Hiroyoshi Ohashi\textsuperscript{a,*} and Yuki Ueno\textsuperscript{b}: Lectotypification of \textit{Utricularia dimorphantha} (\textit{Lentibulariaceae})

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Summary: The typification of \textit{Utricularia dimorphantha} Makino is discussed. One of the syntypes of the name, “[Prov. Echigo. Shirone. T. Kurihara!] Aug. 11, 1904” (MAK 311228) is designated as the lectotype.

In the protologue of \textit{Utricularia dimorphantha}, Makino (1906) did not designate the type of the name, but cited three specimens and one illustration. These specimens and illustration are original material for the name (ICN Art. 9.3(a)) (McNeill J. et al. 2012). The three specimens are “Prov. Echigo (K. Abe! Sept. 12, 1903; T. Kurihara! Oct. 4, 1903; [T. Kurihara!] Aug. 11, 1904)” as cited by Makino. The illustration was cited in a note for the new species as “This species is remarkable by having a cleistogamous flower at the base of each peduncle. It is figured by Yokusai Iinuma in his “Somoku-Dzusetsu,” I. no. 42.” The specimens are regarded as the syntypes of the name (ICN Art. 9.5) and Iinuma’s illustration is the original material. The lectotype must be selected from the syntypes (ICN Art. 9.12).

Komiya (1972) in his private publication recorded the type of \textit{Utricularia dimorphantha} as “Kodakara, Nagoya C[ity], Makino MAK (1893).” This typification is incorrect, because it was not the syntype. It was made in unpublished printed matter, but the erroneous typification was pointed out by Taylar (1989), although he did not lectotypify \textit{Utricularia dimorphantha}.

The syntypes are all found in MAK. (1) “Prov. Echigo (K. Abe! Sept. 12, 1903)” is a specimen (MAK 20580) with four sterile short branches collected by Keizo Abe on 12 Sept. 1903 at Naoetsu in Niigata Pref. (Prov. Echigo). (2) “Prov. Echigo (T. Kurihara! Oct. 4, 1903)” bears a long sterile branch collected by Tsukumo Kurihara on 14 (not 4 as in the protologue) Oct. 1903 in a river at Yokodo-mura in Niigata Pref. as indicated on the original label by Kurihara (MAK 311229). (3) “[Prov. Echigo. T. Kurihara!] Aug. 11, 1904” is a branched, long branch bears inflorescences with well-developed flowers and is indicated only by the note on a small paper “Shirone (in Chinese characters), Aug. 11, 1904” instead of the original label by Kurihara for the specimen (MAK 311228). The note must be written by Makino himself judging from the handwriting. Makino (1906) described chasmogamous and cleistogamous flowers of \textit{Utricularia dimorphantha} in detail in the original description. Only “[Prov. Echigo. T. Kurihara!] Aug. 11, 1904” (MAK 311228) agrees with the protologue in this point and no other characteristics contradict to it. Therefore, MAK 311228 should be selected for the lectotype of \textit{Utricularia dimorphantha}.


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Fig. 1. Lectotype of *Utricularia dimorphantha* Makino (MAK 311228).

**References**


大橋広好 a, 上野雄規 b：タヌキモ科フサタヌキモの学名のレクトタイプ

フサタヌキモの学名 Utricularia dimorphantha Makino のタイプは選定されていないので、ここではタイプ選定をおこなった。原発表では3点のシンタイプと1点の図解が引用され、シンタイプはいずれも MAK に現存する。レクトタイプはシンタイプが存在するならばまずシンタイプから選定しなければならない（メルボルン規約第 9.12 条）。シンタイプ3点を比較した結果、"[Prov. Echigo. T. Kurihara!] Aug. 11, 1904" と引用された標本が唯一花を備えており、花の記述の詳しい原記載によく一致した。この標本は採集者のラベルを欠くが牧野のメモに基づくと Japan. Honshu. Niigata Pref., Shirone-shi, Shirone. Aug. 11, 1904. T. Kurihara s.n. (MAK 311228) である (Fig. 1)。この標本を学名 Utricularia dimorphantha Makino のレクトタイプと選定した。なお、同日同所で伊藤誠哉によって採集されたフサタヌキモの標本が北海道大学総合博物館にある (SAPS 013326)。伊藤は1883年生まれ、新潟県立新潟中学校を経て東北帝大農科大学（北大）で宮部金吾の弟子、菌類学者であったが、若い時から植物にも深い関心があったのであろう。2点の標本の関連は不明だが、伊藤が栗原九十九と共に珍奇な水草（後のフサタヌキモ）の標本を作ったのかもしれません。