

New or Noteworthy Philippine Orchids Conserved in the Tsukuba Botanical Garden

By

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橋本 保* : 筑波実験植物園で保存されているフィリピン産ラン科の新種と新産種

Trichoglottis apoensis Hashimoto, sp. nov.

Figs. 1 ~ 3.

A *Trichoglottis latisejala* var. *tricarinata* affinis sed laminis foliorum prope planis; inflorescentis plus floriferis; floribus minoribus, pallescentibus; perianthiis erectiusculis, lobis lateralibus labelli antice revolutis, lobo medio labelli unicarinato.

Epiphytic plant. Stem concealed by the sheaths, terete, about 5 mm thick, simple or branched at the lower node; internodes 10 mm long near the base, 25 mm long near the summit, about 20 mm long for the most; main stem about 60 mm long, bearing 25 leaves except for about 8 fallen ones at the basal part, pendulous, gradually and slightly ascending from the apical 1/6; branch ascending, 20 cm long. Leaves distichous, articulate; sheaths light green or green with brownish violet spots in the upper 4 to 6 ones; blade green, at the back, coriaceous, narrowly oblique-lanceolate, 7 to 11.5 mm long, 9 to 14 mm wide, subacute in the anterior half with a mucro or an acumen; posterior half-blade acute or subacute, 3 to 7 mm shorter than the anterior half; midrib depressed; margins somewhat recurved but nearly flat. Inflorescences about 25 mm wide, subopposite the leaf-blade, penetrating out the sheath, sessile, rarely 4-, commonly 12- to 16-flowered; racemes sometimes 1 to 3, commonly 4, 4 to 5 mm long, closely proximate each other, arranged to the stem in a pair of longitudinal rows, born from a swelling of which about 0.5 to 1 mm high, thus seems to be an umbell. Floral bract minute, close to the pedicel in flowering, transparently membranaceous, triangularly depressed ovate, obtuse, less than 1 mm long, removable and changing to brownish in late flowering. Pedicellate ovary pale rose, 3 to 8 mm long. Flowers fragrant, aggregate, half-opened, transversely 6 to 8 mm wide. Dorsal sepal pale rose, narrowly obovate, apparently concave, obtuse, 6 mm long and 2.1 mm wide when expanded, 3-nerved. Lateral sepals pale rose, obliquely ovate, subacute, semicircularly auriculate at the lower side of the base, basally connate each other at the upper side, thus forming a mentum, 7 mm long, 4 mm wide, 3-nerved. Petals pale rose, slightly connate at the base with the lateral sepal, obliquely obovate, slightly concave, obtuse, apparently shorter than the sepals when expanded, 5 mm long, 2.4 mm wide, 3-nerved. Lip carnosely, affixed to the base of the column, 3-lobed, saccately spurred, 7 mm long, 2 mm wide in natural position; lateral lobes white, small, connate with the column, decurved to the front at the apex, about 1 mm high; midlobe white, concave, subquadrate, subtruncate at the apex, about 2.5 mm long, with a minute callus at the middle of the base; lamina pale rose, greatly carnosely toward the back with a longitudinal groove, thus almost closed the opening of the spur,

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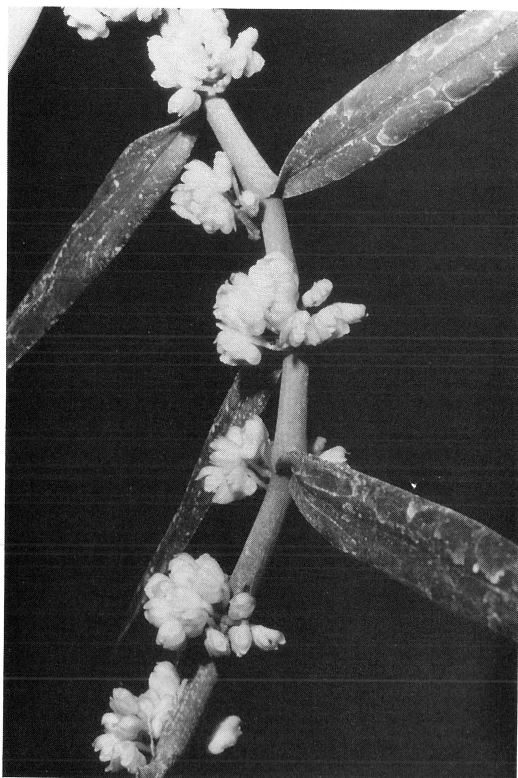


Fig. 2. Inflorescence of *Trichoglottis apoensis* (same plant as Fig. 1), \times ca. 3. Photographed on Feb. 14, 1988.

← Fig. 1. *Trichoglottis apoensis* in cultivation (TBG acc. no. 12868, type plant), \times ca. 0.6. Photographed on Feb. 14, 1987.

papillate inside except for the bottom of a central groove; spur pale rose, laterally compressed, hemispherical and slightly downcurved, about 3.5 mm long, 1.7 mm wide, 3 mm high, glabrous inside; beneath the column a ligulate plate of which hairy at the side of the lip arises posteriorly to the opening of the spur. Column white, about 5 mm long including a 2.5 mm long free portion, with laterally expanded swellings, about 2 mm wide, subtruncate; rostellum thin, invertedly canaliculate, hastately triangular when expanded, deeply forked at the anterior portion. Anther cap white, hemispherical with an acuminate front. Pollinia yellow, 4 in a pair, ellipsoid; adaxials larger, about 0.6 mm long; abaxials about 0.4 mm long; stipe transparent, linear, about 1.7 mm long, reflexed from the basal area of the viscidium; viscidium membranaceous, ovate, about 1.3 mm long, closely attached beneath the rostellum, slightly fused with rostellum at the abaxial face.

MINDANAO. Mt. Apo; In mossy rain-forest near the Forestry Development Office, Aug. 18, 1980, coll. by T. Hashimoto, specimen made from the cultivated stock (TBG acc. no. 12868) in the greenhouse of the Tsukuba Botanical Garden on Feb. 20, 1988-type in TNS (9504293).

This new species is an ally of *Trichoglottis rosea* (Lindl.) Ames, from which it is distinguished by the long and narrow leaves, pedicels with a closely attached floral bract, scented flowers, suberect sepals and petals without rose-violet spots, white lobes of the lip, large viscidium, etc. The species is most closely related to *T. latisejala* Ames var. *tricarinata* Hashimoto, *seq.*, but differs from it by having rather flat but not decurved margins of the leaf-blade, much floriferous inflorescences, small, less opened and odorless flowers, somewhat revolute end of lateral lobes of the lip, a less constrict spur and the unicarinate lip at the base on the midlobe. The flowers are

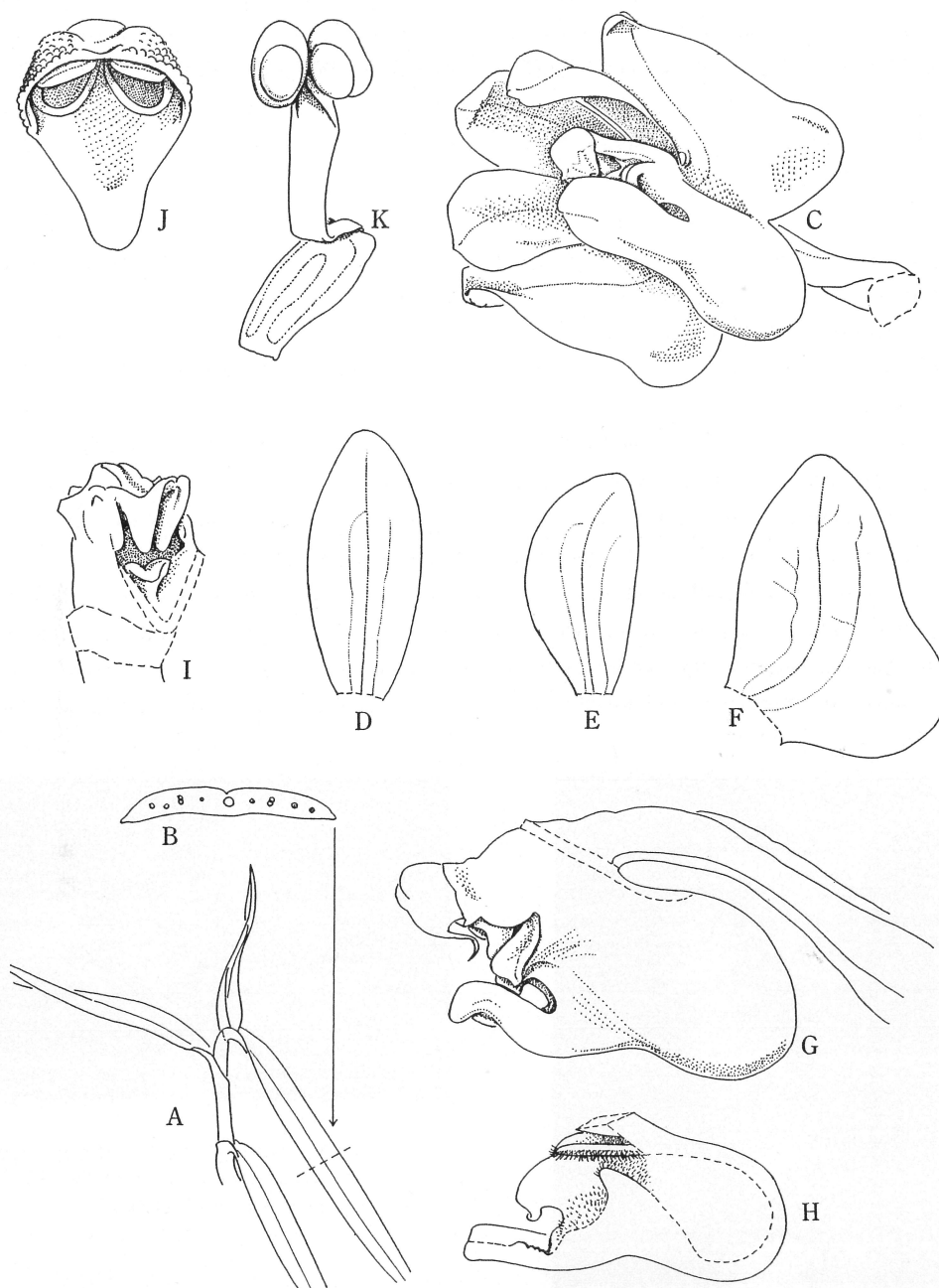


Fig. 3. *Trichoglottis apoensis*, drawn from the type material. A, apical part of the branch, $\times 0.5$. B, leaf, sectioned, $\times 3$. C, flower, lateral sepals, slightly spread out, $\times 6$. D, dorsal sepal, spread out, $\times 6$. E, petal, $\times 6$. F, lateral sepal, spread out, $\times 6$. G, lip and column with pedicellate ovary from side, natural position, $\times 6$. H, lip, longitudinally sectioned, $\times 6$. I, column, oblique view, $\times 10$. J, anther, ventral view, $\times 20$. K, pollinarium, showing ventral view of pollinia, $\times 20$.

pale-coloured and opened about four months earlier than *T. latisepala* var. *tricarinata* in the greenhouse of the Tsukuba Botanical Garden. The viscidium is longer than a half of the stipe. Since the *Trichoglottis rosea* complex is fairly diversified in the Philippines, and the floral details of the most taxa including *T. latisepala* had been insufficiently described or illustrated by previous students, the author does not discuss the peculiarity on several points of the new species in comparison with the type variety.

Trichoglottis latisepala Ames in Philip. J. Sci. **4** Bot: 675, 1909; Orch. **5**: 225, 1915; in Merrill, Enum. Phil. Fl. Pl. **1**: 440, 1924; Valmayor, Orch. Phil. **1**: 314, 1984.

var. ***tricarinata*** Hashimoto, var. nov.

Figs. 4 ~ 7.

Differt a typo auricula sepali lateralis brevior; lobo medio labelli anguste-oblongo, basaliter tricarinato.

Epiphytic plant. Stem concealed by the sheaths, about 4×3 mm thick including sheaths, laterally wider, branched at the lower node; internode 10 mm long near the base, 24 mm long near the summit, about 20 mm long for the most; main stem about 30 cm or longer, bearing 19 leaves except for several fallen ones at the basal part, pendulous, gradually and slightly ascending from the apical 1/3 position; branch ascending, 12 cm long in the specimen. Leaves distichous, articulate; sheaths light green or green with brownish violet spots; blade green, sometimes with violet at base, midrib or margins, light green beneath, coriaceous, narrowly oblique-lanceolate, 4.5 to 11 mm long, 7 to 9.5 mm wide in natural position, subacute to acuminate in the anterior half-blade

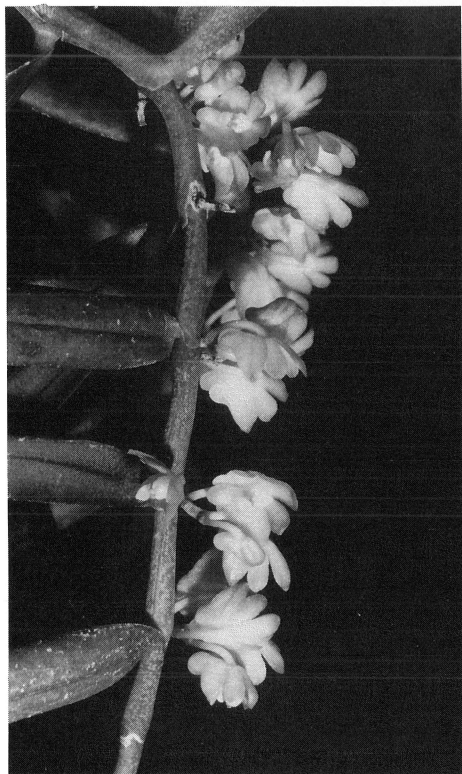


Fig. 5. Inflorescence of *Trichoglottis latisepala* var. *tricarinata* (same plant as Fig. 4.), $\times 2$. Photographed on June 15, 1991.

← Fig. 4. *Trichoglottis latisepala* var. *tricarinata* in cultivation (TBG acc. no 79675, type plant), $\times 0.6$. Photographed on Dec. 23, 1988.

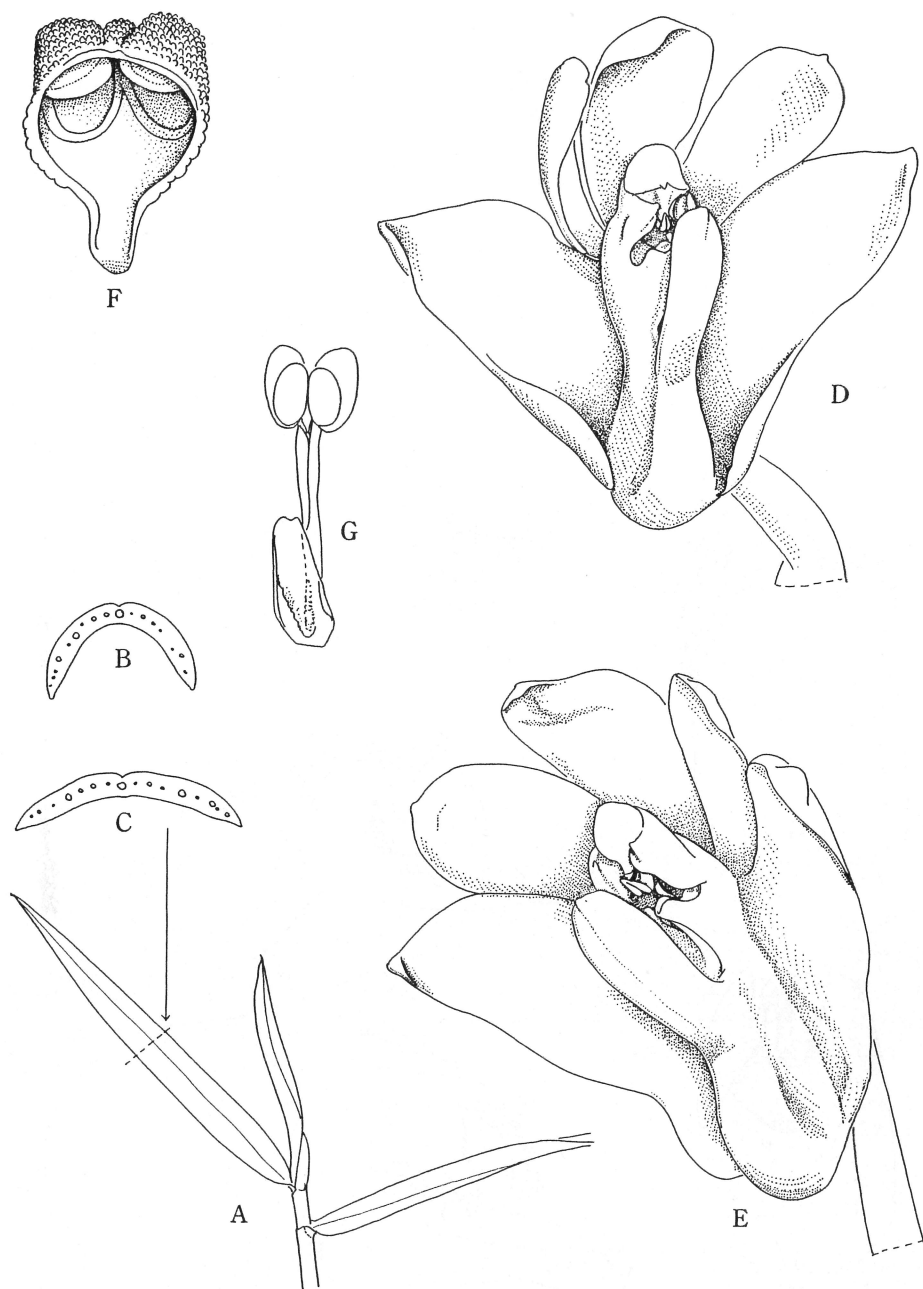


Fig. 6. *Trichoglottis latisejala* var. *tricarinata*, drawn from the type material. A, apical part of branch, $\times 0.5$. B, common type of leaf, sectioned, $\times 3$. C, apical second leaf, sectioned, $\times 3$. D, flower, front view, $\times 6$. E, flower, oblique view, $\times 6$. F, anther, ventral view, $\times 20$. G, pollinarium, ventral view; margins of stipe ventrally curled soon after dissection, $\times 20$.

with an acumen; posterior half-blade acute or subacute, about 1 mm shorter than the anterior half; midrib depressed; margins apparently decurved. Inflorescences 2.5 to 3 cm wide, subopposite the leaf-blade, penetrating out the sheath, sessile, 3- to 8-flowered; racemes of which the flowers distichously arranged 1 to 4, 3 to 4.5 mm long, closely proximate each other, arranged to the stem

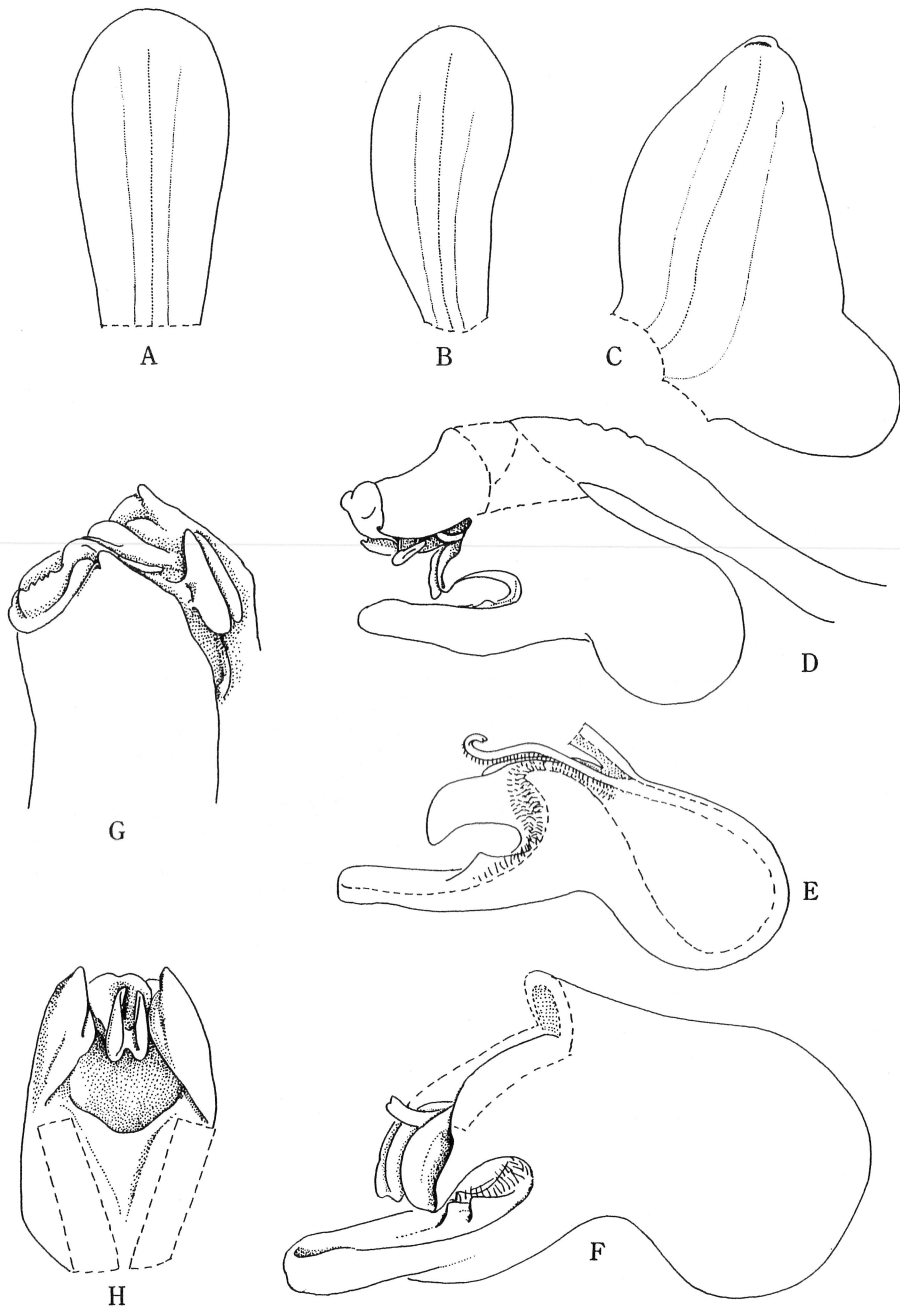


Fig. 7. *Trichoglottis latisejala* var. *tricarinata*, drawn from the type material. A, dorsal sepal, spread out, $\times 6$. B, petal, $\times 6$. C, lateral sepal, spread out, $\times 6$. D, lip and column with pedicellate ovary, side view, $\times 6$. E, lip, longitudinally sectioned, $\times 6$. F, lip, oblique view, showing three calli on midlobe, $\times 10$. G, column, oblique view, $\times 10$. H, column, front view, $\times 10$.

in a longitudinal line, born from a low swelling. Floral bract minute, close to the pedicellate ovary in flowering, transparently membranaceous with light reddish-violet shades, triangularly depressed ovate, obtuse, about 1 mm long, removable and changing to brownish in late flowering. Pedicellate ovary about 1 cm long, pale rose in most length, reddish violet toward the base. Flowers inodorous, aggregate, more or less patent, transversely 8.5 to 10 mm wide. Dorsal sepal narrowly obovate, pale reddish-violet, darker on the outer surface, more or less concave, obtuse, 6 to 7 mm long, about 3 mm wide when expanded. Lateral sepals pale reddish-violet with the darker apical area, obliquely ovate, obtuse, semielliptically auriculate at the lower side of the base, basally connate each other at the upper side, thus forming a mentum, 8 to 9 mm long, 4.4 mm wide, 3-nerved. Petals pale reddish-violet with the darker apical area, slightly connate at the base with the lateral sepal, obliquely obovate, slightly concave, obtuse, apparently shorter than the sepals, 6 mm long, 2.6 mm wide when expanded, 3-nerved. Lip carnose, affixed to the foot of column, 3-lobed, conspicuously spurred, 6.8 mm long 1.5 mm in natural position; lateral lobes reddish violet, small, connate with the column, erect, rectangular, about 2 mm long, 0.8 mm wide in front; midlobe white, concave, narrowly oblong, obtuse, about 3 mm long, 1.6 mm wide in natural position, minutely tricarinate at the base; lamina with pubescent callus at the base in front of a grooved claw which separates it from glabrous spur; from the back of the lip under the column arises a ligulate, retuse, pubescent, about 2.5 mm long plate; spur pale pink, subglobose, about 5 mm long. Column white, about 2.8 mm long, with fleshy wings in front of which topped a minute corniculus; rostellum thin, invertedly canaliculate, deeply forked toward the anterior portion. Anther white, ovate-acuminate with obtuse apex. Pollinia yellow, 4 in a pair, ellipsoid; adaxials larger, about 0.75 mm long; abaxials about 0.5 mm long; stipe transparent, linear, about 1.5 mm long, reflexed from the basal area of the viscidium; viscidium membranaceous, ovate, about 1 mm long, closely attached beneath the rostellum, slightly fused with rostellum at the abaxial face.

CULT. in the greenhouse, Tsukuba Bot. Gard. (TBG acc. no. 79675), imported from the Philippines? by Dōgashima Yōran Center (an orchid exhibition corporation). Shizuoka Pref. several years ago (personal communication by Mr. K. Uchida) and accepted the plant through Shinjūkyōen (formerly the Imperial Garden, Shinjuku), Tokyo in 1988, specimen made on June 19, 1991-type in TNS (79675).

As the author refers above in the note to *T. apoensis* in addition to his observation on a photograph of the type specimen (AMES 11235), the details of the flower in the type variety are roughly known; nevertheless, diagnostic characters of this entity, *i.e.*, a shorter auricle of the lateral sepal and the oblong midlobe of the lip of which minutely tricarinate at the base, are different.

***Tuberolabium calcaratum* Hashimoto, sp. nov.**

Figs. 8 & 9

Inter species trumae *Trachomatis* petalis sepalis majoribus; labello cum calcari elongato et basi lobi mediani extus corniculata.

Epiphytic plant. Stem and rhizome simple, abbreviated. Stem about 3 mm long, concealed by carnose sheaths. Leaves distichous, 3 to 5, basally overlapping, articulate; blade deep-green, carnose, subpatent, slightly navicular with a depressed midrib, elliptic to narrowly oblong, acute or obtuse with a dorsal, apical or subapical mucro of which sometimes forming a short keel and unequal apices, rather broadly cuneate, to 33 mm long, 13 mm wide, 3.5 mm thick. Inflorescences

racemose, lateral; rachis terete, arising from the lower axis, sometimes beneath the leaves, several-flowered, 1 to 2 cm long. Floral bract green, deltoid, carinate, about 2 mm long. Pedicellate ovary orange, 6-obtusangular, 6 to 10 mm long, about 0.8 mm in diameter. Flowers patent, about 2 cm across. Sepals and petals organe, slightly concave. Dorsal sepal elliptic, entire, subacute with a dorsal, subapical mucro of which forming the short keel, about 5.8 mm long, 4.8 mm wide when spread out, 3-nerved. Lateral sepals broadly oblique-ovate, nearly entire, subacute with a dorsal, apical mucro of which forming the short keel, about 4.8 mm long, 4 mm wide when spread out, 4-nerved. Petals, larger than the sepals, broadly ovate, obtuse, obscurely uneven-crenate, about 6 mm long, 5.4 mm wide when spread out, 5-nerved. Lip very small; lamina white with reddish-violet areas on the center of each half and on the dorsal surface of anterior portion, broadly ovate, obscurely 3-lobed, about 3.5 mm long; lateral lobes slightly ascending, semicircular, entire, obtuse; midlobe tricarinate with a minute and irregularly erose-denticulate margins, dorsally corniculate; cornicula white with reddish-violet tints, retrose, obtuse, about 1.75 mm long; spur orange, laterally complanate, cylindric with an obtuse end, about 6 mm long. Column pale orange, with a large stigmatic cavity: cavity encircled by semicircular lobes, about 2.5 mm high, without column-foot; rostellum prominent, bifid. Anther yellow, broadly ovate with a tapering and rounded apex, with persisting tapeta inside; stipe slender, about 1.7 mm long; viscidium elliptic-oblong, minutely and irregularly erose at the margin of pollinium-side. Anther yellow, 2, subglobose, about 0.5 mm long. LUZON. Nueva Viscaya; On a big tree of the forest, about 400 m above sea level, specimen made from the plant (TBG acc. no. 83818) introduced to Japan by S. Ejiri, Jan, 29, 1990-type in TNS (83818).

This small but charming orchid species was firstly collected by Mr. Elias Javier, and recently appeared in orchid culture. It was introduced to Japan by Mr. Tetsuya Hirota, Hirota International Flower Inc., Fujisawa City about three years ago, and listed at the catalogue of Ohba Orchid Co., Ltd. under the name of "*Hymenorchis javieri*". Though the both taxa, *Hymenorchis* and *Trachoma* groups in *Tuberolabium* are closely related, this new species is apparently represented the latter by having almost entire sepals and petals, and the sepals without a keel. Among the group of



Fig. 8. *Tuberolabium calcaratum*. Photograph, courtesy of Mr. T. Hirota.

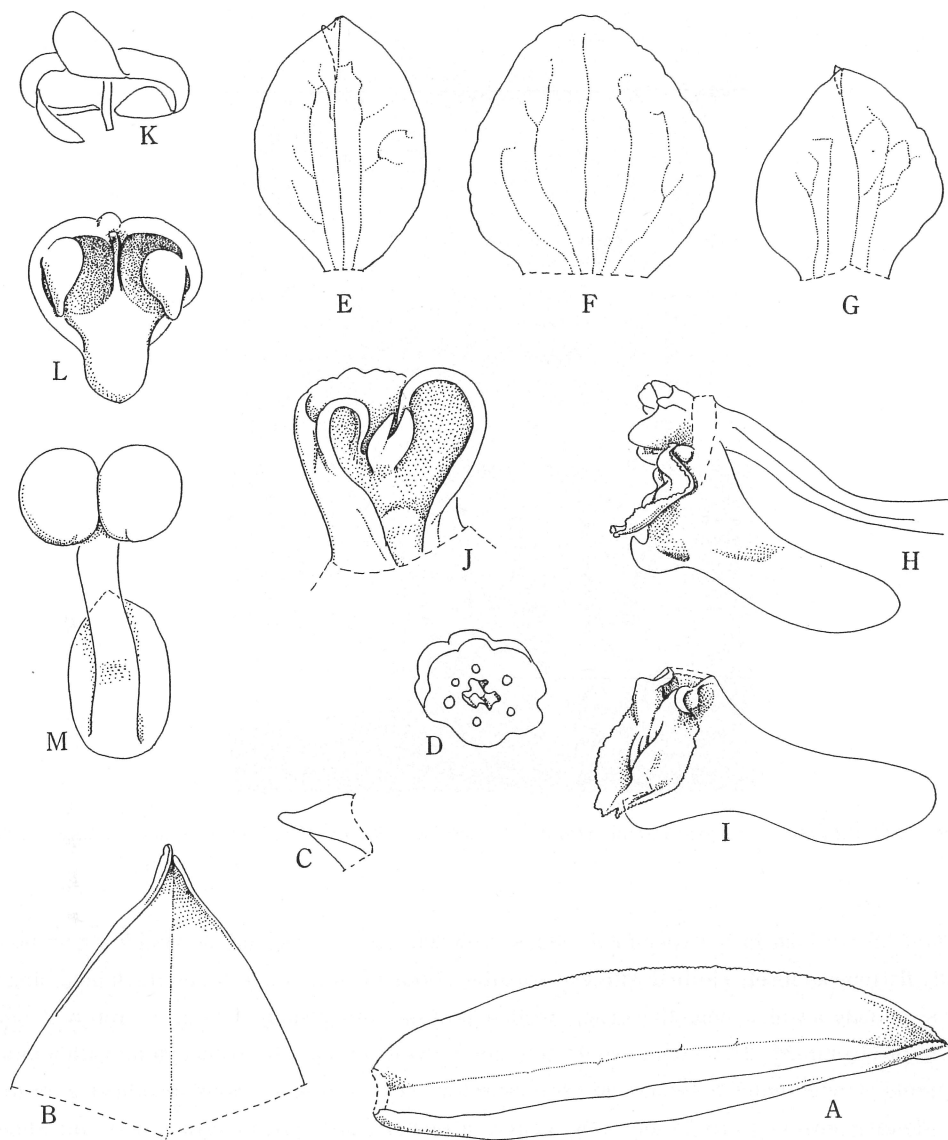


Fig. 9. *Tuberolabium calcaratum*, drawn from the type material. A, leaf, oblique view, $\times 3$. B, apical portion of leaf from above, $\times 6$. C, floral bract, oblique view, $\times 6$. D, basal portion of pedicellate ovary, sectioned, $\times 20$. E, dorsal sepal, spread out, $\times 6$. F, petal, spread out, $\times 6$. G, lateral sepal, spread out, $\times 6$. H, lip and column with pedicellate ovary, side view, $\times 6$. I, lip, oblique view, $\times 6$. J, column, front view, $\times 10$. K, anther, front view, $\times 20$. L, anther, ventral view, $\times 20$. M, pollinarium, dorsal view, $\times 20$.

Trachoma (Garay 1972, as genus), the new species is peculiar to its orange-coloured flowers and pedicellate ovaries, and to the lip with a long spur at the back and ram-like projection under the midlobe.

Dendrobium podagraria Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. **5** : 728, 1890; Ic. Pl. t. 2026, 1890; Seidenf. in Oper. Bot. nr. **83** : 200, f. 137, 1985.

Figs. 10 & 11.



Fig. 10. *Dendrobium podagraria* in cultivation (TBG acc. no. 54875), $\times 0.6$. Photographed on May 7, 1988.

Plant 28 cm high in the specimen. Stems crowded, erect or ascending, simple or branched, laterally flattened, closely clothed with leaf-sheaths, about 1.5×2 to 2×3 mm thick including the sheaths, usually swollen near the base; swollen portion with usually 1 node or rarely 2 nodes fusiform or lageniform, 2 to 3 cm long, 0.8 to 1 cm in diameter, dark brownish-violet with about 10 to 12 greenish longitudinal lines and closely covered with (a) durable scarios sheath(s); internodes of the slender portion 15 to 25 mm long. Leaves articulate, distichously arranged on the slender portion of stem; 7 to 9 on the stem of the current year, 1 to 3 on the apical part of the previous year of which bearing a flower; leaf-blade coriaceous, narrowly elliptic or narrowly ovate, 12×4 mm to 50×8 mm, smallest in the lowermost one among them, obtuse and unequally notched at the apex, somewhat clasping at the base; leaf-sheaths yellowish or light green, tubular. Inflorescence lateral and 1- to 2-flowered in the stem of previous year, subterminal and 1-flowered in the branch of current year. Floral bract scarios, truncate at the apex, about 4 mm long. Pedicel and ovary light green, 6 plus 2 mm long. Flowers white except for the lateral lobes and the disc of lip, slightly nodding, 10 to 11.5 mm across in natural position. Dorsal sepal connate with the lateral sepals at the base, narrowly triangular, subacute, 7 mm long, 2.5 mm wide. Lateral sepals unequally triangular, subacute, patent at the anterior portion, connate at the back and forming an about 8 mm long mentum of which projecting forwards 10 mm long, 7 mm wide. Petals nearly erect, falcately oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, 5 mm long, 2.2 mm wide. Lip projecting from the

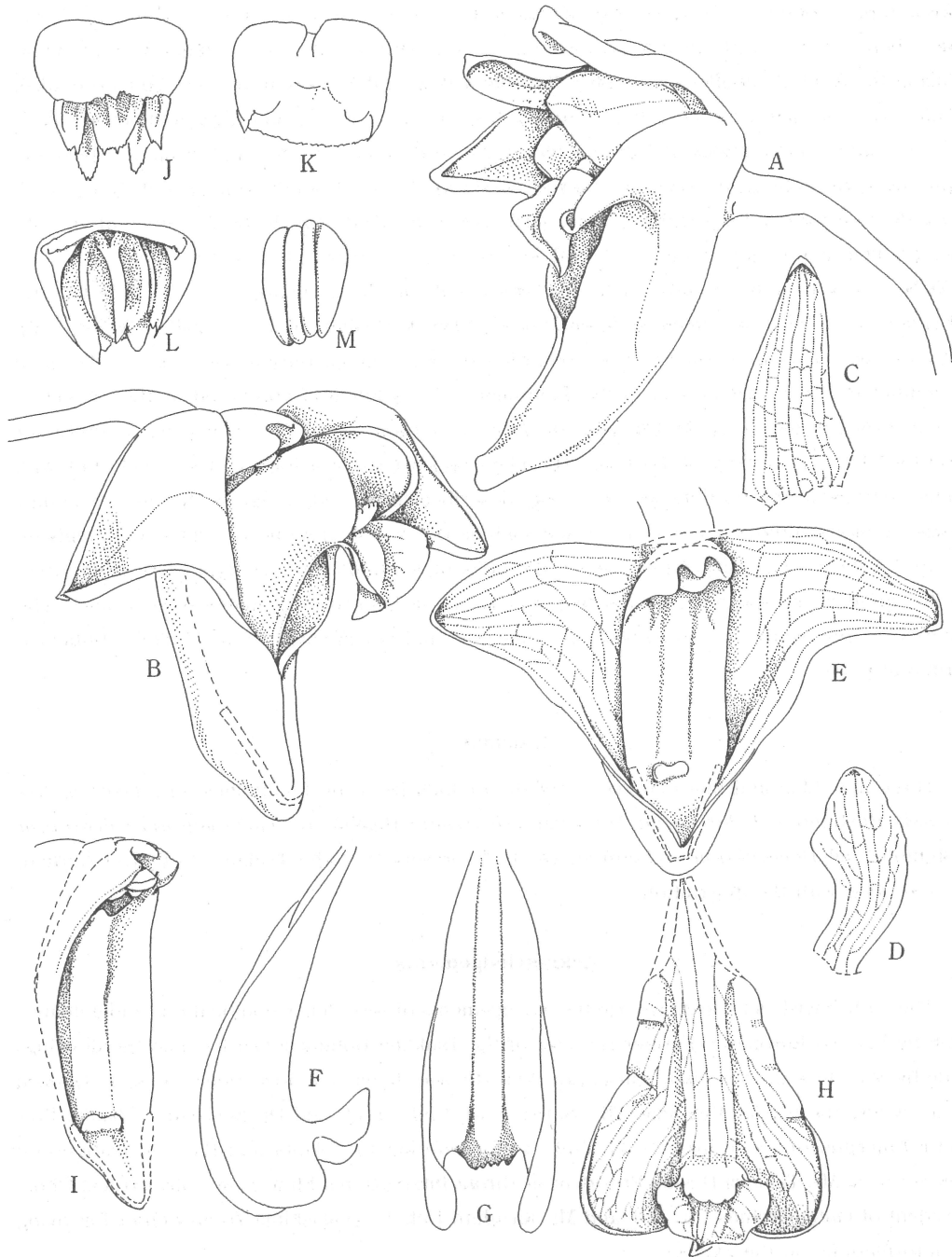


Fig. 11. *Dendrobium podagraria*, drawn from the same plant as Fig. 10. A, flower from side, $\times 6$. B, flower, dorsal sepal and petals removed, oblique view from side, $\times 6$. C, dorsal sepal, spread out, $\times 6$. D, petal, spread out, $\times 6$. E, lateral sepals with column, partially spread out, $\times 6$. F, lip from side, natural position, $\times 6$. G, lip from above, natural position, $\times 6$. H, lip, spread out, $\times 6$. I, column, oblique view, $\times 6$. J, anther from front, $\times 20$. K, anther from above, $\times 20$. L, anther from ventral side, $\times 20$. M, pollinia, $\times 20$.

column-foot, 3-lobed, narrowly obtriangular in outline when spread out, about 10 mm long, 6 mm wide, about 2.2 mm wide in natural position; lamina with a yellow and subquadrate-orbicular callus at the front, 2, parallel, brownish-yellow banded; lateral lobes scantily splashed with reddish purple, erect, somewhat concavely enveloping the column, about 2 mm high; midlobe reflexed, with ascending side-margins and an apicule at the front, about 2 mm wide in natural position, depressively obovate, 2 mm long, 3.5 mm wide when spread out. Column white, about 2.5 mm high and wide; foot 6.5 mm long, with a yellow, small, reniform gland near the base. Anther white, with a longitudinal depression at the back. Pollinia yellow, 4 in 2 pairs, about 0.9 mm long.

LUZON. Near Baguio? Introduced by M. Okada; cult. in the greenhouse, Tsukuba Bot. Gard. (TBG acc. no. 54875), specimen made on May 12, 1988, T. Hashimoto-TNS (9504315 & 9504316).

Dendrobium podagraria has been recorded from NE India, Burma, Vietnam and Thailand (Seidenfaden 1985), and is new to the Philippines. The plant was purchased at the market in Baguio several years ago, under the name of "*D. crumenatum*" by Dr. Masatsugu Okada, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tsukuba. The plant appears to be a form of lesser splashes with reddish purple on the lip than the previously described form, and, as far as the present author knows, previous authors had not mentioned such as yellow colouration of a callus and bands on the lip, but no considerable difference on the taxonomic status from the typical *D. podagraria* can be found in the specimen. It has been maintained in his private greenhouse ever since. The material for this study is a division of his collection, and is cultivated in the Tsukuba Botanical Garden at present.

Summary

Three new taxa and one new record of the orchids from the Philippines, *i.e.*, *Trichoglottis apoensis* Hashimoto, *T. latisejala* Ames var. *tricarinata* Hashimoto, *Tuberolabium calcaratum* Hashimoto and *Dendrobium podagraria* Hook. f., preserved at the Tsukuba Botanical Garden, are described with the illustrations.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge the arrangements of research accommodations and guidance given by Dr. Syo Kurokawa, Former Director of the Tsukuba Botanical Garden, and the drawings made by Ms. Mutsuko Nakajima, Kanagawa Pref. He also thanks Mr. José Sanvictorés Jr., Quezon for arranging the trip in Mindanao, Mr. Soichi Ejiri, Chiba Pref. and Dr. Masatsugu Okada, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tsukuba for offering the plants and the informations on their sources, Mr. Tetsuya Hirota, President of Hirota International Flower Inc., Mr. Ryoichi Ohba, President of Ohba Orchids Co., Ltd. and Mr. Kazuhito Uchida, Dōgashima Yōran Center for giving the informations on the plants.

摘 要

フィリピン産として筑波実験植物園で栽培されているランのうち、2新種と1新変種を記載する。また1種を新産として報告する。

Trichoglottis apoensis Hashimoto は時に温室で栽培される *L. rosea* (Lindl.) Ames の仲間であ

るが、葉はより長くて狭く、小苞は花柄子房に密着し、花は芳香があり、斜開する各萼片と側花弁の内側に淡紅紫色あるいは褐色の小斑点がなく、唇弁の側裂片は白色で先の方で反巻し、中裂片も白色で殆ど方形、粘着体が花粉塊の柄の長さの半分以上になる、などの明らかな違いがある。1980年にミンダナオ島・アボ山の中腹で著者が採集し、以来筑波実験植物園の実験温室で栽培していたが、1988年2月にはじめて開花した。その後は毎年同時期に開花している。

T. latisejala var. *tricarinata* Hashimoto は *T. apoensis* に近縁な種類で、葉鞘や葉身の基部付近に紫斑が多く、葉縁ははっきりと下に曲がり、葉身の反対側に出る花序の花数が多く、花は無香でほぼ平開し、白色の唇弁中裂片を除けば花柄とともに濃色部分のある淡紅紫色、側萼片の基部にある耳状付属片が長く、唇弁中裂片の基部に3列の微小な隆起があり、側裂片はほぼ直立して先の方で反巻することがなく、距は明瞭にくびれている。これらの特徴はすでに発表された近縁種の形態が十分に記録されていないこともあって比較できないところもある。しかし文献および基準標本の写真によって *T. latisejala* Ames の変種とするのが適当と考えた。基準変種と比べると側萼片の基部にある耳状付属片が短く、唇弁の中裂片が長方形で、その基部に3裂の微小隆起があるのが新変種の特徴である。この植物は堂が島洋蘭センター（静岡県）の内田一仁氏によって、おそらくフィリピンから購入された株の一部を新宿御苑に寄贈され、1988年に新宿御苑の株分け品を筑波実験植物園に移譲されたものである。

Tuberolabium calcaratum Hashimoto は3年ほど前にヒロタ・インターナショナル・フラワー社長（神奈川県）の広田哲也氏によって日本に紹介された。氏によればこの植物は初め Elias Javier（エリアス・ハビエル）氏によって採集され、“*Hymenorchis javieri*” の名でフィリピンのマーケットで販売されているという。広田氏の所から出た株は日本国内の数カ所で販売されているという。大場蘭園（千葉県）のカタログ（'89 Autumn〜'90以降）には「*Hymenorchis javierii* ヒメノルキス・ジャビエリー」の名でカラー写真もっている。研究に用いられた株はこれらとは別に江尻宗一氏（千葉県）がフィリピンの業者を経て導入されたもので、産地のデータを添えて鑑定を依頼されたものだが、もともとの出所はおそらく同じと思う。本種は *Tuberolabium*（コウトウラン属）の中で、花序が短く、小喙体が明瞭な *Trachoma* 類に属する。*Trachoma* 類の他の種に比べて、葉の先は微小な刻みがあるものの、ほとんど鋭頭、花は唇弁を除き赤味のある橙色、唇弁は距が細長く、中裂片の下に衝角状の突起があるのが著しい。本種がフィリピンで *Hymenorchis* の一種とされていた理由は、おそらく細長い距が唇弁の後方に伸びていること、および類似のフィリピン産の種類に“*Hymenorchis vanoverberghii* (Ames) Garay” の名が与えられているためで、Garay 博士の説に従ったものと推察する。しかしこの2種は、*Hymenorchis* に特有の微細な鋸歯縁のある萼片と側花弁ではなく、萼片の背面の隆起線もないので *Tuberolabium* の一種と考えるのが妥当であろう。近年における Subtribe Sarcanthinae の属の概念は採りあげられる形質が微妙で、再検討する必要がありそうだが、この問題は今後の研究に俟つ。

Dendrobium podagraria Hook. f. はインド北東部、ビルマ（ミャンマー）、ベトナムおよびタイに分布していることが知られており、これまでフィリピン産の報告はなかった。岡田正順博士が数年前バギオで“*D. crumenatum*” の名で購入され、自宅の温室（茨城県）で栽培されていたものを株分けして戴いたのが本種であった。この種類は植物体がルーズで花も目立たず、鑑賞価値が殆ど無いので元は山採り品と推定するのが順当であろう。著者が知る限り、これまでの記録にあるような唇弁の側裂片に赤条はなく、わずかにかすれた赤紫色の斑点がある。そのかわり、これまでの記録にはない黄色部分が唇弁の肉質隆起と、そこから延びる縦に平行な2本のバンドを染めている。

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