

Hiroshi HARA*: **New or noteworthy flowering plants
from Eastern Himalaya (11)****

原 寛*: 東部ヒマラヤ植物新知見 (11)**

55) **Aconitum jucundum** Diels in Not. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 5: 266 (1912)—
Hand.-Mzt. in Acta Hort. Gotob. 13: 78 (1939)—Fletcher et Lauener in Not.
Bot. Gard. Edinb. 20: 192 (1950).

A. Lycoctonum var. *ranunculoides* Finet et Gagnep. in Bull. Soc. Bot.
France 51: 502 (1904), pro parte.

A. Lycoctonum var. *circinatum* Léveillé in Fedde, Rep. 7: 258 (1909).

E. Nepal: Minchin Dhap—Mul Pokhari, 2900–2500 m (Hara, Kanai,
Kurosawa, Murata, Togashi & Tuyama, Oct. 29, 1963, fr., TI); Baroya
Khimty—Thakma Khola, 2800–3200 m (Kanai, Murata & Togashi, no. 6306954,
Nov. 16, 1963, fr., TI).

Distr. E. Himalaya (E. Nepal, Bhutan), N. Burma, and W. & C. China
(Yunnan, Szechuan, Sikang, Kweichou, Hupeh).

This is the westernmost locality so far reported for the species.

56) **Neolitsea Cuipala** (D. Don) Momiyama et Hara, comb. nov.

Tetranthera Cuipala D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 65 (1825).

T. lanuginosa Wallich, Cat. no. 2561 (1830), nom. nud.

Tetradenia lanuginosa Nees in Wall., Pl. Asia. Rar. 2: 64, t. 176 (1831).

Litsaea lanuginosa (Nees) Nees, Syst. Laur. 634 (1836)—Hook. f., Fl.
Brit. Ind. 5: 178 (1886).

L. Cuipala (D. Don) Nees, l. c. 638 (1836).

Neolitsea lanuginosa (Nees) Gamble in Pl. Wilson. 2(1): 79 (1914)—
Momiyama in Hara, Fl. E. Himal. 102 (1966).

C. Nepal: Narainhetty (Hamilton, Feb. 27, 1803—type of *Tetranthera*
Cuipala in BM).

Distr. Himalaya (Kashmir to Sikkim), and Khasia.

57) **Neolitsea pallens** (D. Don) Momiyama et Hara, comb. nov.

* Department of Botany, University Museum, University of Tokyo.

** 東京大学インド植物調査研究報告 No. 27.

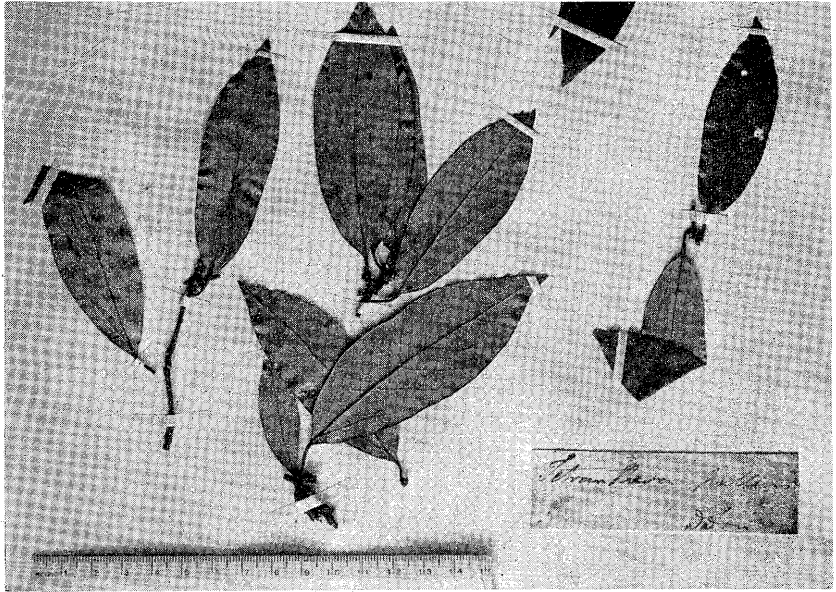


Fig. 1. Type of *Tetranthera pallens* D. Don in BM.

Tetranthera pallens D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 66 (1825).

Tetradenia consimilis Nees in Wall., Pl. Asia. Rar. 2: 64 (1831).

Litsaea consimilis (Nees) Nees, Syst. Laur. 628 (1836).

L. umbrosa var. *consimilis* (Nees) Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 180 (1886).

C. Nepal (Wallich—type of *Tetranthera pallens* in BM) (Fig. 1).

Distr. Himalaya (Kashmir to Sikkim), Manipur, and W. China.

var. **umbrosa** (Nees) Momiyama et Hara, comb. nov.

Tetranthera umbrosa Wallich, Cat. no. 2564 (1830), nom. nud.

Tetradenia umbrosa Nees in Wall., l. c. 64 (1831), excl. var. β .

Litsaea umbrosa (Nees) Nees, Syst. Laur. 623 (1836)—Hook. f., l. c. 179 (1886).

Neolitsea umbrosa (Nees) Gamble in Pl. Wilson. 2(1): 79 (1914)—Allen in Ann. Miss. Bot. Gard. 25: 426 (1938), p. p.—Momiyama in Hara, Fl. E. Himal. 102 (1966), p. p.

Distr. Khasia.

58) **Pegaeophyton minutum** Hara, sp. nov. (Fig. 2).

Acaulis. Rhizoma elongatum tenue ± 1 mm crassum interdum ramosum,

apice raro ad 2-3 mm crassum, cum partibus basalibus petiolorum persistentibus. Folia omnino rosulata, longe petiolata, obovato-spathulata, ovata vel oblonga, integra, raro linearia, 1-4 mm longa 1-1.8 mm lata, carnosula glabra; petiolis 3-20 mm longis glabrescentibus basi dilatatis. Pedicelli axillares graciles uniflori 4-25 mm longi, unilatero minutissime pilosi. Flores parvi lilacini, violascentes vel albidii. Sepala oblique aperta, elliptica concava 1.2-2 mm longa 0.8-1 mm lata, albo-marginata, basi leviter saccata. Petala obovato-spathulata 2-4.5 mm longa 1-3 mm lata tenuiter nervosa, intus minutissime papillosa. Stamina 1.5-2 mm longa; filamenta ad basin paullo dilatata; antherae late ovatae. Ovaria oblonga; stylus brevis crassus ca. 0.5 mm longus, stigmatate parvo discoideo. Siliquae lanceolatae compressae?, 8-15 mm longa 1-1.5 mm latae, stylo ca. 1 mm longo coronatae.

Sikkim: Oma La—Migothang, ca. 4200 m (Hara, Kanai, Murata, Togashi, & Tuyama, no. 6344, May 30, 1960, fl.—type in TI); Chapopla, 16000 ft (Ribu & Rhomoo, no. 5252, Sep. 6, 1911, K).

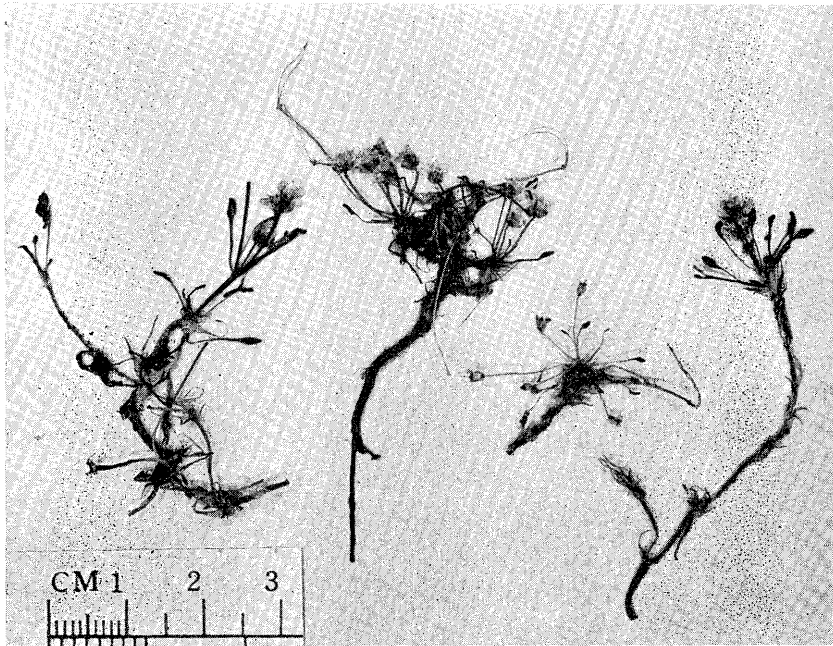


Fig. 2. *Pegaeophyton minutum* Hara. $\times 1$.

Nepal: Kasuwa Khola, N. of Num, 12000 ft (Stainton, no. 586, Jun. 9, 1956, fl. & old fr., BM); Inukhu Khola, Naulekh Muni, 15000 ft (McCosh, no. 388, Jul. 8, 1964, fl., BM); Dudh Kosi, Puiyan, 14700 ft (Lyan, no. 2088, Jun. 20, 1964, fl., BM); near Chalike Pahar, 14000 ft (Stainton, Sykes & Williams, no. 3147, Jun. 15, 1954, fl., BM); Mul Kaarka, Chilime Khola, 4100 m (Kanai & Shakya, no. 672270, Jul. 3, 1970, TI); Thahurji Lekh, S. of Jumla, 15000 ft (Polunin, Sykes & Williams, no. 4805, Jul. 20, 1952, fl., BM).

Burma-Tibet Frontier: Sources of the Irrawaddy, Adung Valley, 14-15000 ft (K.-Ward, no. 9714, Jul. 10, 1931, BM).

This species resembles a dwarf alpine form of *P. scapiflorum* (Hook. f. et Thoms.) Marquand, but has much slender rhizomes (without thick carrot-like rhizomes), pedicels very minutely pilose on one side, and narrow siliquae. However, good fruiting material of the species has not been available as yet.

59) *Polygala sibirica* L., Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 702 (1753)—Chodat, Monogr. Polygal. 2: 347, t. 28, f. 7-10 (1893)—Bennett in Fl. Brit. Ind. 1: 205 (1872), p. p.—Fl. URSS. 14: 250 (1949)—Mukerjee in Bull. Bot. Soc. Beng. 12: 43 (1958), p. p.—Fl. Europ. 2: 233 (1968).

P. monopetala Cambess. in Jacquem., Voy. (Bot.) t. 27 (1835-44).

Distr. E. Europe (Rumania, USSR), Caucasus, Siberia, Himalaya (Kashmir, Nepal), Assam, Tibet, Mongolia, China, and N. Korea.

var. *elegans* (Wall. ex Royle) Hara, comb. nov.

P. elegans Wall. [Cat. no. 4186 (1831), nom. nud.] ex Royle, Ill. Bot. Himal. 76 (Jun. 1834)—Hassk. in Miquel, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 1: 176 (1864)—Chodat, l. c. 350, t. 28, f. 12 & 13 (1893).

P. myrsinites Royle, l. c. t. 19, A (Mar. 1834), nom. nud.

P. sibirica L. sensu Bennett, l. c. 205 (1872), p. p.—Mukerjee, l. c. 43 (1958), p. p.—Hara, Fl. E. Himal. 2: 69 (1971).

Distr. var. E. Himalaya (Garhwal to Bhutan), Khasia?, S. E. Tibet, and Manipur.

As I have already pointed out in 1971, some Eastern Himalayan plants do not fully agree with typical *P. sibirica*. They tend to have broader glabrescent somewhat lustrous leaves with conspicuously elevated veinlets on the upper surface, and elliptic almost symmetric wings (not falcate nor asymmetric) with a roundish tip, and are identical with the Nepalese plant

named by Wallich as *P. elegans*. Although some Himalayan plants especially from Kashmir belong to typical *P. sibirica*, and also a few specimens from Nepal show some intermediate forms, I wish to treat the Himalayan *P. elegans* as a variety of *P. sibirica*. It resembles *P. japonica* Houttuyn in several respects, but differs from the latter by having short but distinct filaments.

60) **Didymocarpus** Wallich [nom. cons.] in Edinb. Philos. Journ. 1: 378 (1819)—D. Don in Edinb. Philos. Journ. 7: 82 in textu (1822); Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 122 (1825)—Jack in Trans. Linn. Soc. 14: 32 (1823)—Burt in Not. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 21: 198 (1954).

Didymocarpus primulifolius D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 123 (1825), ut *primulifolia*.

D. aromatica Wallich [Cat. no. 785 (1829), nom. nud.] Pl. Asia. Rar. 2: 34, t. 141 (1831), excl. figs. 4-7—R. Brown in Bennett, Pl. Jav. Rar. 118 (1840); in Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 2, 13: 163 (1840)—Clarke, Comm. et Cyrt. Beng. 87, t. 57 (1874), excl. fig. pl. fr.; in DC., Monogr. Phaner. 5: 76 (1883); in Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 347 (1884).

Authentic specimens examined: Nepal (Wallich—type of *D. primulifolius*, BM); Nepal (Wallich, 1818—type of the genus *Didymocarpus*, but without specific epithet, 2 sheets, BM); Napalia (Wallich, no. 785 *D. aromatica* Wall., 1821, KW (excl. specim. fr.), K, BM).

Distr. E. Himalaya (Nepal).

Didymocarpus aromaticus Wallich ex D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 123 (1825), ut *aromatica*—DC., Prodr. 9: 267 (1845), p. p.

D. subalternans Wallich [Cat. no. 782 (1829), nom. nud.] ex R. Brown in Bennett, l. c. 118 (1840); l. c. 164 (1840)—DC., Prodr. 9: 266 (1845)—Clarke in DC., Monogr. Phaner. 5: 77 (1883); in Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 347 (1884).

Authentic specimens examined: Napaul (Wallich—lectotype of *D. aromaticus* Wall. ex D. Don, BM); Nepal (Wallich, 1819 sub *D. subalternans*, BM); Napalia, e monte Sheopore (Wallich, no. 782 *D. subalternans*, Aug. 1821, KW, K, BM); Kamaon (Wallich, no. 782. 2 sub *D. subalternans*, KW, BM).

Distr. E. Himalaya (Kumaon, Nepal, and Sikkim).

The genus *Didymocarpus* Wallich from Nepal was published in 1819, and D. Don established the family Didymocarpeae in 1822, but no specific

name was mentioned in both publications. The binomial *Didymocarpus aromatica* Wallich was first validated by D. Don in 1825, and its descriptive phrases such as '...calycibusque glanduloso-pilosis, laciniis calycis ovatis acutis' coincide with the plant later named as *D. subalternans* by Wallich, so R. Brown (1840) and also C. B. Clarke (1883 & 84) treated '*D. aromatica* D. Don' as a synonym of *D. subalternans* Wall. In the British Museum (Natural History), there is a specimen collected by Wallich from Nepal with the label '*Didymocarpus aromatica* Wall.', and it was certainly examined by D. Don, and agrees well with D. Don's description. Therefore, I select this specimen as the lectotype of *D. aromaticus* Wallich ex D. Don. It is rather strange that C. B. Clarke, according to his annotation on the sheet, regarded the specimen as a part of *D. primulifolia* D. Don, and not as a part of *D. aromatica* Wallich ex D. Don.

On the other hand, *Didymocarpus primulifolia* D. Don (1825) was identified as *D. aromatica* Wallich (1831) by R. Brown in 1840. Wallich illustrated his *D. aromatica* in colour in 1831, but the fruiting plants belong to *D. macrophylla* Wallich ex D. Don (1825). The flowering plants illustrated with the description 'Calyx...; lacinae ovatae obtusae' agree with the Nepalese specimens so named by Wallich in the British Museum and the Wallich Herbarium at Kew, except for the one specimen examined by D. Don above mentioned.

In the British Museum (Natural History), there exists one specimen bearing the name '*D. primulifolia* D. Don' in his own handwriting, and it is identical with Wallich's *D. aromatica* (not D. Don's) and also agree with D. Don's description of *D. primulifolia*, namely 'Lacinae calycinae rotundatae' in contrast to 'acutis' of *D. aromatica* in D. Don's sense. Although the calyces were described as 'pilosis' by D. Don, all the specimens of *D. aromatica* Wall. and *D. primulifolia* D. Don have glabrous pedicels and calyces. However, as suggested by R. Brown, *D. primulifolia* D. Don can be applied to the plants with obtuse calyx-lobes, and typified by the specimen so annotated by D. Don himself.

As regards the type species of the genus, this is a very unusual case. At present the generic name *Didymocarpus* is conserved, with the conserved type, *D. aromaticus* Wallich ex D. Don. So, if we follow the conservation *literatim*, the type species should be *D. aromaticus* Wall. ex D. Don whatever

the application of its name is changed.

In 1954, Dr. Burtt already discussed the problem, and he preferred to designate *D. oblongus* Wall. ex D. Don as the lectotype, because the name *D. aromaticus* has been used confusedly. It was unfortunate that he did not examine the authentic specimens of D. Don in the British Museum. Now the application of D. Don's specific names in question was fixed as mentioned above based on the authentic specimens.

According to the present Code of Botanical Nomenclature, the nomenclatural type of a genus is a species, and not a specimen. However, in this particular case, the genus *Didymocarpus* was published without specific epithet, but based on the specimens. Two sheets of the specimens which were collected from Nepal by Wallich in 1818 and sent to Dr. Hamilton together with the description of his new genus *Didymocarpus* are extant in the British Museum (Natural History). These specimens are different from *D. aromaticus* Wall. ex D. Don (1825) as defined here, but are identical with *D. primulifolius* D. Don (1825) (*D. aromatica* Wall. 1831). So, if we attach importance to the intention of Wallich who originally established the genus, it is proper to select *D. primulifolius* D. Don as the lectotype of the genus which agrees with the original specimens of Wallich's genus. But, in this case, one has to propose officially the change of the conserved type of the genus from *D. aromaticus* Wall. ex D. Don to *D. primulifolius* D. Don.

61) **Viburnum nervosum** D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 141 (1825)—Stapf in Bot. Mag. t. 9063, in textu sub *V. grandiflorum* (1925).

V. cordifolium Wallich [Cat. no. 462 (1829), nom. nud.] ex DC., Prodr. 4: 327 (1830)—Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 6 (1880)—Rehder in Sargent, Tr. & Shr. 2: 81, t. 138 (1908); Man. ed. 2, 835 (1940); Bibl. 604 (1949)—Hara, Fl. E. Himal. 319 (1966); 2: 127 (1971).

Distr. E. Himalaya (Kumaon to Bhutan), N. E. Assam, and W. China.

The name *Viburnum nervosum* D. Don has long been used in the sense of *V. grandiflorum* Wall. ex DC., but Dr. Stapf (1925) pointed out that the original description of *V. nervosum* is undoubtedly identical with *V. cordifolium* Wall. Although the type specimen of *V. nervosum* is unfortunately missing, it seems to be reasonable to follow the opinion of Dr. Stapf.

62) **Aletris alpestris** Diels in Bot. Jahrb. 36, Beibl. 82: 20 (1905).

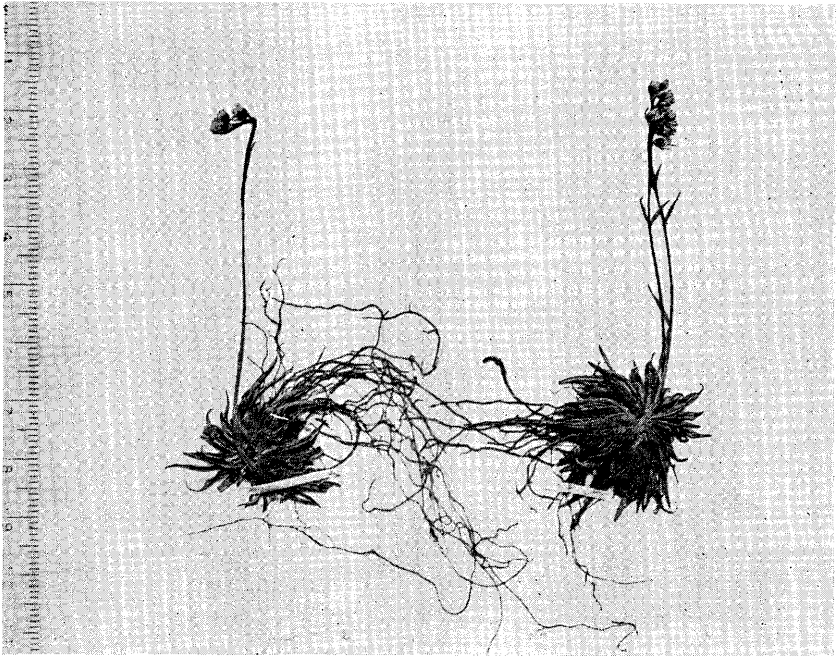


Fig. 3. *Aletris alpestris* Diels var. *occidentalis* Hara, the type.

A. Dielsii Wang et Tang in Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. 7: 83 (1936).

Distr. W. China (Yunnan, Szechuan, Shensi).

var. **occidentalis** Hara, var. nov. (Fig. 3)

Differt a typo lobis perianthii obtusioribus. Folia radicalia 1-3.5 cm longa 1.5-3 mm lata.

Nepal: Sringsi Himal, Shiar Khola, 10500 ft (Gardner, no. 589, May 26, 1953—type in BM).

S. E. Tibet: Langong, 13000 ft (Ludlow, Sherriff & Taylor, no. 3929, May 31, 1938, BM); valley above Tse, Tsangpo Valley, 10500-11000 ft (Ludlow, Sherriff & Taylor, no. 4601 & 4601a, fr., Jun. 1 & Sep. 25, 1938, BM).

Distr. var. Nepal, and S. E. Tibet.

This species is characteristic in having many spreading narrow radical leaves. The inflorescences are very minutely pilose, and the flowers are

turning sideways at first, and white or pale apricot. The Nepalese plants agree with the Chinese ones in other essential characters.

* * * *

55) *Aconitum jucundum* Diels レイジソウ群の興味ある種で、今回初めてネパールから記録された。

56-57) *Neolitsea Cuipala & pallens* (D. Don) Momiyama et Hara D. Don の基準標本を確認し、学名を改訂した。

58) *Pegaeophyton minutum* Hara (新種) アブラナ科のきわめて小形な種で、東部ヒマラヤの 4000-5000 m の高山帯に産する。

59) *Polygala sibirica* L. var. *elegans* (Wall. ex Royle) Hara 東部ヒマラヤのものは *P. sibirica* の基準形よりややヒメハギに近い形質を示しているので変種として区別した。

60) *Didymocarpus* (ヒナノツノギリソウ属) とその基準種 これは非常に特異な例で、Wallich は初め種名を伴わずにこの属を発表し、属の基準となった標本は今も大英博物館に保管されている。しかし最初に種名を有効に出版した D. Don の種は、時に Wallich のものと内容が異っている。今回これらの基準になった標本を検討して種名の正しい適用を明らかにした。

61) *Viburnum nervosum* D. Don 東部ヒマラヤから中国西部に分布するオオカメノキに近縁の種で、これまで *V. cordifolium* Wall. の名で知られている。

62) *Aletris alpestris* Diels var. *occidentalis* Hara (新変種) 中国西部から記載されたソクシンラン属の種であるが、その一変種が西方へネパールまで分布していることが分った。

□Tseng-Chieng Huang: **Pollen flora of Taiwan** B5, 276 頁, 177 プレート, Nation. Taiwan Univ. Bot. Dept. Press, 1972, 27\$. 黄増泉氏が台湾植物 1964 種の花粉の記載をしたもので、1260 種ほどの写真がのせられている。温帯の植物については多くの報告があるが、熱帯のものは少いので貴重である。日本の第 3 紀の植物化石には、台湾に関係のあるものがかなりあるので、その方面にも役立つであろう。花粉による科や属の分類の検索表があるのも便利である。使用されている学名には不適当なものがかかなりあり、誤りが常識となっているような学名がそのまま使われたりしているので、使用するにあたってはこの点を充分注意する必要がある。分類学者とのより密接な協力のもとに行なわれたらと残念に思う。本の内容と関係のないアメリカの花粉学者の写真が巻頭にあるのはどういふものだろうか。 (山崎 敬)