

Michiko MINETA*: **A new species of *Stereocaulon*
(Lichens) from Taiwan**

嶺田美智子*: 台湾産キゴケ属の1新種

During the field trips in Taiwan in the summer of 1985, the author collected a unique *Stereocaulon* often with spatulate pseudopodetia and phyllocladial branchlets with soredia in their apices. This species is described as new to science in this paper.

***Stereocaulon alishanum* Mineta, sp. nov.**

Pseudopodetia saxo affixa, erecta, subdichotome ramosa, in partibus superioribus corticata glabraque, tantum in partibus infimis denudata et ecorticata, 4-7 cm alta, 2.5-3 mm crassa, ad apices saepe complanata vel plus minusve spatulata et sorediosa, ramulis phyllocladoideis ramosis, numerosis, cylindricocoralloidibus, 3-4 mm longis, 0.3-0.5 mm crassis, ad apices tantum vulgo complanatis et sorediosis. Cephalodia numerosa, lateralia, fere sessilia, plumbea, sacculata, corticata, valde scrobiculata, *Scytonema* continentia, 3-4 mm crassa, 1.8-2 mm alta, cortice 35-40 μm crasso. Apothecia terminalia aut in apices ramulorum lateralium brevium sita, primo hemisphaerico-convexa et marginata, hypophysato, dein fere globosa, 0.7-1.0 mm lata, 0.5-0.7 mm alta; conus centralis fusco-spadiceus; hypothecium spadiceum; hymenium 100-120 μm altum; asci clavati, 4-sporae, 60-80 \times 10 μm ; sporae rectae aut subrectae, vermiformes, (3-) 7-9 septatae, 50-60 \times 2.5 μm . Pycnidia infra apothecia sita; pycnoconidia filiformia vel falcata, 8-10 \times 0.8 μm . Pseudopodetia P-, atranorinum et acidum lobaricum continentia.

Type collection. Taiwan, Chia-yi County, Mt. Alishan to Minyueh, elevation about 2400 m, M. Mineta 850381—holotype in TNS and isotype in Herb. of Japan Women's University.

Because of the presence of sacculate cephalodia and hypophysate apothecia in younger stages, this species is classified under subsection Holostelidium of the section Holostelidium, subgenus Holostelidium. It seems to be most closely

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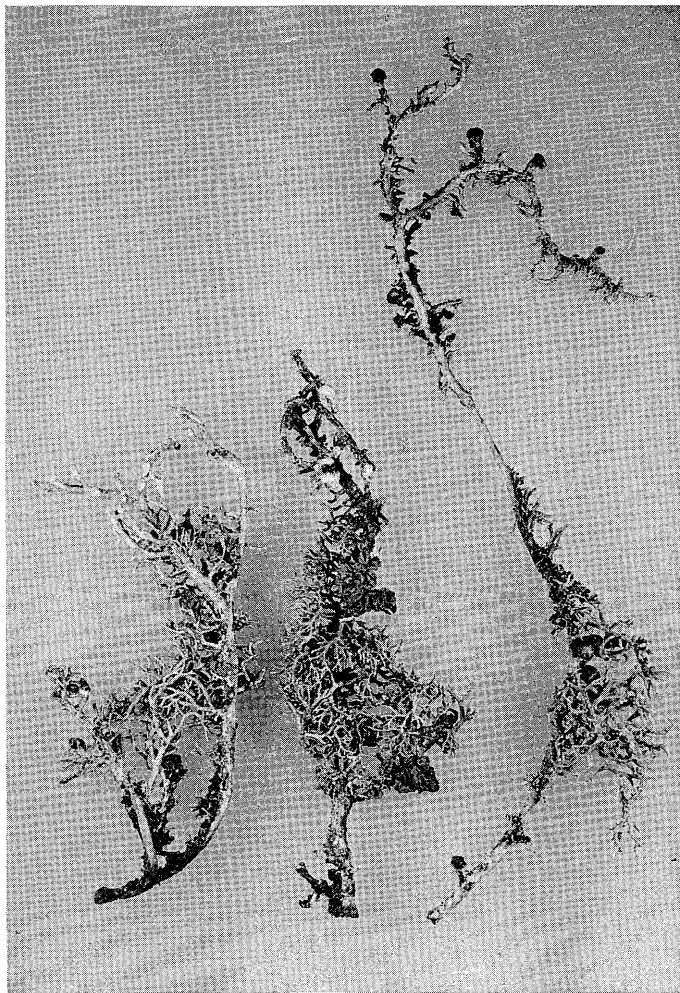


Fig. 1. Holotype of *Sterocaulon alishanum* Mineta ($\times 2.75$).

related to *S. soreidiiferum* var. *leprosolingulatum* Lamb, since they both have similar well-developed pseudopodetia often reaching more than 3 cm in height and unique spatulate or tongue-like sorediate tips of pseudopodetia as well as of phyllocladial branchlets. However, it is separated from the variety by pale brown central cone of the apothecium. In addition, spores are usually four in

ascus and $50-60 \times 2.5 \mu\text{m}$ in size in this new species, whereas they are mostly eight in ascus and the size is $100-110 \times 4-4.5 \mu\text{m}$ according to the original description of *S. sorediiferum* given by Hue (1898) and $80-110 \times 3-5 \mu\text{m}$ by Sato (1941). In having hypophysate apothecia in younger stages, this new species resembles *S. flabellatum* Mineta (Mineta 1984) and *S. montagneanum* Lamb (Lamb 1977). However, it is easily distinguished from the latter two by the presence of flattened sorediate tips of pseudopodetia and phyllocladial branchlets and the lack of stictic acid.

Sorediate flattened tips of pseudopodetia and phyllocladial branchlets are also found in *S. meyeri* f. *tucumanum* Lamb (Lamb 1977), which belongs to subsection Aciculisporae of section Holostelidium (Lamb 1977). These two taxa are classified under different subsections because of different spore shapes; worm-shaped spores in *S. alishanum* and fusiform spores in *S. meyeri* including f. *tucumanum*. *S. alishanum* is distinguished from *S. meyeri* f. *tucumanum* also by the production of lobaric acid rather than perlatolic acid.

This species is known only from Taiwan.

Specimens examined. Taiwan. The same locality as in the type, elevation about 2300 m, M. Mineta 850356 (TNS; Herb. Japan Women's Univ.) 850382 and 850387 (Herb. Japan Women's Univ.).

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1984年の台湾調査旅行の際、嘉義県阿里山から眠月への途上でキゴケ属(*Stereocaulon*)の1種を採集した。頭状体および若い子器の状態から、この地衣は *Holostelidium* 亜節に属するものと考えられる。また、擬子柄および棘枝状の分枝の先端がやや扁平となって粉芽をつけること、胞子の形や大きさ、裸子器中心部が淡褐色であること、アトラノリンとロバール酸を産出するなどの点に特徴があり、新種 *S. alishanum* として記載した。

○対馬のチョウセンヤマツツジ (山崎 敬) Takasi YAMAZAKI: On *Rhododendron yedoense* Maxim. form. *poukhanense* (Lévl.) Nakai in Tsushima, Kyushu

チョウセンヤマツツジは朝鮮の中部以南に分布し、日本では対馬にのみ知られる。この八重咲の園芸品は淀川とよばれ、紫の強い紅紫色の大きな花が見事なのでよく植えられている。淀川は別種として扱われることもあるが、八重咲である以外はチョウセンヤマツツジと異なる点はみられず、他の種類との交雑の様子もないので、同種として扱ってよいと思う。花芽の包片に短い腺毛があって粘るので、モチツツジ系の種類で、キンツツジに類縁があると思われるが、冬は葉が殆ど落ちてしまうので、他のモチツツジ系のものとはやや異なる生活型である。この仲間の内ではもっとも北に分布していることが関係しているのであろう。

対馬にあるものは朝鮮本島のものに比べると葉が小さく幅がやや広い。葉は狭楕円形で長さ 2-4 cm, 幅 0.8-1.5 cm である。朝鮮本島のものの葉は長楕円形で長さ 4-7 cm, 幅 0.8-2 cm であって、大きくて細長い。園芸品の淀川は朝鮮本島系である。対馬のものは変種として区別した方がよいと思う。朝鮮の済州島にも対馬と同じものがある。したがって学名は済州島のものにつけられた *R. hallaisanense* Léveillé を組変えて使えばよいであろう。和名は鈴木英雄氏 (新花卉 106: 78, 1980) が済州島のものは枝が徒長せずに形がよいのでタンナチョウセンヤマツツジと仮称したものを正規の名としたい。

***Rhododendron yedoense* Maxim. var. *hallaisanense* (Léveillé) Yamazaki, stat. nov.**

Rhododendron hallaisanense Léveillé in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. 12: 101, 1913.

Hab. Kyushu, Is. Tsushima and Korea, Is. Chejudo (Quelpart).

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