

Sumihiko HATUSIMA\*: *Senebiera mexicana* (Cruciferae) and  
*Callicarpa parvifolia* (Verbenaceae), Japanese species  
erroneously described as from Mexico

初島住彦\*: メキシコ産として発表された日本植物2種

In 1838 W.T. Hooker and G.A. Walker Arnott described two new species from Mexico, *Callicarpa parvifolia* Hook. & Arn. and *Senebiera mexicana* Hook. & Arn., in their work "The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyage". It is well known that some specimens collected in Loo Choo and Bonin were erroneously described as from Mexico. The authors themselves referred to this on page 275 as follows:

"We must remark, however, that there seems to have been a considerable mixture of the specimens collected at Loo Choo and Bonin with those of Mexico, the same species occasionally occurring in both packets. Thus nearly all the specimens of what we have called *Euonymus japonicus* and *Elaeocarpus photiniaefolius*, are in the Mexican collection: and on the other hand, we found a bad specimen of *Gordonia Lasianthus* among the Loo Choo collection, although we thought it unnecessary to notice it". Some species, such as *Callicarpa subpubescens* Hook. & Arn., *Hedyotis mexicana* (Hook. & Arn.) Hatusima (= *Leptopetalum mexicanum* Hook. & Arn.) and *Geniostoma fragraeoides* Benth. (= *G. glabrum* Matsum.) which were described as from Mexico have been proved to be from the Bonins. In my discussion of *Hedyotis mexicana* Hats. in the Journal of Japanese Botany 36: 296 (1961), I suggested that *Callicarpa parvifolia* Hook. & Arn. from Mexico may be from the Bonins.

Recently, by the kindness of Dr. E. Matuda of the University of Mexico, I had an opportunity to examine photographs of the type material of *Callicarpa parvifolia* Hook. & Arn. and of *Senebiera mexicana* Hook. & Arn. As they appear to be identical with *Callicarpa nishimurae* Koidz. from the Bonins and *Coronopus wrightii* Hara from the Ryukyus respectively, I sent the fragments of the specimens of the above two species from the Bonins

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and the Ryukyus to the Kew Herbarium for comparison with the type specimens of these two species from Mexico.

Dr. R.M. Harley, who with Professor Dr. T. Heslop-Harrison made this comparison, has kindly replied as follows:

“I have now examined the leaf of *Callicarpa nishimurae* Koidz. with those of the type of *C. parvifolia* Hook. & Arn. The similarity between the two is very striking, and the texture of the indumentum on the leaf undersurface appears identical when viewed under a dissecting microscope.

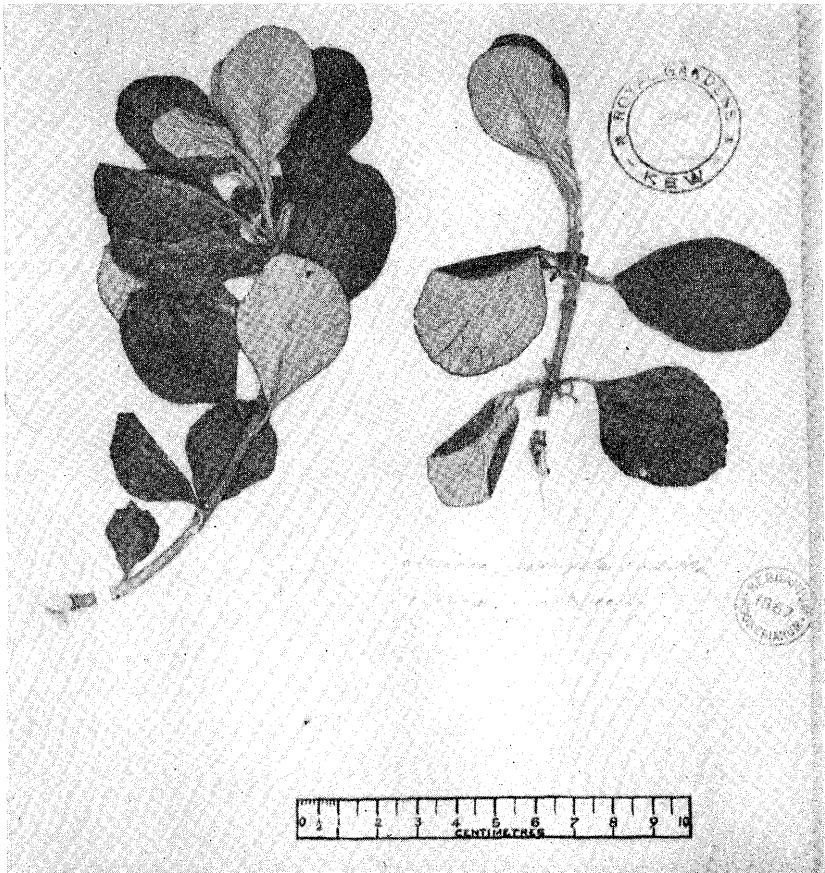


Fig. 1. *Callicarpa parvifolia* Hook. & Arn. (type).

There thus seems little doubt that, as you suggest, the type was collected in the Bonins and not in Mexico. In our undetermined cover, we had a sterile specimen of *C. parvifolia* collected in the 1930s from the Bonins, and this also agreed closely with the type".

On the other hand, Dr. H.N. Moldenke, a specialist of the Verbenaceae, lists this species occurring Nayart, Mexico in his work, "The known geographic distribution of the members of the Verbenaceae"...page 28, 1949. Therefore, I wrote to him about the basis of his report. His answer is as follows:

"I am glad you told me about *Callicarpa nishimurae* and *C. parvifolia* being conspecific. I often wondered why no one else had never found the latter in Mexico. I recorded it from there only on the basis of the type collection, which it now seems was erroneously labelled as was also *C. subpubescens*, also from the Bonins".

E. Matuda, when asked about the occurrence of this species in Mexico, replied that no specimen of this species is extant in the herbarium of the University of Mexico.

J. Heslop-Harrison's report on the comparison of *Senebiera mexicana* Hook. & Arn. with *Cornopus wrightii* Hara is as follows:

"The error in the localization of the type material of *Senebiera mexicana* Hook. & Arn. was noted by Bentham in the *Flora Australiensis* 1: 83 (1863); here, Bentham remarks that the specimen subsequently named *S. mexicana* was probably gathered in the island of Loo Choo or Bonin and not in Mexico. The cryptic pencil note added to the type specimen is in Bentham's handwriting and should, I think, be interpreted as 'Qy [presumably query] Loo Choo or Bonin'. Bentham identified the specimen as *S. integrifolia* DC. and the same name has been given to 3 other specimens in the Kew Herbarium, which also seem to be indistinguishable from your Okinawa specimen of *Cornopus wrightii* Hara. These are: Taquet *Plantae Coreanae* 3131 from Quelpaert and Wilford 447, 1915, from Pratas Island. I do not think there can be any doubt that your Okinawa specimen and the type material of *Senebiera mexicana* Hook. & Arn. are conspecific".

E. Matuda of the University of Mexico has reported that in Mexico *Senebiera mexicana* Hook. & Arn. has been treated as a synonym of *Lepidium virginicum* L.

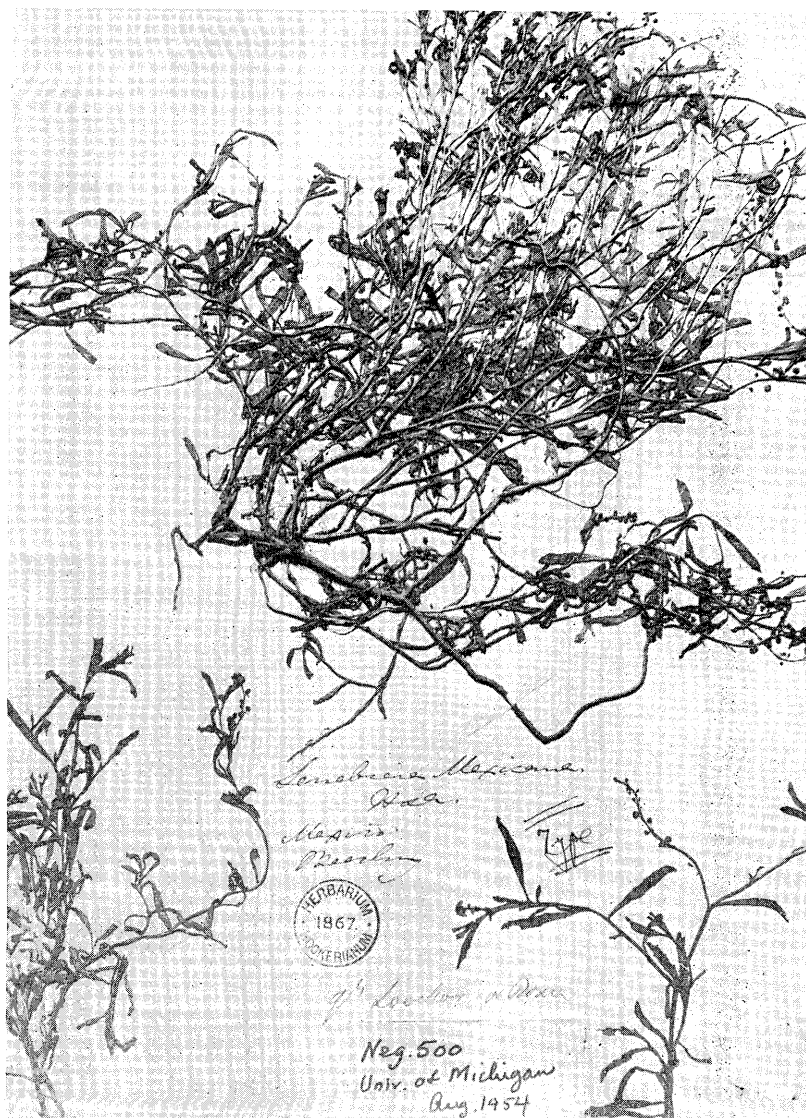


Fig. 2. *Senebiera mexicana* Hook. & Arn. (type).

I also asked E.H. Walker about this problem. His reply is as follows: "The type of *C. wrightii* is in the U.S. National Herbarium and two other specimens which I consider the same, one from Okinawa, the other from Ishigaki. Of *C. integrifolia* we have only one specimen. It is labeled *Senebiera integrifolia* DC. 'det. C. Guillaumin'. It is from New Caledonia. There is no significant difference in size of silicles in these four specimens. The marking vary with age and other factors on the same plant".

According to Hara *C. integrifolius* Spreng. differs from his *C. wrightii* in having larger silicles which have different surface markings.

From the above reports of Heslop-Harrison and E.H. Walker it seems very difficult to separate *C. wrightii* Hara from *C. integrifolius* Spreng. The synonyms are as follow:

**Callicarpa parvifolia** Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beech. Voy. 305 (1838). (Fig. 1)

*Callicarpa nishimurae* Koidz. in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 32: 136 (1918), syn. nov. Hab. Bonins.

**Coronopus integrifolius** (DC.) Spreng., Syst. 2: 853 (1825). (Fig. 2)

*Senebiera integrifolia* DC. in Mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Par. 144, t. 8 (1799).

*Senebiera mexicana* Hook. & Arn. Bot. Beech. Voy. 276 (1838), syn. nov.

*Coronopus wrightii* Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. 17: 340, f. 51 (1941), syn. nov. Hab. Ryukyus, China (Isl. Pratas), Australia and New Caledonia.

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筆者は 1961 年植物研究雑誌 36 巻で小笠原のマルバンマザクラ *Hedyotis mexicana* Hats. を論じた際、同じメキシコ産として発表された *Callicarpa parvifolia* Hook. & Arn. も小笠原産かもしれないとほのめかしておいた。その後メキシコ産として発表された *Senebiera mexicana* Hook. & Arn. もどうも琉球のヤンバルガラシに近いことに気付いたので、メキシコ大学の松田英二氏に上記二種の標本を分譲してほしいとたのんだところ、前者の標本はメキシコ大学になく、後者はメキシコではマメグンバイナズナの異名として取扱われている旨を知らせてきた。その後松田氏からシカゴ国立博物館にある上記二種のタイプの写真の複写が送られてきたので、よく見ると *C. parvifolia* の写真は小笠原のウラジロコムラサキ (*C. nishimurae* Koidz.) にそっくりであり、*Senebiera mexicana* は琉球のヤンバルガラシ (*Coronopus wrightii*) と全く一致することが判った。そこで更に確認するため日本産の上記二種の標本を Kew に送り type と比較してもらったら両者とも同一物であるとの返事をえた。ただ問題はヤンバルガラシが濠州の *Coronopus integrifolia* と同一物であるかどうかとい

うことである。

原博士はヤンバルガラシは *C. integrifolia* に比べて果実がやや小さく、表面の刻紋が異なるとしている。しかし英文欄に述べた通り Heslop-Harrison 及び E.H. Walker の両氏は殆んど区別はないといっているので種としては別種ではなさそうである。

○ヌリトラノオの新変種 (伊藤 洋) Hirosi Ito: A new variety of *Asplenium normale*

静岡県磐田郡佐久間町神妻で志村義雄氏が変わったヌリトラノオを見つけられた。



図 1. テンリュウヌリトラノオ, *Asplenium normale* var. *shimurae*  
(planta dextera: holotypus). ( $\times 1/2$ ).