# SOME NEW NAMES OF PLANTS PROPOSED FOR THE JAPANESE ALPINE FLORA

By

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In March 1981, I made a paper entitled "A preliminary note on the floristic phytogeography of the alpine flora of Japan" in this Journal of the Faculty of Liberal Arts, Shinshu University No. 15, Pt. II (Natural Science), and mostly in accordance with the data of this work I published "Alpine Flowers of Japan" by YAMA-KEI Publishers, Tokyo in October, 1988. In that book, I proposed some new names that have not hitherto been published properly in accordance with the current code of nomenclature.

This paper deals with the new names proposed in the above mentioned work (TOYOKUNI 1988).

1) **Alchemilla vulgaris** LINNAEUS, Sp. Pl. (ed. 1), **1**: 123. 1753.
subsp. **japonica** (NAKAI et HARA) TOYOKUNI, comb. et stat. nov.
Syn.-
*Alchemilla japonica* NAKAI et HARA ex HARA in Jour. Jap. Bot. **13**: 177. 1937.
Nom. Jap. *Hagoromo-gusa*

Japanese phase is considered to be a geographical subspecies of the collective circumpolar species *Alchemilla vulgaris*. In 1972, I observed *A. vulgaris* growing abundantly along roadsides near the Lake Baical in Siberia, and the results of my observation lead me to the conclusion that Japanese phase was not separable from the typical phase, even though the serration on leaf-margin in our plants is not so coarse; in European plants the serration is rough and coarse.

2) **Anaphalis lactea** MAXIMOWICZ in Bull. Acad. St.-Pétersb. **27**: 471. 1882.
forma **alpicola** (MAKINO) TOYOKUNI, comb. et stat. nov.
Syn.-
*Anaphalis alpicola* MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **17**: 151. 1903.
Nom. Jap. *Takane-yahazu-hahako, Takane-usuyukisô*

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This paper is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Munenao KUROGI (1921-1988), Professor Emeritus of Hokkaido University.

Robust Hokkaido phase belongs to the typical phase f. *lactea*, but Honshu type is separated as f. *alpicola* which was originally published as a distinct species by MAKINO in 1903. Dr. Tatemi SHIMIZU proposed a view that the Japanese plant was not separable from *Anaphalis lactea* in China (SHIMIZU 1982a, b).

3) **Cacalia auriculata** DE CANDOLLE var. **kamtschatica** (MAXIMOWICZ) MATSUMURA, Shokubutsu Mei-i (ed. 2), 56. 1895.

subvar. **bulbifera** (KOIDZUMI) TOYOKUNI, stat. nov.

Syn.-

*Cacalia auriculata* var. *bulbifera* KOIDZUMI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **31**: 137. 1917.

Nom. Jap. *Komochi-mimi-kômori* (KUDO 1915)

With Dr. Kan'ichi INAGAKI and Dr. Shiro NOSAKA, I regarded this phase with auxiliary bulbs as the rank of form. However, further detailed observations on this bulbiferous phase, made me lead to the conclusion that the phase must be treated as a subvariety of var. *kamtschatica*.

4) **Draba sachalinensis** (FR. SCHMIDT) FR. SCHMIDT, Fl. Sachal. (ed. ross.), 122. 1874.

subsp. **igarashii** (S. WATANABE) TOYOKUNI, comb. et stat. nov.

Syn.-

*Draba Igarashii* S. WATANABE in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **16**: 126. 1956.

Nom. Jap. *Shiribeshi-nazuna* (S. WATANABE 1956)

This *Draba* was recorded at first from Mt. Ôhira, Prov. Shiribeshi, and the second locality was Mt. Kirigishi, Prov. Ishikari. The third locality was Takinoue, Prov. Kitami. By virtue of observing abundant materials collected from the above three localities, it became to be clear that this plant was not separable from *D. sachalinensis* as a distinct species; the length of style of this plant, however, is always shorter than that of *D. sachalinensis*, measuring 1-1.8mm long. I should like to regard this plant as a race of *D. sachalinensis*.

5) **Gaultheria pyroloides** HOOKER, f. et THOMSON ex MIQUEL in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. **1**: 30. 1863.

var. **miqueliana** (TAKEDA) TOYOKUNI, comb. et stat. nov.

Syn.-

*Gaultheria Miqueliana* TAKEDA in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **32**: 195, f. 1-5. 1918.

Nom. Jap. *Shiratamano-ki*

Some authors regard this Japanese *Gaultheria* as quite identical with *G. pyroloides* of the Himalayas, but some others regard it as quite distinct one. I treat here the Japanese phase as a variety.

6) **Gentianella amarella** (LINNAEUS) BÖRNER subsp. **takedae** (KITAGAWA) TOYOKUNI in Pap. Plant Ecol. & Taxon. Mem. Dr. Nakanishi, 581. 1988 (printed as 1987).

forma **leucantha** (HAYASHI) TOYOKUNI, comb. nov.

Syn.-

*Gentiana Takedai* f. *leucantha* HAYASHI in Jour. Jap. Bot. **29**: 199. 1954.

Nom. Jap. *Shirobana-onoe-rindô* (HAYASHI 1954)

White-flowered form of *G. amarella* subsp. *takedae*.

7) **Geranium eriostemon** FISCHER ex DE CANDOLLE, Prodr. **1**: 641. 1824.

subsp. **erianthum** (DE CANDOLLE) TOYOKUNI, comb. et stat. nov.

Syn.-

*Geranium erianthum* DE CANDOLLE, Prodr. **1**: 641. 1824.

Nom. Jap. *Chishima-fûro*

*G. eriostemon*, especially its var. *reinii* f. *onoei* has long patent hairs mixed with glandular hairs on stem and leaf-petioles, while ssp. *erianthum* has only adpressed hairs. The essential difference between the two plants lies in the characteristics of hairs, so I treated the latter as a subspecies of the former. The both *Gerania* were published simultaneously by DE CANDOLLE in his "Prodromus 1" (1824) on the same page, but the description of *G. eriostemon* is in upper lines, so I regarded *G. eriostemon* as the mother plant from the nomenclatural point of view.

forma **pallescens** (NAKAI) TOYOKUNI, comb, nov.

Syn.-

*Geranium erianthum* f. *pallescens* NAKAI, Rep. Veg. Mt. Daisetsu 50. 1930.

Nom. Jap. *Tokachi-fûro*

Paller flowered form of ssp. *erianthum*.

forma **leucanthum** (TAKEDA) TOYOKUNI, comb. nov.

Syn.-

*Geranium erianthum* f. *leucanthum* TAKEDA in Bot Mag. Tokyo **24**: 258. 1910.

Nom. Jap. *Shirobana-chishima-fûro*

White flowered form of ssp. *erianthum*.

8) **Oxytropis nigrescens** (PALLAS) FISCHER ex DE CANDOLLE, Prodr. **2**: 278. 1825.

subsp. **japonica** (MAXIMOWICZ) TOYOKUNI, stat. nov.

Syn.-

*Oxytropis japonica* MAXIMOWICZ in Bull. Acad. St.-Pétersb. **31**: 27. 1886.

Nom. Jap. *Oyamano-endô*

In accordance with the view proposed by HULTÉN, I consider the Japanese plant as being within the scope of the species *O. nigrescens*; I, however, regard it as a geographical race of the mother plant.

subsp. **sericea** (KOIDZUMI) TOYOKUNI, stat. nov.

Syn.-

*Oxytropis japonica* var. *sericea* KOIDZUMI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **32**: 63. 1918.

Nom. Jap. *Ezo-oyamano-endô*

Leaves as well as leaflets are smaller and hairs on stems, leaves and inflorescences are much denser as compared with those of ssp. *japonica*.

9) **Saxifraga punctata** LINNAEUS subsp. **insularis** HULTÉN in Sv. Bot. Tidskr. **30**: 524, f. 5. 1936.

forma **purpurascens** (KOMAROV) TOYOKUNI, comb. et stat. nov.

Syn.-

*Saxifraga purpurascens* KOMAROV in Fedde, Rep. Sp. Nov. **13**: 167. 1914.

Nom. Jap. *Benibana-chishima-iwabuki* (TOYOKUNI, 1988)

A form of *S. punctata* ssp. *insularis* with purplish reddish flowers.

10) **Stellaria nipponica** OHWI in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **3**: 83. 1934.

forma **yezoensis** (HARA) TOYOKUNI, stat. nov.

Syn.-

*Stellaria nipponica* var. *yezoensis* HARA in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **48**: 905. 1934.

Nom. Jap. *Ô-iwatsumekusa*

The distinction between the typical phase f. *nipponica* and the Hokkaido phase f. *yezoensis* becomes sometimes to be unclear, and moreover, the Hokkaido type is found to be growing in the North Japanese Alps. On such a basis, I propose the rank of form for the robust growing phase.

## Summary

13 new names for Japanese alpine plants that were tentatively proposed in "Alpine Flowers of Japan" (1988) have been dealt with taxonomically here.

## References

(References for taxonomic treatments are almost omitted here)

1) SHIMIZU, T. 1982a. Occasional notes on alpine plants II. in Bull. Bot. Soc. Nagano **15**: 5-6.

2) SHIMIZU, T. 1982b, 1983. The New Alpine Flora of Japan in Color I, II. Hoikusha Publ., (in Japanese with English keys).

3) TOYOKUNI, H. 1981. A preliminary note on the floristic phytogeography of the alpine flora of Japan. in Jour. Fac. Lib. Arts, Shinshu Univ. II (Nat. Sci.), **15**: 81-96.

4) TOYOKUNI, H. 1988. Alpine Flowers of Japan. Yama-kei Publ., (in Japanese).