

千葉縣清澄山のラン科植物

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The Orchids of Mt. Kiyozumi, Pref. Chiba

清澄山は關東地方の中では暖地性植物が最も豊富に見られる好採集地として有名であるが、ラン類もその例に洩れず南方系の種類に富み、ナギラン採集の記録もある（東京農業大學植物部々誌第4號，44頁，昭和11年）。しかし二・三の種類を除いては現在何れも個體数が少く，なかなか遭遇の機會に恵まれない。以前はもつと量の多かつた事は確かであつて，濫採或は森林伐採の爲減じたものであろう。筆者の現地調査は主として戦後に限られ，次記目録中の諸種も全部自身にて野生せるものに接したわけではなく，昭和5年前後に東京大學千葉縣演習林職員諸氏が採集製作された腊葉に依る所が大きい。此所に清澄山と言うのは主に東京大學千葉縣演習林内を指すものにして，上總・安房兩國に跨り，北西は三石山に近く，北東は石尊山，南は天津町の北部の三點を結んだ，ほぼ倒三角形をなす地域である。尙アツモリソウを産するとの報あるもコアツモリソウの誤認ではなからうか。思い過しであれば深く御詫びしたい。

本報告を記すに當り種々御指導を賜つた猪熊泰三教授並に調査に多大の便宜を與えられた高原末基助教授始め現地職員諸氏に深く謝意を表する。

（東京大學農學部林學科植物學教室において）

A list of Orchidaceae from Mt. Kiyozumi

Bletilla striata RCHB. f. in Bot. Ztg. 36 (1878) 75; SCHLECHTER, Orch. Sino-Jap. Prodr. (1919) 159; HAND.-Mzt., Symb. Sin. 7 (1936) 1343; SEKIMOTO, Fl. Tochigi (1941) 285.

シラン

Bulbophyllum Drymoglossum MAXIM. ex OKUEO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 1 (1887) 14, t. 3; MASAMUNE, Fl. and Geobot. Stud. Yakusima (1934) 588; SEKIMOTO, l. c. 286.

マメズタラン

Bulbophyllum inconspicuum MAXIM. in Mém. Biolog. 12 (1886) 545; MASAMUNE, l. c. 588; SEKIMOTO, l. c. 286.

ムギラン

Calanthe discolor LINDLEY, Sert. Orchid. (1838) sub. t. 9; MIYABE et KUDO, Fl. Hokk.

et Saghal. 3 (1932) 386.

エビネ

Calanthe reflexa MAXIM. in l. c. 8 (1873) 644; SCHLECHTER, l. c. 241.

ナツエビネ 清澄山は太平洋側に於ける北限産地

Cephalanthera falcata LINDLEY, Gen. et Sp. Orchid. Pl. (1840) 412; MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 12 (1898) (374); SCHLECHTER, l. c. 151; KATO in Journ. Pl. Iwateken 2 (1934) 21; HAND.-M.ZT., l. c. 1339.

キンラン

Cephalanthera longibracteata BLUME, Orchid. Arch. Ind. (1858) 188; HARA in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 52 (1933) 564.

ササバギンラン

Cremastra appendiculata MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 18 (1904) 24; KISHIDA, in Journ. Jap. Bot. 1 (1918) 253; F. MAEKAWA in Journ. Jap. Bot. 21 (1947) 73.

Cremastra variabilis NAKAI, MIYABE et KUDO l. c. 383; Y. KIMURA in Ic. Pl. As. Ori. 3 (1940) 274, t. 97.

サイハイラン

Cymbidium virescens LINDLEY, Bot. Reg. Misc. (1838) 37; MIYABE et KUDO, l. c. 387; MASAMUNE, l. c. 590; TSO in Sunyatsenia 1 (1933) 156.

シンラン

Cypripedium debile RCHB. f., Xen. Orchid. 11 (1874) 333; SCHLECHTER, l. c. 80; SAWADA in Journ. Jap. Bot. 11 (1935) 711; KATO in l. c. 2 (1934) 23; MIYABE et TATEWAKI in Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. 14 (1935) 83.

コアツモリソウ

Cypripedium japonicum THUNB., Fl. Jap. (1784) 30; MIYABE et TATEWAKI in Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. 16 (1940) 189.

クマガイソウ

Dendrobium moniliforme Sw. in Nov. Act. Upsal. 6 (1799) 85; MASAMUNE, l. c. 585.

Dendrobium monile KRAENZL. in ENGL. Pfl.-reich IV 50, II B, 21 (1910) 50; KATO in l. c. 2 (1934) 25.

セキコク

Epipactis longifolia BLUME, Orchid. Arch. Ind. (1858) 185; MIYABE et KUDO, l. c. 373; MASAMUNE, l. c. 577.

カキラン

Galeola septentrionalis RCHB.f., Xen. Orchid. 2 (1865) 78; MIYABE et KUDO, 1. c. 372; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 576.

ツチアケビ

Gastrochilus japonicus SCHLECHTER, in FEDD. Rep. 12 (1913) 314; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 591; FUKUYAMA in Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa 32 (1942) 297.

カシノキラン 清澄山は東北限産地である

Gastrochilus matsuran SCHLECHTER, Orch. Sino-Jap. Prod. (1919) 289; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 591.

Saccolabium Matsuran MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 6 (1892) 48, nom. nud., in 1. c. 16 (1902) 12; MURAI, Fl. Miyagi-Pref. (1935) 188.

ベニカヤラン

Gastrodia elata BLUME, Mus. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1856) 174; HARA in 1. c. 566; TUYAMA in Journ. Jap. Bot. 17 (1941) 581.

オニノヤガラ

Goodyera macrantha MAXIM. in REGEL, Gartenfl. (1867) 36; MAKINO, Ill. Pl. Jap. 1 (1890) t. 36; SCHLECHTER, 1. c. 164.

ベニシュスラン 清澄山は北限産地である

Goodyera Maximowicziana MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 23 (1909) 137; MIYABE et KUDO, 1. c. 378; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 579.

アケボノシュスラン

Goodyera Schlechtendaliana RCHB.f. in Linnaea 22 (1849) 861; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 580; HAND.-MZT., 1. c. 1345; KATO in 1. c. 2 (1934) 27.

ミヤマウズラ

Goodyera velutina MAXIM. in REGEL, Gartenfl. 16 (1867) 36; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 580.

シュスラン 清澄山は東北限産地である。但し日光産の報告あり

Herminium angustifolium BENTHAM ex HOOK.f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 6 (1894) 129.

var. *longicrure* MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 10 (1896) 109; MIYABE et KUDO, 1. c. 359; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 573.

ムカゴソウ

Hetaeria shikokiana TUYAMA in Misc. Rep. Res. Inst. Nat. Resources 12 (1948) 9.

ヒメノヤガラ

Lecanorchis japonica BLUME, Mus. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1856) 188; HARA in Journ. Jap. Bot. 8 (1932) 136; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 577; SEKIMOTO, 1. c. 290.

ムヨウラン

Liparis Kramerii FRANCH. et SAV., En. Pl. Jap. 2 (1876) 22, (1879) 509; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 584; HARA in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 52 (1938) 615.

ジガバチソウ

Liparis Kumokiri F. MAEKAWA in Journ. Jap. Bot. 12 (1936) 95; HARA in 1. c. 616.

クモキリソウ

Liparis nervosa LINDLEY, Gen. et Sp. Orchid. Pl. (1840) 26; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 584; HAND.-MZT., 1. c. 1351.

コ克蘭 清澄山は東北限に近い産地である

Listera shikokiana MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 7 (1893) 68; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 576; FUKUYAMA in 1. c. 241.

ヒメフタバラン 分布は茨城県鹿島神宮神域に及ぶ。尙陸前に産するとの報告もある

Neofinetia falcata HU in Rhodora 27 (1925) 107.

Nipporchis falcata MASAMUNE, 1. c. 592.

フウラン 茨城県鹿島神宮神域は北限産地である

Oberonia japonica MAKINO, Ill. Fl. Jap. 1 (1891) t. 41; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 583; MURAI, Fl. Miyagi-Pref. (1935) 186.

ヨウラクラン

Perularia Iinumae OHWI in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 1 (1932) 142.

Gymnadenia Iinumae MIYABE et KUDO in Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. 9 (1924) 64; Fl. Hokk. et Saghal. 3 (1932) 361.

イイヌマムカゴ

Platanthera japonica LINDLEY, Gen. et Sp. Orchid. Pl. (1840) 290; MIYABE et KUDO, 1. c. (1932) 367.

ツレサギソウ

Platanthera mandarinorum RCHB. f. in Linnaea 25 (1852) 226; MIYABE et KUDO, 1. c. 364; HAND.-MZT., 1. c. 1330.

ヤマサギソウ

Platanthera minor RCHB. f. in Bot. Zgt. 36 (1878) 75; HAND.-MAZ., 1. c. 1330.

Platanthera interrupta MAXIM. in Mém. Biolog. 12 (1887) 550; MASAMUNE, 1. c. 574;

KATO in 1. c. 2 (1937) 157.

ノヤマトンボソウ

Poneorchis graminifolia RCHB. f. in *Linnaea* 24 (1852) 228; OHWI in *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 5 (1936) 145.

Orchis rupestris SCHLECHTER, 1. c. 90; KATO in 1. c. 2 (1937) 153.

Orchis graminifolia TANG et WANG in *Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol.* 10 (1940) 25.

ウチ ヨウラン 北限は青森縣 (青森縣博物總目錄, 昭和16年)

Sarcochilus japonicus MIQUEL, *Prol. Fl. Jap.* (1866) 13; SCHLECHTER, 1. c. 276.

Thrixspermum japonicum RCHB. f. in *Bot. Ztg.* 36 (1878) 75; MURAI, 1. c. 188.

カヤラン

Spiranthes australis LINDLEY in *Bot. Reg.* 10 (1824) sub. t. 823; MIQUEL, 1. c. 141; HAND.-MZT., 1. c. 1344.

Spiranthes amoena SPRENGEL, *Syst. Veg.* 3 (1826) 708; HARA in 1. c. 620.

ネジバナ

Taeniophyllum aphyllum MAKINO, *Phanerog. Pterid. Jap. Ic. Ill.* 1 (1899) t. 11; SCHLECHTER, 1. c. 297; SEKIMOTO, 1. c. 295.

クモラン

Tipularia japonica MATSUMURA in *Bot. Mag. Tokyo* 15 (1901) 87; SCHLECHTER, 1. c. 226; MURAI in *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Aomori* 4 (1937) 18.

ヒトツボクロ

Résumé

Mt. Kiyozumi, Chiba Pref., is very famous as the type locality of an aerial orchid, *Bulbophyllum Drymoglossum* MAXIM. Now then, what kinds of orchids grow wild there? In this paper, the species of orchid family collected at Mt. Kiyozumi are enumerated. Because of its warm climate, as well as most other families, orchidaceous plants of it are almost composed of warm temperate elements. Among 39 species in total, 5 species (*Calanthe reflexa*, *Gastrochilus japonicus*, *Goodyera macrantha*, *Goodyera velutina* and *Liparis nervosa*) have their northernmost habitats here. 12 species (*Bletilla striata*, *Bulbophyllum Drymoglossum*, *Bulbophyllum inconspicuum*, *Dendrobium moniliforme*, *Gastrochilus matsuran*, *Hetaeria shikokiana*, *Lecanorchis japonica*, *Listera shikokiana*, *Neofinetia falcata*, *Oberonia japonica*, *Sarcochi-*

lus japonicus and *Taeniophyllum aphyllum*) are rarely found in the farther northern districts in Honshû, such as Tochigi, Ibaragi or Miyagi Pref. Besides these, 4 more species (*Cephalanthera falcata*, *Platanthera minor*, *Poneorchis graminifolia* and *Tipularia japonica*) can not be found northward across the Tsugaru Channel.

Now, the other 18 species are growing wild in Hokkaido as well. Of these, however, *Calanthe discolor*, *Cymbidium virescens*, *Cypripedium japonicum*, *Cypripedium debile*, *Galeola septentrionalis*, *Goodyera Schlechtendaliana* (in Hokkaido, only its forma *similis* found), *Herminium angustifolium*, *Perularia Inumae* and *Platanthera japonica* are nearly restricted to the southern parts of the island, where many warm temperate elements of other families are also to be seen; *Cremastra appendiculata* is considered to be a southern element, according to its range (Sikkim-Himalaya to Japan); *Epipactis longifolia*, *Goodyera Maximowicziana*, *Liparis Krameri*, *Liparis Kumokiri* and *Platanthera mandarinorum* are widely distributed in Japan and Korea, some of them being also found in China; *Spiranthes australis* has a wide distribution in both hemisphere, from Australia to Siberia; finally only the remaining 2 species, *Cephalanthera longibracteata* and *Gastrodia elata*, are rather northern elements.

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