A Revision of *Triuridaceae* of Japan

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*Triuridaceae* are represented by five species of *Sciaphila* in Japan: *S. multiflora* Giesen (new to Japan), *S. nana* Blume (= *S. japonica* Makino), *S. ramosa* Fukuy. & T. Suzuki (= *S. okabeana* Tuyama), *S. secundiflora* Benth. (= *S. tosaensis* Makino and *S. boninensis* Tuyama) and *S. tenella* Blume (= *S. takakumensis* Ohwi). Neotype of *S. tosaensis* is designated. *Sciaphila maculata* Miers in Malesia is regarded here as synonymous with *S. tenella*. The northernmost habitat of *Sciaphila nana* is in Miyagi Prefecture in northern Honshu at latitude about 38°24´N indicating also the northernmost limit of distribution of the genus as well as the family.

**Key words**: Japan, northernmost distribution, *Sciaphila*, taxonomy, Triuridaceae.

The first species of *Triuridaceae* discovered in Japan is *Sciaphila japonica* Makino from Mie Prefecture in central Honshu in 1902 (Makino 1902). Discovery of the species in Japan was a great contribution to the Japanese flora not only as an addition of a new family but also the first report of the family from temperate Asia. The second species, *S. tosaensis* Makino, was found in Kochi Prefecture in Shikoku in 1905 (Makino 1905). Further new species, *S. boninensis* Tuyama and *S. okabeana* Tuyama, were added by Tuyama (1936) from Ogasawara-shoto (= Bonin Islands) and *S. takakumensis* Ohwi was found in Mt. Takakuma-yama in Kagoshima Prefecture, southern Kyushu in 1938 (Ohwi 1938). All these species had been considered endemic to Japan.

Ohashi (2000a, 2000b) recognized *Sciaphila tosaensis* and *S. boninensis* as identical with *S. secundiflora* Thwaites ex Benth. that is distributed widely in Hong Kong, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Papuasia (Meerendonk 1984, Triboun and Larsen 1999). Also, Murata (2003) tentatively referred *S. japonica* and *S. okabeana* to *S. nana* Blume of SE Asia and *S. ramosa* Fukuy. & T. Suzuki of Taiwan, respectively. Accordingly, identity of the Japanese species needs a critical reexamination of whether they are distinct and endemic to Japan or identical with any known species described outside of Japan.

Recently, moreover, a specimen collected on Ishigaki-jima island in the Ryukyus was sent to Murata, one of the authors, in 2002 for identification. The material is referable to...
Sciaphila multiflora Giesen and is a new addition to Japanese flora. Also we had a chance to examine fresh material of S. okabeana Tuyama that is a poorly known species collected from a large population of the species in Chichi-jima island in Ogasawara-shoto.

In the present paper all the species so far recorded from Japan and the new addition are reassessed on the basis of examination of living and/or herbarium materials.

**Taxonomic treatment**


Nakai and Maekawa (1936) created **Parexuris** based on **Sciaphila tosaensis** as type and **S. japonica**. They considered the two species close to **Sciaphila** and **Hexuris** of South America, but differ from the former in having unilocular anther, three stamens and caudate perianth and from the latter in having unilocular anther and basal style. **Parexuris** has not been adopted by subsequent works and the species of the genus have usually been accommodated in **Sciaphila**.

**Sciaphila japonica** was recognized as a member of **Andruris** by Giesen (1938) and the name **A. japonica** (Makino) Giesen has been adopted by Walker (1976) in the Flora of the Ryukyus and Yamashita (1982) and Tuyama (1989) in the Flora of Japan. **Andruris** is characterized in having male flowers with connective appendages of stamens (Giesen 1938, Mass-van de Kamer and Weustenfeld 1998), but the character is not related to any other characters to keep the genus as distinct from **Sciaphila**. We follow generic concept of Meerendonk (1984).

**Sciaphila** is distributed mainly in tropical and subtropical SE Asia with distribution centered on Malesia. Its approximate distribution boundary is illustrated by Meerendonk (1984), but the boundary of the genus as well as the family is further north. The northernmost locality of **Sciaphila nana** is a deciduous forest in Matsushima-machi, Miyagi Prefecture in northern Honshu, Japan (at latitude about 38°24′N and 141°4′E longitude), where the species was once collected in 1983 (Kumagami (1985) and the voucher specimen in TI). This species has been recorded in warm to temperate regions in Japan. This northernmost habitat of the species is also that of the generic as well as familial limit of distribution.

**Key to the species of Sciaphila in Japan**

1. Style club-shaped with many papillae at apex; leaves and bracts ovate to broadly ovate ....................................................... 2
2. Style subulate with glabrous apex; leaves ovate to narrowly ovate ...... 4
3. Flowers male and bisexual; perianth bearded at apex ...................... **S. multiflora**
4. Inflorescences branched; perianth without

1. Style club-shaped with many papillae at apex; leaves and bracts ovate to broadly ovate .......................... 2
2. Flowers male and bisexual; perianth bearded at apex .......................... **S. multiflora**
3. Flowers located between female flowers; perianth of male flowers with equal segments and bearded at apex .......................... **S. secundiflora**
4. Male flowers located on upper rachis above female lowers; Perianth of male flowers with 3 larger segments alternating with 3 smaller ones and all segments glabrous at apex .......................... **S. secundiflora**
appendages at apex; filaments not exceeding anthers; style ca. 0.3 mm long

S. ramosa

4. Inflorescence simple; perianth dimorphic, 3 broader ones alternating with 3 narrower ones with an elliptic knob; filaments exceeding anthers; style 0.5–1 mm long

S. nana


Saprophytic herb; roots glabrous; stem filiform, purplish red, erect, 3–13 cm long, 0.3–0.8 mm in diameter, simple or seldom branched, without leaves, glabrous. Inflorescences racemose, 5–8 cm long, with 10–15 heteroclinous flowers, male flowers usually between female ones on rachis; pedicels 2–4 mm long, longer than flower, patent to recurved; bracts ovate, acute, 1–2 mm long, sessile. Male flowers (staminate flowers) ca. 1 mm across, with perianth-segments 6, 3 larger ones alternating with 3 smaller ones, all strongly reflexed, bearded at tip, larger segments narrowly ovate, acuminate, 0.8–1.3 mm long, ca. 0.4 mm wide at base, smaller ones 0.6–1 mm long, ca. 0.3 mm wide at base; stamens 3, receptacle plate-like, filament distinct, anthers yellow. Female flowers (pistillate flowers) ca. 1 mm across; perianth 6, similar to that of male flower but glabrous or bearded at tip; carpels densely 15–18; style club-shaped, attached above the middle on ventral side of carpel, ca. 0.8 mm long, exserted above, apex with papillae.

Japanese name: Ishigaki-sō (nov.).

Distribution: Japan: southern Ryukyus (Ishigaki-jima island); Philippines (Mindanao); New Guinea, and Micronesia (Palau).


Sciaphila multiflora Giesen is recorded here for the first time from Japan. It is characteristic in having unisexual flowers, three larger perianth-segments alternating with three smaller ones in male flowers, a few beards at the tip, three stamens, 3-lobed anthers and shorter pedicels (cf. Meerendonk 1984).

This species was found in Ishigaki-jima island, southern Ryukyus. The habitat is isolated greatly from the nearest known localities in Mindanao island in the Philippines and Palau islands in Micronesia. The species looks similar to Sciaphila tenella (known as S. takakumensis in the Ryukyus) in having recurved pedicels 2–5 mm long and bearded perianth-segments, but quite different from it in having only unisexual flowers of which the male flowers are located between female flowers on the rachis. This feature in inflorescences is also described in S. stemmermanniae from Palau island, a species considered as identical with S. multiflora by Meerendonk (1984), that the male and female flowers are irregularly mixed on the rachis and one male flower is clearly illustrated below the female ones (Fosberg and Sachet 1980).


Fig. 1. Natural habit of *Sciaphila multiflora* Giesen in Is. Ishigaki-jima, Okinawa Pref. Photo by K. Miyahira on 2 July 2002.


Japanese name: Hongōsō (Makino 1902).

Saprophytic herb, brownish to reddish purple; roots white, with a few filiform lateral roots. Stems appearing usually from July to October, erect, 3–13 cm long, filiform, 0.3–0.8 mm in diameter, often branched, with few appressed scaly leaves; leaves narrowly ovate, ca. 1.5 mm long. Inflorescences terminal, with unisexual flowers, 1–5 cm long; racemes loosely 4–15-flowered, with male flowers on upper part; pedicels 2–7 mm

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Fig. 2. Flowers of *Sclaphila multiflora* Giesen. Photo by J. Murata. a: Male flower with pedicel and bract. b: Upper view of male flower. c: Female flower, d: Upper view of female flower.
long, longer than flower; bracts minute, linear or narrowly ovate, acuminate. Male flowers ca. 2 mm across, with 3 reduced carpels; perianth usually 6, connate at base, segments narrowly ovate, glabrous, 3 slightly broader than alternating 3, acuminate, narrower 3 with a globose knob at apex; stamens 3, anthers sessile, filament-connective extended into a minute cylindrical appendage. Female flowers ca. 2 mm across; perianth usually 6, ovate, acute; carpels numerous, ca. 0.7 mm long, globose at apex; style attached above the middle on ventral side of carpel, subulate, acuminate, ca. 0.8 mm long, exserted above. Fruits globose, ca. 2 mm across, with shrivelled style near base.

Distribution: Japan: Honshu (Miyagi, Niigata, Tochigi, Chiba, Kanagawa and westward), Shikoku, Kyushu, and Ryukyus (Okinawa island); Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines (Luzon), Malaya, Sumatra, and Java.


Fig. 3. Holotype of Sciaphila japonica Makino (TI). a: Specimen with the label written by Makino at the lower right-hand. b: Enlarged the specimen with handwriting indicating male flower by unknown person.
Sciaphila japonica Makino was described on the basis of a specimen collected by K. Teraoka, K. Imai & Y. Uyematsu at Hongo in Ise province from which the Japanese name of the species Hongôsô was taken on 7 September 1902. There are, however, two herbarium sheets in MAK and TI, respectively and each of them were kept as holotype of the species. Both specimens agree with the original description in morphology. The TI specimen bears a complete label of the specimen with the Latin name, Japanese name, locality in Japanese, date of collection and collectors written by Makino himself, while the MAK specimen lacks a label prepared by Makino and has only a Japanese name (in Chinese characters, not the Japanese name from the label of TI specimen) and Province (not exact locality of the specimen, only the name of Ise Province in Chinese characters) written by Makino on a newspaper that enveloped the specimen. The original collectors names of the specimen in Chinese characters are written on a small piece of paper on the MAK specimen. These facts indicate that Makino (1902) used the TI specimen for the publication of Sciaphila japonica Makino, and the MAK specimen is a duplicate of the TI specimen. We recognize here the TI specimen as holotype and the MAK one is isotype.


Japanese name: Suzufuri-hongōsō (Tuyama 1936).

Erect herb, purplish red to purplish brown. Stem simple or branched above middle, 3–10 cm high, 0.2–0.5 mm in diameter. Leaves narrowly ovate, 1–2 mm long. Inflorescences raceme-like paniculate with 1–2 branches or simply racemose, 7–30 mm long, each raceme usually with 2–3 male flowers on upper part and 3 female ones on lower part, protandrous, raceme-axis 5–12 mm long. Bracts ca. 0.4 mm long, narrowly ovate, apex long-acute. Pedicel 0.6–1.0 mm long. Male flowers ca. 1.5 mm across, perianth
5–6, connate at base, segments equal in shape and size, reflexed, ovate-oblong, apex long acute to acuminate, 0.5–0.8 mm long, 0.2–0.3 mm wide. Stamens 3, filament-connective not extended; filaments sessile. Female flowers 1.2–1.5 mm across; perianth 5–6, segments ovate, 0.5–0.7 mm long, ca. 0.3 mm wide, apex acute, reflexed, equal in shape and size. Carpels ca. 30 per one inflorescence; style ca. 0.3 mm long, awl-shaped. Infructescence ca. 2 mm in diameter.

Distribution: Japan (Bonin Islands: Chichi-jima and Ani-jima islands) and Taiwan (Kôtôsho = Lanyu).


Sciaphila ramosa was described from a single individual, but recently Hsieh et al. (2003) rediscovered the plants at the type locality and made a careful description of the species. Fukuyama and Suzuki (1936) described and illustrated (fig. 4 in their paper) the perianth segments of the species as almost equal with apiculate or slightly acute apex, but, according to Hsieh et al. (2003), those of male flowers have three larger alternating with three smaller segments each with a stipulate globose knob at apex, although the segments are illustrated as equal by them (cf. Fig. 2 C in Hsieh et al. 2003), and those of female flowers are similar to that described by Fukuyama and T. Suzuki. We examined perianth-segments of male and female flowers of S. okabeana from Chichi-jima preserved in alcohol and confirmed them as equal in shape and size and without a knob at apex. At the same time, however, we noted that the apex of segments often shrinks in somewhat older flowers and the shrunken part is similar to a knob in the material. Other characters of S. okabeana agree to S. ramosa. We consider, therefore, both species are identical.

Sciaphila ramosa is distinctly smaller than other Japanese species of the genus. It grows sympatric with S. secundiflora, but both are easily separable even by thickness of the stem, i.e., less than 0.5 mm in diameter in the former, while 0.5–1.5 mm in diameter in the latter. Also, leaves (usually ca. 1 mm long, at most ca. 2 mm long), bracts, and female flowers (less than 2 mm in diameter) are characteristically minute, but the inflorescence is usually branched, although simple in the other species. It is usually with 1–2 branches. The branch is a minute raceme usually with 2–3 male flowers on the upper part and 3 female ones on the lower part, and the flowers are protandrous in each raceme.


Sciaphila megastyla Fukuy. & T. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 12: 412, figs. 1 & 2 (June 1936) [Type: Taiwan. Lanyu Island (Ins. Kotosho); in pluviisilvis monte Omori-yama,


Saprophytic herb with white, pink or brownish to reddish purple terrestrial organs; roots with filiform lateral branches. Stems appearing usually from July to September, simple, sometimes branched at base, erect, 6–20 cm long, 0.5–1.5 mm in diameter, with a few alternate scaly leaves. Leaves ovate or narrowly ovate, acuminate, 2–4 mm long. Inflorescences terminal racemose, erect, with 3–22(–35) flowers, male flowers towards apex, female flowers towards base; bracts narrowly ovate, scale-like, 1–4 mm long; pedicels 1–5 mm long. Male flowers 6–7 mm across; perianth 4–8, usually 6, connate at base, equal, narrow- to linear-triangualr, 2–5 mm long, 0.2–0.5 mm wide, apex glabrous, without appendages; stamens usually 3, sub sessile; female flowers ca. 5 mm across; perianth 4–10, segments equal, apex glabrous; pistils 10–80, free; ovary obovate, 0.5–1 mm long, apex rounded, densely globose papillate; style clavate, inserted laterally at base, exceeding ovary; stigma with dense cylindrical papillae. Fruits achene, ca. 4 mm across, each obovoid, longitudinally lined, apex densely minute processes. Seeds 1, ellipsoidal, ca. 0.7 mm long, surface reticulate.

Distribution: Japan, Honshu (Niigata, Tokyo, Shizuoka, Mie, Wakayama, Kyoto, Hyogo, and Hiroshima Prefectures), Shikoku, Kyushu and the Ryukyus (Okinawa and Iriomote-jima islands); Taiwan (Kueishan and Lanyu islands); Hong Kong; Thailand; Papua; and Sri Lanka.


Makino (1905) cited two specimens with the original description of *Sciaphila tosaensis* as “Hab. Prov. Tosa: Chigaidō-yama in Kami-yasu, Yasu-mura, Kami-gōri (Yoshima Tokihisa! July 26, 1905; Yeijirō Uyematsu! Sept. 10, 1905”. Unfortunately the specimens were not found in TI and MAK. One specimen collected by Tokihisa in Prov. Tosa in July 1906 is kept in MAK as MAK24941 (Fig. 6), but the locality and date of collection does not agree with those of the syntype. The specimen was suggested by Tuyama in 1961 as one of the syntypes of *S. tosaensis* Makino on the specimen because of a probable erroneous record by Makino. We, however, regard the specimen

Fig. 6. a: Male flowers of *Sciaphila secundiflora* Thwaites ex Benth. b: Female flowers of *S. secundiflora* Thwaites ex Benth. showing clavate styles with dense cylindrical papillate stigmas. Material collected in Iriomote-jima island by S. Kobayashi in 2006.
as not one of the syntypes, because it lacks the detailed collection site and date indicated in the original description. We select the specimen here as the neotype of *S. tosaensis* Makino.

The northernmost locality of *Sciaphila secundiflora* is in Niigata Prefecture which is a relatively temperate region as for *S. nana*.


Japanese name: Takakumasō (Ohwi 1938).

Reddish purple or dark purplish red saprophytic herb; roots filiform, branched. Stems 5–10 cm long, erect, simple, rarely branched, with few loosely scaly leaves; leaves ovate to broadly ovate, obtuse to acute, 1–3 mm long, 0.7–2 mm wide, appressed. Inflorescences loose racemose, 4–10 cm long, with 4–25 flowers; bracts minute, ovate to broadly ovate, obtuse to acute, 1–2 mm long, appressed to pedicel; pedicels filiform, 2–10 mm long, more or less recurved. Flowers protogynous, bisexual, sometimes with a few male flowers on upper part of raceme; perianth connate at base, segments 3–6, triangular-ovate, ca. 1 mm long, reflexed, apex acute and bearded with few long hairs; stamens 3–6, opposite to perianth-segments; anthers (2–)3-celled; carpels about 20, oblong, 0.8 mm long at maturity; style attached slightly above base on ventral side of carpel, about half as long as the carpel; stigma clavate, with dense cylindrical papillae. Fruits globose, ca. 1.5 mm across; seeds dark brown, glossy.


Ohwi (1938) stated in the original description that *Sciaphila takakumensis* is similar to *S. tenella* Blume or *S. hermaphrodita* Schletr, but distinguished it from them in having four perianth-segments in the female flowers. Perianth-segments vary in number, often six and sometimes four. Plants referable to *S. takakumensis* Ohwi from Iriomote-jima island, D. Shimizu s.n. (TI), have six perianth-segments and three stamens. *Sciaphila takakumensis* was described as having no male flowers (Ohwi 1938), but Hatusima (1971) recorded that it has a few male flowers on upper part of inflorescences. These facts indicate that the diagnostic character of *Sciaphila takakumensis* from *S. tenella* or *S. hermaphrodita* is variable and continuous with the variation range of the latter two. All the characteristic features of the type of *S. takakumensis*, i.e., four perianth-segments, four stamens, short inflorescences (2–5 cm long) with lax flowers and a few bisexual flowers without male
Fig. 7. a–b: Sciaphila tenella Blume in Kagoshima Pref., Yoshino-mura. Awata s.n. (MAK 24946). c: Flower showing bearded perianth segments. Ryukyus. Iriomote-jima island. Shimizu s.n. 11 June 1987 (TI).
flowers, and fewer carpels (ca. 20 ovaries), suggest the species was described probably based on poorly developed plants of the latter species (Fig. 7). The type locality of *S. takakumensis* is situated on the northmost habitat within the range of *S. tenella* or *S. hermaphrodita*. Such poorly developed individuals as the type specimens of *S. takakumensis* are supposed to be found in lower temperature environment in comparison with habitats in tropical or subtropical regions.

*Sciaphila tenella* and *S. hermaphrodita* were treated by Meerendonk (1984) as members of subsect. *Polyandra* of sect. *Hermaphroditantha* which is characterized in having male and bisexual flowers. He regarded the latter species as identical with *S. maculata*. They are distinguished by the number of stamens; three in male and bisexual ones in *S. maculata*, while six in male and 3–6 in bisexual in *S. tenella*. We consider that *S. maculata* including *S. hermaphrodita* is indistinguishable from *S. tenella*. Hatusima (1971) suggested that *S. takakumensis* is close to *S. affinis* Becc., but the latter species was regarded by Meerendonk (1984) a synonym of *S. maculata*. Recently, *S. maculata* was found in Taiwan (T. H. Hsieh et al. 2003).

*Sciaphila takakumensis*, *S. hermaphrodita*, and *S. maculata* are, therefore, recognized as conspecific with *S. tenella*.

We thank KYO, MAK, RYU, TI and TUS for our examination of specimens in their care, and EAC Okinawa Co. for sending the plants found at Ishigaki-jima island that are referred *Sciaphila multiflora* in this work with clear photographs in their natural habit. Professor Y. Tateishi of Ryukyu University for examining specimens in RYU and Dr. T. Fukuda of Kyoto University for her help to examine the holotype of *Sciaphila takakumensis* Ohwi in KYO.
大橋広好、加藤英寿、小林史郎、邑田 仁「日本のホンゴウソウ科」

日本のホンゴウソウ科を再検討し、日本にシガキソウ（新称）Sciaphila multiflora Giesen、ポンゴウソウ S. nana Blume (= S. japonica Makino)、ウエマツソウ S. secundiflora Thwaites ex Benth. (= S. tosaensis Makino, S. boninensis Tuyama), タカクマソウ S. tenella Blume (= S. takakumensis Ohwi) およびスズフリホンゴウソウ S. ramosa Fukuy. & T. Suzuki (= S. okabeana Tuyama) の5種を認めた。

イシガキソウは日本に新種である。雌雄異花で花序の途中に雌花がつき、その後に雄花がつくるという日本産他種に見られない特徴をもつ。

ポンゴウソウは日本特産種として宮崎県松島から沖縄までに分布するとされていたが、ヴェドナム、タイ、マレーシア、スマトラ、ジャワ、フィリピンに知られている S. nana Blumeと同種と考えられる。学名 S. japonica Makino のホロタイプはTIの標本で、MAKの標本はアイソタイプと選定した。

スズフリホンゴウソウは台湾固有とされるササキソウ S. ramosa Fukuy. & T. Sasaki と同種であると考える。ササキソウは本誌12巻6号（1936年6月）に発表され、スズフリホンゴウソウ S. okabeana Tuyama は植物学雑誌50巻通巻596号（1936年8月）に発表されたので、S. ramosa は優先権がある。和名はスズフリホンゴウソウを採り、なお、ササキソウは台湾のフロラ解明に大きな貢献をした佐々木舜一氏を記念して献名されたものである。

スズフリホンゴウソウは小笠原諸島父島でウエマツソウ（当時はムニンホンゴウソウ）に混じって発見された。平凡社版「寺崎日本植物図譜」（初版1977、第2版1979とも同じ）図3305ムニンホンゴウソウにスズフリホンゴウソウが一緒に描かれている。同図には3個体が描かれているが、向かって右側の2個体と右上部の花序はスズフリホンゴウソウであり、同図向かって左側の1個体と図中央の雄花および雌花はウエマツソウ（＝ムニンホンゴウソウ）である。この図に描かれた材料は1937年6月に小笠原諸島で採集されたもので、恐らく一つの集団に両種が混生していたものと思われる。また、同図図譜3306スズフリホンゴウソウには3個体が描かれているが、これらは全てウエマツソウである。なお、著者の一人加藤の観察では父島と母島の集団でもスズフリホンゴウソウとウエマツソウは同所的に生育していた。

ウエマツソウとムニンホンゴウソウとは日本特産種とされていた。最近の調査ではムニンホンゴウソウは小笠原父島と母島には非常に多く生育する。この2種は全くの同種であり、さらにスマトラ、マレーシア、ボルネオ、ニューギニア、タイ、香港などに広く分布する S. secundiflora Thwaites ex Benth. と同種であることが明らかにされている（Ohashi 2000）。本種の花柱は膨らみ花柱状であり、表面には乳頭突起が寄生する。

Makino (1905) は S. tosaensis Makino の和名を "Uyematsu-sō, Tokihisa-sō (nov.)" と発表した。これは2つの名前であり、植松栄次郎と時久芳男をそれぞれ記念した和名である。その後ウエマツソウが通称している。この植物の最初の発見者は時久氏であったが、牧野博士は標本2点も植松氏から受け取った（牧野富太郎 1905, 本郷草科の新品, 植物学雑誌 19: 224, 1905)。植松氏はホンゴウソウ発見者の一人でもある。

タカクマソウは日本特産種として鹿児島県から記載され、今日では宮崎県と沖縄県にも知られている。当初本種の特徴とされた花被裂片と雄蕊がそれぞれ4個である点は3-6 個の間で変異する形態であり、他の形態的特徴と併せてタカクマソウは S. tenella Blume と同種であると考えられる。本種はスリランカ、スマトラ、マレーシア、ボルネオ、スラウェシ、ジャワ、フィリピン、ニューギニア、ソロモン諸島などに広く分布する。

（* 東北大学植物園津田記念館,* 首都大学東京牧野標本館,* 高知県立牧野植物園,* 東京大学大学院理学系研究科附属植物園)