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Hiroyoshi OHASHI^{a,*} and Kazuaki OHASHI^b: **Amendments in *Codariocalyx* (*Leguminosae*)**

マメ科マイハギ属における修正 (大橋広好^{a,*}, 大橋一晶^b)

Summary: Three amendments are made in *Codariocalyx*: (1) *Codariocalyx* Hasskal is in proposal for conservation against *Codariocalyx*, an orthographic variant, with *C. conicus* Hasskal as the type; (2) *Codariocalyx gyroides* is attributed to Schindler published in 1928 as *C. gyroides* (Roxb. ex Link) Hasskal ex Schindl.; (3) *Codariocalyx motorius* (Houtt.) H. Ohashi continuously varies in pod from glabrous to hairy.

1. Generic name

Codariocalyx Hasskal (*Leguminosae* subf. *Papilionoideae* tribe *Desmodieae*) was revived by Schindler (1924) as a genus distinct from *Desmodium*. He selected *Codariocalyx* for its generic name published in 1842 (Hasskal in *Flora* **25**(2): Beibl. 48) instead of the earlier name, *Codoriocalyx* published in 1841 (Hasskal in *Linnaea* **15**(Litt.): 80). *Codariocalyx* has been widely accepted since Hutchinson (1964) as listed in the bibliography of *Codariocalyx* below. No authors adopt *Codoriocalyx* as the correct generic name except Huang and Ohashi (2010), which was modified editorially from *Codariocalyx* in the draft. The two names were already examined in IPNI (<http://www.ipni.org/index.html>) in 2007. Presumably *Codoriocalyx* was a typological error of *Codariocalyx* and was corrected by Hasskal himself to *Codariocalyx* in 1842 (IPNI on 10 March 2010, Brummitt, pers. com.). *Codoriocalyx* should be regarded as an orthographic variant of *Codariocalyx*. However, *Codariocalyx* is now needed for conservation against *Codoriocalyx*, because the latter is adopted in *Flora of China* as the correct name. We are proposing conservation of the name *Codariocalyx* at the moment (Ohashi and Ohashi

in Taxon submitted). *Codariocalyx* is considered to be derived from “*Codarium* (an Afr. legume) + calyx” (IPNI) or “codarion (Gk.: little fleece) and calyx” (Ohashi in Lewis et al. (2005).

Codariocalyx has been treated as follows:

Codariocalyx Hasskal in *Flora* **25**(2): Beibl. 48 (1842), p.p., excl. *C. capitatus* (DC.) Hassk. nom. cons. prop.; Schindl. in *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.* **20**: 280 (1924); Hutchinson, *Gen. Fl. Pl.* **1**: 479 (1964); H. Ohashi in *Ginkgoana* **1**: 40 (1973), the lectotype designated; H. Ohashi & al. in *Polhill & Raven, Adv. Leg. Syst.* **1**: 299 (1981); Allen & Allen, *Leg.*: 174 (1981); Wirsema & al., *Leg. Nomen. USDA Germplasm Syst.*: 156 (1990); Brummitt, *Vasc. Pl. Fam. Gen.*: 107 (1992); Greuter et al., *NCU-3 (Reg. Veg.* **129**): 255 (1993); Huang & H. Ohashi, *Fl. Taiwan ed. 2*, **3**: 215 (1993); Dy Phon in *Dy Phon & al., Fl. Camb. Laos Vietn.* **27**: 54 (1994); ILDIS & CHCD, *Phytochem. Dict. Leg.* **1**: 175 (1994); Y. C. Yang & P. H. Huang in *Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin.* **41**: 59 (1995); Pedley, *Rev. Hand. Fl. Ceylon* **10**: 193 (1996); P. H. Huang in *Higher Pl. China* **7**: 165 (2001); Kumar & Sane, *Leg. South Asia*: 193 (2003); Kirkbride & al., *USDA Tech. Bull, Lock & Ford, Leg. Malesia* **144** (2003); H. Ohashi in *J. Jpn. Bot.* **79**: 108 (2004); & in *Lewis & al., Leg. World*: 441 (2005); Zhu & al., *Leg. China* **146 & 634** (2007); Mabberly, *Mabberley’s Plant-Book* **199** (2008).

Type species: *Codariocalyx conicus* Hasskal.

Codariocalyx Hasskal in *Linnaea* **15**(Litt.): 80 (1841); P. H. Huang & H. Ohashi in *Fl. China* **10**: 283 (2010), nom. rej. prop.

2. The author of *Codariocalyx gyroides*

Codariocalyx gyroides had been regarded as validly published under the description of the genus *Codariocalyx* (Schindler 1924, 1928, Ohashi 1973). However, as Zhu and Du (2007) pointed out, Hasskal's publication of *C. gyroides* (Roxb.) Hasskal is considered as invalid. The original publication of Hasskal runs "*Codariocalyx mihi*. Gen. nov. a Desmodio (cf. DC Prodr. II. 325,) differt calycie structura & carina alis adglutinatis longiore. (page 48). Huc perfinent *C. gyrans*, *C. capitatus*, *C. conicus*, *C. gyroides mihi*. (page 49)." (Hasskal in Flora 25(2): Beibl. 48. 1842). Although Schindler (1924, 1928) and Ohashi (1973) attributed *C. gyroides* to Hasskal, Hasskal did not cite its basionym, *Hedysarum gyroides* Roxb. ex Link, in his combination. Schindler (1924) recognized the name *C. gyroides* (Roxb.) Hasskal with its basionym "*Hedysarum gyroides* Roxb., Hort. bengal. (1814), 57", but the basionym is nomen nudum. Afterward, Schindler (1928 on page 319) attributed *H. gyroides* to Link (1822) and associated *H. gyroides* Link to *C. gyroides* Hasskal. Thus, the combination was validly proposed in 1928, and the author of *C. gyroides* is attributed to "(Roxb. ex Link) Hasskal ex Schindl." Recently Zhu & al. (2007) proposed a new combination, *C. gyroides* (Roxb. ex Link) X. Y. Zhu, but this combination should be superfluous.

Codariocalyx gyroides (Roxb. ex Link) Hasskal ex Schindl. in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 49: 261 (1928), ut "(Roxb. ex Link) Hasskal"; Zhu & al., Leg. China Checklist: 146 (2007), ut "(Roxb. ex Link) X. Y. Zhu".

Hedysarum gyroides Roxb. [Hort. Beng.: 57 (1814), nom. nud.] ex Link, Enum. alt. 2: 247 (1822).

Codariocalyx conicus Hasskal in Linnaea 15(Litt.): 81 (1841).

3. *Codariocalyx motorius* with glabrous pods

Codariocalyx motorius has a sparsely minute-hairy ovary and rather densely hooked-hairy pods (Ohashi 1973). *Desmodium roylei* Wight & Arn. was distinguished from *C. motorius* (as *Desmodium gyrans*) in having glabrous pods and broad leaflets (Wight and Arnott 1834), but was reduced by Ohashi (1973) as synonymous with *C. motorius*. Zhu and Du (2007) described a form with a glabrous or subglabrous ovary and glabrous pods as a new variety of *C. motorius*, var. *glaber* X. Y. Zhu & Y. F. Du.

Examining specimens from nearly all areas of distribution of *Codariocalyx motorius*, we noticed that lateral surfaces of pods vary continuously in density of hairiness. Specimens from Nepal have conspicuously with glabrous or sparsely hairy pods, whereas those from other regions have usually rather densely hooked-hairy pods, or sparsely hairy pods are rarely observed in those from China or India. Throughout the variation of the species, a form with glabrous pods is indistinguishable as a taxon within the species with hairy pods.

The previous description of pods of *Codariocalyx motorius* by Ohashi (1973) is amended as follows: pods sparsely to densely hooked-hairy or shortly pubescent, rarely glabrous.

Codariocalyx motorius (Houtt.) H. Ohashi in J. Jap. Bot. 40: 367 (1965) & in Ginkgoana 1: 46 (1973).

Desmodium roylei Wight & Arn., Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient.: 227 (1834), in nota [Type: Bengal. Royle in Wight's herbarium].

D. gyrans (L. f.) DC. var. *roylei* (Wight & Arn.) Baker in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 175 (1876).

Codariocalyx gyrans (L. f.) Hassk. var. *roylei* (Wight & Arn.) Schindl. in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 20: 281 (1924).

C. motorius var. *glaber* X. Y. Zhu & Y. F. Du

in Zhu & al., *Legum. China*: 634 (2007) [Type. China. Yunnan. Shang-pa Hsien (Fugong Xian), 2000m. 18 Sept. 1933. H. T. Tsai 56510 (PE-holo & iso)], syn. nov.

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マイハギは側小葉を目に見える位の早さで廻す運動をするので、葉が舞いを舞っているように見え、かつヌスビトハギに近縁の植物であることから日本名は「舞萩」、中国名は「舞草」と名付けられている。英名は「Telegraph Plant」。「Telegraph」は手旗信号を送る人の様子に見立てたものであろうか。動く植物の一つとしてよく知られていて、観賞あるいは植物生理学の研究用として栽培され、日本や欧米の植物園の温室に植えられている。マイハギ属は以前には *Desmodium* に含まれていたが、近年の分類体系ではマイハギ属 *Codariocalyx* として独立している。本論文ではマイハギ属に関して属名、*Codariocalyx gyroides* の著者名、およびマイハギの豆果無毛品の扱いを修正した。マイハギ属の属名 *Codariocalyx* Hassk. はこれまで 1842 年に発表されたこととされてきた (Schindler 1924, Ohashi 1973)。しかしその前年にこの属名は *Codariocalyx* Hassk. として発表されている。これら 2 つの属名は同じ名前の「正字法上の異形体 orthographic variant」(ウィーン規約日本語版) と考えられるので、正しい属名として *Codariocalyx* が 1841 年に発表されたことになった。次に、*Codariocalyx gyroides* の著者名は“(Roxb. ex Link) Hassk.”とされてきたが、Zhu & al. (2007) はこの組み合わせは無効であるとして *C. gyroides* (Roxb. ex Link) X. Y. Zhu に訂正した。しかし、Schindler (1928) の組み合わせが正式発表と認められるので、その著者名は“(Roxb. ex Link) Hassk. ex Schindl.”となることを明らかにした。最後に、マイハギ *Codariocalyx motorius* (Houtt.) H. Ohashi の豆果無毛品は有毛型と間で毛の密度が連続的に変異するため、有毛型から区別できないので、最近記載された無毛型の学名を異名とした。本種の分布域の中で、他の地域とは違ってネパールには無毛あるいはほとんど無毛の豆果をもつ形が多いのは注意を引くが、こども豆果の変異は連続する。

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