

## A New Variety of *Enkianthus subsessilis* (Miq.) Makino

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八田洋章\*・吉田考造\*\*： アブラツツジの一新変種

A new variety which belongs to *Enkianthus* (sect. *Andromeda*) *subsessilis* Makino was found together with the type variety. The plant was discovered by Mr. Tsudoi Azami at the foot of a mountain along the Sanbagawa River, Gunma Pref. about ten years ago and has been cultivated at his private garden. It is distinctive by having the linear or narrowly lanceolate leaves. Within the sect. *Andromeda*, *E. subsessilis* var. *subsessilis* and *E. subsessilis* var. *nudipes* are similar to the new variety by having nutant inflorescences in both flowering and fruiting phases (Ohwi 1978, Kitamura & Murata 1976).

The new variety can be distinguished from other two varieties by the following characters:

1) Leaves linear lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate; ratio of length to width of the blade ca. 7.8 (obovate to elliptic, while only ca. 2.0 in the other two varieties); 2) margins serrate (denticulate in other two varieties).

3) Inflorescence axis long-hairy (glabrous in var. *nudipes*).

4) Corolla unequally lobed (equally lobed in other two varieties). 5) Thecae sometimes connected only at the top of filament as shown in Fig. 1-E.

The new variety is more closely related to the typical variety than to the var. *nudipes*, because it has hairy inflorescence axes and the overlapping distribution area. This plant occurs in a serpentine area, together with several other species of Ericaceae.

***Enkianthus subsessilis* (Miq.) Makino var. *angustifolia* Hatta et Yoshida, var. nov.**

A typo differt foliorum anguste lanceolatis, 20-35 mm longis, 2.5-4.5 mm latis; lobis calycis anguste lanceolatis, 2.0-3.5 mm longis; lobis corollae rectis, anguste triangularibus; thecis connatis ad apices.

Loosely branched deciduous shrub, 1-2 m high. Branchlets glabrous. Leaves clustered, 7-9 at the end of branchlet, red in autumn; blade narrowly lanceolate, 20-35 mm long, 2.5-4.5 mm wide, acute with a mucro at the apex, gradually narrowed toward the base, glabrous with a pilose midrib above, glabrous beneath, petiole about 4-8 mm long.

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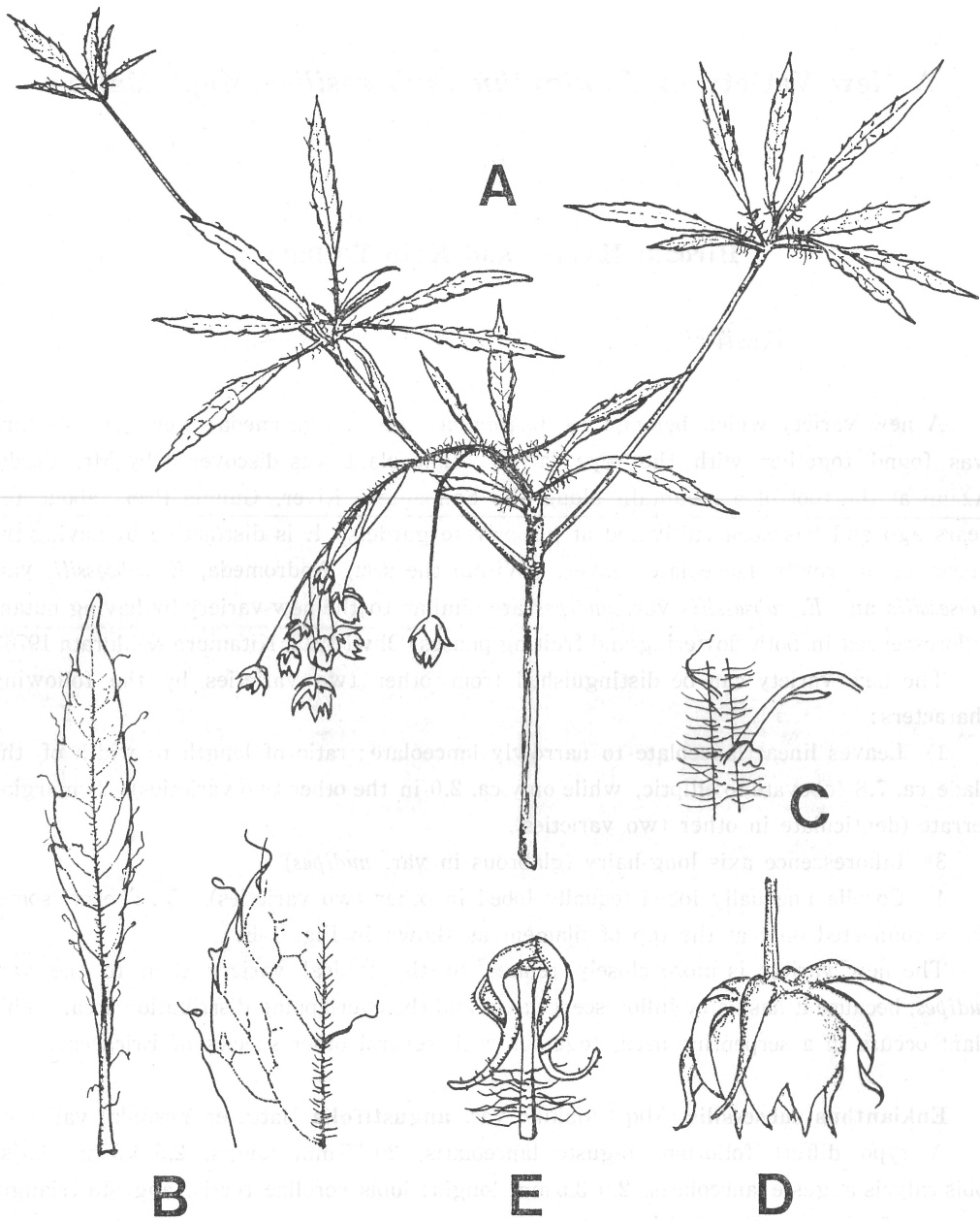


Fig. 1. *Enkianthus subsessilis* var. *angustifolia*. A, flowering branch. B, leaf, upper surface. C, a portion of inflorescence axis and base of pedicel. D, flower. E, stamen.

Inflorescences racemose, terminal on lateral branches, 8- to 12-flowered; rachis 30-40 mm long, densely villose, with small, scale-like bracts. Pedicels 10-20 mm long, glabrous or glabrescent, downward in fruiting. Flowers nodding, pale or greenish yellow. Calyx 5-lobed or deeply parted, 2.0-3.5 mm long; lobes narrowly lanceolate with the acute apices. Corolla yellowish green, urceolate with acute lobes, ca. 3.5 mm long; lobes erect, narrowly

triangular. Stamens 10; filament villous below the middle; anther 2-awned at the apex, opening by a partial or complete slit; thecae sometimes connected at the top of filament. Pistil somewhat shorter than the corolla. Style and ovary glabrous.

JAPAN. Gunma Pref.: Onishi-machi; Nango, Sanbagawa ca. 450 m alt. Cultivated at private garden of Tsudoi Azami, Saitama Pref., May 16, 1986, coll. by Kozo Yoshida & Norio Kobayashi-type in TNS.

The Japanese name, HOSIBA-ABURATSUTSUJI, was first proposed by the authors at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Japan Society of Plant Taxonomists (1988), and was used in "Wild flowers of Japan—Woody plants II" by Dr. T. Yamazaki.

Unfortunately the type locality was destroyed as a result of the stone-pit works several years ago, and we could not find it again at and the neighbouring areas.

#### Acknowledgements

We wish to express our gratitude to Mr. Tsudoi Azami who found out the new plant and it has been cultivated since 1979. Thanks are also due to Mr. Tamotsu Hashimoto of the Tsukuba Botanical Garden, National Science Museum for reading the manuscript.

#### 摘 要

アブラツツジの分布域でこれとごく近縁と見なされる植物が見つかった。群馬県多野郡鬼石町三波川沿いの山地で、10年前に埼玉県秩父郡皆野町在住の浅見集氏によって採集され、同氏の庭で育てられてきたものである。新植物の著しい特徴は一見ドウダンツツジ属と思えない線状披針形ないし、狭披針形の葉をもつことである。また花冠裂片が深く切れ込み、その先端もくびれて反転することがない。しかし花序の形態、とりわけ熟果期においても花梗が上向せず、下垂したままであることなどからアブラツツジまたはコアブラツツジに類縁があると考えられた。新植物の花序の中軸は長白毛が密生し、早落性の苞が認められる。この状態はアブラツツジと同様で、分布域の重なりからもアブラツツジの新変種と認めた。

#### References

- Ohwi, J., 1978. Flora of Japan. Shibundo, Tokyo.  
Kitamura, S. and G. Murata, 1976. Coloured Illustrations of Woody Plants of Japan Vol. I. Hoikusha, Osaka.