

## The Correct Name for the Asiatic Variety of *Viburnum opulus* L. (Caprifoliaceae)

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The correct name for the Asiatic variety of *Viburnum opulus* L. is var. *sargentii* (Koehne) Takeda. Selected synonyms and bibliography for the variety are enumerated.

*Viburnum opulus* L. is distributed widely in Eurasia and North Africa (Hara 1983). Two varieties of the species have usually been recognized on the basis of morphological as well as geographical differences. The typical variety, var. *opulus*, is found in Europe, Algeria (rare), Caucasus, and SW. Siberia, while the Asiatic variety, var. *calvescens* (Rehd.) Hara, is in SE. Siberia, Inner Mongolia, north and central China, Korea, Saghalin, S. Kuriles, and Japan (Honshu and Hokkaido). The latter has often been treated as a distinct species, *V. sargentii* Koehne, or rarely regarded as a subspecies of *V. opulus*. Hara (1983) discussed relations between var. *opulus* and var. *calvescens* in detail and distinguished both at the rank of variety. I support his concept on *V. opulus* dividing it into two varieties.

Under the recent International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, however, Hara's combination cannot use for the Asiatic variety. He (1956) made a new combination, *V. opulus* var. *calvescens* (Rehder) Hara, based on *V. sargentii* var. *calvescens* Rehder, because the epithet of the variety was regarded to be the oldest and valid for the Asiatic variety when he treated their nomenclature. According to the articles 26.2, 32.6

and 57.3 of the Berlin Code (1988), the name var. *sargentii* Koehne is automatically established when the name var. *calvescens* Rehder was originally published in 1903, and is treated as having priority over the latter. We should, therefore, adopt *V. opulus* var. *sargentii* to be the correct name for the Asiatic variety.

The earliest combination of *V. sargentii* with *V. opulus* was made by Takeda (1911). The proposed combination was *V. opulus*  $\beta$ . *sargentii* (Koehne) Takeda. This treatment is, however, ambiguous, because he did not indicate the rank of his  $\beta$ . *sargentii* clearly. He used not only " $\beta$ " but also "var.," " $\alpha$ ," or "form." for indicating ranks of names of infraspecific taxa at the same time in his paper without any explanations for these abbreviations. Only one suggestion for the rank of  $\beta$ . *sargentii* was made by him in the additional note under the new combination mentioning that "Diese Varietat ist in Ostasien sehr weit verbreitet" on page 26. "Diese Varietat" corresponds clearly to  $\beta$ . *sargentii*. No other evidences in the paper for Takeda's " $\beta$ " indicate the rank of variety. His combination was cited by Nakai (1911) and Hara (1952) as *V. opulus*  $\beta$ . *sargentii* (Koehne) Takeda,

but, Nakai (1921) changed his citation of Takeda's combination as *V. opulus* var. *sargentii*. I agree with Nakai that Takeda's combination is legitimate at the rank of variety. I think that *V. opulus* var. *sargentii* (Koehne) Takeda was validly published. Synonyms and bibliography for var. *sargentii* were enumerated in detail by Hara (1983), though they were under *V. opulus* var. *calvescens* in his revision. Only selected or recent ones are listed in the following treatments.

**Viburnum opulus** L., Sp. Pl. 268 (1753); Hara in Ginkgoana 5: 268 (1983) for further bibliography.

var. **sargentii** (Koehne) Takeda in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 25: 25 (1911), ut *β. Sargentii* (Koehne) Takeda; Nakai, Fl. Korea. 2: 495 (1911), ut *β. Sargentii*; Nakai in Tent. Syst. Capr. 43 (1921), pro syn.; Nakai in Tent. Syst. Capr. 43 (1921), pro syn.; Makino New Ill. Fl. Jap. 594 (1961).

*V. sargentii* Koehne in Gartenfl. 48: 341 (1899); Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. 521 (1939); Hara, Enum. Sp. Jap. 2: 60 (1952); Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 1097 (1953); Icon. Corm. Sin. 4: 321 (1975); Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap. 767 (1976); Kitagawa, Neo-Lineam. Fl. Mansh. 592

(1979); Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 1398 (1983).

*V. sargentii*; var. *calvescens* Rehd. in Mitt. Deuts. Dendr. Ges. 12: 125 (1903).

*V. opulus* var. *calvescens* (Rehd.) Hara in J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo III, 6: 385 (1956); in Ginkgoana 5: 269 (1983); Ohwi, Fl. Jap. ed. Engl. 834 (1965); l. c. ed. rev. 1255 (1965); Kitam. et Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap. 1: 35 (1971); P.S. Hsu in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 72: 102 (1988); Hara et H. Ohba in Wild Fl. Jap. Trees 2: 227 (1989); Rev. Makino New Ill. Fl. Jap. 709 (1989) H. Ohba in Fl. Jap. 3a: 427 (1993).

*V. opulus* subsp. *calvescens* (Rehd.) Sugimoto, New Key Jap. Tr. 478 (1961).

#### References

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- 1983. A revision of Caprifoliaceae of Japan with reference to allied plants in other districts and the Adoxaceae. Academia Sci. Book. Inc., Tokyo.
- Nakai T. 1911. Flora Koreana. Part 2. J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 31: 495.
- 1921. Tentamen Systematis Caprifoliacearum Japonicarum. J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 42(2): 43.
- Takeda H. 1911. Beitrage zur Kenntnis der Flora von Hokkaido. Bot. Mag. Tokyo 25: 19-27 (1911).

#### 大橋広好：カンボクの学名

カンボクの学名に *Viburnum opulus* var. *calvescens* (Rehder) Hara が用いられていることが多い。この学名は *V. sargentii* var. *calvescens* Rehder (1903) に基づくものである。しかし、現行の国際植物命名規約（ベルリン規約 1988）によれば、この変種名が正式に発表された時に同時に成立した var. *sargentii* (1903) は var. *calvescens* Rehder に対して優先権をもつ。したがって、カンボクをヨウシュカンボクの変種として認めるならば、学名を *Viburnum opulus* var. *sargentii* と変更しなければならない。

*Viburnum opulus* と *V. sargentii* とを結び付けた最初の研究者は武田久吉 (1911) で、その新組合わせは *V. opulus* *β. sargentii* (Koehne) Takeda である。*β. sargentii* (Koehne) Takeda について

「この変種は東アジアに広く分布する」とノートで付記していることから、この組合わせで武田の“*β*”は変種ランクを示したと解釈できる。そうすると、カンボクの学名に *V. opulus* var. *sargentii* Takeda を生かすことができると思う。中井 (1921) や大井 (1953) は武田の組合わせ名を変種とし、*V. sargentii* のシノニムの一つとして扱っているが、その判定の根拠は、多分武田のノートによると思う。

牧野新日本植物図鑑 (1961) では *Viburnum opulus* var. *sargentii* を使っているが、同書の出版当時は命名規約に自動名の優先権の条項がなかったので、変種説を採ったのならば、その正名として var. *calvescens* (Rehder) Hara を用いるべきであった。