

Hiroshi HARA*: **New or noteworthy flowering plants
from Eastern Himalaya (13)****

原 寛*: 東部ヒマラヤ植物新知見 (13)**

70) **Anemone fuscopurpurea** Hara, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Rhizoma crassum lignosum suberectum apice vulgo 1-1.5 cm in diametro; collum vestigiis persistentibus petiolorum dense obtectum. Folia radicalia longe petiolata, ambitu ovato-orbicularia 1.2-4 cm in diametro, basi profunde cordata, fere ad basin tri-partita, segmenta mediana rhomboideo-obovata basi cuneata ultra medium triloba grosse inciso-dentata, lateralia mediana subaequimagna profunde 2-3-loba et grosse inciso-dentata, dentibus ovatis subacutis vel obtusis, adulta glabrescentia margine longe ciliata. Caules 4-15 cm alti parce hirsuti, pilis longis mollibus albis. Folia involucralia 3 vel 4 sessilia 8-20 mm longa basi cuneata trifida et saepe 1-2-inciso-dentata. Inflorescentia umbellata 2-4-flora. Pedicelli inaequales 4-28 mm longi parce hirsuti. Flores 10-18 mm in diametro. Sepala 5 obovato- vel oblongo-cuneata apice rotundata ad basin longe attenuata 6-10 mm longa 2-3 mm lata fusco-purpurea inferne albida, extus adpresse hirsuta. Stamina numerosa; filamenta linearia haud dilatata 2-2.5 mm longa fusco-purpurea; antherae ellipticae ca. 0.7 mm longae. Carpella ellipsoidea glabra viridia; stylus ca. 1 mm longus, stigmatibus apice paullo recurvato.

E. Nepal: Banduke Pokhari—Saju Pokhari, 4200-4000 m (Kanai, Ohashi, Iwatsuki, Ohba, Iwatsuki & Shakya, Jun. 15, 1972, no. 721252, fl.—type in TI); Banduke Pokhari, 4200 m (Jun. 14, 1972, no. 720396, fl., TI); Saju Pokhari—Topke Gola, 4400-3600 m (Jun. 16, 1972, no. 723626, fl., TI).

Although the mature achenes are unknown, this species seems to be allied to *Anemone obtusiloba* D. Don. But it is easily distinguished from the latter by glabrescent and more deeply lobed leaves, smaller narrower and dark purple (not blue) sepals, and glabrous carpels.

It somewhat resembles *A. demissa* Hook. f. et Thoms., but is quite

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Fig. 1. *Anemone fuscopurpurea* Hara.

distinct from the latter in having glabrescent leaves, narrower dark purple sepals, and shorter anthers, and fewer carpels.

71) *Anemone rupestris* [Wallich, Cat. no. 4696 (1831), nom. nud.] Hook. f. et Thoms., Fl. Ind. 1: 21 (1855), pro parte; in Fl. Brit. Ind. 1: 9 (1872), pro parte—Brühl in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 5(2): 79 (1896)—W. W. Smith in

Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. 4(7) : 343 (1913)—Mukerjee in Bull. Bot. Surv. Ind. 1 : 141 (1959).

A. rupestris var. *Wallichii* Brühl et var. *pusilla* Brühl, l. c. 80 & 81 (1896).

A. rupestris subsp. *gelida* var. *Wallichii* (Brühl) Lauener in Not. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 23 : 200 (1960).

A. bhutanica Tamura in Acta Phytotax. et Geobot. 19 : 75 (1962).

Lectotype of *Anemone rupestris*: Nepal. Gossain Than (Wallich, no. 4696, KW, CAL).

Distr. Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and S. Tibet.

Anemone rupestris was typified by Wallich, Cat. no. 4696 in Herb. Calcutta by Brühl in 1896, but Lauener (1960) expressed a different view on the matter.

The name *Anemone rupestris* Wallich, Cat. 4696 was first validly published with a description in 1855 by Hooker fil. & Thomson, and they cited there three specimens, namely Kashmir ad Pir Panjal (Jacquemont), Nepal ad Gossain Than (Wallich), and Sikkim 15000 ped. [Hooker f.], without designation of a holotype. Hooker f. & Thomson in Fl. Brit. Ind. (1872) again included all these plants under *A. rupestris* Wall. Cat. 4696, but already noticed that they are not uniform, stating that 'The Sikkim specimens have more divided leaves and...'. It is very strange that they added a note 'Flower golden yellow', contrary to the phrase 'Sepala.... caerulescentia' in the original description.

In 1896 Brühl pointed out that the Wallich's specimen (No. 4696) at the Calcutta Herbarium is different from *A. rupestris* distributed from Kew under that name. Although he was doubtful if Wallich's specimen at Kew might be different from that at Calcutta, he retained the name *A. rupestris* Wall. for the Wallich's plant from Gossain Than of Nepal, and described and illustrated (Pl. 105C) *A. obtusiloba* subsp. *saxicola* Brühl based on the plants (mainly from Kashmir) distributed from Kew under *A. rupestris*.

Lauener in 1960 reviewed the history of the studies on the *A. rupestris* group, and concluded that the name *A. rupestris* must apply to the Sikkim plant, assuming that Hook. f. & Thoms. described *A. rupestris* based on the Sikkim plant. So he selected the specimen from Sikkim (Hooker f.) in Kew as the lectotype of *A. rupestris*, and cited *A. obtusiloba* subsp.

saxicola as its synonym. For the specimen Wallich No. 4696, he proposed a new combination, *A. rupestris* subsp. *gelida* var. *Wallichii* (Brühl) Lauener which is, however, superfluous.

As mentioned above, Hooker f. & Thomson cited three specimens in the original description of *A. rupestris* Wall. with a mark '!', and they have certainly examined the Wallich's specimen No. 4696 at Kew. As a result their original description applies to both Wallich and Hooker's specimens, and it is difficult to say that it applies only to the Hooker's one from Sikkim as suggested by Lauener.

Also it was now proved that the Wallich's specimen No. 4696 at Kew which is a syntype of *A. rupestris* is the same as that at Calcutta. It is apparent that Hooker f. & Thomson adopted the name *A. rupestris* from Wallich's Catalogue No. 4696, and it is reasonable to select Wallich's specimen No. 4696 from Gossain Than as the lectotype of the species. Moreover Brühl (1896) has already segregated the other elements of *A. rupestris* as *A. obtusiloba* subsp. *saxicola*. The lectotypification by Brühl has also been followed by W. W. Smith (1913) and Mukerjee (1959). Under these circumstances, Brühl's choice of the lectotype from among the original material (syntypes) is in accord with Art. 7 & 8 and Guide of the present Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1972), and should be followed.

72) ***Viola bhutanica*** Hara, sp. nov. (§ Plagiostigma—Adnatae) (Fig. 2)

Acaulis, estolonifer. Rhizoma crassiusculum vel tenue interdum elongatum, radicibus validis albidis. Stipulae ad vel infra medium adnatae, lanceolatae membranaceae parce glanduloso-ciliatae. Folia petiolata, cordata—ovata 1-5 cm longa 0.5-2.5 (-3) cm lata, apice obtusa vel rotundata, basi profunde vel aperte cordata, margine depresso crenato-serrata, supra distincte albo-pilosa, pilis patentibus rigidis longiusculis usque ad 0.9 mm longis acutis, infra albo-pilosa vel glabrescentia interdum purpurascencia; petioli 0.5-12 cm longi, albo-pilosi vel glabri. Pedunculi vulgo exserti 2-12 cm longi, albo-pilosi vel glabri, vulgo infra medio bi-bracteati, bracteis linearibus. Flores 9-14 mm longi violacei, dilute violacei vel albescentes, violaceo-venosi. Sepala ovato-lanceolata vel lanceolata 3.5-5 (-7) mm longa, apice subacuta, appendicibus rotundatis vel subquadratis ca. 1 mm longis albo-pilosis vel glabris. Petala obovata basi attenuata; lateralia basi con-

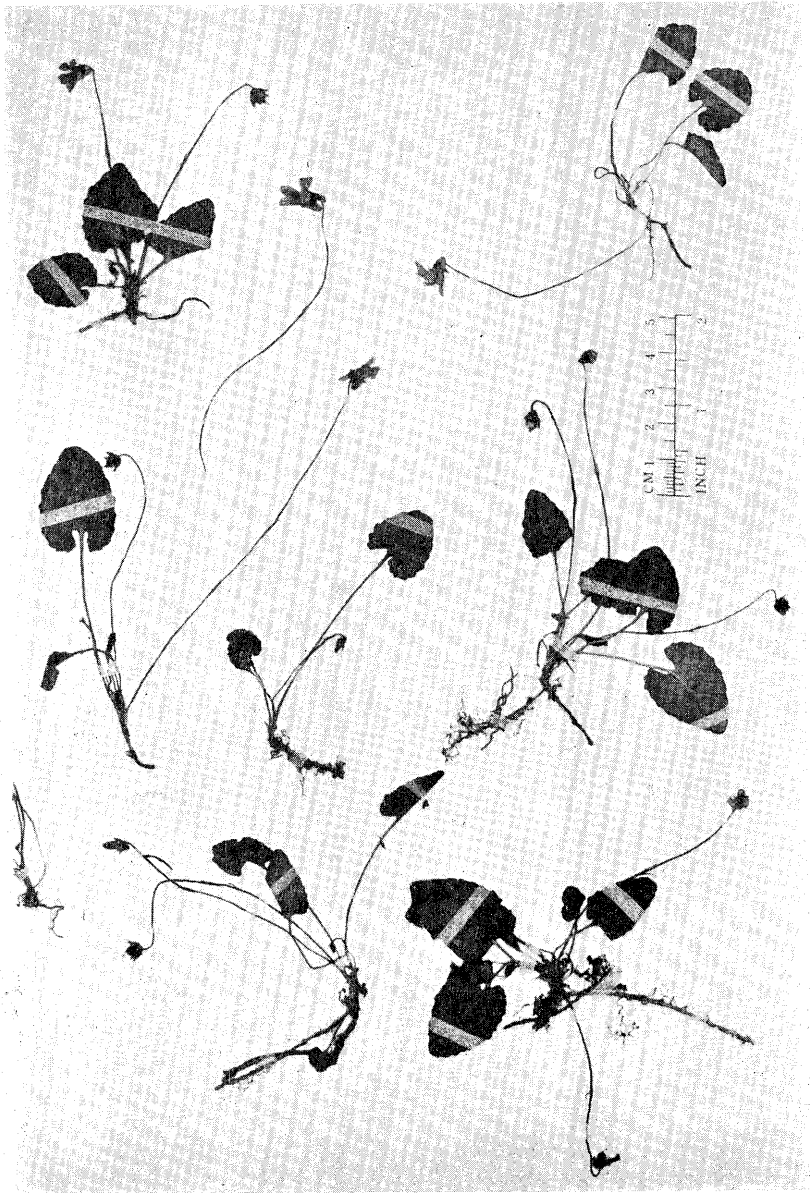


Fig. 2. *Viola bhutanica* Hara.

spicue albo-barbata; calcar 2-3 mm longum obtusum. Styli clavati, apice marginati et breviter rostellati. Capsulae ellipsoideae 4-7 mm longae glabrae; semina laevia.

Bhutan. Thimphu, 2450 m (Kanai, Murata, Ohashi, Tanaka & Yamazaki, Apr. 23, 1967, no. 15620—type in TI); ibid. (Apr. 6, 7 & 30, 1967, TI); Dotanang—Thimphu, 2500-2600 m (May 28, 1967, TI).

Among the Himalayan species of this group, this species is characterized in having broad ovate leaves with cordate base and distinctly pilose above with long white spreading hairs.

73) *Begonia flagellaris* Hara, sp. nov. (§ *Begoniastrum*) (Fig. 3)

Tuberifera. Folia radicalia longe petiolata cordata 10-18 cm longa 7-16 cm lata apice acuminata basi cordata margine irregulariter serrata interdum 1-2-lobulata crassiuscula viridia, supra breviter asperato-pilosa, basis pilorum verrucoso-elevatis, nervis supra impressis, subtus ad nervos rigide pilosa; petioli 6-25 cm longi parce pilosi. Caules prostrati flagelliformes foliati ad 50 cm longi 2-5 mm crassi raro ramosi, superiore tantum stipuliferi, apice bulbiferi. Inflorescentiae axillares simplices umbellatae. Pedunculi suberecti efoliati. Flores mediocres albi vel rosacei. Flores ♂: tepala

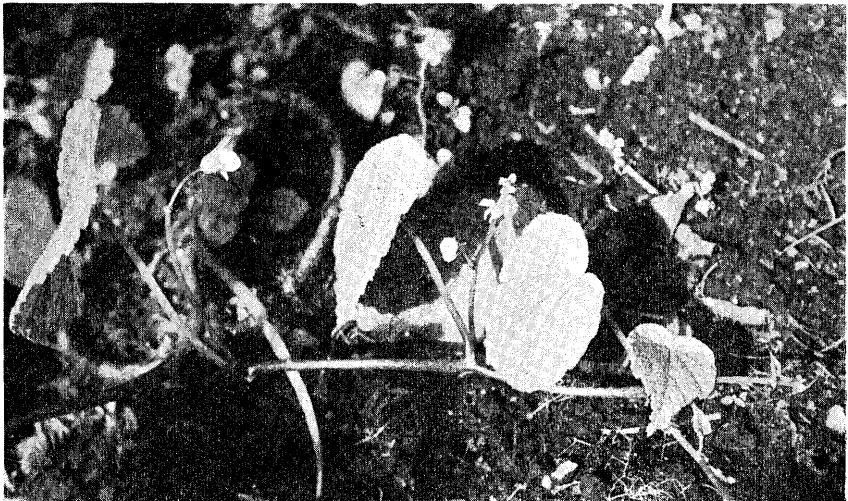


Fig. 3. *Begonia flagellaris* Hara.

4, ad 9 mm longa, superiora rotundata concava dorso barbata, caetera plana glabra; stamina sublibera ca. 12, ca. 3 mm longa; antherae ellipticae apice leviter retusae. Flores ♀: tepala 5, inaequalia glabra; ovarium barbatum 3-alatum, ala una apice valde elongata; stigma 3 lutea biloba.

C. Nepal: Gul Bhanjang—Latsu, 2300–2400 m (Kanai, Hara, & Ohba, no. 723648, Aug. 29, 1972, fl.—type in TI); Phulchauki, 2200–2770 m (Kanai, no. 673396, Aug. 9, 1969, fl., TI); Chipling—Ingyur, 2160–2440 m (Kanai & Malla, no. 673598, Aug. 21, 1969, fl., TI); Duche Gyang—Thodang Danda, 2250–2470 m (Malla & Kanai, no. 674633, Aug. 22, 1969, fl., TI).

This species somewhat resembles *B. picta* Smith, but is quite distinct in having long creeping stems bearing leaves and ascending inflorescences at the lower nodes.

74) **Lysionotus atropurpureus** Hara, sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

L. ternifolia DC. sensu C. B. Clarke, Comm. et Cyrt. Beng. 81 (1874), pro parte.

L. serrata D. Don sensu C. B. Clarke in Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 344 (1884), pro parte—Hara, Fl. E. Himal. 299 (1966), pro parte.

Epiphyticus. Rhizoma repens 3–5 mm crassum lignosum. Caulis 20–50 cm altus glaber simplex vel pauci-ramosus, inferne lignescens. Folia opposita raro ternata oblongo-lanceolata longe acuminata, basi cuneata, margine subargute serrata, 4–12 cm longa 12–35 mm lata viridia herbacea glaberrima, nervis lateralibus 5–7-paribus arcuato-ascendentibus supra leviter impressis, infra pallida, nervis conspicuis; petioli 3–15 mm longi. Inflorescentiae axillares arcuato-divaricatae glabrae; pedunculi filiformes 3–5.5 cm longi cymosi 1–5-flori; pedicelli gracillimi 6–20 mm longi; bractee oblanceolatae 2.5–4 mm longae. Calyces 5–7 mm longi, fere ad basin 5(4)-lobi purpurascens, lobis lanceolatis apice callosis divaricatis trinerviis. Corollae atro-purpureae 3–3.5 cm longae extus glaberrimae intus minute parce glandulosae; tubus ca. 2 cm longus, supra medium inflatus paullo complanatus, ore 6–8 mm lato; lobus superior ca. 3 mm longus apice bifidus recurvatus; lobus inferior 12–15 mm longus trilobus, lobulis rotundato-obovatis. Stamina fertilia 2 sub fauce inserta, filamentis ca. 3 mm longis incurvis. Ovarium glabrum stipitatum; stylus 4–5 mm longus; stigma discoideum. Capsulae lineares 4–8 cm longae. Semina scobiculata utroque longe caudata.

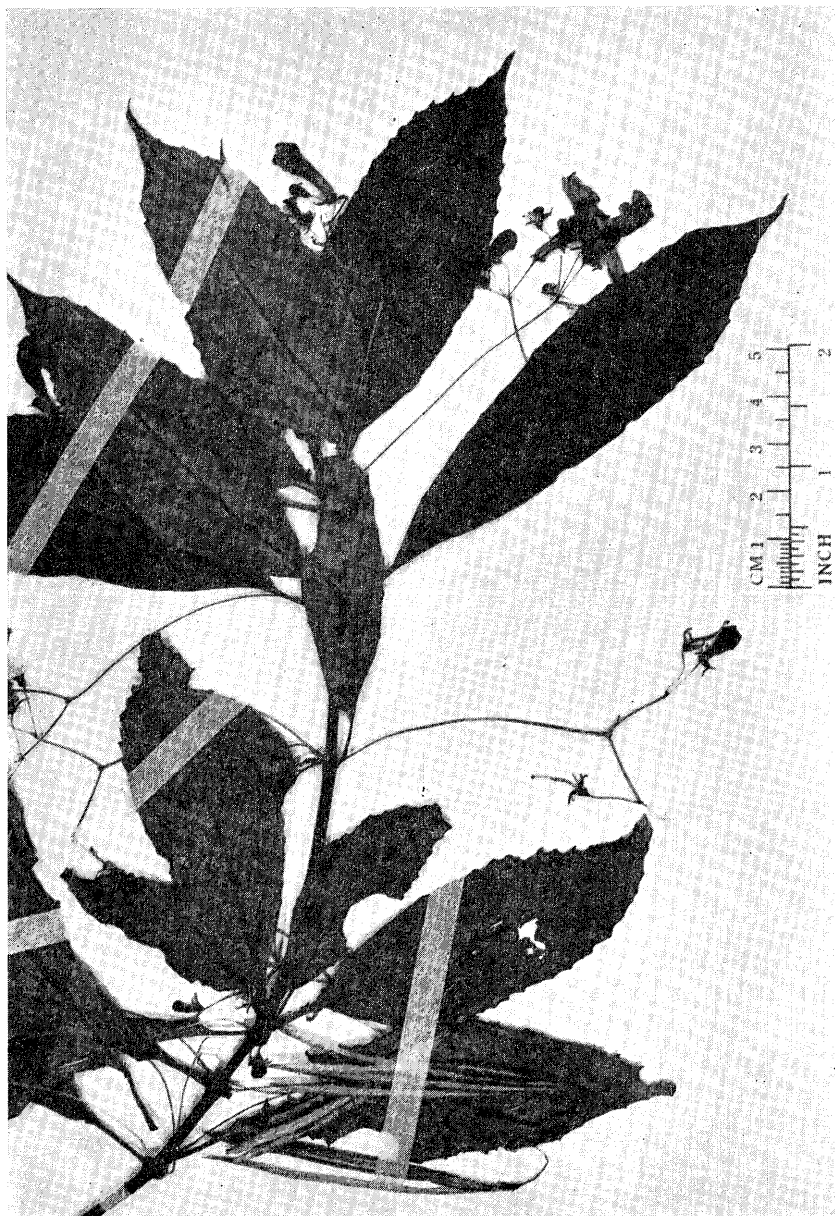


Fig. 4. *Lysionotus atropurpureus* Hara.

Darjeeling: Siri Khola—Rimbick, 2100-2200 m (Kanai, Ohashi, Hara, Iwatsuki & Ohba, no. 723147, Aug. 5, 1972, fl.—type in TI); Rimbick, 2200 m (May 6, 1960, fr., TI); Palmajua, 2200 m (Aug. 7, 1972, fl., TI); Palmajua—Batasi, 2200-2100 m (Aug. 8, 1972, fl., TI); Kurseong, 1600 m (Hara et al., Apr. 12, 1960, fr., TI); Birch Hill, Darjeeling, 2100 m (Apr. 7, 1960, fr., TI).

E. Nepal: Mul Pokhari—Gorzu Kosir, 2200 m (Hara et al., Oct. 30, 1963, fr., TI); Bhandukay Bhanjang, 3000-2000 m (Dec. 3, 1963, fr., TI).

The species is clearly distinguished from *L. serratus* D. Don by axillary filiform spreading peduncles, smaller dark violet-purple corollae which are quite glabrous outside, more spreading calyx-lobes, and shorter styles about 5 mm long.

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70) *Anemone fuscopurpurea* Hara (新種) ハクサンイチゲを小形にし、花を暗紫紅色にしたようなもので、東部ネパール高山帯の産。

71) *Anemone rupestris* Hook. f. et Thoms. この学名の適用が混乱しているので、これを正し基準標本を選んだ。

72) *Viola bhutanica* Hara (新種) 葉に長い白毛が生えていてコミヤマスマレを思わせる一種で、ブータン、チンブー附近に多い。

73) *Begonia flagellaris* Hara (新種) 茎が地表上をつる状にはい、その節から花茎を立てる特性をもった種で中部ネパールの産。

74) *Lysionotus atropurpureus* Hara (新種) ヒマラヤにおけるシシラン属の第2の種で、ダーズリン地区や東部ネパールに産する。

○南方熊楠全集に載る真菌類など (小林義雄) Yosio KOBAYASI: Review on the Eumycetous fungi described in the "Minagata Kumagusu Zensyû" 1972-1974.

南方熊楠さんが外遊から帰国直後の1900年よりその逝去の年(1941)まで^ト々として築き上げた菌草類図譜は1万点以上の標本に基き15,000枚の原稿、5,000種のキノコ類が取扱はれたと称されるが、すべて未刊の儘であって、ここでは触れない。これ以外にも真菌類についての正式の発表は殆どなされて居らないが、取扱った記事は彼の随筆や知人宛の書簡の中にならかなり多数に見出すことが出来る。今般平凡社より南方熊楠全集が出版されたのを機会にこれらを通読し、大変興味深く、博学天才の一端に触れる思いであった。一庶民として官学に対する歯切れのよい毒舌、生物本能の根元である性とのかかわり合い、菌と自然破壊との関係、博学に物云はせて、それからそ