Vyacheslav Yu. BARKALOV⁵, Tomoko FUKUDA⁶,* and Maksim A. ANTIPIN⁷: Carex miyabei (Cyperaceae), a New Record for Kunashiri Island, the Kuril Islands

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Summary: Carex miyabei Franch. (Cyperaceae) was collected from the northern part of the Kunashiri Island, the Kuril Islands. It is a new locality from the Kurils, and the easternmost distribution for the species.

Carex miyabei Franch. (Cyperaceae) occurs in wet sandy or clayish bogs of Hokkaido, Honshu, and Kyushu (Ohwi 1953, Ohwi and Kitagawa 1983, Yoshikawa 1958, Katsuyama 2005), and also in Shikoku (Kochi Prefecture 2010). However, there had been no report from the Kuril Islands (see Tatewaki 1957, Voroshilov 1982, Kozhevnikov 1988, Egorova 1999, Barkalov 2009).

During the course of botanical exploration in Kunashiri Island, we found C. miyabei in a small bog in the northern part of the Island in June 2014 (Fig. 1). This is a new locality in the Kuril Islands, and the easternmost distribution for the species. Carex miyabei in Kunashiri Island occurred with Eriophorum vaginatum L., Hosta rectifolia Nakai, and other sedges such as Carex lyngbyei Hornem., C. lasiocarpa Ehrh. subsp. occultans (Franch.) Hultén. or C. aomorenensis Franch.

Though the material was collected in early stage of fruiting and without rhizomes, we could identify this as C. miyabei by the androgynous spikelets (2–3 staminate and 2–3 pistillate), lowest bract shealess and blade, exceeding inflorescence, utricles of ca. 2–3 mm length, strigose with short gray hairs, with long beaks abruptly narrowed and subulate (not widely triangular) teeth, sheaths glabrous, and leaves glabrous on both sides. The individual we collected is not typical, that the edges of the pistillate scales are brownish, not “blood-red” (Ohwi 1953) for normal ones. However, we found such variation occurred among herbarium collection in C. miyabei.

Carex miyabei is found frequently in the northern part of its distribution (Akiyama 1969), and is considered to have spread to Japan from the north (Koyama 1959). In the southern part of distribution of the species, it is often listed as a red-data plant in prefectures Yamaguchi (2002), Kochi (2010), Fukuoka (2011), Kumamoto (2009), Oita (2011), and Miyazaki (2010). Although it is abundant in Tohoku and Hokkaido, C. miyabei is concentrated in the central-western part of Hokkaido, and collection from eastern part of Hokkaido is comparatively rare (Fig. 2). Even in Kunashiri Island, we could not find the species during the expedition to the Tofutsu mire of the southern Kunashiri Island in 2012 (see Takahashi et al. 2014). The facts suggest that C. miyabei may occur in rather limited localities in eastern Hokkaido and the Kuril Islands.

Voucher specimen: KURIL ISLANDS. Kunashiri Island, Pacific Ocean side of the northern part of the island, ca. 1 km inland from the mouth of Saratovskaya River, 44°15′48″N (T. Fukuda KUN-2014-127 with M. Antipin, 30 June 2014, VLA).

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Fig. 2. Distribution of *Carex miyabei* in northern Tohoku, Hokkaido and Kunashiri Island. Black stars (★) show localities based on the specimens of the University Museum, the University of Tokyo (TI) and Kushiro City Museum (KCM), and new locality from Kunashiri Island. Circles (●) show data provided by: Akita Prefectural Museum (AKPM), Ibaraki Nature Museum (INM), Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History (KPM), Gunma Museum of Natural History (GMNHJ), National Museum of Nature and Science (TNS), Toyama Science Museum (TOYA), and Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyogo (HYO), accessed through S-Net data portal, http://science-net.kahaku.go.jp; on 20 November 2014.

Fukuoka (in Japanese).
V. Yu. Barkalov\(^{a}\)，福田知子\(^{b}\)，M. A. Antipin\(^{c}\)：ビロードスゲ（カヤツリグサ科）の千島列島国後島からの新産地報告

千島列島の国後島においてビロードスゲ（カヤツリグサ科）を採集した。ビロードスゲはこれまで北海道・本州・四国・九州の砂質・粘土質の湿地に生育し、北方で多く採集されていたものの、千島列島からの報告はなかった。国後島における産地は分布の東限ともなるものである。ビロードスゲは北海道での分布は中央～西部に偏っており、東部での採集例は少ないようである。

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