

日本産ツツジ属植物雑報: X. ジングウツツジにおける花葉の変異

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Masahide KURITA*: Some Notes on the *Rhododendron* Plants from Japan X. Variation in Floral Leaves of *Rh. sanctum*

栗田正秀*: 日本産ツツジ属植物雑報

X. ジングウツツジにおける花葉の変異

Rhododendron sanctum NAKAI was proposed in 1952 and was noted to have 10 stamens and to show no hair on a style of pistil. OHWI (1975) gave a similar description of the stamens and the styles of the species. KITAMURA and MURATA (1974), however, reported that there were found 2 different types of styles, namely a style with hair and without hair, even among the individuals collected from one and the same area.

An observation was made by the present author on variations in some floral leaves of *Rh. sanctum*. This paper deals with the result.

Material and Method

The materials used were individuals growing wild at Mt. Asama, Mie prefecture. The observation was carried out at the early part of June in 1978 and 1979. For the reason mentioned formerly (KURITA 1977), the styles were used for ascertaining an existence of their hairs after a separation of a whole style from an ovary. In the pre-

sent study, the hairs are limited to large hairs seen easily with a naked eye, without regard to small hairs such as papillae. A loculus number per ovary was counted at the cross section through a middle part of ovary.

Observation

Each of 119 flowers has a corolla showing 5 lobes. A stamen varies from 5 to 10 in number per flower as shown in table 1. The flowers with 10 and 9 stamens (41.2% and 33.6% respectively) are much more than any other flower. Out of the 119 flowers, 73 (61.3%) each have a style with hair and the others (38.7%) a style without hair. In the B-, C- and I-individual shown in table 2, some flowers have a style with hair and the others have a style without hair. As shown in table 3, 52 flowers (88.1%) each have an ovary consisting of 5 loculi, and the remaining 7 (11.9%) have an ovary consisting of 6 loculi. There are found both the flowers with 5 and 6 ovarian loculi in a single individual (G, I, K in table 3).

Discussion

The floral leaves of *Rh. sanctum* are based on the basic number of 5.

All the 119 flowers each have a corolla showing 5 lobes. Therefore, it can be said that the petals of this species are stable in number. As known from table 1, the flowers with 10 stamens amount to 41.2% of the observed flowers and the other flowers are furnished with 5 to 9 stamens. The number of stamens is thought to be considerably unstable. The decrease in number of stamen is always caused by at least the missing of an upper stamen which is to occur on an outer whorl of stamen and inside an upper petal. A full account of a decrease in number of stamen will be published elsewhere. Judging from table 2, it can be probably said that *Rh. sanctum* plants

Table 1. Number of stamen in *Rhododendron sanctum*.

Individual	No. of stamen						No. of flower
	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A	0	0	0	0	5	6	11
B	0	3	7	1	0	0	11
C	0	0	0	0	3	11	14
D	0	0	0	1	10	10	21
E	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
F	0	0	0	1	0	9	10
G	0	0	0	1	12	0	13
H	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
I	0	0	0	5	7	0	12
J	7	1	1	1	0	0	10
K	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
No. of flower (%)	7 (5.9)	4 (3.4)	8 (6.7)	11 (9.2)	40 (33.6)	49 (41.2)	119

A to E individuals recorded in the 7th report of this series

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at Mt. Asama show a tendency to bear a hair on style. In a single individual (B, C, I in table 2), there are found 2 types of style as to the hair. As noted by KITAMURA and MURATA (1974), it is not reasonable to establish a variety in *Rh. sanctum* according to the hair of style. The flower showing 6 loculi in ovary amount to 11.9% of 59 flowers (table 3). All the other flowers (88.1%) are found to have 5 loculi. A carpel seems to exhibit a tendency to increase, contrary to the stamen.

A correlation is not found between any 2 out of the 4 objects studied at the present paper.

The author is thankful to Dr. K. YAMADA and Miss Ch. CHUMA for giving him facilities through the observation.

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摘 要

ジングウツツジ (花葉の基本数5) にて、花冠裂片、おしべおよび子房室の数的変異と花柱における

Table 2. Number of style with and without hair in *Rh. sanctum*.

Hair on style	Individual											No. of flower (%)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
+	11	7	4	21	3	0	0	0	11	10	6	73 (61.3)
-	0	4	10	0	0	10	13	8	1	0	0	46 (38.7)

Table 3. Number of loculus in ovary of *Rh. sanctum*.

Loculus of ovary	Individual						No. of flower (%)
	F	G	H	I	J	K	
5	10	11	8	11	10	2	52 (88.1)
6	0	2	0	1	0	4	7 (11.9)

毛 (肉眼でたやすく認められる) の有無とが調査された。

花冠裂片はすべての花で5片であった。おしべは5~10本まで変化し、10本をもつ花 (41.2%) と9本をもつ花 (33.6%) が他の花よりたいへん多かった。5室子房 (88.1%) と6室子房 (11.9%) がみられたが、同一個体で前記両子房をもったものもあった。有毛花柱は61.3%、無毛花柱は38.7%で、両花柱をもつ個体も認められた。

上述より、花冠裂片数は安定しているといえる。しかし、おしべは倍加して10本が普通となったが、それが減少の傾向を、子房室数は5より6へと増加の傾向を示すものとおもわれる。同一個体で有毛と無毛の花柱がみられるので、花柱の毛の有無により変種をつくることは妥当でないだろう。

○ 越智一男さんを悼む (山本四郎) S. YAMAMOTO: Obituary of the Late Mr. Kazuo OCHI

越智さん、あなたは今何を考えていますか。コケでしょうか、シダでしょうか、それとも博物館運営のことでしょうかあるいは植物調査の山歩きかも知れませんね。

かつて学校にお勤めの頃には、あなたの夢はいつも生徒のことであり、授業のことでしたね。そんな話を私は聞かされていつも感服させられたのはつい先日のように思えるのです。それはもう十数年も前の、四国カルスト総合学術調査でいっしょに植物を調べ歩いた時にはじまり、山やダム湖辺で、島や海辺で、思い出は数えあげればきりがありません。私は時々夢を見ます。今この原稿を仕上げていますが、実は昨夜の夢は、同志2、3名がどこかの山へ植物を調べに行ったのですが、その中の1人は元気な頃の越智さん、あなたでありました。

越智さんの研究は種子植物、羊歯植物はもちろん蘚苔植物にまで及び、殊に戦後の1945年以降はコケ類に熱中して多数の標本を採集し、桜井久一氏に送って同定を乞い、当時桜井氏によって、その中から続々と新種が記載発表されたのでした。その功績は実に偉大でありました。

越智一男氏は昭和4年愛媛県師範学校卒、小学校勤務中に文部省中等教員検定試験 (植物) に合格、旧制女学校や新制西条高等学校に勤務されましたが、退職後西条市立博物館開館と同時にここに入れられ、その運営に努力された。しかし、2~3年前より体調すぐれず、昨秋からは臥床がちで、遂に本年5月11日急性肺炎のため、70年の生涯を閉じられたのであった。ここに故越智一男氏の御人格と御業績の一端を述べさせていただきます、ご冥福をお祈りします。