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Notes on the GRUNOW collection (W) of Sargassum subgenus Bactrophycus (Phaeophyta, Fucales)

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Specimens of Sargassum subgenus Bactrophycus in the GRUNOW collection (Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, W) were examined critically in order to know GRUNOW's idea on his numerous subspecific taxa as well as certain species. Necessary typification was made on the following taxa: Sargassum horneri f. minus-dentatum, S. ringgoldianum var. costatum, S. serratifolium f. poliophyllum, S. serratifolium f. subserratum, S. serratifolium f. fecundum, S. serratifolium f. ambyocystum, S. tortile var. polycanthum f. ulophyllum, S. siliquastrum var. nipponense, S. siliquastrum var. capitellatum, S. fulvellum var. wilkesii, S. oophorum, S. hemiphyllum var. anisophyllum, S. alloiophyllum, and S. confusum var. papillatum. As for the specimens from Japan, there is no need to recognize his taxa basing on the fragmentary materials. Sargassum oophorum and S. alloiophyllum must be compared with specimens from China and other districts.

In his posthumously published monograph on Sargassum, GRUNOW (1915) described several taxa belonging to the subgenus Bactrophycus, basing on the specimens from west Pacific area, in addition to many taxa of other subgenera. But none of his taxa were illustrated. Since that time, neither YENDO (1917) nor SETCHELL (1931) mentioned the GRUNOW collection. GRUNOW's collection of Sargassum has not been examined critically by later workers on this group of algae. I was not able to locate the specimens of GRUNOW collection in the course of the preparation of a treatise on the subgenus Bactrophycus of Japan (YOSHIDA, 1983). Recently, I became aware that the GRUNOW collection is housed in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (W). Through the kindness of the curator of W, I could examine the collection of GRUNOW, and I think it is necessary to comment the taxa of the subgenus Bactrophycus described by GRUNOW. The specimens belonging to the other subgenera were not yet studied.

1. **Sargassum horneri f. minus-dentatum** GRUNOW 1915: 341
Only one specimen (Fig. 1), which is a terminal part of fertile male individual about 13 cm long, represents this taxon. This must be taken as the holotype for this name. Vesicles are cylindrical in shape. Male receptacles are very slender, up to 7 cm long. The leaf is linear in shape, up to 4.5 cm long and 0.5 cm wide. Dentation of leaf margin is shallow. It is difficult to distinguish this form by this leaf character alone from the typical form illustrated by TURNER (1808, pl. 17). On the other hand, the type of *S. horneri* var. *densum* C. AGARDH (LD, herb. AGARDH No. 2867) has similarly narrow leaves. In my opinion, there is no need to recognize this form.


Herb. Mus. Palat. Vindob. Collectio GRUNOW No. 2114. This sheet (Fig. 2) has a label “*Sargassum ringgoldianum* HARVEY SCHOTTMÜLLER, 1861 Yokohama”. Another label indicates *Sargassum ringgoldianum* HARV. var. *costata* GR. (*Anthophycus japonicus* v. MARTENS det. v. MARTENS). Therefore, this specimen seems to represent at least the isotype of *Anthophycus japonicus* and is the holotype of *S. ringgoldianum* var. *costatum* GRUNOW. On the sheet, there are 7 fragments adhered. Among them, 3 fragments indicated with arrows in Fig. 2 are different from the rest and apparently referable to a certain taxon of the subgenus *Schizophycus*. Other 4 fragments, one fertile and 3 sterile, belong with no doubt to *S. ringgoldianum*. The branch is flat, 3 mm wide. Leaves are linear in shape up to 9 cm long and 1.2 cm wide with retroflexed base, and immersed midrib is evanescent in the upper part. Margin of the leaf is nearly entire. Receptacles are linear in shape with round apex, up to 2 cm long and 3 mm wide, often devoid of subtending leaf. Vesicles are ellipsoid in shape, 1.3 cm long and 0.6 cm wide. From these small specimens, we cannot separate the variety from the typical specimen.

Other specimens in the collection, No. 2119 was collected by C. WRIGHT from the “East coast of Japan” during the U.S. North Pacific Exploring Expedition under commanders RINGGOLD and RODGERS, 1853-1856. This is certainly one of the duplicate specimens of the type of *S. ringgoldianum* described by HARVEY.


There are several specimens attributed to this name. In W, following 3 specimens are deposited: Herb. Mus. Palat. Vindob. Collectio GRUNOW Nos. 2106, 2107 (Fig. 4), 2108. Collectio GRUNOW No. 2109 is preserved as UC 281508 in the University of California (Berkeley). In PC herb. THURET, a
sterile specimen was located. All these specimens seemed to be duplicates of one collection made by Capt. MEYER in 1858. The locality is uncertain as we can see an indication "Japan? (angeblichen Java)" on the label. A specimen Collectio GRUNOW No. 2108 (Fig. 3) has basal part, while the others are devoid of it. Therefore this specimen is suitable to be selected as the lectotype. The lectotype specimen has conical holdfast, about 1.5 cm high. Stem is cylindrical, twice forked. Main branches are issued spirally from the upper part of the stem, flat or triquetrous, about 2 mm wide. Margin of the main branch is smooth. Lower leaves are linear in shape, up to 7 cm long and 0.9 cm wide, with very shallow denticulation on the margin. Midrib reaches to the apex. Leaves on the upper part of the branch become slender and dentation gradually becoming conspicuous. Vesicles are ellipsoid to nearly spherical in shape, up to 7 mm long. Apex is apiculate or beset with a filamentous coronal leaf. The specimen numbered 2107 (Fig. 4) is a main branch about 70 cm long. Vesicles on this specimen are provided with a coronal leaf similar to ordinary leaves. It is difficult to say that these specimens were collected from Japanese coasts.

In SAP, specimens from Hong Kong and determined by SETCHELL as either S. serratifolium or S. tortile are very similar to those of GRUNOW. Therefore it may be safe to assume that the GRUNOW specimens were obtained from Chinese or Java coasts, not from Japan. Taxonomic relation of this form must be studied in comparison with Chinese or Indonesian materials.

4. Sargassum serratifolium f. subserratum GRUNOW 1915: 344

   There is only one specimen bearing this name in the file of S. serratifolium, this must be taken as the holotype of this taxon. This specimen (Fig. 5) is a fragment of branch about 20 cm long of a sterile individual and devoid of basal part. The branch is flat, bearing leaves alternately in one plane. Most of leaves are simple and with small denticulation on the margin, but a few leaves are once forked. Vesicles are nearly spherical in shape with apiculate apex or bearing short coronal leaf. From these features, it can be safe to attribute this specimen to the subgenus Schizophycus, and not to the Bactrophycus.

5. Sargassum serratifolium var.? fecundum GRUNOW 1915: 344
There is only one specimen (Fig. 6), therefore this must be the holotype of this taxon. This specimen is a fragment of a branch about 10 cm long with 3 lateral branches of 20 cm long bearing many flat linear receptacles up to 1 cm long. Larger leaf is lanceolate in shape, 3 cm long and 0.9 cm wide with irregular marginal dentation. Leaves on the lateral branches are linear in shape, up to 3 cm long and 3 mm wide with coarse denticulation on the margin. Vesicles are ellipsoid to spherical in shape, 6 mm long and 4 mm wide with apiculate apex. According to GRUNOW, this individual is male. It cannot be decided that this specimen belongs to either S. serratifolium or S. siliquastrum.

6. Sargassum serratifolium var. amblycystum GRUNOW 1915: 344

Only one specimen (Fig. 7) represents this taxon. This is a fragment of sterile plant about 30 cm long. The leaves are simple with midrib, up to 7 cm long and 1 cm wide, and have marginal denticulation, and seem to spread in the same plane as the branch. This character combined with spherical vesicles without a coronal leaf indicates that this specimen does not belong to the subgenus Bactrophycus and is attributable to the subgenus Phyllotrichia because of its similarity to S. yendoi OKAMURA et YAMADA or S. henslowianum var. condensatum YAMADA, although the exact identity is not clear.

7. Sargassum tortile var. polyacanthum f. ulophyllum GRUNOW 1915: 345

Four fragments are pasted on the sheet (Fig. 8). Two of which are vesicles with a coronal leaf. Others are terminal parts of the branch. The leaves are linear in shape, simple without a furcation up to 4 cm long, and have serrated and crispated margin. The expansion of leaves in the same plane as branches and vesicles with coronal leaf indicate that this specimen must be attributed to the subgenus Schizophycus, instead of the subgenus Bactrophycus.

In the herbarium of Laboratoire de Cryptogamie, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris (PC), herb. THURET, there is a specimen seems to be a duplicate of the above mentioned one. On the sheet of specimen in PC, a name “Sargassum patens var. ulophylla GRUN.” was written by seemingly the same hand as in GRUNOW collection. Attribution of this name to S. tortile must be a mistake.
8. Sargassum siliquastrum var. nipponense GRUNOW 1915: 347
   On the sheet No. 2047 (Fig. 10), 9 fragments of 2 to 25 cm long are pasted. No. 2048 is composed of 2 fragments in an envelope. These seem to be duplicates of one collection. All fragments are terminal part of fertile individual. Leaves are linear to filamentous up to 4 cm long and 2 mm wide with midrib and coarsely dentate margin. Vesicles are ellipsoid to obovoid in shape, about 8 mm long, with a filamentous coronal leaf. Receptacles are linear, compressed. I can say nothing about the difference from typical S. siliquastrum, which were also named basing on the specimen from Nangasaki, west coast of Kyushu.

9. Sargassum siliquastrum var.? capitellatum GRUNOW 1915: 348
   The only specimen (Fig. 9) attributed to this name is a small fragment of 7 cm long with filamentous leaves and spatulate receptacles. From this specimen nothing can be said as to its identity.

10. Sargassum fulvellum var. wilkesii GRUNOW 1915: 349
    In the original description, the locality was given as “in mari Japonico”. But on the only one specimen bearing this name, label indicates “E mari Chinensi”. The specimen (Fig. 12) is a fragment of about 9 cm long. Vesicles are ellipsoidal in shape with muticous or mucronate apex. The identity of this specimen is quite uncertain.

11. Sargassum oophorum GRUNOW 1915: 349
    There is only one specimen numbered 2030 (Fig. 11) in the GRUNOW collection and this must be treated as the holotype. The specimen is a terminal part about 18 cm long of a fertile individual from unknown locality. GRUNOW noted its receptacle as male. Vesicles are ellipsoid in shape with apiculate apex, measuring 9-10 mm long and 5-6 mm in diameter. Receptacles are slender cylindrical, about 1 cm long, issued from an axil of subtending bracteal leaf which is linear lanceolate in shape with cuneate base
and without midrib.

It is difficult to know a whole image of the plant concerned from this imperfect specimen.

12. Sargassum hemiphyllum var. anisophyllum GRUNOW 1915: 351


Six fragments are mounted on the sheet (Fig. 13). Among them, 4 are distal parts and other 2 are lower parts. Basal part consists of creeping filaments forked several times. Leaves on the lower part of the branch are hemiphyllous without a midrib, measuring up to 5 cm long, and 6 mm wide. Vesicles are ellipsoid or obovoid in shape, up to 3 mm long with muticous or apiculate apex. Receptacles are simple cylindrical, up to 1 cm long. From this specimen, I cannot say that this plant is conspecific with S. hemiphyllum.

13. Sargassum hemiphyllum var. anisophyllum f. edentatum GRUNOW 1915: 351

I could not find out a specimen relevant to this name in his collection.


This is a substitute name for Halochloa heterophylla Martens 1866, because of the presence of earlier name Sargassum heterophyllum C. Agardh 1820. In the GRUNOW collection, there is a specimen numbered 1980 (Loc.: Cheefoo, Golf von Petschili, China. Leg. Schottmüller, det. v. Martens). This specimen (Fig. 14) must be at least a duplicate of type collection of Halochloa heterophylla von Martens. But, it is uncertain whether this specimen can be regarded as the holotype or not at present. The specimen is about 13 cm high and providing with lower broad leaves and an older branch. Larger leaves are 3.5 cm long and 1.5 cm wide with serrated margin. Older branch bears linear leaves and small elliptical vesicles. This plant is surely belonging to the subgenus Bactrophycus, though it is difficult to determine that this is an independent species.

15. Sargassum confusum var.? papillatum GRUNOW 1915: 354


An envelope on this sheet contains 3 fragments less than 10 cm long (Fig. 15). Leaves are linear, up to 3 cm long with papillate appearance caused by
cryptostomata. It is quite impossible to say even as to specific attribution to S. confusum.

As a whole, specimens of the GRUNOW collection are nearly all fragmentary and very imperfect.

Recognition of subspecific taxa in the subgenus *Bactrophycus* is for the moment too premature. We must wait the accumulation of much more information concerning a range of variation within the species from many fields of research.

References

Fig. 1. Holotype of *Sargassum horneri* f. *minus-dentatum* GRUNOW. East coast of Japan. Leg. C. WRIGHT. Collectio GRUNOW No. 1805.

Fig. 2. Holotype of *Sargassum ringgoldianum* var. *costatum* GRUNOW. Yokohama. Leg. SCHOTTMÜLLER, 1861. Collectio GRUNOW No. 2114.

Fig. 4. A syntype of *Sargassum serratifolium* f. *poliophyllum* Grunow. Japan? 1858. Collectio Grunow No. 2107.
Fig. 5. Holotype of *Sargassum serratifolium* f.*subseratum* GRUNOW. Japan? Collectio GRUNOW No. 2099.

Fig. 6. Holotype of *Sargassum serratifolium* var.*ficus* GRUNOW. Amakusa, Japan. Leg. REIN. Collectio GRUNOW No. 2113.
Fig. 7. Holotype of *Sargassum serratifolium* var. *amblyocystum* GRUNOW. Nagasaki. Leg. SCHOTTMÜLLER, April 1861. Collectio GRUNOW No. 2111.

Fig. 8. Holotype of *Sargassum tortile* var. *polyacanthum* f. *ulophyllum* GRUNOW. East coast of Kyushu. Leg. REIN. Collectio GRUNOW No. 2084.
Fig. 9. Holotype of Sargassum tortile var. capitellatum Grunow. Japan. Leg. Gaertner. Collectio Grunow No. 2045.

Fig. 10. Lectotype of Sargassum siliquastrum var. nipponense Grunow. Nagasaki. Leg. Schottmüller, April 1861. Collectio Grunow No. 2047.
Fig. 11. Holotype of Sargassum oophorum GRUNOW. Locality unknown. Collectio GRUNOW No. 2030.

Fig. 12. Holotype of Sargassum fulvellum var. wilkesii GRUNOW. Chinese sea. Leg. WILKES. Collectio GRUNOW No. 2036.
Fig. 13. Holotype of Sargassum hemiphylllum var. anisosphyllum GRUNOW. Lemma Island. Leg. C. WRIGHT. Collectio GRUNOW No. 1999.

Fig. 14. An inotype? of Sargassum allophyllum GRUNOW. Cheefoo, China. Leg. SCHOTTMÜLLER. Collectio GRUNOW No. 1980.
Fig. 15. Holotype of *Sargassum confusum* var.? *papillatum* Grunow. Japan. Collectio Grunow No. 2138.