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***Utricularia linearis* Wakabayashi, sp.nov.**

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オーストラリア北部準州の新種ミニ
カキグサ *Utricularia linearis* について

Hiroshi Wakabayashi : *Utricularia linearis*
(Lentibulariaceae), a new species from the
Howard Springs, Northern Territory, Australia

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Summary. *Utricularia linearis* Wakabayashi
(Lentibulariaceae), a new species from the Howard
Springs (near Darwin City), Northern Territory,
Australia. The morphological characteristics which
distinguish this new species are discussed, together

with its distribution and ecology.

Key Words. Australia, Northern Territory, Darwin,
Howard Springs, *Utricularia linearis*, sp.nov.

Introduction. Darwin has a tropical savanna
climate with distinct wet and dry seasons, and
the average maximum temperature is similar all
year round. The dry season runs from April / May
to October (winter in the southern hemisphere),
during which nearly every day is warm and sunny,
and average humidity is around 30% at afternoon.
The wet season is associated with tropical cyclones
and monsoon rains. The majority of rainfall

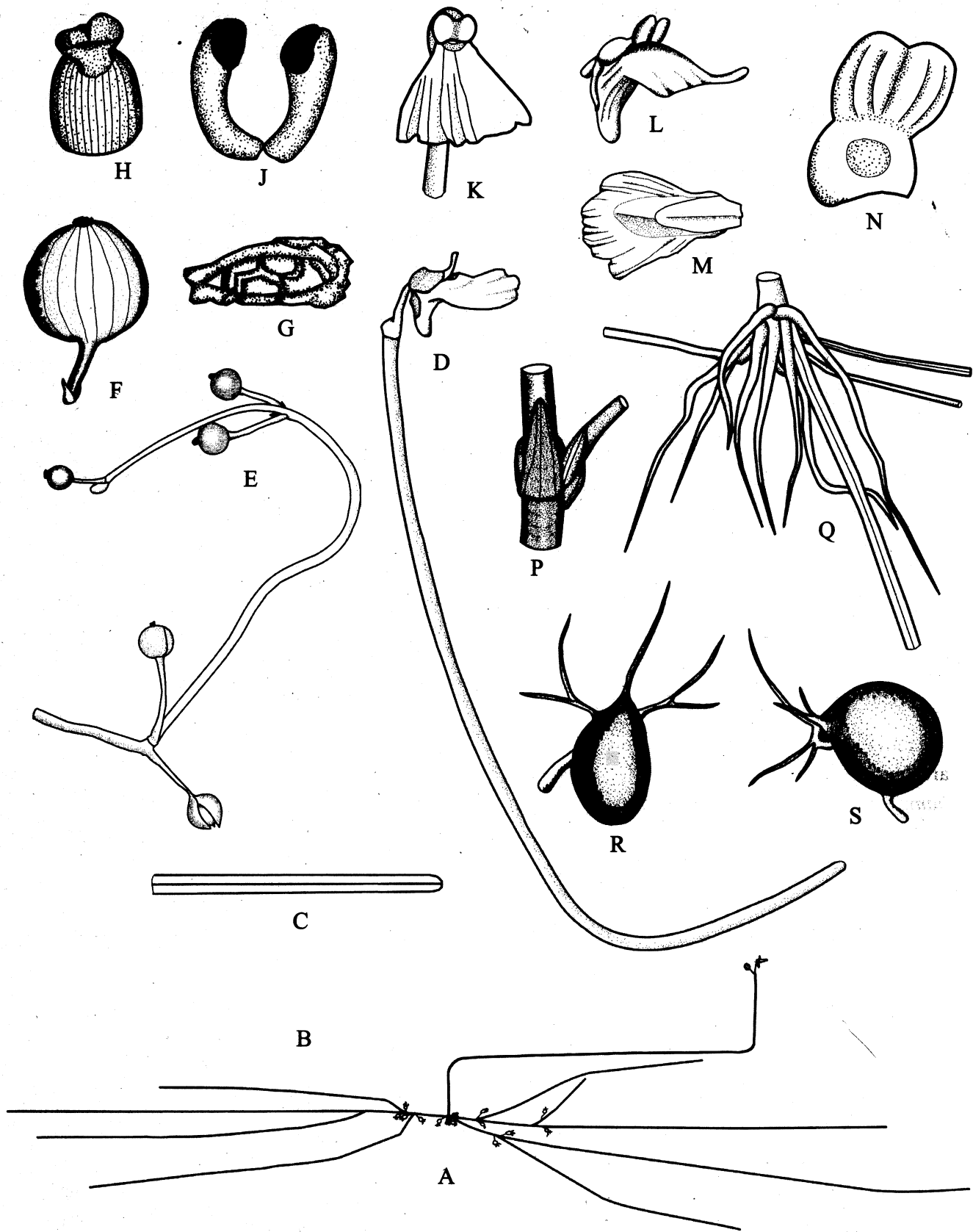


Fig.1 *Utricularia linearis* ; A habit, x0.4 ; B leaf, x1 ; C leaf, x10 ; D flower and peduncle, x4 ; E infructescence, x2 ; F capsule, x10 ; G seed, x100 ; H pistil, x20 ; J stamen, x20 ; K flower, anterior view, x5 ; L flower, lateral view, x5 ; M lower lip, x5 ; N upper lip of corolla, x15 ; P bract and bracteoles, x10 ; Q plant base , x10 ; R trap, dorsal view, x10 ; S trap, lateral view, x10

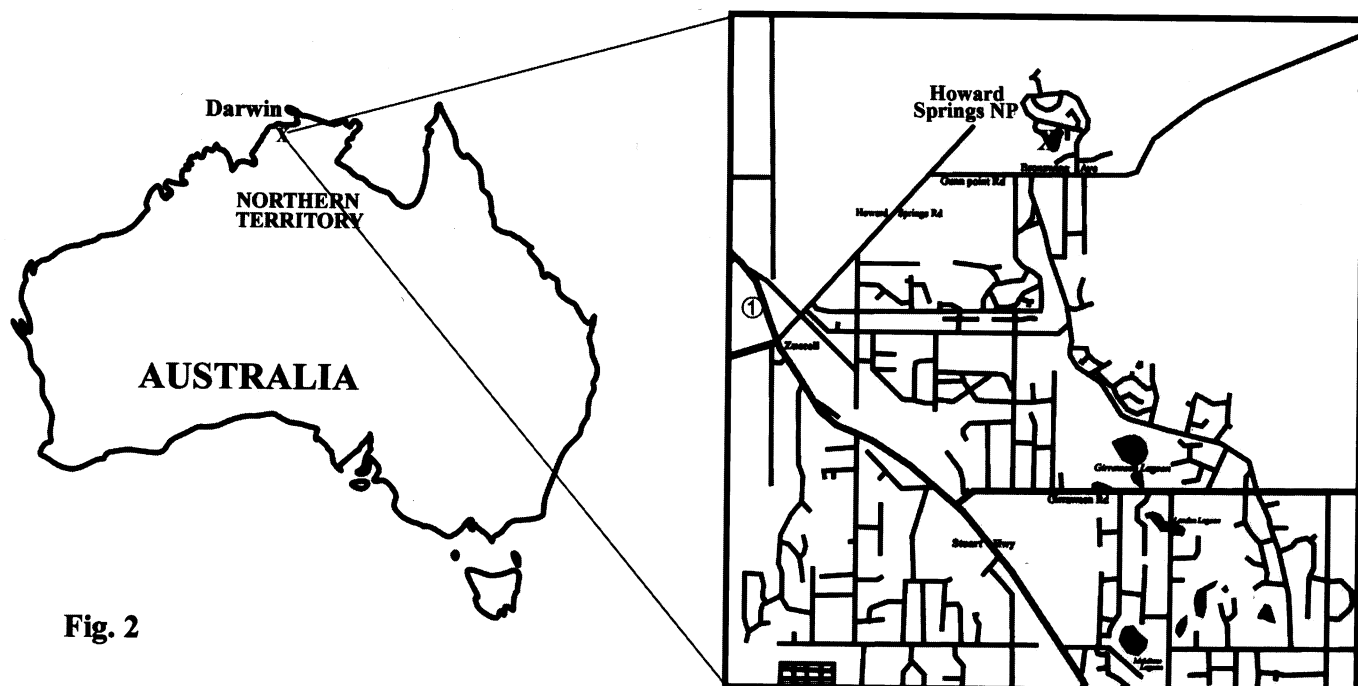


Fig. 2

occurs between December and March, when thunderstorms are common and average humidity is over 70% during the wettest months. It does not rain every day during the wet season, but most days are warm to hot with plentiful cloud cover.

About 30 species of the carnivorous plants are known to Darwin. Among these, 20 species are *Utricularia* (I confirmed 13 species): *U. hamiltonii* F.E.Lloyd, *U. triflora* P.Taylor, *U. singeriana* F.Muell., *U. kamienskii* F.Muell., *U. leptorhyncha* Schwarz, *U. quinquedentata* F.Muell. ex P.Taylor, *U. holtzei* F.Muell., *U. capilliflora* F.Muell., *U. dunlopianii* P.Taylor, *U. dunstaniae* F.E.Lloyd, *U. chrysantha* R.Br., *U. odorata* Pellegr., *U. involvens* Ridl., *U. limosa* R.Br., *U. leptoplectra* F.Muell., *U. gibba* L., *U. australis* R.Br., *U. stellaris* L.f., *U. muelleri* Kam., *U. simmonsii* Lowrie, Cowie & Conran.

In April 2003, an unidentified species of *Utricularia* growing at only one place of near Howard Springs National Park was observed. So I would like to describe as *Utricularia linearis*, sp. nov.

***Utricularia linearis* Wakabayashi, sp. nov.**

Herba carnivora, verisimiliter perennis, affinis *Utricularia dichotoma*, sed folium linearis et longa diversa.

Typus: Australia, Northern Territory, Howard

Springs, south east of Darwin, S12°27' 37.2" E131°03' 52.1" Alt.13m, H. Wakabayashi, 14 May.2010 (holotypus NDC-13972)

Medium-size, terrestrial or subaquatic, probably perennial, however, annual in dry habitat. *Rhizoids* numerous, capillary, simple, 0.1-0.15 mm thick. *Stolons* few, capillary, sparsely branched, up to many cm long, c. 0.1 mm thick. *Leaves* few on the stolons, 10-25 cm long, the lamina very narrowly linear, 0.2-0.5 mm wide, 1-nerved. *Traps* numerous, on the peduncle base and stolon nodes, ovoid, stalked, 1-2.5 mm long, the mouth lateral with a single appendage on dorsal side, and two sparsely branched setiform appendages, on ventral side. capillary, relatively long, *Inflorescence* erect or crawls sideways and stands up ahead, solitary, 10-25 cm long. peduncle terete, glabrous, 0.5-1.5 mm thick. Scale absent. Bracts and bracteoles similar, 1.5-2 mm long, basifixed, narrowly ovate with apex acute. Flowers 1-5, in opposite pairs, the raceme axis short or sometimes elongate; pedicels erect, filiform, distinctly dorsiventrally compressed, 3-7 mm long. *Calyx* lobes unequal, the upper lobe broadly ovate, 2-4 mm long, with apex truncate to subacute, the lower lobe narrower, ovate with apex distinctly bifid. *Corolla* 5-8 mm long, white, marked with yellow at the base of the lower lip; upper lip constricted at about the middle, the superior part circular or obovate, with emarginated



flower



leaves



peduncle



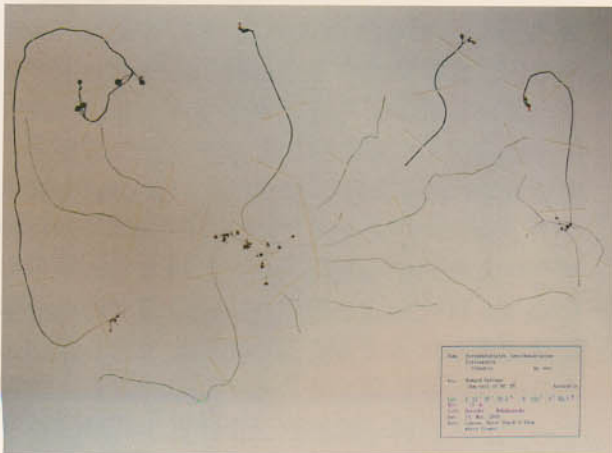
trap



seeds



stamens



Type specimen (holotype)



Habitat

apex, the inferior part broadly ovate; lower lip entire, retuse or obscurely 3-crenate; spur broadly conical, with obtuse apex. Filaments curved, 1-2 mm long. Ovary globose; Capsule globose, 2-3 mm long. Seeds cylindrical, 0.2-0.3 mm long, 0.05-0.1 mm wide (Fig. 1).

Distribution. Australia, Northern Territory, Howard Springs (near Darwin), Unnamed Lagoon, 1 km east of Howard Springs National Park (14 May 2010) (Fig.2).

Ecology. This species lives at the wetter part of swamps and in pools, at low altitude, usually in 0-10 cm water depth for post-monsoon. Flowering and fruiting periods are from April to May.

Etymology. The specific epithet *linearis* refers to the linear leaf of this species.

平成 22 年 5 月で、オーストラリアを訪れること 15 回目となりました。このうち北部準州には 7 回目の訪問になります。この新種を初めて見たのは 2003 年 4 月から 5 月にかけて訪問した時で、この年は水が少なく土の中から直立して白い花を咲かせていたので、*Utricularia dichotoma* の白花が咲いているのかと思いました。ただし、北部準州には *Utricularia dichotoma* の記録がないので、新産地で珍しい白花が自生しているのかと思っていました。

その後再度訪れた際、水が多い年でしたが、水深のあるところに生えていて、葉が長く伸びているのを見つけました。ラグーンの周りには木が生えていて、日陰ぎみなので葉が伸びてしまったのかと思いましたが、何度か見ているうちにこんなに葉が細くて長い種は他にはないと判断し、新種として報告いたします。

自生地は、ダーウィンから 30 分ほどのワードスプリングス国立公園のすぐ東のラグーンで、このみでしか確認できていません。ダーウィン地方ではモンスーン (12 - 3 月) により雨がもたらされ、その後乾燥してしまいます。ミミカキグサは 4 - 5 月に花の時期を迎えるため、この頃を狙って訪問しています。ただ、年により水の残っている量が大きく違うため、年によっては枯れてしまっています。このラグーンには *U. triflora*, *U. singeriana*, *U. chrysantha*, *U. leptoplectra*, *U. gibba*, *U. muelleri* が自生していて、なかでも *U. leptoplectra* はここでしか見たことがない白花があります。ここにしかないものが 2 つもあり、おかしなラグーンです。ただ、周りは宅地のためこの

ラグーンが無くなってしまわないか心配です。

References:

Taylor, P. (1989); The genus *Utricularia* - a taxonomic monograph. Kew Bull. Addit. Ser. XIV. HMSO, London.

Ziemer, Bob; Carnivorous Photo Finder. Webpage; <http://cpphotofinder.com/>.