

New or Noteworthy Plants of Japanese Bambusaceae (9)

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日本タケ科植物新知見 (9)

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Two new species, *Sasa minensis* S. Suzuki and *S. miakeana* S. Suzuki are described. The taxonomic position of *Sasa maculata* Nakai is corrected. *Sasa mayebarae* Nakai is synonymous with *S. tokugawana* Makino. New rank for *Pleioblastus shibuyanus* f. *pubescens* (Makino) S. Suzuki is proposed.

(Continued from J. Jpn. Bot. 66: 194–198, 1991)

24) *Sasa* (Sect. Monilicladae) *minensis* S. Suzuki, sp. nov.

Sasae tokugawae Makino bene affinis sed ex qua vaginis culmorum pilis densis patentibus longisque cum retrorsis minutisque mixtis obsitis distinguenda.

Culmi 80–120 cm alti, 3–5 mm lati, supra medium raro e basi ramosi subrobusti. Internodia glabra. Nodi valde incrassati, globosi, pilis retrorsis minutisque puberuli saepe pilis longis pilosi. Vaginae culmorum persistentes, inferiores quam internodia fere sesquiplo breviores, basi globoso-inflatae, cum superioribus pilis densis patentibus longisque cum retrorsis minutisque mixtis obsitae, laminiferae, laminis inferioribus anguste triangulatis 4–10 mm longis, superioribus ovatis vel oblongo-ovatis 15–30 mm longis, apice acutissimis, subdeciduis. Folia in apice culmi et ramorum 4–7, lanceolato-oblonga sed folia infima ovato-oblonga, superma late lanceolata,

folia culmi 20–25 cm longa, 5–7 cm lata, ramorum 19–21 cm longa, 4–5 cm lata, omnia basi rotundata vel rotundato-cuneata apice sub subito acuminata supra glabra subtus glaucina pubescentea, margine setulifera, petiolis 3–7 mm longis glabris vel supra ciliatis, hieme bene albomarginata; setis oralibus evolutis plerique decideratis saepe ab initio nullis; ligulis brevibus 1–2 mm altis apice truncatis, dorso minute ciliatis, margine fere integris.

Nom. Jap. Mine-zasa (nov.).

Hab. Japan. Honshu. Pref. Yamaguchi: Hinaga, Ōmine, Mine-shi (N. Miake 56024, Jul. 28, 1981 – holotype in TI); Hara, Nishiatsu-chō, Mine-shi (N. Miake 56023, Jul. 28, 1981). Pref. Hiroshima: Shitami, Higashihiroshima-shi (T. Seki 121, Nov. 21, 1973 – syntype in TI). Aodake Hill, alt. 400 m, Akagawa, Shōbara-shi (T. Takeda 4049, Jul. 7, 1984). Shikoku, Pref. Ehime: Jōju, Mt. Ishizuchi, alt. 1400 m, Saijō-shi

(M. Fujita 1483, Jul. 25, 1984). Mt. Ishizuchi, alt. 1490 m, Omogo-mura, Kamiukena-gun (M. Fujita, 2196, Oct. 24, 1985).

Distr. The Sanyō districts of Honshu and Shikoku, Japan.

This new species is most allied to *Sasa tokugawana* Makino in having the leaves pubescent beneath and densely pilose culm-sheaths, but differs from that by the villose culm-sheaths with patent long hairs mixed with retrorse minute ones contrary to only patent long hairs in the former.

25) *Sasa* (Sect. Monilicladae) *miakeana* S. Suzuki, sp. nov.

Haec species *Sasae minensi* S. Suzuki affinis, sed ex qua foliis glabris distincta.

Culmi 60–90 cm alti, 3–5 mm lati, supra medium vel e basi ramosi, subrobusti. Internodia glabra. Nodi valde incrassati, globosi, pilis retrorsis minutisque puberuli saepe pilis longis pilosi. Vaginae culmorum persistentes, inferiores quam internodia fere sesquiplo breviores, basi globoso-inflatae, cum superioribus pilis densis patentibus longisque cum retrorsis minutisque mixtis obsitae, laminiferae, laminis inferioribus late lanceolatis 5–25 mm longis, superioribus oblongo-lanceolatis 20–35 mm longis, apice acutissimis, subdeciduis. Folia in apice culmi et ramorum 4–6, lanceolato-oblonga, 20–25 cm longa, 4.5–6 cm lata, basi rotundata vel rotundato-cuneata apice subsubito acuminata utrinque glabra, margine setulifera, petiolis 3–7 mm longis, hieme haud vel angustissime albomarginata; setis oralibus male evolutis saepe ab initio nullis; ligulis 1–3 mm altis apice truncatis, dorso minute ciliatis, margine integris.

Nom. Jap. Miake-zasa (nov.).

Hab. Japan. Honshu. Pref. Yamaguchi: Kanagokei, Atō-machi, Abu-gun (N. Miake 8041, Aug. 3, 1969 – holotype in TI); Masutani, Mutsumi-mura, Abu-gun (N. Miake 559, Aug. 20,

1968 – syntype in TI); the Hirashimizu Shrine, Yamaguchi-shi (N. Miake 56015, Jul. 4, 1981). Pref. Hiroshima: Hokotoriyama, Ato-machi, Hiroshima-shi (T. Takeda 4966, Nov. 20, 1988); Amidayama, Yuki-machi (T. Takeda 4939, Sep. 25, 1988); Ichiba, Shōbara-shi (T. Takeda 4961, Jul. 2, 1988). Shikoku. Pref. Ehime: Tsuchigoya, alt. 1630 m, Mt. Ishizuchi, Saijō-shi (M. Fujita 298, Aug. 21, 1980); Mt. Heikedaira, alt. 1490 m, Uma-gun (M. Fujita 1791, Sep. 23, 1984); Mitsumori Pass, alt. 1350 m, Uma-gun (S. Suzuki 9683, Aug. 7, 1981); Mt. Myōjin, alt. 1380 m, Kamiukena-gun (M. Fujita 711, Jul. 12, 1981).

Distr. The Sanyō districts of Honshu and Shikoku, Japan.

This new species is most allied to *Sasa minensis* S. Suzuki in having villose culm-sheaths with patent long hairs mixed with retrorse minute ones, but readily distinguishable from the latter by the glabrous leaves.

I have named this new species in honor of Mr. Nagato Miake, a botanist in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

26) Correction for the taxonomic position of *Sasa maculata* Nakai

I treated erroneously *Sasa maculata* Nakai as a synonym of *S. nagasei* S. Suzuki in my previous paper. I would like to correct that treatment as follows:

Sasa maculata Nakai in J. Jpn. Bot. **11**: 814 (1935). Suzuki in J. Jpn. Bot. **66**: 195 (1991) in syn.

Sasa nagasei S. Suzuki in J. Jpn. Bot. **58**: 18 (1983), syn. nov.

27) Taxonomic position of *Sasa mayebarae* Nakai

Nakai (1935) reported *Sasa mayebarae* Nakai (sect. Crassinodi) based on the specimens collected by K. Mayebara at Isshōchi, Pref. Kumamoto. I (1975) treated it as a synonym of *Sasa elegantissima* Koidz.

As mentioned in my previous papers, in southwestern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, the sect. Monilicladae becomes smaller and thinner, therefore confused with the sect. Crassinodi. In the recent reinvestigation of the type specimen of *Sasa mayebarae* Nakai in TI, the culms are fine (65 cm in length and 3 mm in diameter), but one among 4 sheets shoots out two branches at the upper part and bears two winter buds at the lower part. It is surely a member of the sect. Monilicladae not of the Crassinodi. I identified it as *Sasa tokugawana* Makino by pilose culm-sheaths with long hairs and pubescent leaves beneath.

Sasa tokugawana Makino in J. Jpn. Bot. **1**: 34 (1916), **2**: 8 (1918), **58**: 359 (1983). Nakai in J. Arn. Arb. **6**: 150 (1925). Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. **19**: 101 (1965); in Hikobia **4**: 328 (1965); in J. Jpn. Bot. **58**: 359 (1983); Ind. Jap. Bamb. 166, pl. 49, 347 (1978). Kobayashi in J. Jpn. Bot. **64**: 271 (1989).

Sasa mayebarae Nakai in J. Jpn. Bot. **11**: 373 (1935). Suzuki in Hikobia **7**: 107 (1975); Ind. Jap. Bamb. 357 (1978), in syn. sub. *Sasa elegantissima* Koidz., syn. nov.

Specim. repres. Kyushu. Pref. Kumamoto: Isshōchi (K. Mayebara 2320, Sep. 30, 1934 – holotype in TI, isotype in KYO).

Distr. Pacific side of central and western Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, Japan.

28) New rank of *Pleiolblastus shibuyanus* f. *pubescens* (Makino) S. Suzuki

Nakai (1934) described *Pleiolblastus shibuyanus* Makino based on the specimen collected by Makino at Shibuya in Tokyo. This type is preserved in TI. On the other hand, Makino (1912) described *Arundinaria variegata* (Sieb.) Makino var. *viridis* Makino f. *pubescens* Makino based on the specimen collected by himself at Mt. Hiyei, Kyoto City. The plant has glabrous culm- and leaf-sheaths, pilose nodes with long or short hairs and pubescent leaves on both surfaces. It is very similar

to *Pleiolblastus shibuyanus* Makino ex Nakai except for pilose nodes. Therefore I (1977) combined the former to the latter as *P. shibuyanus* f. *pubescens* (Makino) S. Suzuki.

Recently I found that *A. variegata* var. *viridis* f. *pubescens* has broader and somewhat thicker leaves than those of *P. shibuyanus* Nakai, and is distributed in the western Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu while *P. shibuyanus* Nakai in the Kanto and the Tohoku Districts. Then it is better considered to rise the former as varietal rank of the latter. For the name of this variety I proposed to adopt *P. shibuyanus* var. *basihirsutus* S. Suzuki (1980). This name was given to a form of this race with densely pilose nodes and slightly pilose only at the basal parts of culm-sheaths (limited about 3 cm) with subdeciduous long hairs whereas *P. shibuyanus* f. *pubescens* (Makino) S. Suzuki (1977) is densely pilose only at the nodes. The differences, however, seem to be of little importance. Sometimes intermediate forms occur.

***Pleiolblastus shibuyanus* Makino** [in sched., Herb. Univ. Tokyo, ut *shibuyana*] ex Nakai in Rika Kyōiku **15**: 70 (1932), n. n. et in J. Jpn. Bot. **10**: 197 (1934), cum diagn. Latin. Suzuki, Ind. Jap. Bamb. 318, pl. 125, 370 (1978).

Nipponocalamus shibuyanus (Makino ex Nakai) Nakai in J. Jpn. Bot. **18**: 364 (1942).

Distr. Kanto and Tohoku districts of Honshu, Japan.

var. ***basihirsutus* S. Suzuki** in Hikobia **8**: 348 (1980).

Arundinaria variegata (Sieb.) Makino var. *viridis* Makino f. *pubescens* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **26**: 16 (1912).

Pleiolblastus pubescens (Makino) Nakai in J. Jpn. Bot. **9**: 219 (1933).

Pleiolblastus tectus Koidz. in Acta Phyt. Geob. **4**: 15 (1935).

Pleiolblastus shibuyanus Makino ex Nakai f.

pubescens (Makino) S. Suzuki in *Hikobia* 8: 66 (1977).

Distr. Southwestern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, Japan.

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References

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要 旨

24) 新種, ミネザサ *Sasa minensis* S. Suzuki はササ属イブキザサ節の1種で, 稈鞘に長毛が密生し, 葉裏に毛があることで, トクガワザサ *S. tokugawana* Makino によく似ているが, それは稈鞘に長毛だけが密生するのに対して, ミネザサは開出する長毛と逆向する細毛が密に混生するので, 容易に区別できる. 見明長門氏が山口県美祿市で発見され, 地名にちなんでミネザサと命名した. ほかに広島県と愛媛県に産する.

25) 新種, ミアケザサ *Sasa miakeana* S. Suzuki はミネザサに酷似するが, 葉裏に毛がないので, 直ちに区別できる. これも見明長門氏が山口県阿武郡と山口市で発見され, 見明氏を記念してミアケザサと命名した. 本種もまたほかに広島県と愛媛県に産する. ササ属の種のなかで, 稈鞘に開出する長毛と逆向する細毛が密に混生するものは, ほかの節, すなわちチシマザサ節, チマキザサ節およびミヤコザサ節ではそれぞれ見いだされているが, イブキザサ節ではミネザサとミアケザサが

初めてである. これら両種は山口県と広島県では低地に生えるが, 愛媛県では石鎚山系を中心とした高地にのみ産し, 同節のほかの種とともにやや小形で, 葉もすこし狭い.

26) 私は前報でマキヤマザサ *Sasa maculata* Nakai をヒダノミヤマクマザサ *S. nagasei* S. Suzuki のシノニムとしたが, それは誤りであり, 後者が前者のシノニムであるので訂正したい.

27) 熊本県一勝地から報告されたマエバラザサ *Sasa mayebarae* Nakai (ミヤコザサ節) は私はこれまでミヤコザサ節のタンガザサ *S. elegantissima* Koidz. のシノニムとしてきた. しかし前報にも述べたように, イブキザサ節は日本の西南部ではいちじるしく小形化し, そのためミヤコザサ節と紛らわしくなることがよくあるので, 東京大学のマエバラザサのタイプ標本を再検討した. その結果, 稈は高さ65cm, 直径3mm程度で繊細であるが, 4本のうちの1本は明らかに上部に2本の枝と下方に2個の冬芽がある. それはイブキザサ節の発育不全型であり, 稈鞘に開出する長毛が密生し, 葉裏に毛があることから, まさしくトクガワザサ *Sasa tokugawana* Makino に該当する. マエバラザサは原記載に示されたミヤコザサ節のものではなく, イブキザサ節であり, トクガワザサのシノニムとなる.

28) 牧野富太郎博士 (1912) は京都市比叡山のネザサの1種で, 稈鞘と葉鞘に毛がなく, 節に長毛が密生し, 葉の両面に毛があるものをケネザサ *Arundinaria variegata* (Sieb.) Makino var. *viridis* Makino f. *pubescens* Makino として発表された. また中井猛之進博士 (1934) は牧野博士が東京都渋谷で採集され, ラベルにシブヤザサ *Pleiolobus shibuyana* Makino と記名された標本をもとにしてシブヤザサ *P. shibuyanum* Makino ex Nakai を正式に発表された. それは牧野のケネザサにきわめてよく似ているが, 節と葉の上面が無毛であることだけが異なる. それで私 (1977) はケネザサをシブヤザサの品種に移し, 学名を *P. shibuyanum* f. *pubescens* (Makino) S. Suzuki と改めた. その後, ケネザサはシブヤザサとは節に長毛があるだけでなく, 葉が広く, かつやや厚く, またシブヤザサは関東と東北地方に分

布するのに対して、ケネザサは近畿地方より以西、四国、九州に分布することがわかった。そうなるとケネザサはシブヤザサの品種よりは変種とするのが適当と考えられる。変種のランクでは、すでに私（1980）が報告したサヤゲシブヤザサ *P. shibuyanum* var. *basihirsuta* S. Suzuki がある。それはケネザサによく似ているが、稈鞘の基部よ

り上方3cmくらいまでの間にやや早落性の長毛がまばらに生えているものである。しかしそれはケネザサとの間に中間型があり、はっきり区別すべきほどのものではないことがわかった。そのため私はケネザサの変種名に、従来のサヤゲネザサの学名をそのまま使用することを提案したい。