

Hirokazu TSUKAYA and Hideaki OHBA: *Malaxis monophyllos* (L.) Sw. (Orchidaceae),  
a New Record from Nepal with Description of a New Variety

ホザキイチヨウランはネパールにも分布する (塚谷裕一, 大場秀章)

The genus *Malaxis*, consisting of ca. 300 species, is represented by six species in Nepal (Hara et al. 1978). We have collected an orchid similar to *M. muscifera* (Lindl.) Kuntze in several places in the east part of Nepal. After examining, we found that the orchid is not *M. muscifera* but *M. monophyllos* (L.) Sw. *Malaxis monophyllos* has not been known from the Himalaya, though it is widely distributed in the cool-temperate and circumpolar regions of Eurasia (Sweden to Kamchatka including Japan) and western North America. In Japan the species occurs in the subalpine coniferous forest zone in Hokkaido, northern part of Honshu and also Shikoku.

*Malaxis monophyllos* is characterized in having a lip with a long acuminate apex and thickened margins, and also a sessile column with short arms. The flowers are often inverted; that is, the lip is located in the upside position of the flowers. Individuals with inverted flowers (var. *monophyllos*) are nearly two times as the same as those with normal-position-flowers (var. *brachypoda*) in Japan (Mizushima 1967). Both inverted flowers and those in normal posture are also found in Nepal.

Compared their gross morphology of vegetative features and flowers, we can find no significant differences between the Japanese and the Nepalese plants. All the Nepalese specimens resembling *M. muscifera* deposited in TI fall into the variation range of *M. monophyllos*. A collection from Darjeeling, India is also referable to *M. monophyllos*.

*Malaxis muscifera* (Lindl.) Kuntze in the Plate 140 of Banerji and Pradhan (1984) is undoubtedly *M. monophyllos*: the figures of the flowers are well drawn the peculiar

feature of *M. monophyllos*; especially the elongate apex of lip becoming long acuminate. The lip of *M. monophyllos* is always acuminate in our Himalayan collections except one from the east Nepal with obtuse apex. Being curious and beyond the normal range of the variation of the shape of the apex of lip, it is regarded as a new variety, var. *obtusata*.

***Malaxis monophyllos* (L.) Sw.**

*Malaxis muscifera* auct. non (Lindl.) Kuntze: Tuyama in H. Ohashi, Fl. E. Himal. 3rd Rep., 162 (1975); H. Hara, Stearn and Williams, Enum. Flow. Pl. Nepal 1: 49 (1978), pro parte?; Banerji & Pradhan, Orchid. Nepal Himal.: pl. 140 (1984).

Specimens examined from Himalaya: India. Darjeeling: Sandakphu to Phalut, 3200–3600 m. 2 August 1972. H. Kanai, H. Ohashi, H. Hara, K. Iwatsuki & H. Ohba s.n. (TI); Phalut, 3600 m. 3 August 1972. H. Kanai & al. s.n. (TI). Nepal (east). [Koshi Zone: Dhankuta Distr.], Chauke to Dor through Tinjure, 2600–2900 m. 6 July 1972. H. Kanai, H. Ohashi, K. Iwatsuki, H. Ohba, Z. Iwatsuki & P. R. Shakya s.n. (TI); Sagarmatha Zone: Solukhumbu Distr., Tangna to Samakang Kharka, 3810 m. On alpine grazed grassland with *Empetrum nigrum* and *Rhododendron lepidotum*. Petals yellowish green, ovaries pale green. 23 August 1995. F. Miyamoto, M. Amano, H. Ikeda, C.M. Joshi, K. Arai & T. Komatsu no. 9588229 (TI); Dhaulagiri Zone: Mustang Distr., Jomoson to Ommang, 3530 m. 31 July 1996. T. Hoshino no. 9662102 (TI); Mustang Distr., Ommang, 3600 m. 31 July 1996. T. Hoshino no. 9660107 (TI).

var. ***obtusata*** H. Tsukaya & H. Ohba, var. nov. (Fig. 1, upper left)

A typo *libi apice semper obtuso differt*.

Type: Nepal (east). Sagarmatha Zone: Solukhumbu Distr., Thasing Dingma to Saure Kharka through Sanu Khola, alt. 3350 m. Among mosses. Flowers green. 4 August 1995. F. Miyamoto, M. Amano, H. Ikeda, C. M. Joshi, K. Arai & T. Komatsu no. 9584106. TI-holo; KTM-iso.

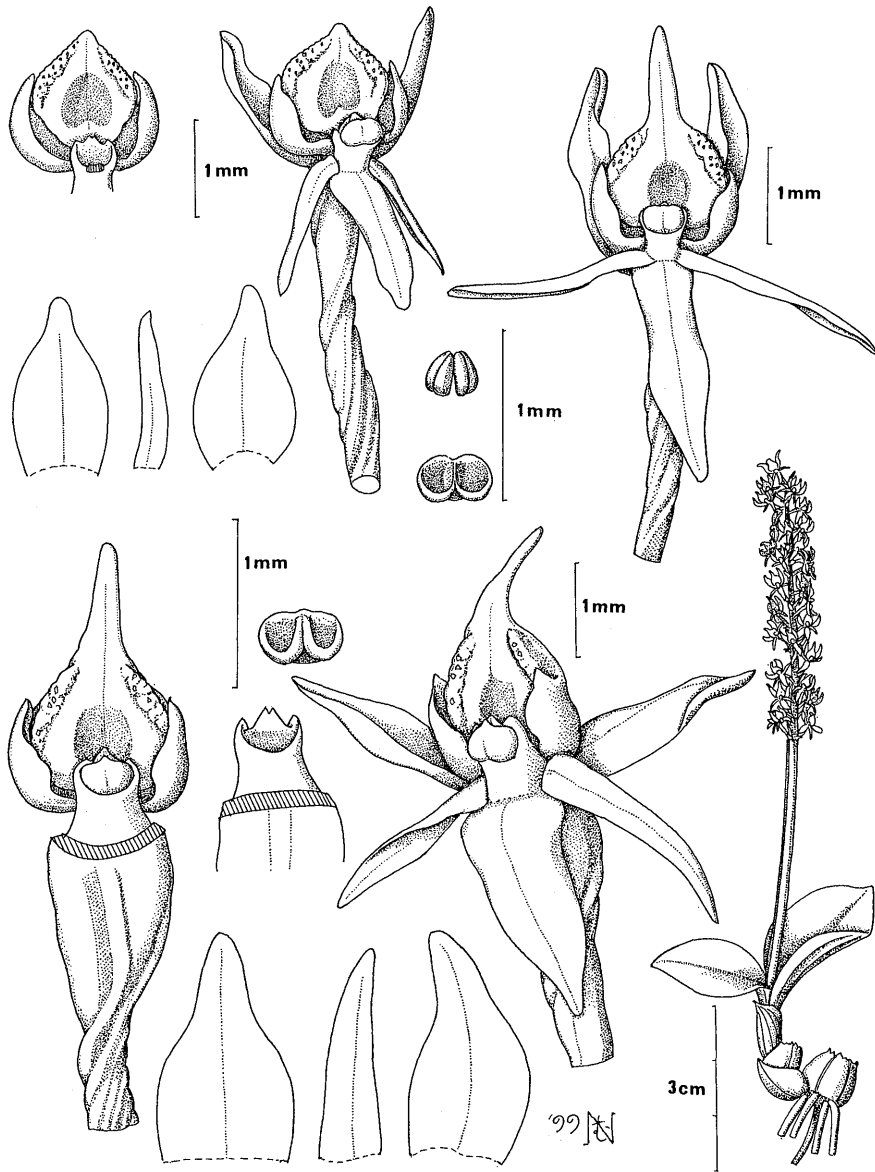


Fig. 1. *Malaxis monophyllos* from Nepal and Japan. Upper right and below: var. *monophyllos*. The upper right collected in Japan; below in Nepal. Upper left: var. *obtusa*, a flower with perianths, pollinia and anther cap. Perianths (from left to right): dorsal sepal, petal and lateral sepal. Two illustrations above the perianths in down side: anther cap (above) and dorsal side of column, removed the anther. The illustrations of var. *monophyllos* of Nepal are based on Kanai et al. s.n. on 6 July 1972 (TI); var. *obtusa* on Miyamoto et al. 9584106 (TI, type).

Distr. East Nepal.

This variety is distinguished from var. *monophyllos* by the short lip with obtuse apex.

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日本を含むユーラシア中・北部と北アメリカ西部に広く分布するホザキイチヨウランは、これまでヒマラヤからは報告がなかった。ヒマラヤから記載された *Malaxis muscifera* (Lindl.) Kuntze はホザキイチヨウランに類似しているが、今回東京大学総合研究博物館にあるヒマラヤのラン科植物を研究した結果、上記に同定された標本や未同定標本の中にホザキイチヨウランに当たる標本を見出した。これは本種のヒマラヤからの最初の報告である。また、ネパールで採集された標本中には唇弁の先端が鈍頭に終わるものがあったが、このような特徴をもつ個体はホザキイチヨウランからは知られていないものである。これを var. *obtusa* として記載した。

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トミサトオトギリ (新称) *Hypericum mutilum* L. の帰化 (大場達之<sup>a</sup>, 木村陽子<sup>b</sup>)  
 Tatsuyuki OHBA and Yoko KIMURA: *Hypericum mutilum* L., Naturalized in Chiba Prefecture, Japan

千葉県印旛郡富里町は、千葉県北部の他の地域と同じく、火山灰台地と、それに切れ込む浸食谷 (このあたりでは谷津と呼ぶ) から成るところで、成田空港の東南に位置する。富里町に住む折目庸雄氏は、かねてからこの地域の植物相を調査され、標本に基づいて地域の植物誌を編纂されている (折目1993)。その標本はすべて千葉県立中央博物館に寄贈されているが、そのなかに一見アゼオトギリに似たものがあった。これと同じものを富里町に隣接する芝山町からも採集されている (折目1997)。この植物は葉に多くの明点があって黒点を欠くこと、田の畦道で採集されたということもあってわれわれはアゼオトギリと

誤認していた。しかし花が小さく、花序に多くの花をつけるなどアゼオトギリに一致しない点が多いので、1998年9月に折目氏に富里町の自生地をご案内いただくとともに、真のアゼオトギリについても若干の観察を行った。

この植物は多年草で、茎は直立し高さは30–60 cm、上部で広い角度で長い枝を多く分つ。茎葉は卵形から長卵形で、やや蒼白色を帯びた緑色で透明点が密にある。花序は集散花序となり、花序上端の葉は楕円形。花はコケオトギリに似て直径3.5 mmほど、花弁はレモン黄色で、コケオトギリより赤味が薄い。雄蕊は6–8本で離生。萼片は不同長、果実は楕円状で長さ2.5–3 mmで隔壁がなく1室、