

Chromosome numbers of Japanese Scutellaria (Lamiaceae)

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journal or publication title	植物地理・分類研究 = The journal of phytogeography and taxonomy
volume	51
number	2
page range	131-136
year	2003-12-25
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2297/48612

Takashi Sawanomukai^{1,2}, Yoshikane Iwatsubo¹ and Naohiro Naruhashi¹: **Chromosome numbers of Japanese *Scutellaria* (Lamiaceae)**

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Abstract

Chromosome counts of 16 species and two varieties of *Scutellaria* (Lamiaceae) collected from 45 localities in Japan were reported. First counts were the following 11 taxa : *S. amabilis* (2n=26), *S. brachyspica* (2n=26), *S. indica* var. *parvifolia* (2n=26), *S. iyoensis* (2n=26), *S. kiusiana* (2n=26), *S. laeteviolacea* var. *laeteviolacea* (2n=26), *S. laeteviolacea* var. *maekawae* (2n=26), *S. muramatsui* (2n=26), *S. pekinensis* var. *transitra* (2n=28), *S. shikokiana* (2n=28) and *S. tsusimensis* (2n=26). New counts were reported in *S. dependens* (2n=28), *S. strigillosa* (2n=30) and *S. yezoensis* (2n=30). Chromosome counts for *S. barbata* (2n=26), *S. guilielmii* (2n=28), *S. indica* var. *indica* (2n=26) and *S. rubropunctata* var. *rubropunctata* (2n=26) were confirmed.

Key words : chromosome number, Japan, Lamiaceae, *Scutellaria*.

The genus *Scutellaria* L. (Lamiaceae), a large one containing about 360 species, is almost worldwide in distribution (Paton 1990). In Japan, 19 species including one naturalized species, and 6 varieties occur (Yamazaki 1993; Sato et al. 2001).

In the classification of *Scutellaria* in Japan, Yamazaki (1993) places *S. guilielmii* in the Subgen. *Scutellariopsis*, while the others, except for *S. barbata*, in the Subgen. *Scutellaria*. *Scutellaria barbata* is not included in Yamazaki's system, because this naturalized species was first found in Kumamoto Prefecture by Sato et al. (2001), after Yamazaki's classification system was proposed. According to the classification, Subgen. *Scutellaria* of Japan has three sections : Sect. *Minores* having *S. dependens*, Sect. *Galericularia* involving *S. strigillosa* and *S. yezoensis*, and Sect. *Stachymacris* constituted of *S. amabilis*, *S. brachyspica*, *S. indica*, *S. iyoensis*, *S. kikai-insularis*, *S. kiusiana*, *S. kuromidakensis*, *S. laeteviolacea*, *S. longituba*, *S. muramatsui*, *S. pekinensis*, *S. rubropunctata*, *S. shikokiana* and *S. tsusimensis*. The 14 species of Sect. *Stachymacris* is divided into five series : Ser. *Pekinenses* composed of *S. pekinensis*, Ser.

Shikokianae having *S. shikokiana*, Ser. *Longitubae* having *S. longituba*, Ser. *Prostratae* constituted of *S. kikai-insularis*, and Ser. *Indicae* composed of *S. amabilis*, *S. brachyspica*, *S. indica*, *S. iyoensis*, *S. kiusiana*, *S. kuromidakensis*, *S. laeteviolacea*, *S. muramatsui*, *S. rubropunctata* and *S. tsusimensis*.

In the 19 species of *Scutellaria* occurring in Japan, chromosome number has been reported as follows : 2n=16 in *S. yezoensis* (Probatova et al. 1989), 2n=26 in *S. barbata* (Hsieh and Huang 1995), *S. indica* var. *indica* (Xu et al. 1992; Hsieh and Huang 1995; Denda 2002), *S. longituba* (Ono 1977), *S. rubropunctata* var. *minima* (Denda 2002), *S. rubropunctata* var. *naseana* (Denda 2002) and *S. rubropunctata* var. *rubropunctata* (Denda 2002), 2n=28 in *S. guilielmii* (Shiuchi and Kanemoto 1999), 2n=32 in *S. dependens* (Scheel 1931, in Fedorov 1969), *S. pekinensis* var. *ussuriensis* (Probatova et al. 1991) and *S. strigillosa* (Nishikawa 1985; Sokolovskaya et al. 1986; Probatova and Sokolovskaya 1990). These counts show that *Scutellaria* of Japan has dysploid changes in chromosome number. Chromosome information often throws light on the taxonomic relationships

Table 1. Collection locality or source of studied taxa of *Scutellaria* in Japan

Taxon	Collection site (One plant from each locality)
<i>S. amabilis</i> H. Hara	Hakusan-jinja, Aono, Asahi-cho, Nyu-gun, Fukui-ken Oyamadani-cho, Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken Hinomiya-jinja, Gejo, Kosugi-machi, Imizu-gun, Toyama-ken Jo-yama, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken Sotowano, Fuchu-machi, Nei-gun, Toyama-ken
<i>S. barbata</i> D. Don	Ezu-ko, Ezu, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken
<i>S. brachyspica</i> Nakai et H. Hara	Kasuga-jinja, Maeba-cho, Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken Shizuhara, Miyama-cho, Kitakuwada-gun, Kyoto-fu Ohya, Yachiyo-cho, Taka-gun, Hyogo-ken
<i>S. dependens</i> Maxim.	Hamakurosaki, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken Shirodani, Tokuyama-shi, Yamaguchi-ken
<i>S. guilielmii</i> A. Gray	Searashi, Nakajima-machi, Kashima-gun, Ishikawa-ken Komaki, Nakajima-machi, Kashima-gun, Ishikawa-ken
<i>S. indica</i> L. var. <i>indica</i>	Engo-ji, Kochi-shi, Kochi-ken Higuchi, Kumage-cho, Kumage-gun, Yamaguchi-ken
<i>S. indica</i> L. var. <i>parvifolia</i> (Makino) Makino	Uramura-cho, Toba-shi, Mie-ken Kusube-cho, Ise-shi, Mie-ken Otonashi-yama, Futami-cho, Watarai-gun, Mie-ken
<i>S. iyoensis</i> Nakai	Nakazukita, Tokuyama-shi, Yamaguchi-ken
<i>S. kiusiana</i> H. Hara	Misumi-yama, Hagi-shi, Yamaguchi-ken
<i>S. laeteviolacea</i> Koidz. var. <i>laeteviolacea</i>	Heisen-ji, Katsuyama-shi, Fukui-ken Takayashiro-yama, Tajimi-shi, Gifu-ken Nojiri, Ohkuwa-mura, Kiso-gun, Nagano-ken
<i>S. laeteviolacea</i> Koidz. var. <i>maekawae</i> (H. Hara) H. Hara	Iwagomori-yama, Ichihashi, Tsuruga-shi, Fukui-ken Jododani, Nagaokakyo-shi, Kyoto-fu
<i>S. muramatsui</i> H. Hara	Matsukura, Uozu-shi, Toyama-ken Kumano, Unazuki-machi, Shimoniikawa-gun, Toyama-ken Iou-zen, Fukumitsu-machi, Nishitonami-gun, Toyama-ken Ohsawa, Ohmi-machi, Nishikubiki-gun, Niigata-ken
<i>S. pekinensis</i> Maxim. var. <i>transitra</i> (Makino) H. Hara	Ichijyodani, Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken Konpira-san, Kuniyama-machi, Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken Zukawa, Takaoka-shi, Toyama-ken Ushigamase, Ohsawano-machi, Kaminiikawa-gun, Toyama-ken Nabetani, Mitsu-cho, Mitsu-gun, Okayama-ken Tomakomai-shi, Hokkaido
<i>S. rubropunctata</i> Hayata var. <i>rubropunctata</i>	Ohura, Nago-shi, Okinawa-ken
<i>S. shikokiana</i> Makino	Akatani, Ohto-mura, Yoshino-gun, Nara-ken Kasagata-yama, Yachiyo-machi, Taka-gun, Hyogo-ken Shioiri, Chunan-cho, Nakatado-gun, Kagawa-ken
<i>S. strigillosa</i> Hemsl.	Ohwada, Teradomari-machi, Santo-gun, Niigata-ken Kakizaki, Kakizaki-machi, Nakakubiki-gun, Niigata-ken Yufutsu, Tomakomai-shi, Hokkaido Togashiohama, Oga-shi, Akita-ken
<i>S. tsusimensis</i> H. Hara	Izumi, Kamitsushima-cho, Kamiagata-gun, Nagasaki-ken
<i>S. yezoensis</i> Kudo	Kirigamine, Suwa-shi, Nagano-ken (cult.)

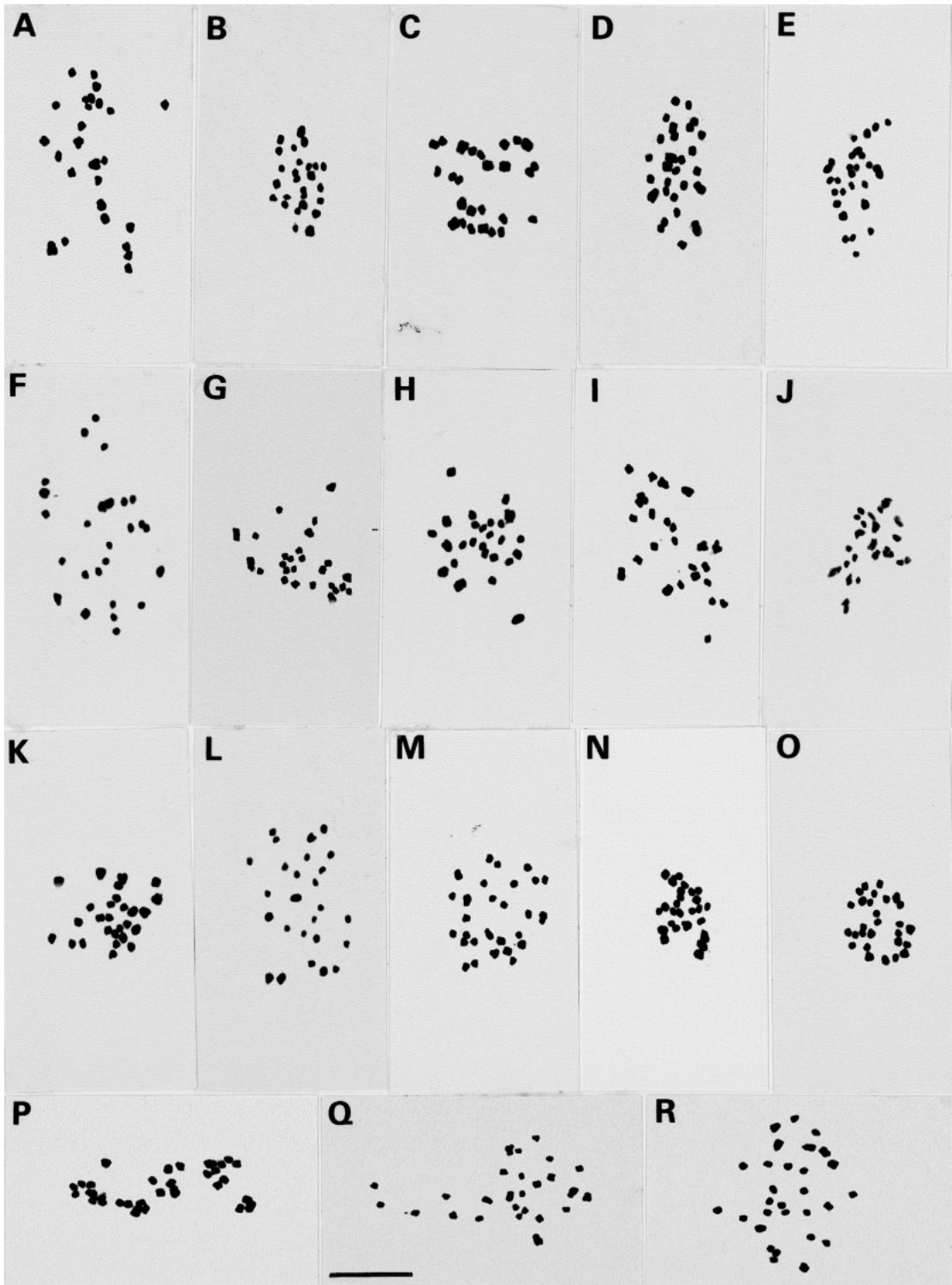


Fig. 1. Somatic metaphase chromosomes of 16 species and two varieties of Japanese *Scutellaria*. A, *S. amabilis* ($2n=26$) ; B, *S. barbata* ($2n=26$) ; C, *S. brachyspica* ($2n=26$) ; D, *S. dependens* ($2n=28$) ; E, *S. guilielmii* ($2n=28$) ; F, *S. indica* var. *indica* ($2n=26$) ; G, *S. indica* var. *parvifolia* ($2n=26$) ; H, *S. iyoensis* ($2n=26$) ; I, *S. kiusiana* ($2n=26$) ; J, *S. laeteviolacea* var. *laeteviolacea* ($2n=26$) ; K, *S. laeteviolacea* var. *maekawae* ($2n=26$) ; L, *S. muramatsui* ($2n=26$) ; M, *S. pekinensis* var. *transitra* ($2n=28$) ; N, *S. rubropunctata* var. *rubropunctata* ($2n=26$) ; O, *S. shikokiana* ($2n=28$) ; P, *S. strigillosa* ($2n=30$) ; Q, *S. tsusimensis* ($2n=26$) ; R, *S. yezoensis* ($2n=30$). Bar=10 μ m.

among taxa. The aim of this paper is to ascertain the chromosome numbers of *Scutellaria* in Japan.

Materials and methods

Plants of 16 species and two varieties of *Scutellaria* collected from 45 localities in Japan were used in the study. In each collection locality one plant was collected. The taxa studied and their collection localities are listed in Table 1. These plants were grown at the experimental garden of Toyama University. Chromosome numbers were established from root tip cells of the potted plants. The actively growing root tips were pretreated in a 2.1 mM 8-hydroxyquinoline aqueous solution for 1 hr at 25°C and subsequently kept for 15 hr at 6°C. They were fixed in a mixture of glacial acetic acid and absolute ethyl alcohol (1 : 3) for 1 hr, and then soaked in 1 N HCl for a few hours. After being macerated in 1 N HCl at 60°C for about 10 min, they were immersed in tap water. The meristems of root tips were stained in a drop of 1.5% lacto-

propionic orcein on the slide glass and ordinary squash technique was applied in preparation. Voucher specimens of *Scutellaria* used in the study will be deposited in the herbarium of the Botanic Gardens of Toyama (TYM).

Results and discussion

Scutellaria taxa studied had small chromosomes ranging from 0.4 μm to 1.6 μm in length and their centromere constrictions were often obscure (Fig. 1). Chromosome counts of the 16 species and two varieties in *Scutellaria* studied were as follows: $2n=26$ in *S. amabilis*, *S. barbata*, *S. brachyspica*, *S. indica* var. *indica*, *S. indica* var. *parvifolia*, *S. iyoensis*, *S. kiusiana*, *S. laeteviolacea* var. *laeteviolacea*, *S. laeteviolacea* var. *maekawae*, *S. muramatsui*, *S. rubropunctata* var. *rubropunctata* and *S. tsusimensis*, $2n=28$ in *S. dependens*, *S. guilielmii*, *S. pekinensis* var. *transitra* and *S. shikokiana*, $2n=30$ in *S. strigillosa* and *S. yezoensis* (Fig. 1, Table 2). As shown in Table 2, chromosome counts are reported for the first

Table 2. Chromosome numbers of examined taxa in *Scutellaria* of Japan

Taxon	Present count (2n)	Previous count (2n)	References
<i>S. amabilis</i>	26	—	
<i>S. barbata</i>	26	26	Hsieh and Huang (1995)
<i>S. brachyspica</i>	26	—	
<i>S. dependens</i>	28	32	Scheel (1931, in Fedorov 1969)
<i>S. guilielmii</i>	28	28	Shiuchi and Kanemoto (1999)
<i>S. indica</i> var. <i>indica</i>	26	26	Xu et al. (1992), Hsieh and Huang (1995), Denda (2002)
<i>S. indica</i> var. <i>parvifolia</i>	26	—	
<i>S. iyoensis</i>	26	—	
<i>S. kiusiana</i>	26	—	
<i>S. laeteviolacea</i> var. <i>laeteviolacea</i>	26	—	
<i>S. laeteviolacea</i> var. <i>maekawae</i>	26	—	
<i>S. muramatsui</i>	26	—	
<i>S. pekinensis</i> var. <i>transitra</i>	28	—	
<i>S. rubropunctata</i> var. <i>rubropunctata</i>	26	26	Denda (2002)
<i>S. shikokiana</i>	28	—	
<i>S. strigillosa</i>	30	32	Nishikawa (1985), Sokolovskaya et al. (1986), Probatova and Sokolovskaya (1990)
<i>S. tsusimensis</i>	26	—	
<i>S. yezoensis</i>	30	16	Probatova et al. (1989)

time for the following 11 taxa: *S. amabilis*, *S. brachysepica*, *S. indica* var. *parvifolia*, *S. iyoensis*, *S. kiusiana*, *S. laeteviolacea* var. *laeteviolacea*, *S. laeteviolacea* var. *maekawae*, *S. muramatsui*, *S. pekinensis* var. *transitra*, *S. shikokiana* and *S. tsusimensis*. The chromosome count of $2n=26$ in *S. barbata* agrees with the count reported by Hsieh and Huang (1995); $2n=26$ in *S. indica* var. *indica* is consistent with the count by Xu et al. (1992), Hsieh and Huang (1995) and Denda (2002); $2n=26$ in *S. rubropunctata* var. *rubropunctata* agrees with the count by Denda (2002); $2n=28$ in *S. guilielmii* coincides with the count by Shiuchi and Kanemoto (1999).

As shown in Table 2, the chromosome count presented in the study for *S. strigillosa* ($2n=30$) is different from the count of $2n=32$ given by Nishikawa (1985), Sokolovskaya et al. (1986), and Probatova and Sokolovskaya (1990). In our study, *S. strigillosa* collected from four localities, one locality each in Akita Prefecture and Hokkaido, and two localities in Niigata Prefecture, showed $2n=30$ chromosomes, then we could not find any plant with $2n=32$ chromosomes as reported by Nishikawa (1985) as plant collected at Zenibako in Otaru City, Hokkaido in Japan. In *S. dependens*, $2n=32$ chromosomes was given by Scheel (1931, in Fedorov 1969), however, the plant used in our study had $2n=28$ chromosomes. In *S. yezoensis*, $2n=16$ chromosomes was given for plant from the Kuril Islands by Probatova et al. (1989), whereas $2n=30$ chromosomes was found in the present study. In these taxa, further cytological study should be made to elucidate the diversity of chromosomes.

The original basic chromosome number of *Scutellaria* is not clear yet. Darlington and Wylie (1955) suggested the basic chromosome number of *Scutellaria* was $x=8$, however, the dysploid changes of $2n=26$, 28 and 30 chromosomes found in the present study indicate that the basic chromosome numbers of these *Scutellaria* taxa are $x=13$, 14, and 15.

According to Yamazaki's classification system, the taxa having $2n=28$ chromosomes are found in Subgen. *Scutellariopsis* and *Scutellaria* both. In Subgen. *Scutellaria*, the two species with $2n=30$ chromosomes of *S. strigillosa* and *S. yezoensis*

are both placed in the Sect. *Galericularia*, while the three taxa with $2n=28$ chromosomes of *S. dependens*, *S. pekinensis* var. *transitra* and *S. shikokiana* are divided into two sections: *S. dependens* is placed in Sect. *Minores*, *S. pekinensis* var. *transitra* and *S. shikokiana* are both in Sect. *Stachymacris*. All the taxa belonging to the Ser. *Indicae* have consistently $2n=26$ chromosomes indicating that the numerical variation of chromosome number is not occurred in speciation in the Ser. *Indicae* of Subgen. *Scutellaria* of Japan.

Acknowledgements

We wish to express our thanks to Misses Ryoko Akagi, Chizuru Chuma, Mariko Moriya and Messrs. Susumu Aoki, Kazuo Ikegami, Akihiro Inomata, Noriaki Ogawa, Takaaki Ohara, Katsutoshi Kada, Yasuo Katayama, Tadashi Kanemoto, Osamu Kume, Hidetoshi Kokubu, Tomiki Kobayashi, Kazuyuki Sasamura, Toshiaki Shiuchi, Mamoru Sugimoto, Akihiko Tanaka, Tokio Naito, Teiichi Nakagawa, Makoto Hashiya, Seisuke Hihara, Shinji Fujii, Yujiro Hori, Yuichi Hori, Yoji Hori, Kishio Maeda, Hiroshi Masaki, Hisashi Masaki, Norihito Miura, and Takao Wakasugi for providing the plant materials.

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- (Received November 11, 2003; accepted December 17, 2003)
- 沢之向 隆^{1,2}・岩坪美兼¹・鳴橋直弘¹: 日本産タツナミソウ属 (シソ科) の染色体数
- 日本には、18種2変種のタツナミソウ属が知られている (Yamazaki 1993)。今回、16種2変種について、合計45カ所から採集した植物を用いて染色体数を調べた。染色体数は以下のとおりであった。
- Scutellaria amabilis* (ヤマジノタツナミソウ), *S. barbata* (セイタカナミキソウ), *S. brachyspica* (オカタツナミソウ), *S. indica* var. *indica* (タツナミソウ), *S. indica* var. *parvifolia* (コバノタツナミ), *S. iyoensis* (ハナタツナミソウ), *S. kiusiana* (ツクシタツナミソウ), *S. laeteviolacea* var. *laeteviolacea* (シソバタツナミ), *S. laeteviolacea* var. *maekawae* (ホナガタツナミソウ), *S. muramatsui* (デワノタツナミソウ), *S. rubropunctata* var. *rubropunctata* (アカボシタツナミソウ), *S. tsusimensis* (アツバタツナミソウ) は $2n=26$, *S. dependens* (ヒメナミキ), *S. guilielmii* (コナミキ), *S. pekinensis* var. *transitra* (ヤマタツナミソウ), *S. shikokiana* (ミヤマナミキ) は $2n=28$, そして *S. strigillosa* (ナミキソウ), *S. yezoensis* (エゾナミキ) は $2n=30$ であった。これらの染色体基本数は $x=13, 14, 15$ と考えられる。なお、アツバタツナミソウ, オカタツナミソウ, コバノタツナミ, シソバタツナミ, ツクシタツナミソウ, デワノタツナミソウ, ハナタツナミソウ, ヒメナミキ, ホナガタツナミソウ, ミヤマナミキ, ヤマジノタツナミソウ, およびヤマタツナミソウの染色体数は初めての報告である。ところでヒメナミキは、今回の観察では $2n=28$ であったが国外においては $2n=32$ が報告されている。エゾナミキは、今回の観察では $2n=30$ であったが国外では $2n=16$ の報告もある。ナミキソウについては、ロシアおよび北海道小樽市の植物より $2n=32$ が報告されているが、今回の観察では $2n=30$ であった。これらについては、今後さらに調査を行う必要がある。
- Yamazaki (1993) の *Scutellaria* 亜属の分類に従うと、今回の染色体数の観察結果は、*Galericularia* 節の2種がともに $2n=30$, *Stachymacris* 節 *Indica* 列では $2n=26$ (9種2変種), *Pekinenses* 列では $2n=28$ (1種), そして *Shikokiana* 列では $2n=28$ (1種) である。*Scutellaria* 亜属では、染色体数が $2n=26, 28, 30$ と多様であるが、*Indica* 列の9種2変種は全て $2n=26$ であることから、この列における種分化には、染色体数の多様化は関与していないことを示唆している。
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