Hideaki OHBA*: **New names and notes of Japanese woody plants**

大場秀章*: 日本産木本植物の新学名

In "Wild Flowers of Japan, Woody Plants" edited by Satake et al. (1989), I adopted several new botanical names to infraspecific taxa and putative hybrids which have not yet been effectively published. The aim of this paper is to publish these names effectively and give a short comment on these if necessary.

[Fagaceae]

Quercus crispula Blume var. **Horikawae** H. Ohba [in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. 1: 71 (1989), nom. nud.], var. nov.

Q. Keizo-Kishimai Yanagita in J. Soc. Forest. 15: 305 (1933), descript. jap., cum var. *Saikii*, versim.

Q. mongolica Fisch. ex Turcz. var. *undulatifolia* (non Nakai) sensu Kitamura et T. Horikawa in Mem. Coll. Sci. Univ. Kyoto, Ser. B, 20: 22 (1951), excl. pl. Querpaert; Noshiro in J. Phytogeogr. Taxon. 32: 116 (1984).

A typo in habitu semper subfrutescenti, cupulis et nucibus minoribus, foliis minoribus longitudine 6-9(-14) cm infra pilis multo 21 per mm^2 obtegentibus bene differt.

Type: Japan. Honshu: Niigata Pref., Minami-uonuma-gun, Muikamachi, Mt. Makihata-yama, Idoone, alt. 1550 m (Shuichi Noshiro no. 8, 7 Sept. 1979, TI).

Distr. Japan. N and C Honshu; mainly on snowslide-slopes in montane and subalpine zones.

For this variety Kitamura & Horikawa (1951) applied *Q. mongolica* var. *liaotungensis* f. *undulatifolia* Nakai from Querpaert Island, S of Korea. The collections from the island including the type differ from those from Honshu, Japan. Forma *undulatifolia* is only a dwarf form of *Q. mongolica* var. *liaotungensis*, an endemic variety to E China and Korea. Yanagita (1933) noticed the presence of this variety in Tohoku District in Honshu and named it as *Q. Keizo-Kishimai*. He recognized a varity in the species, var. *Saikii*, which is

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endemic to Mt. Taihei, Akita Prefecture, and has obovate leaves with round apex and obtuse serration. Though Yanagita described these taxa in Japanese, these are regarded as effectively-published-name according to Article 36.1 in the present International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Greuter et al. 1988). The presence of var. *Saikii* is nomenclatorially important. If *Q. Keizo-Kishimai* is identical with var. *Horikawae* which I propose here, the autonym, var. *Keizo-Kishimai*, can be recognized as the first valid variety name to this. Yanagita did not designate any type, and I could not find any authentic specimens related to his taxa. Though var. *Horikawae* has occurred at the upper slopes of Mt. Taihei and other mountains in Tohoku District, the identity of Yanagita's taxa could not be realized exactly. Thus, I refrain from employing his name for this variety. I dedicate this epithet in honour of late Tomiya Horikawa (1929–1956), who studied Japanese species of Fagaceae. Noshiro (1984) revealed the discontinuity between varieties *crispula* and *Horikawae*.

Quercus×alienocrispula H. Ohba [in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. 1: 71 (1989), nom. nud.], hybr. nov.

Q. aliena Blume×*Q. crispula* Blume.

Q. aliena×*Q. mongolica* var. *grosseserrata*: Kitamura & Horikawa in Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Univ. Ser. B, **20**: 25 (1951).

Hybrida putativa e *Quercus aliena* Blume et *Q. crisupla* Blume, foliis magnitudine inter parentes media, ad 15 cm longis. Folia late oblanceolata apice acutissima vel acuminata basi leviter cordata vel truncata, serrata [dentibus oblique late triangularibus apice abrupte acutissimis], supra nitentia glabrata infra leviter cinerascentia pilis stellatis cum brachiis (5–)6–7(–8) [nec vulgo 8–12 in *Q. aliena*] albis densiusculo vestita. Cupulis imature hemisphaeris, squamis ovatis apice obtusis dense albo pilosis.

Type: Japan. Honshu: Niigata Pref., Santo-gun, Idzumosaki-machi, Ogamadani, alt. 200 m (Itaru Ito 21848, 9 July 1981, TI).

Japanese name: Nara-mizugashiwa (Kitamura & Horikawa 1951).

This hybrid is characterized by the leaf which has an intermediate size between the putative parents and by the rather dense stellate hairs on the undersurface usually with 6 to 7 arms. The stellate hairs are remarkable, because those of *Q. aliena* are usually much dense and the number of arm is 8 to 10 or more while those of *Q. crispula* are scarce (mostly confined on veins) and

the number of arm is less than 5 and often simple. *Q. aliena*, however, shows an unusual wide range of variations based on which several infraspecific taxa have been recognaized. One of them, var. *pellucida* (Blume) Kitamura et T. Horikawa, is similar to this hybrid, but the variety differs from this in having larger leaves with entirely glabrous undersurface, and thought as a glabrous form of *Q. aliena* itself.

Several putative hybrids between *Q. aliena* and other species have been reported. Among them, *Q. nipponica* Koidz. has been regarded as a hybrid between *Q. dentata* and *Q. mongolica* var. *grosseserrata* by Kitamura & Horikawa (1951). I consider that *Q. aliena* and *Q. dentata* are its putative parents, because the type specimen has leaves and hairs showing intermediate states between the putative parents. *Q. anguste-lepidota* Nakai is the valid name for the hybrid between *Q. crispula* and *Q. dentata*. *Q. Mc-Cormikii* Carr., at least the Japanese plants has been referred to it, falls into the variation range of *Q. aliena*, particularly in the shape and hairs of leaf. *Q. urticaefolia* Blume, which has been regarded as a hybrid between *Q. aliena* and *Q. serrata*, is hardly distinguishable from *Q. crispula*.

Quercus×crispulo-serrata (Sugimoto) M. Kikuchi in Ann. Rep. Coll. Lib. Arts, Univ. Iwate **25**: 64 (1965); H. Ohba in Satake et al., Wild Flowers of Japan, Woody Pl. 1: 72 (1989), ut *Q. crispuloserrata* (Sugimoto) H. Ohba.

Q. mongolica var. *grossesserrata*×*Q. serrata*: Kitamura & Horikawa in Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Univ. Ser. B, **20**: 25 (1951).

Q. serratoides Uyeki var. *crispulo-serrata* Sugimoto, New keys of Japanese trees, 470 (1961). Type: Japan. Honshu, Shizuoka Pref. (Prov. Suruga), Umegashima (J. Sugimoto, Herb. Sugimoto?, not seen).

Quercus salicina Blume f. **angusta** (Nakai) H. Ohba [in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. 1: 74 (1989), nom. nud.], stat. nov.

Q. stenophylla Blume var. *angusta* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 583 (1926).

f. **latifolia** (Nakai) H. Ohba [ibid., nom. nud.], stat. nov.

Q. stenophylla Blume var. *latifolia* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **36**: 62 (1922).

It is noticeable that f. *angusta* is the commonest form among these three, and both f. *salicina* and *latifolia* are rather rare.

Castanopsis Sieboldii (Makino) Hatusima ex Yamazaki et Mashiba in Journ.

Jap. Bot. **62**: 334 (1987).

subsp. **lutchuensis** (Koidz.) H. Ohba [in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. 1: 77 (1989), nom. nud.], stat. nov.

Lithocarpus lutchuensis Koidz. in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **39**: 3 (1925).

C. Sieboldii var. *lutchuensis* (Koidz.) Yamazaki et Mashiba in Journ. Jap. Bot. **62**: 335 (1987).

Recently Yamazaki & Mashiba (1987) revised *Castanopsis cuspidata* and its relatives, and regarded this as the variety of *C. Sieboldii*. But the differences among three taxa, *C. cuspidata*, *C. Sieboldii* and this, permits to put this up in subspecies rank.

[Saxifragaceae]

Deutzia crenata Sieb. et Zucc. var. **floribunda** (Nakai) H. Ohba [in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. 1: 176 (1989), nom. nud.], comb. nov.

D. floribunda Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **35**: 85 (1921); Zaikonn., Monogr. *Deutzia*, 51 (1966); Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **61**: 137 (1986).

D. crenata var. *Nakaiana* (Engler) Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **32**: 138 (1957); Ohwi, Fl. Jap. English ed., 512 (1965).

Further synonyms are cited in Hara (1986).

This is a local variety of *D. crenata*, though Zaikonnikova (1966) and Hara (1986) regarded it as distinct species. Comparing with var. *crenata*, this variety is totally small and has compact inflorescences with many smaller flowers (7–10 mm wide) comming forth June to August, spreading petals of 4–6 mm long, filaments without distinct teeth and smaller capsules about 3 mm wide. This occupies rather higher elevation than that of var. *crenata* in W Honshu (Kii Peninsula westwards to Yamaguchi Pref.), Shikoku and Kyushu, and often grows on exposed slopes of limestone or serpentine.

Deutzia naseana Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **35**: 88 (1921); Zaikonn., Monogr. *Deutzia*, 52 (1966); Hatusima, Fl. Ryukyus, 304 (1971); Walker, Fl. Okinawa, 514 (1976); H. Ohba in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. 1: 175 (1989).

var. **Amanoi** (Hatusima) Hatusima [Fl. Ryukyus, 304 (1971), nom. nud.], stat. nov.

D. Amanoi Hatusima in Journ. Jap. Bot. **29**: 233 (1954); Walker, Fl. Okinawa, 514 (1976).

var. **macrantha** Hatusima [Fl. Ryukyus, 304 (1971), nom. nud.], var. nov.

A var. *naseana* foliis orbiculartis-lati- vel latissime ovatis-lati-oblongis apice rotundatis (nec brevi-acuminatis) basi truncatis vel rotundato-cuneatis (nec rotundatis nec obtusis), subtus (venis exclusis) pilis stellatis (5-)7-9(-12) (nec 4-5)-radiatis dense obtectis; floribus majoribus petalis 8-11 (nec 6-7) mm longis bene differt. A *D. yaeyamensis* Ohwi foliis herbaceis subtus pilis vulgo 7-9 (nec 5-6)-radiatis, petalis anguste obovatis vel late oblanceolatis et calycibus semiorbiculatis diagnoscenda.

Type: Japan. Amami Group of island: Tokunoshima, Kametsu-Obaru. On road-side banks (H. Ohba 863078, 12 March 1986, TI).

The phylogenetic relationship and taxonomy of *D. naseana* and its relatives will be discussed in a forthcoming paper.

Schizophragma hydrangeoides Sieb. et Zucc. f. **mollis** (Honda) Hara ex H. Ohba [in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. 1: 165 (1989), nom. nud.], stat. nov.

S. hydrangeoides var. *mollis* Honda in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **55**: 440 (1941).

Type: Japan. Honshu: Prov. Yamato [Nara Pref.], Kasugayama (M. Honda on 1 June 1941, TI).

Hydrangea serrata (Thunb. ex Murray) Ser. f. **prolifera** (Regel) H. Ohba [in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. 1: 169 (1989), nom. nud.], comb. nov.

H. stellata Sieb. et Zucc. β. *prolifera* Regel in Gartenfl. **15**: 291, t. 521 (1866).

H. serrata var. *stellata* Wils. in J. Arnold Arb. **4**: 245 (1923).

H. macrophylla (Thunb. ex Murray) Ser. f. *prolifera* (Regel) Ohwi [Fl. Jap. 612 (1953), nom. nud.] in Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, No. 33, 74 (1953).

var. **angustata** (Franch. et Savat.) H. Ohba [ibid., nom. nud., ut var. *angusta*], comb. nov.

H. Hortensis Smith γ. *angustata* Franch. et Savat., Enum. Pl. Jap. 1: 151 (1875).

H. serrata subsp. *angustata* (Franch. et Savat.) Kitamura in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **14**: 86 (1951).

H. macrophylla var. *angustata* (Franch. et Savat.) Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **30**: 278 (1955).

var. **Thunbergii** (Sieb.) H. Ohba [ibid., nom. nud.], comb. nov.

H. Thunbergii Sieb. in Nova Acta Acad. Leop.-Carol. **14**: pt. 2, 690 (1829); Sieb. et Zucc., Fl. Jap. **1**: 111, t. 58 (1840).

var. **megacarpa** (Ohwi) H. Ohba [ibid., 170, nom. nud.], comb. nov.

H. macrophylla var. *megacarpa* Ohwi in Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, No. 26, 10 (1949); Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **30**: 278 (1955).

H. yezoensis Koidz. in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 347 (1926).

Hydrangea serrata is specifically distinguished enough from *H. macrophylla* in having hairy petioles and lamina against those of glabrous. *H. macrophylla* is endemic to coast area along the Pacific side of middle Honshu, including Boso, Miura and Izu Peninsulas, and also the Izu and the Volcano Islands while *H. serrata* covers hilly to mountain areas of the mainland of Japan from Hokkaido to Kyushu through Honshu and Shikoku. A note on one of the infraspecific taxa of *H. serrata*, var. *Minamitanii*, was recently published in a separate paper (Ohba 1989).

[Pittosporaceae]

Pittosporum boninense Koidz. in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **31**: 260 (1917); Gowda in J. Arnold Arb. **32**: 313 (1951); Kobayashi in Journ. Jap. Bot. **57**: 77 (1982); Ohba in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. **1**: 177 (1989).

var. **chichijimense** (Nakai et Tuyama) H. Ohba [ibid., 178, nom. nud.], stat. nov.

P. chichijimense Nakai ex Tuyama in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **49**: 446 (1935); in Nakai, Ic. Pl. As.-Orient. **1**(2): t. 15 (1936); Gowda, ibid. 314; Kobayashi, ibid. 77.

Distr. Endemic to Chichijima in the Bonin Islands.

var. **denudatum** (Nakai) H. Ohba [ibid., nom. nud.], stat. nov.

P. denudatum Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Korea. **21**: 84 (1936).

P. lutchuense Koidz. var. *denudatum* (Nakai) Kobayashi, ibid. 75.

Distr. Endemic to the Ryukyu Islands.

Pittosporum parvifolium Hayata, Ic. Pl. Formos. **3**: 31 (1913); Kobayashi in Journ. Jap. Bot. **57**: 79 (1982); Ohba in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. **1**: 178 (1989).

var. **Beecheyi** (Tuyama) H. Ohba [ibid., nom. nud.], stat. nov.

P. Beecheyi Tuyama in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **49**: 445, t. 8 (1935); Kobayashi,

ibid., 78.

P. parvifolium (non Hayata) sensu Gowda in J. Arn. Arb. **32**: 312 (1951).

Distr. Endemic to Hahajima in the Bonin Islands.

Ono (1985) discussed about the speciation of *Pittosporum* in the Bonin Islands based on ecology, cytology and peroxidase isozymes. The taxonomic treatment proposed here does not agree with his idea. The treatment is mainly based on the morphological similarity, and stands on the fact that *P. denudatum* from the Ryukyu Islands can not be distinguished from two entities of the Bonin Islands, that is, *P. boninense* and *P. chichijimense*. Ono thought that *P. chichijimense*, *P. parvifolium* and *P. Beecheyi* were derived from 'the original immigrant' resembling *P. Tobira*, but *P. boninense* arose from 'the secondary migration of *P. Tobira*'. His hypothesis, however, seems to be not constructive, particularly about distinguishing the primary immigrant and secondary migration. *P. boninense* has no evidence to indicate such history different from *P. chichijimense*. The differences between *P. parvifolium* with *P. Beecheyi* and *P. boninensis* with *P. chichijimense* are obviously greater than those between *P. boninense* and other three Bonin taxa.

[Rosaceae]

Prunus apetala (Sieb. et Zucc.) Franch. et Savat. subsp. **pilosa** (Koidz.) H. Ohba [in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. 1: 192 (1989), nom. nud.], stat. nov.

P. Ceraseidoi (Sieb. et Zucc.) Koidz. var. *pilosa* Koidz. in J. Coll. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, **34**(2): 282 (1913).

P. Matsumurana Koehne var. *pilosa* (Koidz.) Nemoto, Fl. Jap., Suppl., 333 (1936).

P. apetala and its resembling flower cherries are widely distributed throughout the central and northern part of Honshu. Subsp. *pilosa* ranges hilly and mountain areas along the Japan sea side from Aomori to Shiga Prefectures and is characterized by larger flowers up to 1.8 to 2.4 cm in diameter, sparsely hairy pedicels and calyx-tube, usually glabrous styles, and entire calyx-lobes.

[Sabiaceae]

Meliosma Oldhamii Miq. ex Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Sci. St.-Petérsb. **12**: 64 (1867).

var. **hachijoensis** (Nakai) Jotani et H. Ohba [in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. 2: 24 (1989), nom nud.], stat. nov.

M. hachijoensis Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **36**: 124 (1922).

This variety, endemic to the Izu Islands, differs from var. *Oldhamii* from S Japan, Taiwan, and S China by the leaf which has 13 to 19 leaflets with entire or lowly serrate margin and blackish fruits.

[Elaeocarpaceae]

Elaeocarpus sylvestris (Lour.) Poir. in Lam., Encycl. Suppl. **2**: 704 (1811).

var. **pachycarpus** (Koidz.) H. Ohba [in Satake et al., Wild Flow. Japan, Woody Pl. **2**: 63 (1989), nom. nud.], stat. nov.

E. pachycarpus Koidz. in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **32**: 253 (1918); Tuyama in Nat. Sci. Rep. Ochanomizu Univ. **3**: 68 (1952).

This is endemic to the Volcano Islands located south of the Bonin Islands. Tuyama (1952) already pointed out that this is closely related to Japanese *E. sylvestris* var. *ellipticus*. The flora of the Volcano Islands has stronger affinity to that of S Japan (including the Izu Islands and S Honshu), Formosa and S China than the Bonin (Tuyama 1952, Ohba 1982). This variety is one of the representative taxa. In *Elaeocarpus* it is noticeable that an endemic species, *E. photiniaefolius* Hook. et Arn., exists in the Bonin Islands. That species is also related to *E. sylvestris* but apparently differs from it (including var. *pachycarpus*) by the obovate or elliptic ovate leaf with long petiole and obtuse or round apex. The magnitude of differences between these two endemics indicates the presence of time-lag in the floristic establishment between the Bonin and the Volcano Islands.

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(Thunb. ex Murray) Ser. var. *Minamitanii* (var. nov.) from Kyushu, Japan. Studies of *Hydrangea* (1). Journ. Jap. Bot. **64**: 199-203. Ono, M. 1985. Speciation and distribution of *Pittosporum* in the Bonin Islands. *In* Hara, H. (ed.), Origin and evolution of diversity in plants and plant communities, 7-17, Academia Scientific Book Inc., Tokyo. Tuyama, T. 1952. Phytogeographical consideration on the genus *Elaeocarpus* of the Volcano and Bonin Islands. Nat. Sci. Rep. Ochanomizu Univ. **3**: 68-70. Yamazaki, T. & S. Mashiba 1987. A taxonomical revision of *Castanopsis cuspidata* (Thunb.) Schottky and the allies in Japan, Korea and Taiwan. Journ. Jap. Bot. **62**: 289-298, 332-339. Zaikonnikova, T. I. 1966. Deitsii-Dekorativnye Kustarnniki [Deutzias as ornamental shrubs: monograph of *Deutzia*], 140pp., Moscow/Leningrad.

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佐竹義輔他編「日本の野生植物 木本」(平凡社, 1989年) で用いた新学名を発表した。それらはブナ科, ユキノシタ科, トベラ科, バラ科, アワブキ科, ホルトノキ科の種内分類群名であり, ブナ科では雑種も記載した。

□Clarke, D. L.: **Supplement, W. J. Bean's trees and shrubs hardy in the British Isles.** 616 pp. 1988. John Murray, London. £35. 本書は有名な Bean の Trees and shrubs の補遺で, 文字通り *Abelia* から *Ziziphus* に至るまで, アルファベット順に, 最近の研究成果にもとづく補遺を主としたものである。さらに, introduction として, 分類学と命名法, 学名の正綴法, 中国の省名などについての簡潔な解説, 主要参考文献, ならびに本巻の訂正が添えられている。諸外国の木本園芸植物が多量に日本の園芸界にもたらされている昨今, それらについての最新の情報を網羅した本書は有益である。確かに物流の面ではかように世界は狭くなったが, 知識や文化の面ではまだまだ隔りは大きいようだ。日本原産の種や園芸品種の記述には信じ難いような記述が散見する。種の取り扱いでも日本の通説とは異なるところもかなりある。本書では *Rhododendron japonicum* はツクシシャクナゲに当る (Bl.) Schneid. の名を採用する見解を支持している。レンゲツツジについては有効名がないが, 中国の *R. molle* から区別できるかどうか疑しいとし, 変種とすれば *R. molle* var. *glabrius* Miq. の学名が使えるとしている。 (大場秀章)