

Hiroyoshi OHASHI*: **The taxonomic position of *Tadehagi rodgeri***
(**Leguminosae-Desmodieae**)

大橋広好*: マメ科 *Tadehagi rodgeri* の分類学上の位置

Schindler (1924) described *Pteroloma rodgeri* on the basis of a single specimen collected by A. Rodger (no. 196) at Mogok (22°55'N 96°29'E), Shweli Valley, in Ruby Mines District of Upper Burma. In 1966 I regarded this species as a subspecies of *Pteroloma triquetrum* (L.) Benth. The name was changed again in 1973 when I proposed a new generic name *Tadehagi* instead of *Pteroloma*. *Pteroloma* was published validly by Benth. in 1852, but is a later homonym of a cruciferous genus *Pteroloma* Hochst. et Steud. published in 1841. *Tadehagi* is divided into three monotypic subgenera (Ohashi 1973). *T. triquetrum* subsp. *rodgeri* (Schindl.) Ohashi is attributed to the subgenus *Tadehagi*.

As shown in Fig. 1, the type specimen of *Pteroloma rodgeri* in CAL, where I examined it in 1969, has no flowers and fruits, though they were described clearly in the original description. Therefore, the specimen may be an isotype. Judging from this specimen and the description, *T. triquetrum* subsp. *rodgeri* differs from other subspecies of *T. triquetrum* in pods and stipules. In subsp. *rodgeri* the articles of pods are nearly semicircular, about 6 mm long and 3 mm broad, and the isthmuses of pods are 1-1.5 mm broad. In the other subspecies of *T. triquetrum* the articles of pods are transversely oblong to transversely broadly oblong, 2.5-9 mm long and 4-10 mm broad (always broader than long), and the isthmuses of pods are 3.5-9 mm broad. The stipules of subsp. *rodgeri* are ovate with an acute apex, 15-19 mm long and 8-10 mm broad, while those of other subspecies are narrowly ovate with an acuminate apex, 8-28 mm long and 4-7 mm broad. By these differences it becomes clear that *T. triquetrum* subsp. *rodgeri* is not related to *T. triquetrum*, and my previous treatments of subsp. *rodgeri* should not be followed.

Within the genus *Tadehagi* the subgenus *Kerria* is distinguished from the subgenus *Tadehagi* by the petals, pods and articles. *T. kerrii* is included in

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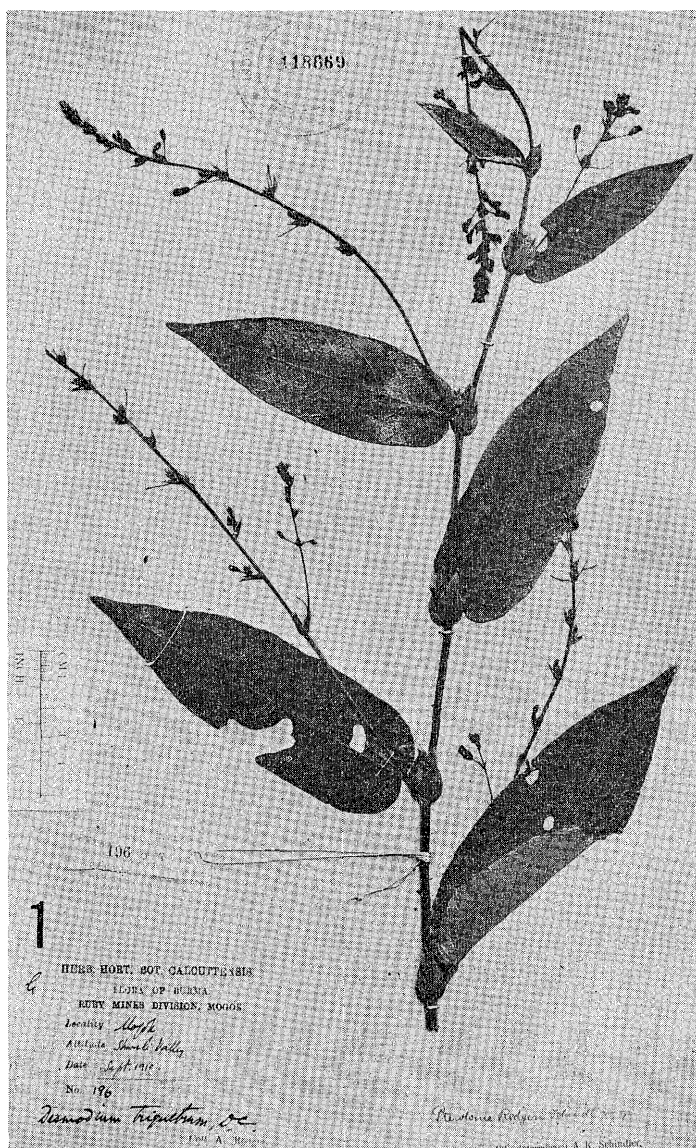


Fig. 1. Type specimen of *Pteroloma rodgeri* Schindler.

the subgenus *Kerria*. The keel-petals and wings are almost equal in length in *Kerria*, while the keel-petals are clearly shorter than the wings in *Tadehagi*. The pods of *Kerria* are distinctly constricted between the articles (isthmus $2/5-1/2$ as broad as the pod), while those of *Tadehagi* are slightly constricted between the articles (isthmus about $9/10$ as broad as the pod). The articles of *Kerria* are longer than broad, but those of *Tadehagi* are broader than long. Therefore, it has become clear that the species belongs to the subgenus *Kerria*.

Tadehagi rodgeri seems to be different from *T. kerrii* in their original descriptions, but no reliable differences could be found between them. There remains a problem on pollen character, because the pollen data of *T. rodgeri* are not available for making a comparison of the two. Among the genus the pollen of *T. kerrii* is distinctly larger than those of the other taxa (in average about $10\ \mu\text{m}$ longer in both polar and equatorial length). Although the pollen character is unknown, *T. kerrii* and *T. rodgeri* are considered as conspecific.

The taxonomic treatments including a corrected description of the subgenus *Kerria* are as follows:

Tadehagi Ohashi in *Ginkgoana* 1: 280 (1973); Ohashi, Polhill & Schubert in *Advances Leg. Syst.* 299 (1981).

subgenus **Kerria** Ohashi, l. c. 287 (1973).

Alae carina aequilongae. Legumen longe stipitatum, sutura inferiore circa dimidium constrictum, articulis longioribus quam latioribus. Stipulae ovatae.

Tadehagi rodgeri (Schindler) Ohashi, comb. nov.

Pteroloma Rodgeri Schindler in *Fedde, Repert.* 20: 272 (1924).

P. Kerrii Schindler, l. c. 23: 361 (1927).

Desmodium Kerrii (Schindler) Craib, *Fl. Siam. Enum.* 1: 410 (1928).

P. triquetrum (L.) Benth. subsp. *Rodgeri* (Schindler) Ohashi in *J. Jap. Bot.* 41: 96 (1966).

T. triquetrum (L.) Ohashi subsp. *Rodgeri* (Schindler) Ohashi in *Ginkgoana* 1: 295 (1973).

T. Kerrii (Schindler) Ohashi in *Ginkgoana* 1: 287 (1973).

Specimens examined (additions to those cited in Ohashi, 1973): Thailand. Northern. Chiang Mai: en route from Mae Klang waterfall to Sop Aep, 350-700 m alt., in deciduous forest, 1971 Oct. 1 (Murata, Iwatsuki, Pengklai & Charamphol T-15494, KYO, P, TI); Eastern. Chaiyaphum ($16^{\circ}21'N$ $101^{\circ}45'E$), Nam Phrom, alt. 600 m, dry evergreen forest on sandstone. Shrublet, 3 m.

Pods green, reddish tinged, seeds yellow. 1971 Dec. 11 (van Beusekom, Geesink, Phengkhilai & Wongwan 4138, KYO). Laos. Xieng Khouang (Tran-ninh): Phak Lon, 1500 m alt., arbuste ou plante de 4 m h., 1929 Sept. 7 (M. Poilane 16879, P); Laotien: Ka Cha Lua, 1920 Oct. 27 (M. Poilane 2192, P).

Distribution. Burma, Thailand and Laos.

Tadehagi rodgeri was found in Burma and *T. Kerrii* has hitherto been known only from Thailand, but this time I found two specimens from Laos.

I am very grateful to the curators of the following herbaria for access to or loan of specimens used in the present study; Central National Herbarium, Botanical Survey of India (CAL); Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, Kyoto University (KYO); Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Laboratoire de Phanérogamie, Paris (P) and Botanical Gardens Koishikawa, Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo (TI).

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References

- Schindler, A.K. 1924. Über einige kleine Gattungen aus der Verwandtschaft von *Desmodium* Desv. Fedde, Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 20: 266-286.
 Ohashi, H. 1973. The Asiatic species of *Desmodium* and its allied genera (Leguminosae). Ginkgoana 1. Tokyo.

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タデハギはアジアの熱帯地域から石垣島まで分布する。本種はヌスビトハギ属に含まれていることが多いが、その近縁種と共にタデハギ属とされることもあり、最近ではタデハギ属を認める見解が多い (Hutchinson, Gen. Fl. Pl. 1, 1964; Ohashi 1973; Huang & Ohashi in Fl. Taiwan 3, 1977; Ohashi, Polhill & Schubert in Advances in Legume Systematics, 1981)。

ビルマから記載されたタデハギ属の *Pteroloma rodgeri* Schindler をタデハギの亜種と考へて、1966年に *Pteroloma triquetrum* subsp. *rodgeri* (Schindler) Ohashi としたが、最近 KYO, TI および P に保管されているヒマラヤ、ビルマおよび東南アジアのタデハギ属の未同定標本を調べる機会に、その分類学的位置について再検討した。その結果次のことが明らかとなった。1) *Pteroloma rodgeri* はタデハギ属タデハギ亜

属に含められていたが, *Kerria* 亜属に属する。2) *P. rodgeri* はタデハギの亜種ではなく, 独立種であり, その学名は *Tadehagi rodgeri* (Schindler) Ohashi となる。3) *T. rodgeri* は *T. Kerrii* と同種である。4) *P. rodgeri* はビルマ, *T. Kerrii* はタイにそれぞれ固有であるとされているが, 今回ラオスからの採集品も発見した。したがって *T. rodgeri* の分布はビルマ, タイ, ラオスとなる。

○日本新産の *Cornicularia aculeata* について (吉田考造) Kozo YOSHIDA:

On the occurrence of *Cornicularia aculeata* in Japan

Cornicularia aculeata (Schreb.) Ach. is well known to be one of the broad-ranging circumpolar species (Lindsay, D.C.: Lichens of cold deserts. In M.R.D. Seaward (ed.): Lichen Ecology. 183-209. Academic Press, London. 1977). The occurrence of the species in Japan, however, has not been reported. A specimen of the species was collected on the summit of Mt. Senjohgatake in central Japan. The present species is readily distinguished from other species of *Cornicularia* by 1) the fruticose shiny erect thallus, 2) dichotomous branches which are terete and sometimes more or less flattened, 3) short branchlets formed near apices of branches, 4) pseudocyphellae which are concave or often looking like perforations especially near the base of thallus.

All color reactions with K, C, KC and P on the thallus and medulla are negative. The acetone residue of the thallus, which contains fatty acids, yields

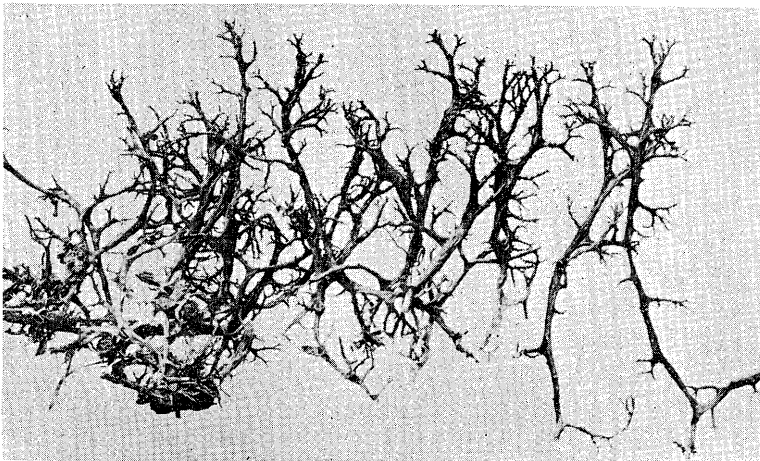


Fig. 1. *Cornicularia aculeata* (Schreb.) Ach. $\times 1$.