Keshab R. RAJBHANDARI* : *Puccinellia nipponica* OHWI ;
# Notes on Its Taxonomy and Distribution

ケシャブ R. ラジバンダリ*：北海道で見い出されたタチドジョウツナギ

TATEOKA (1970, 1983) considered two species of *Puccinellia* present in Japan : (1) *P. nipponica* OHWI with 2n=28 (tetraploid) and the appressed or ascending panicle branches which are entirely or partly vividly scabrous ; and (2) *P. kurilensis* (TAKEDA) HONDA with 2n=42 (hexaploid) and the spreading or reflexed panicle branches when matured, which have no or scanty bristles (for the review of literature on Japanese *Puccinellia* see TATEOKA, 1970). The distribution of these two species is different to some extent. In the northern parts of Honshu both species are found and in Hokkaido *P. kurilensis* is more commonly found while *P. nipponica* is distributed only in the southernmost part (TATEOKA, 1983). TATEOKA (1971) also described pentaploid (2n=35) plants of *Puccinellia* from the sea coast of Sai, Shimokita peninsula, Aomori Pref., having morphologically intermediate characters between these two species and he considered these to be hybrids of the tetra- and the hexaploid plants. The panicles of these pentaploid hybrids are not linear but broad and some branches of a panicle are spreading or reflexed, thus resembling those of the hexaploids (*P. kurilensis*). But, as to the scabrousness of panicle branches and pedicels, the pentaploids are closer to the tetraploids (*P. nipponica*) since the bristles are more or less conspicuous (TATEOKA, 1971).

In a plant collection trip to Nemuro, in the easternmost part of Hokkaido in July, 1987, Mr. Makoto AMANO collected a plant of *Puccinellia* (AMANO No. 478) which seems to be intermediate between *P. nipponica* and *P. kurilensis* but differs from the hybrid described by TATEOKA (Fig. 1). The plant is tufted and about 40 cm high. It has both types of panicles in the same tuft, most of which are linear with appressed and ascending branches and are rarely broad with spreading branches. Most of these branches are smooth, but some are sparsely scabrous. So, according to the morphological characters described by TATEOKA for *Puccinellia* of Japan, this plant has intermediate character between *P. nipponica* and *P. kurilensis*. From Nemuro, at present, only *P. kurilensis* has been reported. So, I wish to report this curious plant here, which indicates that the presence of the plants of *P. nipponica* in and around Nemuro can be expected. The relationship of this plant with other species will be known when the cytological work is carried out, but, for the moment, as the linear panicles are more common in the tuft, this plant is tentatively put in *P. nipponica*. The plant was collected near the sea-shore on a rock 1 m above sea-level. It has 2- to 4-nately arranged lower panicle branches and 3-4-flowered spikelets which are 4-5 mm long. The florets are seed-bearing. The specimen is preserved in the herbarium of University of Tokyo (TI).

I am grateful to Mr. Makoto AMANO for the collection of this plant and giving me opportunity to examine it and to Dr. Hideaki OHBA for guidence and checking the manuscript. Thanks are due to the Director of the Department of Botany, University of Tokyo for facilities.

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## 摘　要

1987年7月，東大総合研究資料館の天野誠氏は，北海道根室市でチシマドジョウツナギ属の植物を採集した。この植物は花序枝に直立するものが多いこと，海岸の岩上に生育していることから，暫定的に従来北海道南部を北限とするタチドジョウツナギに同定しえる。しかし，問題の植物は同一株に，枝が直立するタチドジョウツナギに似た花序と，枝が斜上または開出するチシマドジョウツナギに似た花序の双方を有し，また軸が粗渋な花序と平滑な花序を持っている。これらの点でこの植物は，形態上タチドジョウツナギとチシマドジョウツナギの中間的な形態をしている。しかし，館岡(1971)が両種の雑種として報告した植物とも異なる。この植物の正体を明らかにするために，細胞遺伝学的観察を含め，今後さらに詳しく検討したい。


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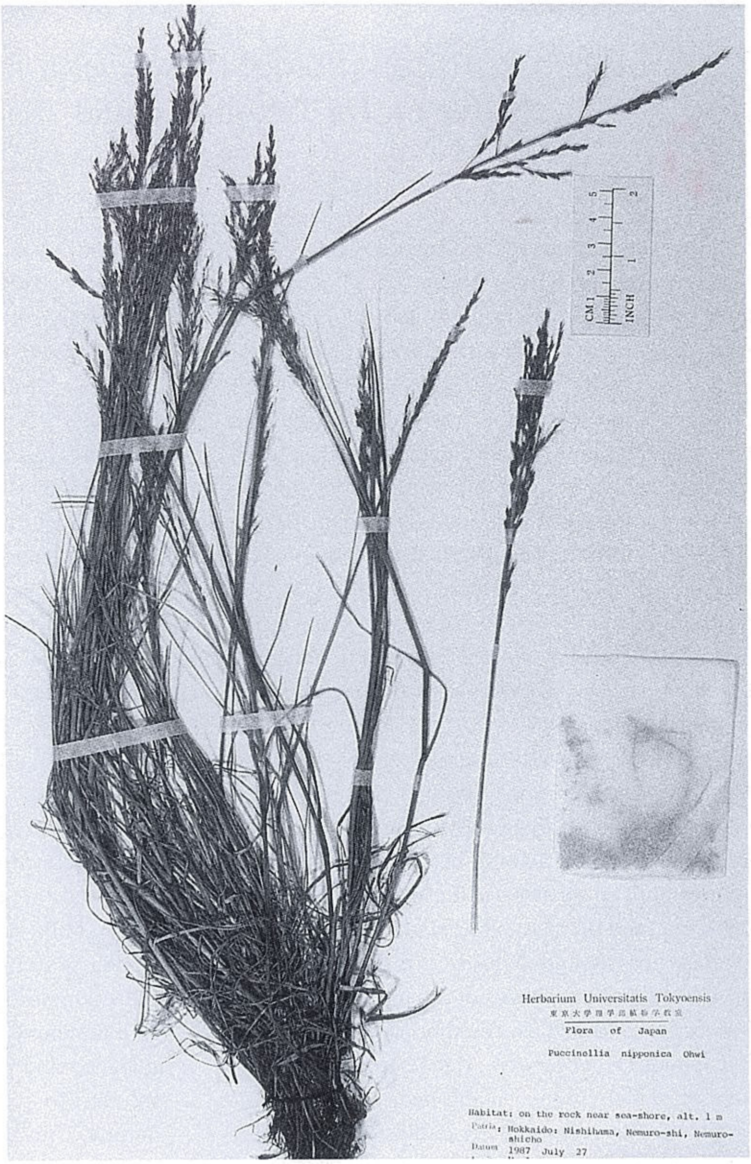


Fig. 1. Specimen of *Puccinellia* collected in Nemuro, Hokkaido.

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