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## MATERIALS FOR A FLORA OF HOKKAIDO. II.

By

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and

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### 北海道植物志料 II.

宮部金吾

工藤祐舜

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#### 4. *Luzula* (*Pterodes*) *Jimboi* Miyabe et Kudo. sp. nov.

Caulis erectus vel basi breviter adscendens, usque 20 cm altus, in statu sicco irregulariter valleculatus, basi superneque foliatus. Folia basilaria saepius minora, laminis linearibus saepius 1-4 cm rarius 10 cm longis, saepius 2-3 mm rarius 5 mm latis, oribus longe ciliatis; caulina 2 vel 3, majora, laminis late linearibus, saepius 5 cm longis, 6 mm latis, margine plus-minus ciliatis, apice sensim vel abrupte longe acuminatis, canaliculatis, callosis, vaginis elongatis et aretatis, oribus longe ciliatis. Inflorescentia terminalis, composita, anthelata; rami erecti nec refracti, dichotomi. Bractea infima erecta, frondosa, inflorescentiam subaequans; prophylla floris membranacea, late ovata, ciliata, mucronata, castanea, hyalino-marginata, flore ca. duplo breviora. Flores minores, 3.5 mm longi; tepala laceolata, subaequilonga, acuminata, medio dorsi castanea, hyalino-marginata. Stamina tepalis 1/3 breviora; antherae lineares, filamenta subaequantia. Ovarium trigono-conicum; stylus ovarium aequans; stigmata 3, longa. Fructus nobis ignotus.

NOM. JAP. *Jimbōsō*. (nov.).

HAB. *Kuriles*. Etorofu: Shibetoro (K. Jimbo!)<sup>1)</sup> June 13, 1891.

A very striking species, having dichotomous branches of the inflorescence,

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1) 神保小虎。

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small flowers and foliaceous stems. It was collected in Etorofu by Dr. K. Jimbō, now the Professor of Mineralogy in the Imperial University of Tokyo, while he was engaged in the geological survey of Hokkaido in 1891. The plant is named in honor of the collector.

**5. *Luzula Kjellmanniana* Miyabe et Kudo. nom. nov.**

*L. arcuata* Wahlenb. f. *latifolia* Kjellm. Wiss. Ergebn. der Vega Exped. (1883) p. 374; Kurtz, in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 19 (1895) p. 476.—*L. confusa* Lindb. var. *latifolia* Fr. Buch. Monogr. Juncac. (1890) p. 125.—*L. arctica* Blytt, var. *latifolia* Nilsson, in Fr. Buch. Juncac. (1906) p. 69.

Rootstock short, tufted; stolons. . . . . Stems erect, rather stout, straight, 12–20 cm high, foliaceous. Radical leaves shorter than the stem, 4–16 cm long, 2–3.5 mm broad, flat, linear, canaliculate and tapering toward the callosobtuse apex, often curved, green or rufescent, long-ciliate at the basal portion; cauline leaves 2–3, the uppermost leaf longer than the inflorescence, 5–9 mm long, 4–6 mm broad, green or rufescent, flat, canaliculate toward the callosobtuse apex, long-ciliate sparingly at the margin and densely at the junction with the sheath. Inflorescence terminal, erect, congested, composed of 2 to 6 small many-flowered heads; lower bract foliaceous, often longer than the inflorescence; the others hypsophyllous. Floral bracts and prophylla albo-membranaceous, light chestnut-colored in the middle portion, lacerate, fimbriate. Flowers 3 mm long, chestnut-colored; perianth-segments all alike in size and shape, lanceolate, acuminate, crenulately denticulate towards the apex. Stamens of about half the length of the inner segments, anthers nearly as long as the filaments. Seeds obovate, provided with slender fibres at the base.

NOM. JAP. *Chishima-suzumenojiye*.

HAB. *Northern Kuriles*. Shimushu: Kataoka-Bay (Capt. Gunji!<sup>1)</sup> 1897; K. Yendo!<sup>2)</sup> July 20, 25, 1903).—Paramushir: Ottomai (C. Tarao!<sup>3)</sup> Aug. 25, 1892).—Rashuwa (I. Kodama!<sup>4)</sup> July, 1893).—Shimushir (J. Tochinai!<sup>5)</sup> June 19, 1900).—Urup: Yoshinohama (K. Uchida!<sup>6)</sup> June 18, 1891).

DISTRIB. East Siberia, Behring-Sea regions and Northern Kuriles.

The present species was collected for the first time during the Vega-Expedition, and treated as a form of *Luzula arcuata* by Kjellmann. Afterward, Buchenau considered it as a variety of *Luzula confusa*, but at the same time he expressed a doubt, thinking that it might be a hybrid between *Luzula arctica* and *confusa*.

1) 郡司成忠 2) 遠藤吉三郎 3) 多羅尾忠郎 4) 兒玉亥八 5) 梶内壬五郎 6) 内田藩

Later, however, he changed his opinion and treated it as a variety of *L. arctica*, indorsing the opinion of Nilsson. According to the results of our study on the specimens of the plant under consideration collected in the Northern Kuriles, and also on those of *L. arctica*, *arcuata* and *confusa*, collected in the Tschuktschland and Arctic Alaska by N. Hashimoto<sup>1)</sup>, we have come to the conclusion, that it would better be treated as an independent species. It is no doubt very similar to *L. arctica* in its general characters, from which it differs, however, in its stronger stem, fimbriated lower bract, larger heads and lanceolate perianth-segments, which are crenulately denticulate toward the acuminate apex. It is also easily distinguished from *L. arcuata* by its stronger foliaceous stem, and longer and broader lower bract, which is longer than the inflorescence; and from *L. confusa* by its inclosed fruit and by the difference in the relative length of stamens and perianth-segments.

**6. *Juncus tenuis*** Willd. in Linn. Spec. Pl. 2 (1799) p. 314; Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. 1. p. 386; Fr. Buch. Juncae. p. 115.

NOM. JAP. *Kusa-i*.

HAB. *Hokkaido*. Prov. Nemuro: Tomoshiri (D. Hoshi!<sup>2)</sup> Aug. 14, 1911).

DISTRIB. North and South America, Europe, Australia and Japan (Honsiu and Hokkaido).

Our plant agrees perfectly with the descriptions of the present species and also with the American specimens. This is the first record of its occurrence in the Flora of Hokkaido.

**7. *Juncus papillosus*** Fr. et Sav. Enum. Pl. Jap. 2. (1879) pp. 98, 533.

*J. niponensis* Fr. Buch. Monogr. Juncae. p. 340 et Juncae. p. 198.—*J. umbellifer* Lévl. et Vnt. Bull. Soc. Bot. Franc. 51 (1904) p. 292, teste Fr. Buch.

NOM. JAP. *Ao-kōgai*, *Hosoba-kōgaizekishō*.

HAB. *Hokkaido*. Prov. Oshima: Hakodate (Faurie n. 3208, Oct. 18, 1887; n. 5236, Sept. 29, 1902).—Prov. Shiribeshi: Otaru (Faurie n. 185, Sept. 1905).—Prov. Ishikari: Sapporo (Faurie n. 3052, Aug. 30, 1888).—Prov. Iburi: Abuta (K. Miyabe!<sup>3)</sup> Aug. 16, 1890); Hayakita (Miyabe & S. Arimoto!<sup>4)</sup> Aug. 4, 1902).—Prov. Hidaka: Samani (Y. Tokubuchi!<sup>5)</sup> Aug. 22, 1892); Aburakoma (Tokubuchi! Aug. 18, 1892); Horoman (Tokubuchi! Aug. 20, 1892); Saruru (Tokubuchi! Aug. 12, 1892).—Prov. Kushiro: Sempōji (Miyabe! Aug. 10, 1884);

1) 橋本直也 2) 星太吉 3) 宮部金吾 4) 有元新太郎 5) 徳淵永次郎

Ruriran (Miyabe! July 29, 1894); Musamai (M. Nakamura!<sup>1)</sup> Sept. 19, 1886); Shitakara (Sukeo Ito!<sup>2)</sup> Aug. 1895); Shakubetsu (M. Nakamura! July 30, 1888); Akkeshi (Faurie, n. 1248, Oct. 25, 1885); Kushiro (Faurie, n. 4866, Sept. 18, 1889).

DISTRIB. Amur-region, Manchuria, Corea, Honsiu and Hokkaido.

The study of a large collection of the specimens of the present species made in Honsiu and Hokkaido, shows that there are considerable variations in some characters of this species. The size of the inflorescence varies from a small anthela to a large difused one. The branches of the inflorescence are generally weak, although there are some which are decidedly strong. The papilla, on which Franchet and Savatier laid stress as being a specific character, are, as Buchenau has shown, nothing more than stomata, and they also vary in number and prominence. Our plant agrees perfectly with *Juncus papillosus* Fr. et Sav. as well as with *J. niponensis* Fr. Buch. in all its important characters. It is intensely green; and its fruits are pyramidal in shape and twice as long as the perianth, whose segments are narrow and acuminate, and whose inner segments are longer than the outer. It seems to us that it is proper to retain the Franchet and Savatier's name for the plant, and regard the Buchenau's as synonymous.

**8. *Juncus prominens*** (Fr. Buch.) Miyabe et Kudo. nom. nov.

*J. falcatus* E. Mey. var.  $\gamma$  *prominens* Fr. Buch. Juncac. p. 247. fig. 116; Matsum. Ind. Pl. Jap. 2. p. 184.

Greenish, perennial herbs. Stolons horizontal, strong, covered with scales; scales straw- or sometimes dark-colored, many-nerved, ovate-lanceolate, acute or sometimes acuminate at the apex. Stems green in color, whitish at the base, generally erect, straight, sometimes ascendent, smooth, distinctly sulcate, terete, not provided with papilla or septa, usually tall, 26-41 cm long, or sometimes shorter, 16-20 cm high (mostly in the specimens collected in the Southern Kuriles). Basal leaves falcate, acuminate, variable in length, usually much shorter than the stem, but sometimes slightly shorter than or rarely as long as the stem, 3-20 cm long, 1-3 mm broad, finely many nerved, not provided with septa; cauline leaves one or two, green or sometimes dark-green, falcate, acuminate, many-nerved, 6-14 cm long, 1-3 mm broad, generally shorter than the inflorescence. Inflorescence terminal, 2-5 cm long, anthelate, usually 3-headed; central head sessile; lateral ones always pedunculate;

1) 中村守一 2) 伊東祐夫

heads hemispherical, 8–13 mm in diameter, 6–10-flowered; peduncles variable in length, 1–5 cm long, smooth, terete, sulcate, straight, erect. Lower bract leaf-like, usually shorter than the inflorescence, lanceolate, acuminate, many nerved, 2–3(–5) cm long; the others all hypsophyllous, ovate, light chestnut-colored, membranaceous, 5-nerved, with long arista 7 mm in length at the apex; floral bracts membranaceous, obovate, mucronate, light chestnut-colored, one-nerved at the middle, 3.5 mm long. Flowers 5.5 mm long, short-pedicelled; pedicels 2.5 mm long. Perianth-segments glumaceous, the inner ones slightly longer than the outer; the inner ones oblong, 4 mm in length, rounded at the apex; thickened middle portion dark chestnut-colored on the ventral surface, green and scabrous on the dorsal; marginal portion broad, membranaceous, chestnut-colored: the outer ones 3.5 mm long, elliptical, acute at the apex, with other characters similar to those of the inner ones. Stamens 6, of about half the length of the inner perianth-segments; filaments linear, somewhat darkened, with one prominent darker colored nerve in the center; anthers linear, white, a little longer than or nearly as long as the filaments. Ovary trigono-ovate, distinctly 3-celled; styles short; stigmas longer. Fruits when fully matured much longer than the perianth, trigono-ovate, obtusate, 3-celled. Seeds of middle size, 0.5–0.7 mm long.

NOM. JAP. *Sekishō-i*, *Yezo-no-mikurizekishō*.

HAB. *Hokkaido*. Prov. Oshima: Hakodate (Faurie n. 110, July 3, 1885; n. 4511, Aug. 17, 1889).—Prov. Iburi: Tomakomai (Faurie n. 1804, July 6, 1898; M. Majima! <sup>1)</sup> July 22, 1906).—Prov. Hidaka: Shoya (Tokubuchi! Aug. 7, 1892). Saru (Faurie n. 13402, July 14, 1893).—Prov. Tokachi: Mt. Tokachi (Faurie n. 7208, July, 1905).—Prov. Kushiro: Shakubetsu (Nakamura! July 22, 1888); Lake Harutoro (Miyabe! July 23, 1894).—Prov. Nemuro: Tomoshiri (Miyabe! Aug. 23, 1894); Otsuishi (Miyabe! Aug. 6, 1884).

*Kuriles*. Etorofu: Moyoro (T. Kawakami! <sup>2)</sup> Aug. 12, 1898); Shibetoro (Kawakami! Aug. 9, 1898).

DISTRIB. Pacific coast of Hokkaido and Kurile Islands and also on the Pacific coast of North America.

In our country, the present species is limited in distribution to the eastern provinces of Hokkaido and Kurile Islands. We have quite a large number of the specimens of this species at hand, a careful examination of which leads us to consider it as a good species. It is intermediate in general characters between *J. obtusatus* and *falcatus*. It resembles *J. obtusatus* in the characters of the exert-

1) 眞島政吉 2) 川上瀧彌

ed fruits, but differs there-from in the unequal length and colored margins of the perianth-segments and also because of its larger seeds. From *J. falcatus* it differs in its exserted fruits and dark-colored filaments. It differs moreover from both of them in having three-celled fruits.

**9. *Aucuba japonica* Thunb. var. *borealis* Miyabe. var. nov.**

*Humilis*; folia minora, nervis mediis plerumque parce adpresso-pilosis; fructus maturus late oblongo-ellipsoides vel rarius subglobosus.

NOM. JAP. *Hime-aoki*.

HAB. *Hokkaido*. Prov. Oshima: Ichinowatari (Miyabe and Tokubuchi! July 16, 1890).—Prov. Shiribeshi: Okushiri Island (Miyabe and Tokubuchi! July 28, 1890); Furubira (S. Sugiyama!<sup>1)</sup> Aug. 1884; S. Nozawa!<sup>2)</sup> May, 1891).—Prov. Iburi: Rebunge (K. Miyabe! Aug. 17, 1890).

*Honsiu*. Prov. Mutsu: Mt. Hakkoda (N. Hiratsuka!<sup>3)</sup> Aug. 28, 1897).—Prov. Rikuchū: Mt. Ganju (Y. Takahashi!<sup>4)</sup> Aug. 24, 1897).—Prov. Echigo: Koshigun, Mt. Fūya (T. Arai!<sup>5)</sup> May, 1897).

DISTRIB. Southern Hokkaido and northern Honsiu.

This marked variety seems to be restricted to Northern Japan. In Hokkaido, it is closely associated in distribution with *Ilex integra* var. *leucoclada* Maxim. (*Ilex leucoclada* Makino), both of them being dwarf representatives of the well known evergreens.

The plant is generally one foot to one and a half feet high, sometimes reaching a height of two feet or more. The leaves are smaller than in the typical form, being 6.5 to 10 cm in length and 2.5 to 4.5 cm in breadth, the average size being about 8 cm long and 3.2 cm broad. They are generally sparingly appressed hairy on the undersurface of the midrib.

The fruit is also smaller than in the type, the average size of 23 measurements being about 12 mm in length and 10 mm in breadth. It is broadly oblong-ellipsoidal, or sometimes even subglobose. As a pot-plant, the present variety forms a neat compact body and is exceedingly showy when laden with bright scarlet berries.

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1) 相山清利 2) 野澤俊次郎 3) 平塚直治 4) 高橋良直 5) 荒井寅治

## 摘 要

### 4. *Luzula Jimboi* Miyabe et Kudo. **じんぼうさう** (新稱)

最下苞大にして葉狀、其長さ殆んど花序に等しきこと、及び花序の先端多くは二叉に分岐し、其各枝眞直なること、並に莖葉の根葉より大にして且つ巾廣きこと等によりて容易に他種と區別し得べし。本種は明治二十四年理學博士神保小虎氏、本道地質調査の際、これを千島**エトロフ**島に於て採集し、當教室に寄贈せられたるものにして、學名和名共に氏の名を附せしは蓋し氏の好意を謝せんが爲めなり。

### 5. *Luzula Kjellmanniana* Miyabe et Kudo. **ちしますいめのひゑ** (新稱)

本種は其外觀**すいめのひゑ**に類似すと雖も、花被各片の上部に小鋸齒あること、及び其種子の基部に細絲を具ふること等によりて區別し得べし。本種並に之れに類似せる種類の分布は**シベリア**北東部、**カムチャツカ**、千島、及び**アラスカ**、即ち専ら**ベーリング**海沿岸に限られ、多數の腊葉を得難きを以て、従ひて自ら明瞭を缺ける點なきにあらざり。本種の如きも其の一にして、始め *Kjellmann* によりて *Luzula arcuata* Wahlb. の一品種として記載せられし以後、或は *Luzula confusa* Lindb. の變種とし、或は *Luzula arctica* Blytt の變種とせられたり。茲に本學腊葉室に保存せらるゝ橋本直也氏採集前記諸地方の腊葉、並に北千島の富有なる腊葉につきて比較研究せる結果以上の如く獨立せる種となすべきものと決論せり。

### 6. *Juncus tenuis* Willd. **くさみ**

廣く歐羅巴、南北亞米利加、濠洲等に分布せる種にして本邦に於ては、僅かに東京に産することを知られたるのみなるも、今回星太吉氏之れを根室に得られ、當教室に寄贈せられたるを以て、本道に於て未知の一種を得たるを悦ぶとともに同氏に深く謝意を表す。

### 7. *Juncus papillosus* Fr. et Sav. **あをかうがい、ほそはかうがいせきしやう**

綠色なる草本にして葉に一列の關節あり、果實三稜形をなし、花被の各片披針形にして、尖端鋭尖なり。本種は 1879 年 Franchet 及び Savatier 兩氏によりて新種として發表せられたるものなれども、若き材料につきて記載せる爲め、其の記載中本植物に附合せざる點なきにあらざるを以て Buchenau は之れを疑問種とし、更に之れに *Juncus niponensis* Fr. Buch. なる新學名を附せるも畢竟同一植物を示すに過ぎず。依りて著者は先に發表せられたる Franchet, Savatier 兩氏の *Juncus papillosus* なる學名を採用せり。

### 8. *Juncus prominens* (Fr. Buch.) Miyabe et Kudo. **あぞのみくりせきしやう、せきしやうみ**

本種は本道太平洋沿岸方面及び千島のみ産し、國外にありては北亞米利加**ワシントン**州に分布す。其性質 *Juncus obtusatus* Engelm. と *Juncus falcatus* E. Mey. との中間に位し、其の抽出せる果實は *Juncus obtusatus* に近きも、内位の花被各の片は外位のそれよりも長きこと、種子の大なること並に花被各片の縁



部淡褐色を呈せること等によりて異なる。又其の抽出せる果實を以て *Juncus falcatus* との區別となるべく、又明かに三室なる果實を以て前二者より區別し得べき點なりとす。

### 9. *Aucuba japonica* Thunb. var. *borealis* Miyabe. ひめあをき

矮小なるあをきの一變種にして、小形なる葉の裏面中肋上に葉先に向つて平臥せる毛を疎生す。成熟せる果實も亦小形にして廣楕圓形を呈し又稀れに稍球形をなせるものあり。其他あをきと區別し得べき點少なからず。其の分布は重に冬季降雪多量なる北日本の山地に限らるゝものゝ如く、本道にありては其の分布區域大約ひめもちの分布に附合せるは興味ある事實とす。

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