

ナワシロイチゴの学名について

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Naohiro NARUHASHI* : On the Identity of Linnaean *Rubus parvifolius*, a Small-leaved Bramble from NE Asia and SE Australia

鳴橋直弘：ナワシロイチゴの学名について

Introduction

Either one of the two specific epithets, i. e., *Rubus parvifolius* or *R. triphyllus* has been used for a long time for a taxon widely distributed in northeastern Asia, called "Nawashiro-ichigo" in Japanese and "Mao mei" in Chinese. In most of the modern Japanese or Chinese floristic works, the specific epithet, Linnaean *Rubus parvifolius*, has been adopted. However, even recently THUAN (1968), FERNALD (1970) and BURBIDGE and GRAY (1979) applied another specific epithet, *R. triphyllus* to the same plant in question. This confusion seems to be due to the obscurity of Linnaean *R. parvifolius*.

The species here in question has been believed to be distributed in Indo-Himalaya by many authors since LINNAEUS (SMITH, 1819; de CANDOLLE, 1825; MAXIMOWICZ, 1872; PALIBIN, 1899; THUAN, 1968). However, I have never seen any authentic specimens which can be referred to *R. parvifolius* collected from the Indo-Himalayan region, and which are preserved in any herbaria in Europe and N. America.

In 1918 GANDOGGER described eight new species of *Rubus* which are allied to *R. parvifolius*. Two species described from Japan, i. e., *Rubus buergeri* and *R. tokyensis*, attracted my attention and interest. However, the descriptions of these species provided by GANDOGGER were very brief and incomplete. Recently, I had a chance to examine the specimens of GANDOGGER at Lyon (in March, 1984) with the help of Prof. P. BERTHET and Dr. D. FRAYSSE, and the results of my study are reported here.

True Linnaean *Rubus parvifolius*

Linnaean *R. parvifolius* has been studied by MERRILL (1917), van ROYEN (1969) and ZANDEE and KALKMAN (1981). My definition of this taxon

11. RUBUS foliis ternatis subtus tomentosis, caule pe-
tiolisque aculeis recurvis. (494. poll. 5.)
Rubus moluccanus parvifolius. Rumpf. amb. 5. p. 88.
t. 47. f. 1.
Habitat in India Osbeck. 5
Caules fruticosi, teretes, incani. Folia ternata, subtus
albo-tomentosa, venosa, petiolis subtus recurvato-acu-
lentis. Calyces tomentosi, in racemum digesti.

Fig. 1. LINNAEUS' original description of *R. parvifolius* in Species Plantarum Appendix p. 1197 (1753).

also coincides with opinions of previous authors (l. c.).

In Appendix p. 1197 of the first edition of Species Plantarum (1753), LINNAEUS described *Rubus parvifolius*. Perhaps for this reason, the original description of this taxon was overlooked by de CANDOLLE (1825) and others (FRANCHET and SAVATIER, 1875; FORBES and HEMSLEY, 1887; FOCKE, 1911) and they cited only page 707 of the second edition of Species Plantarum published in 1762 as the original description for this taxon.

As shown in Fig. 1, the Linnaean description contains reference to RUMPHIUS' *Rubus moluccanus parvifolius*. RUMPHIUS' plant in Herbarium Amboinense vol. 5 (p. 88 and Fig. 1 of Tab. 47) published in 1747 is obviously identical with our present-day *Rubus fraxinifolius* POIRET (see Fig. 2, left plant).

LINNAEUS also cited OSBECK's specimen from India, which is now considered by many authors as a type specimen of *Rubus parvifolius*. Only one sterile specimen is kept at present in the Herbarium of the Linnean Society (LINN) (Fig. 3). This is a holotype of *R. parvifolius* and is identical with our "Nawashiro-ichigo" or "Mao mei." Furthermore, we find that "exclud. syn. Rumphii Amb. 5. t. 47" is written in pencil (we do not know who did this) on the right corner of the same sheet.

The description of the species by LINNAEUS is

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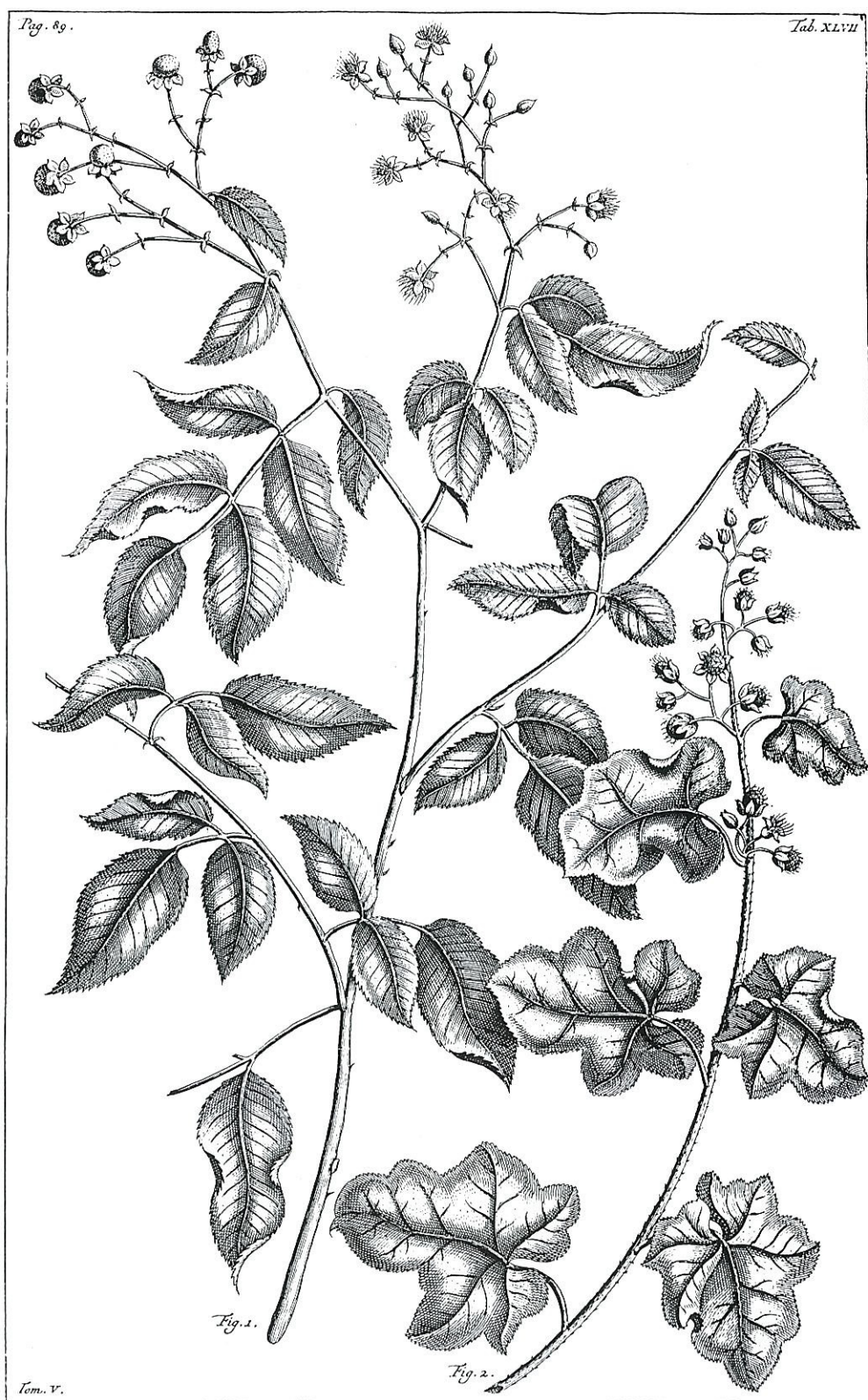


Fig. 2. RUMPHIUS' *R. moluccanus parvifolius* (Fig. 1: left plant) from the reproduction of Tab. XLVII in RUMPHIUS, *Herbarium Amboinense* 5: 89 (1747).

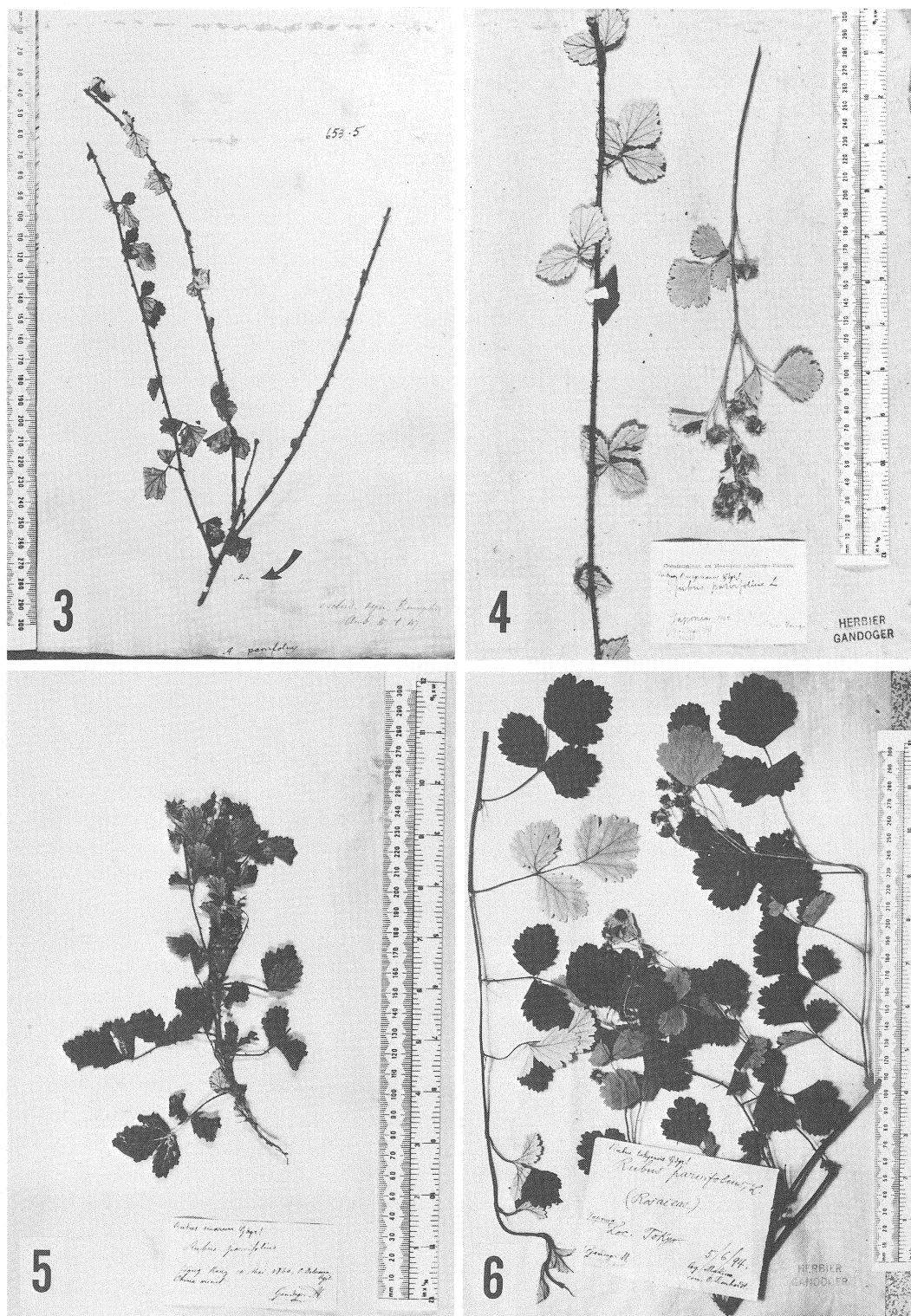


Fig. 3. Holotype of *R. parvifolius* L. The arrow indicates the word "chin." (Preserved in LINN) Fig. 4. Holotype of *R. buergeri* GDGR. (Preserved in LY) Fig. 5. Holotype of *R. sinarum* GDGR. (Preserved in LY) Fig. 6. Holotype of *R. tokyensis* GDGR. (Preserved in LY)

extremely brief, but coincides with the present Asiatic plant. Now, there is no doubt that

Linnaean *R. parvifolius* was based on three elements, namely the description, RUMPHIUS' *R. moluccanus parvifolius* and OSBECK's specimen. The description and OSBECK's specimen are identical and these elements must be interpreted to be the actual type and the other element, RUMPHIUS' plant, excluded.

Did OSBECK's specimen come from India?

According to Drs. G. PANIGRAHI and S. M. ALMEIDA (per. comm.), there are no other reports of *R. parvifolius* in any modern Indian floras and furthermore no specimens are deposited in Indian herbaria, and thus it is clear that this plant is not distributed or even cultivated in India.

I noticed from the careful reading of STEARN (1957) that he specifically mentions in pages 14, 72, 106-107, 144-145 and 147 of the Facsimile of the Species Plantarum that Pehr OSBECK (1723-1805) never visited India; he only visited China and Java, and from there he returned on 26th June, 1752. As he gave LINNAEUS his collections, there are many of OSBECK's plants scattered through the Species Plantarum published in 1753. STEARN (l. c.) also states that "LINNAEUS seems to have confused China and India or regarded them as forming one region; he gave the epithet *indica* to Chinese species of *Daphne* and *Rosa* while recording them from China and the epithet *chinensis* to Chinese species of *Poa*, *Osbeckia*, *Dolichos* etc. while recording them from India."

According to HANSEN and MAULE (1973), the "Prins Carl" which OSBECK boarded anchored at Canton, China on 24 August, 1751 and weighed anchor on 4 January, 1752 for the return to Sweden.

The person who first pointed out that the OSBECK's specimen of *R. parvifolius* was collected in China was J. E. SMITH (1819). In REES Cyclopaedia 30, he wrote that "A miserable specimen from him, without flowers, exists in the Linnaean herbarium." This means that SMITH observed OSBECK's specimen in the Linnaean Herbarium. He identified the specimen collected by BUCHANAN at Chitlong in Nepal as *R. parvifolius*, but he evidently misidentified it; the plant was *R. foliolosus* D. DON.

MERRILL (1917) also wrote that OSBECK's specimen was collected near Canton, China

without providing any reason for this conclusion.

On the sheet of the type specimen, the word "chin" is indicated (See Fig. 3). It can be assumed now that this word means China.

Therefore, as mentioned above, there is no doubt that OSBECK's specimen did not come from India, but came from China.

Rubus triphyllus and *R. parvifolius*

THUNBERG, a student of LINNAEUS, described *R. triphyllus* based on the specimen collected from Japan in 1784. After that he (1813) wrote a paper (Dissertatio Botanico-Medica de Rubo) in which he treated 41 species of *Rubus* in the world known at that time. In this publication, *R. triphyllus* and *R. parvifolius* were treated as two different species. The persons who merged *R. triphyllus* with *R. parvifolius* were SIEBOLD and ZUCCARINI (1837) in their Flora Japonicae.

I also had a chance to examine the type specimen of *R. triphyllus* in the Herbarium, Institute of Systematic Botany, University of Uppsala, Sweden (See Fig. 7). This specimen was *R. parvifolius* without any doubt.

GANDOGGER's specimens

GANDOGGER's eight new species were described in the key under the allied species of *R. parvifolius*. Since these descriptions were made in the form of a key and were very brief, it is very difficult to understand fully at present the taxa described. But, fortunately all his holotypes are kept in the herbarium of Lyon University (LY).

These types of *Rubus* represent two geographical regions; one is the specimens collected in China and Japan and the other collected in Australia. The latter were re-examined in 1970 by Dr. A. N. RODD and reported by him in the Contributions from the New South Wales National Herbarium. My conclusion was the same as RODD's, namely that *R. novae-cambriae* cannot be referred to *R. parvifolius*, but the remaining species, *R. boormani*, *R. simsonianus*, *R. tasmanicus* and *R. walterianus* are all conspecific with true Linnaean *R. parvifolius* from Asia.

GANDOGGER's specimens from China and Japan were perhaps never re-examined by any later taxonomists. *Rubus buergeri* (Fig. 4) collected by

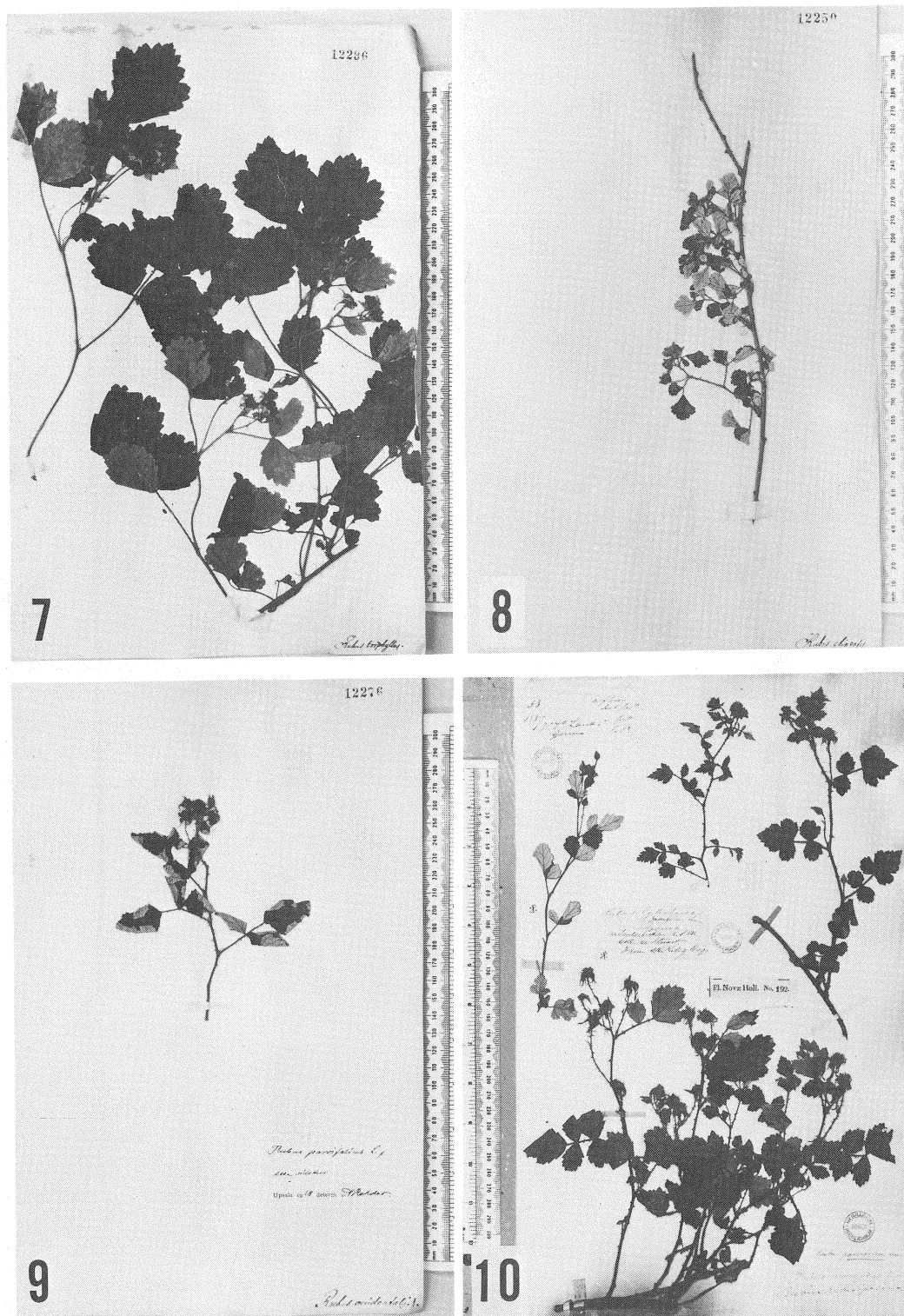


Fig. 7. Holotype of *R. triphyllum* THUNB. (Preserved in UPS) Fig. 8. Holotype of *R. chinensis* THUNB. (Preserved in UPS) Fig. 9. One of the syntypes of *R. occidentalis* THUNB. (Preserved in UPS) Fig. 10. Holotype of *R. macropodus* SER. and *R. ribesifolius* SIEB. (Preserved in K)

BUERGER in 1842 in Japan is a typical form of *R. parvifolius*, with prickles on the outer surface of

sepals and trifoliate leaves with white tomentose hairs beneath. *Rubus sinarum* (Fig. 5) collected by O. DEBEAUX on May 10th, 1860 at Hong Kong in China is a typical form of *R. parvifolius* sowing the current year's flowering branch. *Rubus tokyensis* (Fig. 6) collected by MAKINO on June 5th, 1894 at Tokyo in Japan is also a typical form of *R. parvifolius*, though with somewhat thin leaves and perhaps collected from a more or less shady place.

Therefore, it can be concluded now that seven of the eight species described by GANDoger are conspecific with Linnaean *R. parvifolius*.

Other synonymous taxa

MIQUEL (1867) thought that *R. triphyllus* from Japan, *R. purpureus* from China and *R. thunbergii* from Japan are conspecific with *R. parvifolius* and also wrote, "Vix differt *R. macropodus* (e Tasmania)."

JUEL (1918) examined THUNBERG's specimens and treated *R. chinensis* from China (Fig. 8) and

R. thunbergii as synonyms of *R. parvifolius* or *R. triphyllus*. However, he recognized *R. occidentalis* and cited three specimens. One of them collected at Nagasaki, Japan, as shown in Fig. 9, was however *R. parvifolius*, based on my observation of the specimens in UPS.

Rubus taquetii collected in Querspaert, Korea was considered to be synonymous with *R. parvifolius* by REHDER (1937) and with *R. hoatsiensis* from Korea by LAUENER and FERGUSON (1970). Whereas LAUENER and FERGUSON considered *R. schizostylus* from Querspaert, Korea to be synonymous with *R. parvifolius* var. *taquetii*, I do not even regard *R. taquetii* as an infraspecific taxon of *R. parvifolius*.

Although NAKAI (1916) and THUAN (1968) merged *R. ouensanensis* LÉVL. collected at Ouen-san in Korea by U. FAURIE with *R. triphyllus*, they are quite different, because *R. ouensanensis* is identical with *R. crataegifolius*.

Further Comments

There are a few biological reports on *R. parvifolius*, which deal with its breeding and genetics (WILLIAM and DARROW, 1940; NARUHASHI and MASAKI, 1980), cytogenetics (BAMMI, 1965) and morphological variations (SHINMORI and NARUHASHI, 1977). Although critical investigations on the variation of this species have not been conducted yet at the global level, the existence of wide variations in morphological characters can be assumed even on the basis of the herbarium studies.

As shown in Fig. 11 the geographical area of *Rubus parvifolius* consists of two regions, NE Asia and SE Australia, with a wide gap in the tropical zone. However, we can recognize that there are some differences between the plants from the two areas, although the differences may not be so great that we regard them as different species. Certainly, we need to examine further and to compare critically on the basis of the plants collected from the two areas.

A form having densely glandular hairs on the plant has been recognized as a variety of *R. parvifolius*, i. e., var. *adenochlamys* (Focke ex Diels) Migo, but including this taxon, a more thorough taxonomic revision is necessary for this wide-ranging species.

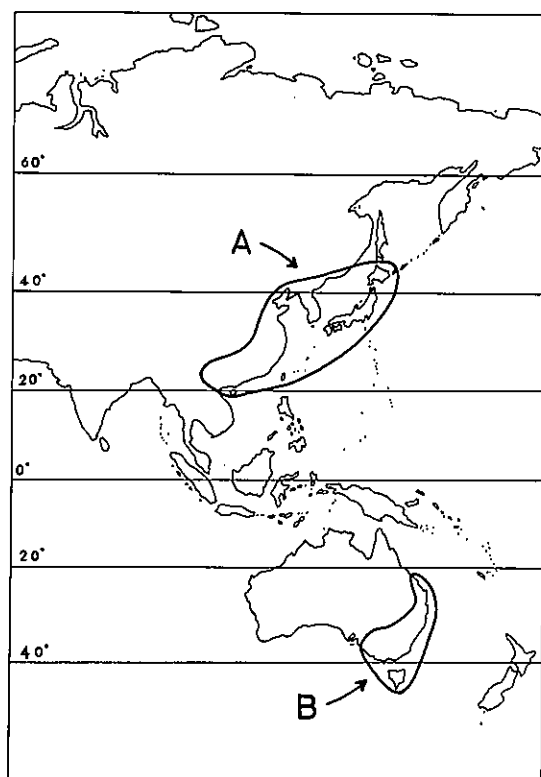


Fig. 11. Distribution of *R. parvifolius* L. (A indicates China-Japan area and B indicates SE Australia area.)

The taxonomical literature of *R. parvifolius* and its synonymies follows.

Rubus parvifolius L. Sp. Pl. ed. 1 Append. 1197 (1753), excl. RUMPH. *R. moluccanus parvifolius*; BURMAN Fl. Indica 117 (1768), excl. RUMPH. *R. moluccanus*; POIR. in LAM. Encycl. meth. Bot. 6: 246 (1804), excl. RUMPH. *R. moluccanus parvifolius*; THUNB. Diss. Rub. 5 (1813); SMITH in REES Cyclop. 30: *Rubus* no. 21 (1819), excl. Nepal record.; DC Prodr. 2: 564 (1825), excl. RUMPH. *R. moluccanus* et specim. Ind.; SIEB. et ZUCC. Fl. Jap. Fam. Natur. sect. Prima 126 (1837); GRAY List Dried Pl. Collect. Jap. 310 (1856); BENTH. Fl. Hongkong. 105 (1861); BENTH. Fl. Austral. 2: 430 (1864); MIQ. Profl. Fl. Jap. 222 (1867); MAXIM. Bull. Sci. St. Petersb. 17: 159 (1872), excl. syn. *R. microphyllus* et *R. foliolosus*; FR. et SAV. Enum. Pl. Jap. I: 127 (1875); FORB. et HEMSL. J. LINN. Soc. Bot. 23: 235 (1887); ITO et MATSUM. Tent. Fl. Lutchu. I: 451 (1899); PALIB. Consp. Fl. Kor. I: 79 (1899); LÉVL. et VANT. Bull. Acad. Int. Geogr. Bot. 11: 99 (1902); RODWAY Tasman. Fl. 43 (1903); LÉVL. Bull. Acad. Int. Geogr. Bot. 20: 93 (1909); KUDO et MASAM. Ann. Rep. Bot. Gard. Taihoku Imp. Univ. 2: 130 (1932); HAND.-M.ZT. Symb. Sinica. 7: 502 (1933); PEI Contr. Biol. Lab. Sci. Soc. China 9: 53 (1933); CHENG Contr. Biol. Lab. Sci. Soc. China 10: 143 (1936); Chin Zhongguo Shumu Fenleixue 457 (1937); REHDER J. Arn. Arb. 18: 47 (1937); OHWI Fl. Jap. 645 (1953); HU Jing jizhiwushou 2: 613 (1955); CURTIS Stud. Fl. Tasman. 1: 168 (1956) LIU III. Nat. Intr. Lign. Pl. Taiwan I: 474 (1960); MAKINO MAKINO's New Illustr. Fl. Jap. 266 (1965); OHWI Fl. Jap. rev. ed. 753 (1965) & Eng. ed. 536 (1965); CHUN & CHANG Fl. Hainan. 2: 197 (1965); GRAY Fam. Rosac. Austral. in Austral. Pl. 4: 31 (1966); LAUENER & FERGUSON Notes RBG Edinb. 30: 277 (1970); MIGO Bull. Coll. Ube 6: 136 (1970); NODA Fl. N.-E. Prov. China 655 (1971); HATUSIMA Fl. Ryukyus 310 (1971); Icon. Cormoph. Sinica. 2: 279 (1972); WILLIS Handb. Pl. Victoria 2:

203 (1972); Fl. Tsinlingensis Tom. I: 537 (1974); CURTIS & MORRIS, Stud. Fl. Tasman. I, 2nd. ed. 171 (1975); BEADLE Stud. Fl. N.E. New South Wales III: 332 (1976); OKUYAMA TERASAKI's Illustr. Fl. Jap. 326, f. 1260 (1977); LIU & SU in Li et al. Fl. Taiwan 119 (1977); LEE Illustr. Fl. Korea 441 (1979); KITA-MURA & MURATA Col. Illustr. Wood. Pl. Jap. 2: 72 (1979); BEADLE, EVANS & TINDALE Fl. Sydney Reg. 258 (1982); STANLEY & ROSS Fl. s. -e. Queensl. I: 234 (1983); LU in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sinic. 37: 68 (1985); JESSOP & TOELKEN Fl. S. Austral. I: 447 (1986)

Type: China (Canton or its environs), OSBECK (holotype, seen in LINN*)

1. ****R. parvifolius** L. var. **microphyllus** (auct. *microphylla*) MAXIM. Bull. Sci. St. Petersb. 17: 159 (1872), sine descr.
Type: Japan, Goto, WEYRICH, not seen (LE?)
— syn. nov.
2. **R. parvifolius** L. var. **subpinnatus** NAKAI Veg. Apoi 11 (1930)
Type: Japan, Hidaka in Hokkaido, T. NAKAI Aug. 1928 (holotype, seen in TI) — syn. nov.
3. **R. boormanii** (auct. *boormanii*) GDGR. Bull. Soc. Bot. France 65: 25 (1918); RODD in MCGILLIVRAY Contr. N. S. W. Nat. Herb. 4: 353 (1973)
Type: Australia, N. S. Wales, Awaba, BOORMAN (holotype, seen in LY) — syn. RODD 1973***
4. **R. buergeri** GDGR. Bull. Soc. Bot. France 65: 25 (1918), non MIQ. (1867)
Type: Japan, BUERGER 1842 (holotype, seen in LY) — syn. nov.
5. **R. chinensis** THUNB. Dissert. Bot-Med. Rub. 8, t. Fig. 2 (1813), non SER. (1825), non FRANCH. (1889); JUEL Pl. Thunberg. 279 (1918)
Type: China, BLADH. (holotype, seen in UPS) — syn. FORB. et HEMSL. 1887
6. **R. hoatiensis** LÉVL. in FEDDE Rep. Sp. Nov. 11: 32 (1912); LAUENER & FERGUSON Notes RBG Edinb. 30: 277 (1970), pro syn. sub *R. parvifolius* L.

* Indicates the herbarium where the type specimen is preserved. ** Indicates a synonymous taxon or name of *R. parvifolius* L. *** Indicates a first synonymized author and year.

- Type: Korea, Querpaert, Hoatien, TAQUET no. 5567 May 1911 (holotype, seen in E) — syn. LAUENER & FERGUSON 1970
7. **R. macropodus** SER. in DC. Prodr. 2: 557 (1825); STEUDEL Nomencl. Bot. 2: 478 (1841); HOOK. Fl. Tasman. 1: 112 (1856)
Type: Australia, Botany-Bay (holotype, seen in K) — syn. BENTH. 1864
8. **R. occidentalis** THUNB. Fl. Jap. 216 (1784), p. p. quoad pl. Japan., non L. (1753); THUNB. Diss. Rub. 6 (1813); JUEL Pl. Thunberg. 280 (1918); NAKAI Misc. Pap. Reg. Jap. Pl. Thunb. 18 (1935)
Type: Japan, Nagasaki, THUNBERG (holotype, seen in UPS) — syn. JUEL 1918
9. **R. purpureus** BUNGE Enum. Pl. Chin. bor. in Mem. Acad. Sc. St.-Petersb. 2: 98 (1833), non HOOK. f. (1878); STEUDEL Nomencl. Bot. 2: 478 (1841)
≡ *R. triphyllus* THUNB. var. *purpureus* (BUNGE) FOCKE Biblioth. Bot. 72: 182 (1911)
Type: China, ad radicem montium Panschan (isotype, seen in K) — syn. MIQ. 1867
10. **R. ribesifolius** SIEBER ex HOOK. f. Fl. Tasm. 1: 112 (1856), pro syn. sub *R. macropodus* SER.
Type: Australia, SIEBER Fl. Exicc. no. 192 (=GUNN no. 33) (holotype, seen in K, and isotype, seen in P) — syn. BENTH. 1864
11. **R. schizostylus** LÉVL. in FEDDE Rep. Sp. Nov. 5: 280 (1908); LAUENER & FERGUSON Notes RBG Edinb. 30: 277 (1970), pro syn. sub *R. parvifolius* L. var. *taquetii* (LÉVL.) LAUENER & FERGUSON
Type: Korea, Querpaert, FAURIE no. 1590 Jul. 1907 (holotype, seen in E, and isotype, seen in KYO and P) — syn. nov.
12. **R. simsonianus** GDGR. Bull. Soc. Bot. France 65: 25 (1918); RODD in MCGILLIVRAY Contr. N. S. W. Nat. Herb. 4: 353 (1973)
Type: Australia, Tasmania, SIMSON, s. n. (holotype, seen in LY) — syn. RODD 1973
13. **R. sinarus** (auct. *sinarum*) GDGR. Bull. Soc. Bot. France 65: 25 (1918)
Type: China orientalis ad Hong-Kong, O. DEBEAUX MAY 10, 1860 (holotype, seen in LY) — syn. nov.
14. **R. taquetii** LÉVL. in FEDDE Rep. Sp. Nov. 7: 340 (1909)
≡ *R. triphyllus* THUNB. var. *Taquetii* (LÉVL.) NAKAI Bot. Mag. Tokyo 30: 227 (1916); KAWAMOTO Chosen-Shinrin-Shokubutsu-Zusetsu 342 (1943)
≡ *R. parvifolius* L. var. *taquetii* (LÉVL.) NEMOTO Fl. Jap. suppl. 352 (1936)
≡ *R. parvifolius* L. var. *taquetii* (LÉVL.) LAUENER & FERGUSON Notes RBG Edinb. 30: 277 (1970)
Type: Korea, Querpaert, in sepibus 600m, TAQUET no. 765 May 12, 1908 (holotype, seen in E, and isotype, seen in A and K) — syn. REHDER 1937
15. **R. tasmanicus** GDGR. Bull. Soc. Bot. France 65: 25 (1918); RODD in MCGILLIVRAY Contr. N. S. W. Nat. Herb. 4: 354 (1973)
Type: Australia, Tasmania, SIMSON, s. n. (holotype, seen in LY) — syn. RODD 1973
16. **R. thunbergii** BLUME Bijdr. 1109 (1826), non SIEB. et ZUCC. (1837); JUEL Pl. Thunberg. 281 (1918)
Type: Japan, SIEBOLD (holotype, seen in L) — syn. MIQ. 1867
17. **R. tokyensis** GDGR. Bull. Soc. Bot. France 65: 25 (1918)
Type: Japan, Tokyo, MAKINO June 5, 1894 (holotype, seen in LY) — syn. nov.
18. **R. triphyllus** THUNB. Fl. Jap. 215 (1784); POIR. in LAM. Encycl. meth. Bot. 6: 245 (1804); THUNB. Diss. Rub. 6 (1813); SIEB. Synop. Pl. Ocecon. Univ. Reg. Jap. 65 (1830); STEUDEL Nomencl. Bot. 2: 479 (1841); DIELS in ENGL. Bot. Jahrb. 29: 397 (1901); MATSUM. Bot. Mag. Tokyo 16: 5 (1902); KOMAR. Fl. Mansh. 2: 484 (1904); LÉVL. Bull. Acad. Int. Geogr. Bot. 20: 91 (1909); FOCKE Biblioth. Bot. 72: 187 (1911), excl. subsp. *adenochlamys*; KOIDZ. J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 34: 137 (1913); NAKAI Bot. Mag. Tokyo 30: 226 (1916); CARD. Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur. Paris 23: 302 (1917); JUEL Pl. Thunberg. 281 (1918); MASAM. Flor. Geob. Stud. Isl. Yakus. 233 (1934); NAKAI Misc. Pap. Reg. Jap. Pl. Thunb. 18 (1935); MASAM. Sci. Rep. Kanazawa Univ. 3: 115 (1955); THUAN in Fl. Camb. Laos Viet. 7: 29 (1968), excl. *R. ouensanensis*; FERNALD in GRAY's Man. Bot. 822 (1970); BURBIDGE & GRAY

- Fl. Austr. Cap. Terr. 194 (1979)
 ≡ *R. parvifolius* L. var. *triphyllus* (THUNB.)
 NAKAI Veg. Apoi 11 (1930); KAWAMOTO
 Chosen-Shinrin-Shokubutsu-Zusetsu 341
 (1943)
 ≡ *R. chinensis* L. (THUNB.?) var. *triphyllus*
 (THUNB.) NAKAI Misc. Pap. Reg. Jap. Pl.
 by Thunb. 18 (1935)
 Type: Japan, THUNBERG (holotype, seen in
 UPS) — syn. SIEB. et ZUCC. 1837
19. **R. triphyllus** THUNB. var. **concolor** KOIDZ.
 Bot. Mag. Tokyo 23: 177 (1909); KOIDZ. J.
 Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 34: 138 (1913);
 KAWAMOTO Chosen-Shinrin-Shokubutsu-
 Zusetsu 342 (1943)
 ≡ *R. parvifolius* L. var. *concolor* (KOIDZ.)
 MAKINO et NEMOTO Fl. Jap. ed. 2: 520
 (1931); OHWI Fl. Jap. 645 (1953) & rev. ed.
 753 (1965); MIGO Bull. Coll. Ube 6: 136
 (1970); HATUSIMA Fl. Ryukyus 310 (1971)
 ≡ *R. parvifolius* L. form. *concolor* (KOIDZ.)
 SUGIMOTO Shizuokaken-Shokubutsu-shi 273
 (1967)
 Type: Japan, Honshu and Kyushu, not seen
 (?) — syn. nov.
20. **R. triphyllus** THUNB. var. **gamophyllus**
 FOCKE Biblioth. Bot. 72: 182 (1911)
 Type: Australia, not seen (?) — syn. nov.
21. **R. triphyllus** THUNB. var. **leiотriphyllus**
 FOCKE Biblioth. Bot. 72: 187 (1911)
 Type: Japan, Kyushu; Australia, NS Wales,
 not seen (?) — syn. nov.
22. **R. triphyllus** THUNB. var. **subconcolor**
 CARD. Not. Syst. 3: 311 (1917)
 ≡ *R. parvifolius* L. var. *subconcolor* (CARD.)
 MAKINO et NEMOTO Fl. Jap. ed. 2: 52
 (1931)
 ≡ *R. parvifolius* L. var. *concolor* MAKINO et
 NEMOTO subvar. *subconcolor* (CARD.)
 MASAM. in KUDO et MASAM. Ann. Rep.
 Bot. Gard. Taihoku Imp. Univ. 2: 130
 (1932)
 Type: Taiwan, environs of Taipeh and
 Kelung, FAURIE no. 137 & 138, 1903 (syntype,
 seen in P, and iosyntype, seen in KYO) —
 syn. LIU & SU 1977
23. **R. triphyllus** THUNB. var. **toapiensis**
 YAMAMOTO J. Soc. Trop. Agr. Taihoku 4:
 305 (1932) et Contr. Herb. Taihoku Imp.
 Univ. 22: 305 (1932)
 ≡ *R. parvifolius* L. var. *toapiensis* (YAMA-
 MOTO) HOSOK. in MAKINO Fl. Jap. suppl.
 352 (1936); LIU & SU in LI et al. Fl. Taiwan
 120 (1977)
 Type: Taiwan, Litore laci Towapi, Prov.
 Taito, YAMAMOTO no. 1947 Aug. 8, 1931, not
 seen (?) — syn. nov.
24. **R. thiphyllus** THUNB. var. **yoshinagae**
 MAKINO Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26: 303 (1912)
 ≡ *R. parvifolius* L. var. *yoshinagae* (MAKINO)
 MAKINO et NEMOTO Fl. Jap. ed. 2: 520
 (1931)
 Type: Japan, Shikoku, Mt. Gozaisho, T.
 YOSHINAGA Aug. 1911, not seen (?) — syn.
 nov.
25. **R. triphyllus** THUNB. subsp. **hercophilus**
 FOCKE Biblioth. Bot. 83: 44 (1914)
 Type: China, Yunnan, MAIRE 6415 B. 3727,
 not seen (?) — syn. nov.
26. **R. walterianus** (auct. *walterianus*) GDGR.
 Bull. Soc. Bot. France 65: 25 (1918); RODD
 in MCGILLIVRAY Contr. N. S. W. Nat. Herb.
 4: 354 (1973)
 Type: Australia, N. S. Wales ad wandong
 Ranges, C. WALTER (holotype, seen in LY)
 — syn. RODD 1973
27. **R. zahlbrucknerianus** ENDL. Atact. t. 35,
 sine descr., (e BENTH. Fl. Austral. 2: 430,
 1864 et FOCKE Biblioth. Bot. 72: 187, 1911)
 Type: (?) — syn. BENTH. 1864

Vernacular names:

Nawashiro-ichigo (Japanese, see SIEBOLD
 1830); Mao mei (Chinese, see LU 1985); Hong
 mei xiao (Chinese, see LIU 1960); Mõngsõk-
 ttalki (Korean, see LEE 1979); (Cây) Tu Lúi
 (Vietnamese, see THUAN 1968); Japanese
 raspberry (English, see LIU 1960); Trailing
 raspberry (American, see BAMMI 1965);
 Crimson-flowered trailing raspberry &
 Crimson-flowered Chinese bramble (American,
 see WILLIAMS & DARROW 1940); Small-leaf
 bramble (Australian, See WILLIS 1980); (Pink-
 flowered) native raspberry, Small-leaved bra-
 mble & Small-leaved raspberry (Australian, see
 JESSOP & TOELKER 1986)

Ambiguous taxa:

- R. parvifolius* L. form. *leucanthus* SUGIMOTO ♀.
Geobot. 7: 129 (1958)
Type: Japan, Kyushu, Ins. Tsushima, J.
SUGIMOTO 1932, not seen (?)
- R. triphyllus* THUNB. var. *adenochlamys* FOCKE
ex DIELS in ENGL. Bot. Jahrb. 36, Beibl. 89:
55 (1905)
≡ *R. triphyllus* THUNB. subsp. *adenochlamys*
(FOCKE ex DIELS) FOCKE Biblioth. Bot. 72:
187 (1911)
≡ *R. adenochlamys* (FOCKE ex DIELS) FOCKE
Biblioth. Bot. 72: 191 (1911)
≡ *R. parvifolius* L. var. *adenochlamys* (FOCKE
ex DIELS) MIGO J. Shanghai Sci. Inst. 3-4: 169
(1939); MIGO Bull. Coll. Ube 9: 63 (1973); LU
in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 37: 70 (1985)
Type: China, Gni ju shan (Kan y shan, Uan
Kia fen), GIRALDI no. 5209, 5212 & 5223, not
seen (?)

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摘 要

ナワシロイチゴ (Small-leaved bramble) の学名はごく最近まで混乱をきたしてきたが、本研究ではヨーロッパ各地の標本室における基準標本の詳細な検討にもとづいて、この植物の正しい学名にはリンネの記載した *Rubus parvifolius* を当てるべきことを明らかにした。

リンネの原記載は3つの要素、すなわち、記載文と引用文献 (RUMPHIUS' Herbarium Amboinense) と標本 (インド産 OSBECK 採集) からなり、記載文と標本はナワシロイチゴ (*Rubus parvifolius*) であり、引用文献はトネリコバナノイチゴ (*Rubus fraxinifolius*) であった。

リンネは産地としてインドをあげているが、OSBECK が採集した標本は中国産と考えられ、現在インドには分布していないことを明らかにした。

GANDOGGER が記載した8種の *Rubus* 属植物について研究すると共に、これまで報告されたナワシロイチゴのすべての異名に関して整理を行った。

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