

APPENDIX

附録：検討標本

Specimens examined:

Mie Pref.: (naturalized populations): Nago, Kusunoki-cho, Suzuka-shi, Sept. 25, 2000, H. Ohta 14937 (KPM), Sept. 9, 2006, S. Fujii 12055 (KYO); mouth of Tokita River and Miya River, Ise-shi, Oct. 3, 2004, S. Fujii 10376 (KYO, OSA), Oct. 7, 2005, S. Fujii 11336 (KYO, OSA), Oct. 3, 2004, S. Fujii 10382 (KYO); Futami-cho, Ise-shi, Aug. 1, 2006, S. Fujii 11884 (KYO), Sept. 10, 2006, S. Fujii 12064 (KYO), Sept. 29, 2006, S. Fujii 12174 (KYO).

Hyogo Pref.: Seidan-cho, Mihara-gun, Oct. 16, 1949, Y. Kono 81 (KYO), Nov. 23, 1997, T. Kobayashi 31421 (SHO), Oct. 26, 1998, T. Kobayashi 32465 (KYO, SHO), July 11, 1999 T. Kobayashi 33085 (SHO), 33104 (KYO, SHO), Oct. 26, 1998, T. Umehara 7849 (OSA), Oct. 25, 1998 S. Miyake 6547 (KYO, SHO), Sept. 6, 1999 S. Nanko 224 (SHO), Oct. 24, 1999, Nanko 234 (SHO), July 7, 1999, S. Hirose 57

(SHO).

Okayama Pref.: Kakui Isl., Bizen-shi, Oct. 1939, Y. Kato s.n. (KYO); Oku-cho, Setouchishi, Nov. 8, 1979, G. Murata 38877 (KYO), Oct. 14, 1996, G. Murata 72163 (KYO), Oct. 14, 1996, T. Kobayashi 30000 (SHO), July 24, 2005, Y. Kobatake 21689 (KURA); Okayama-shi, Sept. 15, 1985, Y. Kobatake 7701 (KURA); Nov. 4, 1993, Y. Kobatake 4010 (KURA), Sept. 2, 1995, Y. Kobatake 10399, 10400 (KURA); Tamano-shi, Sept. 8, 1989, M. Haga 25318 (KURA); Nov. 17, 2002, S. Kariyama 52608 (KURA); Kurashikishi, Sept. 23, 2003, S. Kariyama 54159 & 54161 (KURA); Kasaoka-shi, Sept. 23, 1983, T. Enomoto et al. 1138 (KURA), Sept. 23, 1983, S. Kariyama 2515, 2516 (KURA).

Kagawa Pref.: Marugame-shi, July 18, 1960, K. Uno s.n. (KURA); Sakaide-shi, Oct. 28, 1972, Y. Magi s.n. (KYO).

倉敷市立自然史博物館を KURA と略記した。

J. Jpn. Bot. **84**: 54–56 (2009)

S. RAJBHANDARY and K. K. SHRESTHA: *Begonia flaviflora* H. Hara (*Begoniaceae*), **New Record for Flora of Nepal**

ネパール新産の *Begonia flaviflora* H. Hara (シユウカイドウ科) (S. ラジバンダリ, K. K. シュレスタ)

During the recent botanical expedition to Ilam, Eastern Nepal, two specimens of *Begonia* with yellow flowers were collected at an elevation of 2170–2240 m. As all of the *Begonia* species so far recorded in Nepal (Press et al. 2000) have white, pink or dark pink coloured flowers, these collections were suggested to be a new record for Nepal. These specimens were crosschecked with the protologue texts of *B. flaviflora* H. Hara (1970) and confirmed that they are *Begonia flaviflora* newly recorded for Nepal Himalaya. This finding extends the range of its distribution further to east Nepal (Fig. 1). Based on the new collections detailed descriptions and illustrations are provided.

***Begonia flaviflora* H. Hara** in J. Jpn. Bot.

45 (3): 91 (1970)—A. J. C. Grierson, Fl. Bhutan **2**: 237 (1991)—Gu Cuizh & al., Fl. China **13**: 153 (2007).

TYPE: INDIA, Darjeeling, Senchal, 2400 m, 5 July 1969, H. Hara & al. 69218 (holotype—TI; isotype—BM).

Rhizomatous herbs, rhizome stout and short, stoloniferous, brown soft tomentose. Stem upright, 20–30 cm tall, usually not branched, brown soft tomentose when young. Leaves alternate, with long petioles; stipules lanceolate, caducous; petiole (9–) 16–20 (–23) cm long, brown soft tomentose when young; leaf blade obliquely ovate-cordate, 8–23 × 7–18 cm, adaxially green, rugose, pilose hairs short, subulate, whitish, lateral veins impressed and pubescent,

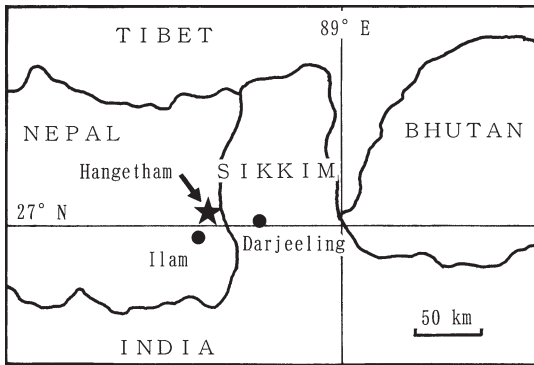


Fig. 1. Map showing a new locality of *Begonia flaviflora* H. Hara, Hangetham, Jamuna VDC, Ilam district, Eastern Nepal (star).

abaxially brown-purple in the central of the blade, brown tomentose on veins, base asymmetrical, obliquely cordate, margin undulate and lobed, lobes subtriangular, 1–3 cm long, apex long acuminate. Flowers pale yellow, 3–6 in dichasial cyme; peduncle up to 11 cm long, brown tomentose; pedicels flaccid, red-brown tomentose; bracts deeply red, oblong, 2–3 cm long, glabrous, caducous. Staminate (male) flowers: tepals 4, the outer 2 ovate, 1.5–2 cm, outside pilose at base, apex slightly acute, the inner 2 elliptic, 1–1.5 cm long, apex slightly acute; stamens numerous; anthers oblong, 1.2–2 mm long, connectives short, apex inflated, truncate-orbicular; Pistillate (female) flowers: tepals 5, styles 2, short; stigmas greenish, broad at the base, 2-parted from the base, elongated and strongly spiraled, ovary trigonous, pilose, with 3 unequal wings. Fruit not seen.

Distribution: East Himalaya (E. Nepal, Darjeeling, Bhutan), China and Malaysia.

Ecology: On the shaded moist area along the river bank.

Flowering: June–July.

Specimens examined: **INDIA**: Sikkim; Darjeeling, Siri Khola–Ramam, 1900–2400 m, 5 Aug.1972, H. Kanai, H. Ohashi, H. Hara, K. Iwatsuki & H. Obha 723691, 723692, 721519 (BM); Darjeeling, 7000 ft (2135 m), 20 July 1870, C. B. Clarke 12232 (BM).

NEPAL: Ilam, Jamuna 2, Hangetham, 27°07' N, 88°01' E, 2780 m, 17 June 2007, K. K. Shrestha & al. B 145 (TUCH); Hangetham, 27°04' N, 88°01' E, 2170 m, 17 June 2007, K. K. Shrestha & al. B 163 (TUCH).

This species is very similar to *Begonia palmata* D. Don having asymmetrical and obliquely cordate leaf base and belonging to the same section *Platycentrum* (Doorenbos et al. 1998). However, as mentioned by Clarke (1879) it differs in the colour of the flower, which is white to pink in *B. palmata* and yellow in *B. flaviflora*. Similarly, the upper surface of the leaf is smooth with the presence of stiff hairs in *B. palmata* while in *B. flaviflora* the upper surface is wrinkled and covered with long soft hairs. In having yellow flowers, *B. flaviflora* resembles to *Begonia xanthina* Hook., but differs from it in having well developed stem (Grierson 1991), and absence of long hairs on the petiole. Moreover, the leaf margin in *B. xanthina* is sinuately denticulate while in *B. flaviflora* it is undulate and lobed (Fig. 2). The colour of the flower also slightly differs; dark yellow in *B. xanthina* (Peng 2006), but pale yellow in *B. flaviflora*.

The authors acknowledge Dr. M. K. Adhikari, former chief, and Dr. S. R. Baral, Chief, National Herbarium and Plant Laboratories, Lalitpur (KATH), for granting permission to study the herbarium materials. Special thank goes to Darwin Initiative project (2003–2006) for giving us an opportunity to visit various herbaria in the UK such as Natural History Museum, London (BM) and Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (E) to examine *Begonia* species as well as type specimens. We are also thankful to Dr. Mark Watson, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (E) for his support and encouragement. We are thankful to the whole team of CEPF Project–Lower Kanchenjunga–Singalila Ridge, Eastern Nepal, Mr. R. C. Poudel, B. Adhikari, R. M. Kunwar, K. Humagain, N. B. Khatri, J. Pandey, M. K. Dhamala, R. K.



Fig. 2. *Begonia flaviflora* H. Hara in Nepal. Scale indicates 1 cm.

Rai (Panchthar), and Y. R. Poudel (Ilam) for their extensive help in the collection of the specimens. Finally, a special credit goes to the CEPF (USA) and WWF (Nepal) for granting research project to carry out the field visit.

References

- Clarke C. B. 1879. *Begoniaceae*. In: Hooker J. D. (ed.), *The Flora of British India II*: 636–656. L. Reeve & Co. Ltd., Kent.
- Doorenbos J., Sosef M. S. M. and Wilde J. J. F. E. de 1998. The sections of *Begonia*: including descriptions, keys and species lists (Studies in *Begoniaceae* VI). Wageningen Agricultural University Papers 98–2. 266 pp. The Netherlands.
- Grierson A. J. C. 1991. *Begoniaceae*. In: Grierson A. J. C. and Long D. G. (eds.), *Flora of Bhutan 2* (1): 237–246. Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.
- Hara H. 1970. New or noteworthy flowering plants from Eastern Himalaya (8). *J. Jpn. Bot.* **45** (3): 91–92.
- Hara H., Stearn W. T. and Williams L. H. J. 1978. An Enumeration of the Flowering Plants of Nepal, Volume I. Trustees of British Museum (Natural History), London.
- Peng C. I., Leong W. C. and Shui Y. M. 2006. Novelties in *Begonia* sect. *Platycentrum* for China: *B. crocea*, sp. nov. and *B. xanthina* Hook., a new distributional record. *Botanical studies* **47**: 89–86.

Press J. R., Shrestha K. K. and Sutton D. A. 2000. Annotated Checklist of the Flowering Plants of Nepal. The Natural History Museum, London.

東ネパールの Ilam 地区で *Begonia flaviflora* H. Hara (シユウカイドウ科) を採集した。本種のタイプ産地は Darjeeling であり、ネパールにおける

初記録である。形質の詳細な記述と図を示した。

(Central Department of Botany, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, NEPAL
Email: imogine@wlink.com.np
ネパール・トリブバン大学)

植物研究雑誌 84: 57–58 (2009)

日本の植物学用語とローマ字表記の問題 1. 文部省学術用語集はなぜローマ字表記なのか (金井弘夫)

Hiroo KANAI: Japanese Botany and Roman Spelling 1. “Japanese Scientific Terms, Botany” and Their Roman Spellings

Summary: Readings of “Scientific Terms, Botany” (Ministry of Education, 1st issue 1956, 2nd issue 1990) are described with Roman spelling, not Japanese character, under the advice of the GHQ, Allied Powers. This is to point out that the Roman spelling represents phonetic spelling and does not represent Japanese traditional Kana-moji spelling of terms.

文部省学術用語集 (以下「用語集」) の用語の読みが訓令式ローマ字で記され、かつそのアルファベット順に配列されていることは周知の通りである。

1983年に用語集植物学編の改訂増補作業が始まる際、私は沼田 真日本植物学会会長からデータの電算処理担当を委嘱された。私は、用語の読みは訓令式ローマ字でなく、仮名表記にしたいと要望した。その理由は、仮名で表記できるものをローマ字で記さねばならない理由が分からなかったこと、ローマ字では仮名50音順の整理ができず、作業に支障があること。そして最後に (これが最大の理由なのだが)、訓令式ローマ字で使われる長音記号 (^) を、文字の上に乗せて入出力できないことだった。

このことを大島康行幹事を通じて文部省に申し入れ、了承を得たうえ作業に入った、つまり旧版の和英単語表に仮名の読みを付けて、

基本データを作ることである。旧版のデータは作製時の規則により学術情報センターに納入されていたので、その利用を申し入れたが、提供されなかった。文部省は規則に従って納入された磁気テープを、利用どころか保存もしていなかったのである。旧版当時の納入の理由は、学術情報センターで各分野の用語を比較整理するためということで、実際に、用語の階層シソーラスの研究がセンターで行われていたのだが…。

こうして一カ月ほど作業していたら、ある日大島氏が言うには、「用語集はローマ字で表記する規則なので、仮名表記はイカンと文部省から言われた」とのことだった。規則の根拠は示されなかった。私にとって、入出力できない訓令式ローマ字で作業をすることはできない。長音記号なしのローマ字ならもちろん扱えるが、仮名50音ソートができないから、何十人もの委員の間で資料をやりとりするのは混乱のもとである。要するに、最終的に訓令式ローマ字になっていればよいのだから、作業の間は仮名綴りでやりとりし、最終出力の段階で一挙に訓令式ローマ字に変換してソートすればよいと腹を決めた。文部省はそういうやり方で進めていることは知っていたらろうが、文句は言わなかった。

用語集は植物学以外の生物学分野はもとより、あらゆる学問分野の用語を統一的に扱わ