

宮城県産カキドオシの倍数性

メタデータ	言語: eng 出版者: 公開日: 2019-03-07 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	https://doi.org/10.24517/00053379

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 International License.



Norihito Miura¹ and Yoshikane Iwatsubo² : **Ployploidy of *Glechoma hederacea* subsp. *grandis* (Labiatae) in Miyagi Prefecture, northeastern Japan**

¹Graduate School of Science and Engineering, University of Toyama, Gofuku 3190, Toyama 930-8555, Japan ;

²Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Toyama, Gofuku 3190, Toyama 930-8555, Japan

Glechoma L., a small genus of Labiatae, comprises approximately 10 species (Mabberley 1997) and *G. hederacea* L. subsp. *grandis* (A. Gray) H. Hara is the only species within this genus native to Japan. Plants of this species have been collected in Kyushu, Honshu and Hokkaido (Kyushu : Omura City in Nagasaki Prefecture (Hara et al. 1954). Honshu : Kyoto City in Kyoto Prefecture (Tanaka 1953 ; Hara et al. 1954), Karuizawa-machi in Nagano Prefecture (Tanaka 1953 ; Hara et al. 1954), Mt. Takao in Tokyo Metropolitan Area (Tanaka 1953 ; Hara et al. 1954) and Shiki City in Saitama Prefecture (Hara et al. 1954). Hokkaido : Asahikawa City (Nishikawa 1985).), and the chromosome number of all of these is reportedly $2n=36$. As such, *G. hederacea* subsp. *grandis* in Japan has been considered to be a $2n=36$ plant (Hara et al. 1954). Recently, however, Iwatsubo et al. (2004) discovered that *G. hederacea* subsp. *grandis* distributed in Toyama Pref., Chubu District of Honshu, central Japan, had the following three chromosome forms : $2n=36$, 45 and 54. Furthermore, they clarified that its basic chromosome number was $x=9$, even though two basic numbers of $x=6$ (Hara et al. 1954) and $x=9$ (Sugiura 1940 ; Darlington and Wylie 1955 ; Skalińska. 1959 ; Mortton 1973) had been proposed for *G. hederacea*.

Among plants distributed in Toyama Prefecture, Japanese *G. hederacea* subsp. *grandis* has been extensively studied, but little is known regarding the distribution of the three chromosome forms $2n=36$, 45 and 54 in other regions of Japan. In this study, we examined chromosomes of *G. hederacea* subsp. *grandis* collected from Miyagi Prefecture, in the Tohoku (northeastern) region of Honshu, Japan, in order to characterize

the distributions of the three chromosome forms $2n=36$, 45 and 54.

Materials and methods

This study was based on 86 individual plants of *G. hederacea* subsp. *grandis* collected from wild populations in Miyagi Prefecture, in the Tohoku (northeastern) region of Honshu, Japan. Only one individual from each locality was used, so as to avoid re-sampling of the same clone. All sampling localities of plants and their chromosome counts are listed in Appendix. Root tip cells were used to determine chromosome numbers. Newly-formed adventitious roots from the runners of these plants were gathered and pre-treated in a 2 mM 8-hydroxyquinoline aqueous solution for 1 hr at 25°C and subsequently kept for 15 hr at 6°C. They were fixed in a mixture of glacial acetic acid and absolute ethyl alcohol (1 : 3) for 1 hr, soaked in 1 N HCl for a few hours, macerated in 1 N HCl at 60°C for approximately 10 min, and then immersed in tap water for a few minutes to several hours. They were stained and squashed in 1.5% lacto-propionic orcein. Fully-spread metaphase chromosomes were observed under microscope. Voucher specimens were deposited in the Toyama Science Museum (TOYA).

Results and discussion

As shown in Fig. 1, we found two chromosome forms ; namely, tetraploid ($2n=36$ chromosomes) and hexaploid ($2n=54$ chromosomes). Appendix summarizes the chromosome numbers determined in the present study of *G. hederacea* subsp. *grandis* collected from Miyagi Prefecture, in the Tohoku (northeastern) region of Honshu,

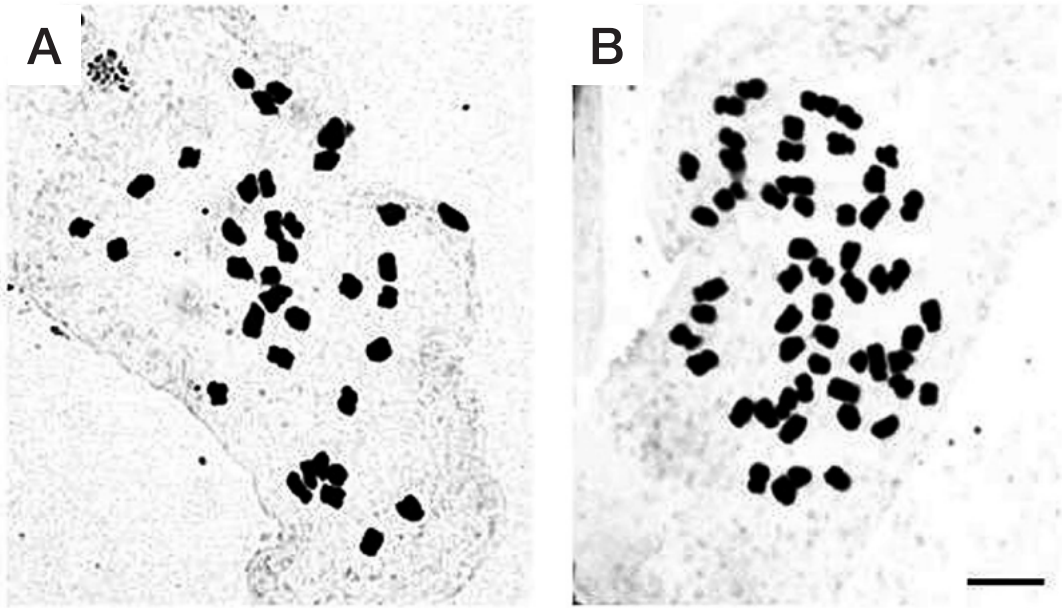


Fig. 1. Somatic metaphase chromosomes of *Glechoma hederacea* subsp. *grandis* collected from Miyagi Prefecture. A: $2n=36$ (tetraploid). B: $2n=54$ (hexaploid). Bar indicates 5 μm .

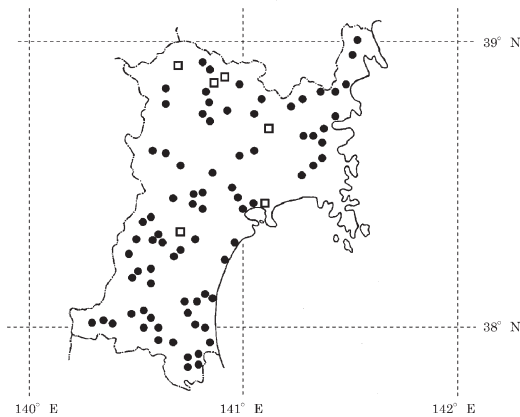


Fig. 2. Geographical distribution of $2n=36$ (●) and $2n=54$ (□) in *Glechoma hederacea* subsp. *grandis* in Miyagi Prefecture.

Japan. Of the 86 individuals examined, 80 (93.0%) were tetraploids and 6 (7.0%) were hexaploids. We therefore demonstrate that tetraploid *G. hederacea* subsp. *grandis* is very common, whereas very few hexaploid plants are distributed in Miyagi Prefecture. The two chromosome forms do not show any differential geographical distribution (Fig. 2).

In Toyama Prefecture, Iwatsubo et al. (2004) reported that 95 (60.5%) of the 157 individuals

examined were tetraploids ($2n=36$ chromosomes), 20 (12.7%) were pentaploids ($2n=45$ chromosomes) and 42 (26.8%) were hexaploids ($2n=54$ chromosomes).

In *G. hederacea* subsp. *grandis*, a pentaploid individual is considered to be a hybrid between the tetraploid and hexaploid individuals (Iwatsubo et al. 2004). Pentaploid individuals were not observed in this study, perhaps because of the low rate of crossing between tetraploid and hexaploid individuals, as very few hexaploid parent plants were found in Miyagi Prefecture.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported in part by a Research Fellowship for Young Scientists from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (no. 20011439) to N. Miura.

References

- Darlington, C. D. and Wylie, A. P. 1955. Chromosome atlas of flowering plants. p. 329. George Allen and Unwin, London.
- Hara, H., Tanaka, N. and Kurosawa, S. 1954. Cytotaxonomy of *Glechoma hederacea* L. in Japan. Bot. Mag. Tokyo **67**: 15–21.
- Iwatsubo, Y., Souma, Y., Miura, N. and Naru-

- hashi, N. 2004. Polyploidy of *Glechoma hederacea* subsp. *grandis* (Labiatae). J. Phytogeogr. Taxon. **52**: 67–71.
- Mabberley, D. J. 1997. The plant-book, 2nd ed. p. 303. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Morton, J. K. 1973. A cytological study of the British Labiatae (excluding *Mentha*). Watsonia **9**: 239–246.
- Nishikawa, T. 1985. Chromosome counts of flowering plants of Hokkaido (9). J. Hokkaido Univ. Educ., Sect. 2 B, **36**: 25–40. (in Japanese with English summary)
- Skalińska, M. 1959. Skalińska, M., Czapik, R., Piotrowicz, M. et al. (eds.). Further studies in chromosome numbers of Polish angiosperms (Dicotyledons). Acta. Soc. Bot. Polon. **28**: 487–529.
- Sugiura, T. 1940. Studies on the chromosome numbers in higher plants. IV. Cytologia **10**: 324–333.
- Tanaka, N. 1953. Chromosome number of *Glechoma hederacea* L. var. *grandis* (A. Gray) Kudo from Japan. La Kromosomo **17-19**: 671–673. (in Japanese with English summary)
- (Received June 2, 2008; accepted August 27, 2008)

三浦憲人¹・岩坪美兼²：宮城県産カキドオシの倍数性

日本のカキドオシ (*Glechoma hederacea* subsp. *grandis*) の染色体数は Tanaka (1953), Hara et al. (1954) および Nishikawa (1985) により $2n=36$ が報告されていた。近年, Iwatsubo et al. (2004) は, 富山県産カキドオシにおいて染色体数の異なる $2n=36, 45, 54$ の 3 タイプが存在することを明らかにした。そのなかで四倍体 ($2n=36$) が最も多く全観察個体の 60.5%, 五倍体 ($2n=45$) は 12.7%, そして六倍体 ($2n=54$) は 26.8% であったこと, 3 タイプのうち $2n=45$ は $2n=36$ と $2n=54$ の交雑によって生じたと推定されることを報告している。染色体数の異なる 3 タイプが日本の他の地域にも分布するかどうかを明らかにすることを目的として, 宮城県産のカキドオシの染色体数を調べた。

観察を行った 86 個体のうち, 80 個体 (93.0%) が四倍体, 残りの 6 個体 (7.0%) は六倍体であり, 五倍体は見つからなかった。宮城県産カキドオシには四倍体が多く, 六倍体は全体の 7% と少ないことから, これら 2 つのタイプの間で雑種形成が行われる機会は, 富山県内のカキドオシよりも少ないものと考えられる。そのことが, この度の宮城県産カキドオシの染色体の観察においては五倍体が見つからなかった理由ではないかと思われる。

(¹〒930-8555 富山市五福 3190 富山大学大学院理工学教育部 ; ²〒930-8555 富山市五福 3190 富山大学理学部生物学科)

Appendix

Chromosome numbers and collection localities of *Glechoma hederacea* subsp. *grandis* in Miyagi Prefecture.

$2n=36$

Igu-gun : Kamidakihigashi, Marumori-machi (alt. 50 m) ; Kamiyanagizawa, Marumori-machi (alt. 180 m) ; Minamidaira, Marumori-machi (alt. 70 m) ; Tamachikita, Marumori-machi (alt. 30 m) ; Tanabata, Marumori-machi (alt. 30 m). **Ishinomaki City** : Higashifukuda (alt. 5 m) ; Kitakamicho-onagawa (alt. 90 m) ; Minowada (alt. 20 m) ; Yokokawa (alt. 5 m). **Iwanuma City** : Terashima (alt. 5 m). **Kakuda City** : Domeki (alt. 30 m) ; Handa (alt. 30 m) ; Hatobara (alt. 5 m). **Kami-gun** : Hara, Kami-machi (alt. 200 m) ; Tsukizaki, Kami-machi (alt. 60 m) ; Shikama, Shikama-cho (alt. 30 m). **Katta-gun** : Hagizaki, Shichikashuku-machi (alt. 310 m) ; Seki, Shichikashuku-machi (alt. 340 m) ; Togeta, Shichikashuku-machi (alt. 460 m) ; Enda, Zao-machi (alt. 290 m) ; Togatta, Zao-machi (alt. 360 m). **Kesen-numa City** : Kamihigashigawane (alt. 70 m) ; Tanaka (alt. 70 m). **Kurihara City** : Betto (alt. 120 m) ; Hanare-mori (alt. 180 m) ; Hanayama (alt. 320 m) ; Kannariohira (alt. 20 m) ; Nogawa (alt. 10 m) ; Shimizutazaki (alt. 30 m) ; Wakayanagi (alt. 10 m). **Kurokawa-gun** : Maruyama, Osato-cho (alt. 10 m) ; Yokosawa, Osato-cho (alt. 20 m), Mine, Taiwa-cho (alt. 40 m) ; Sawatari, Taiwa-cho (alt. 130 m) ; Shingyojimonzen, Taiwa-cho (alt. 30 m) ; Tanezawa, Taiwa-cho (alt. 330 m) ; Tannohara, Taiwa-cho (alt. 150 m). **Miyagi-gun** : Nemawari, Matsushima-machi (alt. 30 m) ; Akanuma, Rifu-cho (alt. 20 m). **Motoyoshi-gun** : Shidugawanakasemachi, Minamisanriku-cho (alt. 20 m) ; Hatanosawa,

Motoyoshi-cho (alt. 20m) ; Magomemachikashira, Motoyoshi-cho (alt. 90m). **Osaki City**: Iwadeyamaikesuki (alt. 110 m) ; Iwadeyamakaminome (alt. 60 m) ; Naruko-onseniwabuchi (alt. 30 m) ; Shimokanisawa (alt. 280 m). **Sendai City**: Imozawa, Aoba-ku (alt. 200 m) ; Kumagane, Aoba-ku (alt. 190 m) ; Kuryu, Aoba-ku (alt. 270 m) ; Okura, Aoba-ku (alt. 330 m) ; Sakunami, Aoba-ku (alt. 290 m) ; Shiratori, Miyagino-ku (alt. 5 m) ; Futakuchionsen, Taihaku-ku (alt. 440 m) ; Nakayachi, Taihaku-ku (alt. 90 m) ; Otaki, Taihaku-ku (alt. 280 m) ; Takenouchi, Taihaku-ku (alt. 140 m) ; Tsubonuma, Taihaku-ku (alt. 110 m) ; Tanatsugi, Wakabayashi-ku (alt. 5 m). **Shibata-gun**: Maekawa, Kawasaki-machi (alt. 320 m) ; Okubo, Kawasaki-machi (alt. 180 m) ; Sasaya, Kawasaki-machi (alt. 480 m) ; Kitafunaoka, Shibata-machi (alt. 5 m). **Shiroishi City**: Arayashiki (alt. 120 m) ; Fukuokafukaya (alt. 110 m) ; Fukuokakuramoto (alt. 80 m) ; Fukuokanagafukuro (alt. 60 m) ; Fukuokayatsumiya (alt. 640 m) ; Kosugotaira (alt. 230 m). **Tome City**: Kawatsura (alt. 10 m) ; Koganenomiya (alt. 80 m) ; Matsugozawa (alt. 40 m) ; Nishikamisawa (alt. 30 m) ; Oinogake (alt. 10 m) ; Sanboe (alt. 10 m) ; Terakura (alt. 80 m) ; Yokomori (alt. 20 m) ; Yoneyamachonakatsuyama (alt. 10 m). **Watari-gun**: Okumatazawa, Watari-cho (alt. 10 m) ; Kuboma, Yamamoto-cho (alt. 20 m) ; Washiashi, Yamamoto-cho (alt. 20 m).

2n=54

Higashimatsushima City: Kawakudari (alt. 20 m). **Kurihara City**: Kogawara (alt. 230 m) ; Miyaguchi (alt. 80 m) ; Osanagi (alt. 40 m). **Sendai City**: Akasaka, Aoba-ku (alt. 210 m). **Tome City**: Kajinuma (alt. 10 m).