

Hiro Yoshi OHASHI\*: Studies in the genus *Campylotropis*  
(Leguminosae) (3)\*\*

大橋広好\*: ハナハギ属の分類 (3)\*\*\*

8) Notes on *Campylotropis speciosa*.

*Campylotropis speciosa* occurs in the Himalayas and has generally been called as *Lespedeza eriocarpa* or *Campylotropis eriocarpa*. However, the photograph of the type specimen of *L. eriocarpa* in Candolle: Prodrumi Herbarium is apparently different from *L. eriocarpa* which I treat as *C. speciosa* in the present paper. Maximowicz (1873), for the first time, attributed Candolle's name to the plants now called *C. speciosa* and this view has been adopted by Baker (1876) and subsequent taxonomists. Schindler (1912) pointed out this misapplication by Maximowicz, Baker and others, but made a new combination based on Maximowicz's name under the genus *Campylotropis* as "*C. eriocarpa* (Maxim.) Schindler—*L. eriocarpa* Maxim. in Act. Hort. Petrop. 2: 350 (1873) p. p., quoad specim. cit. Griffith, cet. excl.—non DC. nec alior.—Baker in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 144 (1876) p. p., quoad syn. cit. Royle, cet. excl.". Moreover, Schindler divided *Lespedeza eriocarpa* sensu Baker into three species, i. e. *Campylotropis eriocarpa*, *C. speciosa* and *C. Falconeri*. However, the differences between the three are not always clear but often continuous. According to Schindler (1912), for example, the calyxes in these species are "4–4.5 mm long" in *C. eriocarpa*, "about 5.5 mm long" in *C. Falconeri*, and "about 6 mm long" in *C. speciosa*, but the character shows a continuous variation. Also, the legumes are "oblique oblong-lanceolate, long mucronate,  $\pm 7 \times 4$  mm" in *C. eriocarpa*, "oblique obovate, very short mucronate,  $\pm 7 \times 4.5$  mm" in *C. speciosa* and "oblique obovate-lanceolate or almost orbicular, mucronate (mucrones about 2 mm long),  $\pm 9 \times 4.5$  mm" in *C. Falconeri*. Such differences in the shape of legumes between them as mentioned above often vary in accordance with

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the degree of maturity, and the size of legumes varies within a continuous range. Although further studies based on living materials are needed, at present I consider these three species are conspecific.

*Campylotropis speciosa* (Royle ex Schindler) Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 11: 425 (1912), ut *C. speciosa* (Royle) Schindler; in Fedde, Rep. Beih. 49: 261 (1928).

*Oxyramphis virgata* Grah. in Wall., Cat. no. 5350 (1831-32), nom. nud.

*Desmodium angulatum* Wall., l. c. no. 5729 G2, M, O (1831-32), nom. nud. [fide Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 11: 425 (1912)].

*O. macrostyla* Wall. sensu Lindley in Bot. Reg. 32: t. 28 (1846).

*Lespedeza macrostyla* Baker ex Maxim. in Act. Hort. Petrop. 2: 348 (1873), incl. lit. cit. Lindley (1846), cet. excl.

*L. eriocarpa* DC. sensu Maxim., l. c. 350 (1873)—Baker in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 144 (1876)—Bamber, Pl. Punjab. 94 (1916)—Collett, Fl. Siml. 128 (1921)—Osmaston, Forest Fl. Kumaon 160 (1927).

*L. eriocarpa* var. *Falconeri* Prain in Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 66(2): 376 (1897).

*L. speciosa* Royle [in Maxim., l. c. 350 (1873), pro syn.] ex Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 9: 519 (1911), ut *L. speciosa* Royle apud Maxim.

*L. dubia* Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 9: 514 (1911).

*L. indica* Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 9: 515 (1911), non Spreng. (1826).

*C. eriocarpa* Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 11: 347 (1912), ut *C. eriocarpa* (Maxim.) Schindler; in Fedde, Rep. Beih. 49: 260 (1928)—Ali in Stewart, Annot. Cat. Vasc. Pl. W. Pakistan & Kashmir 398 (1972), ut *C. eriocarpa* (DC.) Schindler—Thothathri in Materials Fl. Bhutan 68 (1973), ut *C. eriocarpa* (Royle ex Maxim.) Schindler.

*C. Falconeri* (Prain) Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 11: 424 (1912); in Fedde, Rep. Beih. 49: 260 (1928).

*C. macrostyla* (D. Don) Schindler var. *eriocarpa* (Maxim.) Ohashi in Fl. E. Himal. 142 (1966).

Distr. Himalaya (Kashmir through Nepal, Sikkim to Bhutan) and Assam (Khasia and Manipur).

9) Notes on *Campylotropis macrostyla*.

The oldest name for *Campylotropis macrostyla* is *Lespedeza eriocarpa*

DC., but the combination, *C. eriocarpa* (DC.), can not be used because of the presence of the same name for another species, i.e. *C. eriocarpa* Schindler (1912) which is synonym of *C. speciosa* [cf. 8] in this paper]. Based on the second old name, *Crotalaria macrostyla* D. Don, the combination was published by Miquel as *Campylotropis macrostyla* Lindley. Therefore the oldest valid combination of *C. macrostyla* was made by Miquel. Moreover, though Schindler (1928) considered Miquel's name as a synonym of *Campylotropis Falconeri*, the description by Miquel clearly agrees with *C. macrostyla*. The description states that "*C. macrostyla* Lindl. Erecta, petioli breves, foliola cuneato-obovata retusa mucronata . . . , racemi fasciculati subsessiles, . . ." The petioles, leaflets and racemes in the description doubtlessly express those characters of *C. macrostyla*.

*Campylotropis stenocarpa* seems to be identical with *C. macrostyla*, but the lateral lobes of calyx, the pods and hairs on leaflets are different from each other. The former may better be treated as a variety of the latter. *C. macrostyla* includes two varieties, i.e. var. *stenocarpa* and var. *Griffithii*.

***Campylotropis macrostyla*** (D. Don) Lindley ex Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 1(1): 230 (1855)—Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 11: 344 (1912); in Fedde, Rep. Beih. 49: 260 (1928), ut *C. macrostyla* (D. Don) Schindler.

*Lespedeza eriocarpa* DC. in Ann. Sci. Nat. 4: 102 (Jan. 1825); Prodr. 3: 349 (Nov. 1825), p. p., excl. syn. cit.; non *Campylotropis eriocarpa* Schindler (1912).

*Crotalaria macrostyla* D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 242 (Feb. 1825).

*Oxyramphis macrostyla* (D. Don) Wall., Cat. no. 5348 (1831-32).

*O. sericea* Grah. in Wall., l. c. no. 5349 (1831-32), nom. nud.

*L. sericea* Royle ex Miq. in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 3: 50 (1867), pro syn.—Baker in Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 144 (1876), pro syn.

*L. Royleana* Miq., l. c. 50 (1867) [fide Schindler in Fedde, Rep. Beih. 49: 337 (1928)].

*L. macrostyla* (D. Don) Baker ex Maxim. in Act. Hort. Petrop. 2: 348 (1873), p. p. maj., excl. lit. cit. Lindley (= *Campylotropis speciosa*)—Baker, l. c. 143 (1876)—Prain in Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 66(2): 376 (1897).

Distr. var. *macrostyla*. Himalaya (Simla to Central Nepal).

var. ***stenocarpa*** (Klotz.) Ohashi, comb. nov.

*Oxyramphis stenocarpa* Klotz. in Bot. Ergeb. Waldem. Reise 158 (1862).

*Lespedeza stenocarpa* (Klotz.) Maxim. in Act. Hort. Petrop. 2: 349 (1873), p. p. maj.—Prain in Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 66(2): 376 (1897)—Collett, Fl. Siml. 128 (1921).

*Campylotropis stenocarpa* (Klotz.) Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 11: 345 (1912); in Fedde, Rep. Beih. 49: 261 (1928).

Distr. Himalaya (Simla to Central Nepal) and ? Assam (Khasia).

var. **Griffithii** (Schindler) Ohashi in Journ. Jap. Bot. 49: 44 (1974).

Distr. E. Himalaya (Bhutan).

10) Notes on *Campylotropis trigonoclada*.

Having examined carefully specimens of *Campylotropis trigonoclada* and *C. Balfouriana*, I could not find any reliable characters to separate both species.

**Campylotropis trigonoclada** (Franch.) Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 11: 430 (1912); in Fedde, Rep. Beih. 49: 261 (1928); in Hand.-Mzt., Symb. Sin. 7: 574 (1933).

*Lespedeza trigonoclada* Franch., Pl. Delav. 167, t. 42 (1889)—Pampanini in Nouv. Giorn. Bot. Ital. 17(1): 24 (1910), cum var. *angustifolia* Pamp. et f. *intermedia* Pamp.

*L. angulicaulis* Harms ex Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 9: 522 (1911).

*L. Balfouriana* Diels ex Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 9: 522 (1911); in Not. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 36: 11, t. 6 (1913).

*C. Balfouriana* (Diels ex Schindler) Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 11: 430 (1912); in Fedde, Rep. Beih. 49: 259 (1928).

Distr. China (Yunnan, Szechuan and Kweichou).

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8) および 9) ヒマラヤのハナハギ属を調べたところ、3種2変種を認めるのがよいと思われるので、その結果の一部として最も学名の混乱している2種2変種について欧文欄で述べた。他の1種はアッサムに特産する *Campylotropis Thomsoni* (Benth. ex Baker) Schindler である。ヒマラヤの種類を最初に整理した Baker (1876) は3種を認め、次の Schindler は 1911-13 と 1928 年に属全体を研究し、ヒマラヤからは結局7種を認めた。私の研究では学名の扱いが従来と違っているが、種の範囲としては Baker に近い結果となった。

8) では Baker の *Lespedeza eriocarpa* DC., Schindler の *C. speciosa* (Royle)

Schindler, *C. eriocarpa* (Maxim.) Schindler および *C. Falconeri* (Prain) Schindler を整理し、学名として *C. speciosa* (Royle ex Schindler) Schindler を採用した。Schindler の3種は *C. Falconeri* が西ヒマラヤ、*C. eriocarpa* が東ヒマラヤ、*C. speciosa* が西から中央ヒマラヤまでに分布している。分布域が少しずつずれていることに対応してそれぞれの外観は少しずつ異なるが、それが形質の量的な差によるものであるため多数の標本で検討してみると区別点が連続し、種間の差がぼやけてしまう。分布域が広く多型で多少生態的にも差のある集団を含む種によく見られる現象であろうと思う。

9) では Baker の *L. macrostyla* (D. Don) Baker, Schindler の *C. macrostyla* (D. Don) Schindler および *C. stenocarpa* (Klotz.) Schindler について学名を整理した。従来 *C. Falconeri* の同定違いとされて採用されなかった Miquel の *C. macrostyla* が同定違いではなく、この学名の最も早い組み合わせであることを示した。*C. macrostyla* に2変種がある。一つは西ヒマラヤとネパールの var. *stenocarpa* で、萼歯と莢の形、小葉の毛が異なり、他の var. *Griffithii* はこの論文の3) で扱ったがブータン特産で莢の形と大きさとで区別される。

以上の学名の扱いについて東京大学名誉教授原寛先生にいろいろと教えていただいた。お礼申し上げます。

10) 雲南、四川、貴州に特産する *C. trigonoclada* は特徴のある種で葉柄、若枝等は無毛で明らかな翼が発達する。花は円錐花序につき、大形で黄色、花が落ちると苞がよく残っていて目立つ。これと *C. Balfouriana* は全くの同種と思われる。

#### ○高等植物分布資料 (86) Materials for the distribution of vascular plants in Japan (86)

○ムラサキ *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Sieb. et Zucc. ムラサキは日本各地の火山灰地や石灰岩地帯に野生するもので、染料や薬用として利用されて来た。近年めっきり少くなり、これの利用の材料は海外よりの輸入にたよっている。筆者等は昭和49年6月に、福知山市猪崎で、本種の開花せる野生品を発見したことは記録する価値がある。現地は洪積層の斜面で、アカマツ、ソヨゴ、ネズミサン、ヤマウルン等の混生疎林内に10数株が見いだされた。アルカリ性の土質とは関係なき地域に発見されるのは珍しい出現であり、近畿地方では、近年伊賀上野市外の此の種の発見に続き二番目で、いづれも極めて分布上に興味あることと考えられる。

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