non Moench 1802.

A. primulina Sprengel, Syst. Veg. 4 (2) (cur. post.): 57 (1827)

Primula humilis Steudel, Nom. Bot. ed. 2, 2: 395 (1841).

The name *P. pusilla* Wallich (1824) has long been used for this common Eastern Himalayan species, but unfortunately the same specific epithet had already been used by Goldie in 1822 and also by W. J. Hooker in 1823 for different plants. As *Androsace primuloides* D. Don (1825) is also a later homonym, the earliest legitimate epithet for this species is *A. primulina* Sprengel (1827).

6) 東部ヒマラヤ産のテンナンショウ属で、球茎が短かく太い根茎状に横にのび、3小葉からなる1葉とウラシマソウに似た花をもつ一種がある。これにはそのむち状にのびた肉穂花序の附属体が平滑な型と、下部の太まった所にいぼ状小突起を密布している型とがあり、丁度ウラシマソウとナンゴクウラシマソウのような関係になっている。

7) タネツケバナ属の一新種で、葉柄基部に小さい耳状突起があり、マルバタネツケバナの毛をなくし頂小葉を長くしたような形をしている。

8) シンガリラ山脈にシウリザクラに近い種類が産するが、その葉の下面に密毛のある型が見出された。花穂にある早落性の苞が大きい点も一寸変っている。

9) 東部ヒマラヤの3000 m内外の山地のチョウジザクラに近い一種で、日本のサクラ類と同様に、毛の多少、萼の形、花卉の大きさ、色などに著しい変異が見られる。

10) 今まで *Primula pusilla* と呼ばれてきたごく小形のヒマラヤ産のサクラソウの学名を命名上の理由で改めた。

□橋本梧郎：ブラジル植物記 pp. 374 帝国書院(1962, 3月) ¥ 800. この本は単なるブラジル植物の見聞記ではない。それにはまず著者を紹介すべきであろう。橋本氏は1934年にブラジルにわたり、ブラジル各地に採集の旅をつづけて、今は南部のパラナ州グアイラ農事試験場長であり、またセッテケダス博物館を創設した人でもある。ブラジルに住む人々にとって色々の面で関係の深い植物50種をえらび、自筆の一ページ大の挿図を添えて解説を加えたものが第1部となっている。形態の記載はやや硬いが、よく観察の要点をとらえ、多く挙げた土名の解説や利用面の記事にはさすが現地で自ら獲得されたデータが物をいって興味深い。そしてブラジルでインゲンマメが東洋での米に匹敵するほどに常食であることや、マテ茶の代用品や偽造品が調べ上げられていることに感心するなど中々おもしろいし、参考となる。

第2部はブラジル植物探検略史であって、これも流暢な筆である。しかも適宜にそれぞれの探検で明らかになった植物の話をつまみに添えてあって、私は一気に読了し、改めてブラジルの広さと植物界の豊かさとそれに挑戦した多くの植物学者の存在を認識した次第であった。著者が1500年のブラジル発見から1636年までを本草期、次の1817年までを黎明期、1818年のマルチウスの探検出発から彼のフロラ・ブラジリエンスの大冊の完成(1906)までの発展期、それから今日までのブラジルの植物学者による研究主体が実現した現代の4時代に区分した試みも恐らくはじめての発表として注目されよう。

日本人がもっと知っておくべき地域としても、また熱帯植物の代表を知る点でもよい参考書である。それにしても欧文の表題のないことと、引用のリンネの原文に誤植のあることは惜しまれる。

(前川 文夫)