

## 日本産サギゴケ属の新種

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## Nobumichi Yonezawa : *Mazus quadripotuberans* N. Yonezawa (Scrophulariaceae), a new species from Kyoto, Japan

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### Abstract

A new species, *Mazus quadripotuberans* N. Yonezawa was described from Kyoto Prefecture, Japan. The species is similar to *M. miquelii* Makino but clearly distinguished by having 4 protuberances extending from lower lip to corolla tube and corolla tube notably longer than lower lip.

**Key words :** *Mazus*, *Mazus quadripotuberans*, Scrophulariaceae.

In May 1998, I found a small population of a *Mazus* species so far unknown in the national garden in Kyoto Prefecture, Honshu. It resembles *Mazus miquelii*, but is clearly distinguishable by having long tubular corolla. After that, the habitat had been completely mown and the plants were extinct.

In April 1999, I often visited there and searched for the plants. On April 20, I could find a population of this interesting plants again, which was only about 200 meters far from the first habitat. As the result of the taxonomic studies, I have recognized these plants as a new species.

Since the second habitat was mown twice in autumn, the plants conspicuously decreased in number. I hope that conservation effort will be made to protect this critically threatened species.

***Mazus quadripotuberans*** N. Yonezawa, sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 2 A, 3, 4 A)

Haec species *Mazo miquelio* affinis est, sed ex basibus labiis ad tubis corollis quadripotuberantibus et tubis corollis quam labiis notabiliter longioribus facile distinguitur.

Perennial herb. Rhizome short, thin. Radical leaves alive and rosulate in anthesis, oblanceolate or obovate, serrate, pinnatilobate often with flexuous lobes, cuneate and alate at base, 2.5–4.0 cm long, 0.7–1.5 cm wide. Stolons 5–20 cm long in and after anthesis. Leaves of stolon opposite, obovate or rhombical, serrate, often flexuous,

cuneate at base, 1–2 cm long, 0.5–1.0 cm wide. Stem erect, 3–10 cm tall. Inflorescence racemose. Bracts obovate or oblanceolate, 4–15 mm long, cuneate at base, acute and spinescent at apex. Pedicels 7–25 mm long, hairy with mingled glandular hairs. Calyx sparsely hairy with glandular hairs, 5-parted, 7–10 mm long; tube campanulate, 2.7–4.7 mm long; lobe lanceolate, 4.3–6.3 mm long, longer than tube. Corolla tubular and bilabiate, sparsely covered with glandular hairs outside, pale purple, 17–25 mm long; upper lip 2.5–5.6 mm long, bilobed at apex; lower lip trilobate, 4.0–9.7 mm long, 8.3–14.1 mm wide, protuberant from lower lip to tube; protuberances 4, white, parallel to each other, dotted with yellowish brown macules and clavate hairs; corolla tube much longer than lower lip. Stamens 4, didynamous; filaments combined with tube at base; lower filaments 2, 5–6 mm long; upper filaments 2, 4–5 mm long; anthers bilocular, 1.0–1.2 mm long. Pistil 10–12 mm long; ovules oviform, glabrous, about 1.5 mm long; style filiform, 8.5–10.5 mm long; stigma geminate, flabellate. Capsule spheroid enclosed with persistent viridescent calyx. Seeds ellipsoidal, compressed, reticular on surface, fulvescent, 0.4–0.6 mm long. Flowering period: April–May.

Japanese name. Kawasemi-so, nom. nov.

Type. Japan, Honshu, Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto City, 50 m alt., on grassy field, Apr. 22, 1999, N. Yonezawa 25700 (Holotype in KANA, Isotype in KYO).



Fig. 1. *Mazus quadriprotuberans*, showing habitat.

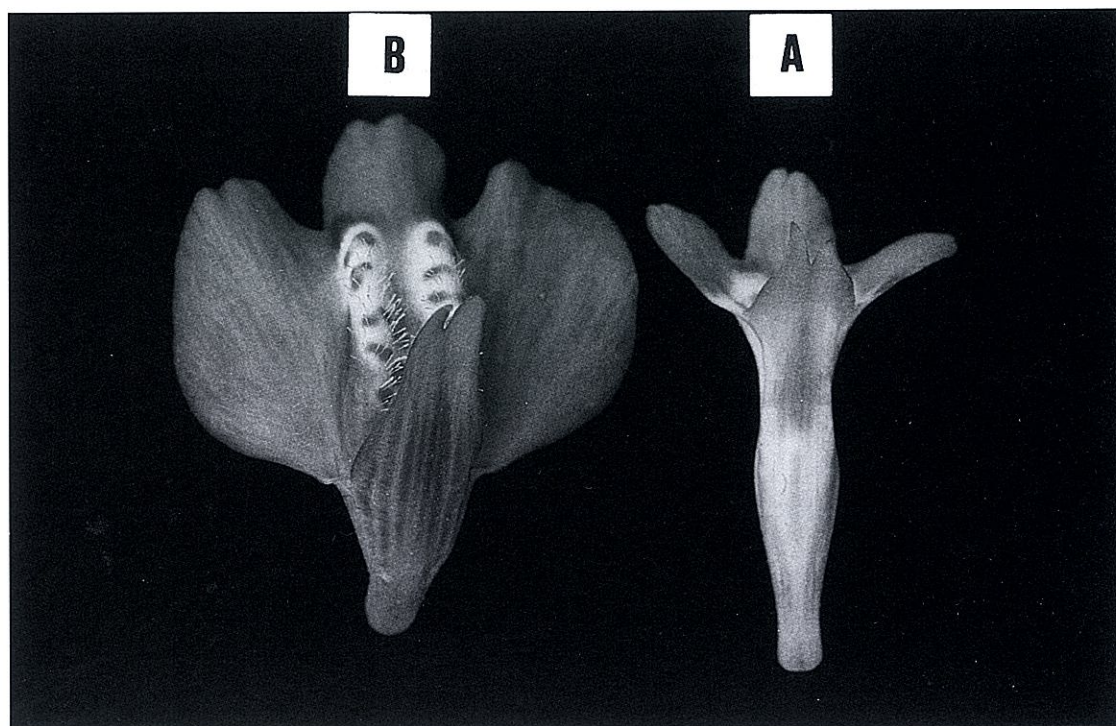


Fig. 2. Corollas of *Mazus quadriprotuberans* (A) and *M. miquelii* (B).

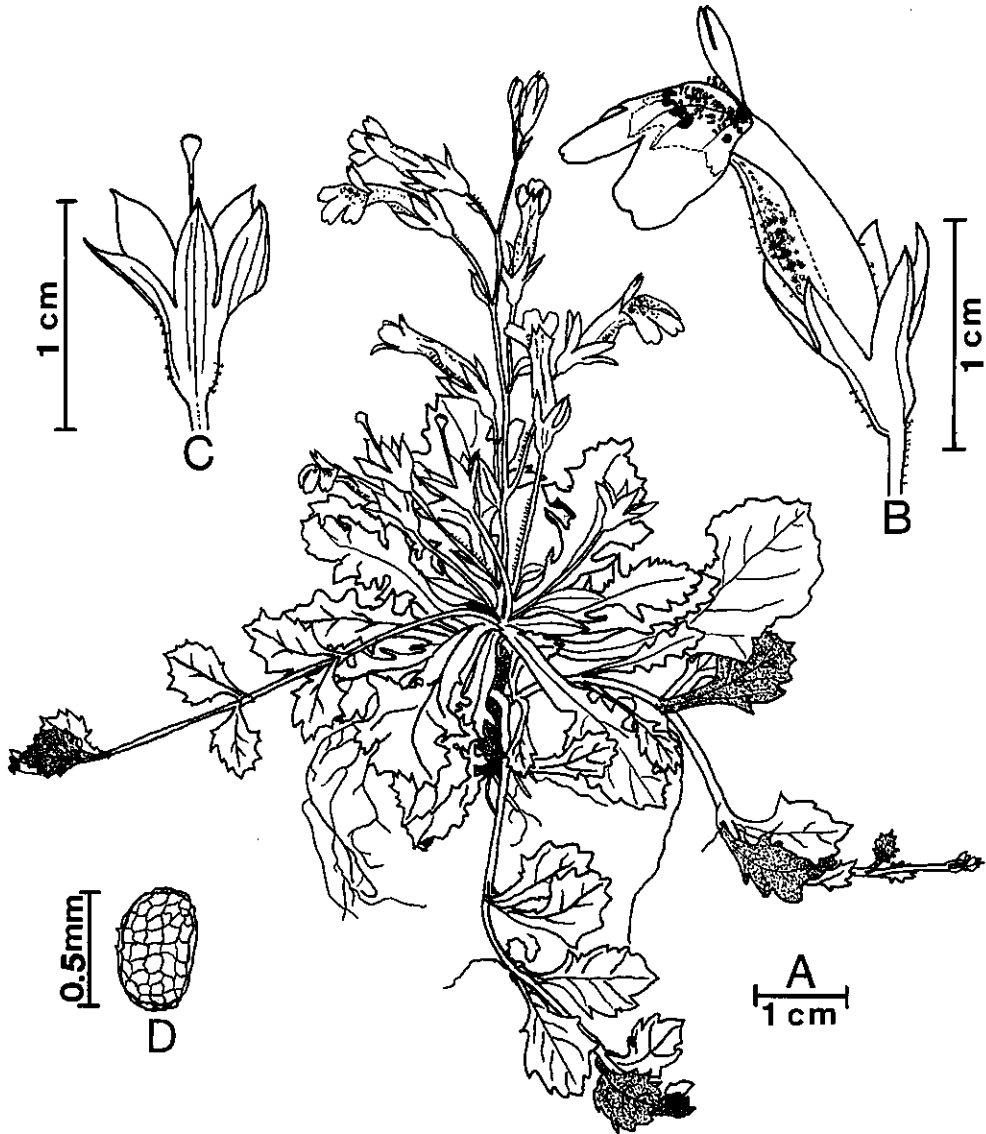


Fig. 3. *Mazus quadripotuberans*. All drawn from the holotype.  
A: Habit; B: Flower (side view) ; C: Calyx with pistil; D: Seed.

#### Discussion

The genus *Mazus* Lour. (Scrophulariaceae) (Loureiro 1790) consists of about 35 species of perennial or annual or biennial herbs growing in arable land or grassy field or moist place or valley or woods, from lowland to alpine regions. The distributional area of *Mazus* is from Asia to Oceania i.e. Amur, Ussuri, Mongolia, Korea, Japan,

China, Formosa, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Himalaya, Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaya, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Hawaii (Loureiro 1790; Hooker 1864, 1884; Maximowicz 1875; Forbes and Hemsley 1890; Makino 1902; Vaniot 1905; Bonati 1908; Merrill 1912; Cheeseman 1925; Handel-Mazzenti 1926;

Masamune 1930, 1940; Pennell 1943; Ohwi 1953; Tsoong 1954; Kitamura 1957; Yoon 1965; Hara 1966; Maheshwari 1968; Walker 1976; Li 1978; Hatushima and Nakajima 1979; Kitagawa 1979; Yang 1979; Yamazaki 1980, 1981, 1985; Hsieh and Huang 1998). Especially in China including Taiwan, about 22 species are known (Yang 1979).

The remarkable taxonomic characters of *Mazus* are herb length, stem features, presence or absence of stolon, pedicel length and hairiness of ovule. It was possible to classify *Mazus* into several groups by these characters. Bonati (1908) divided 25 species of *Mazus* including many new species into four sections. After that, the study of *Mazus* in China was advanced (Yang 1979). Consequently the sections were arranged as follows:

1. Stem cylindrical. Cauline leaves ovate or obovate or spatulate.
2. Ovule hairy. Lower part of stem ligneous.
  - Sect. *Trichogynus* Tsoong
  - Sect. *Annuae* Bonati, 1908. Bull. Herb. Boiss. 2 (8). p. 527.
2. Ovule glabrous. Stem completely herbaceous.
  - Sect. *Mazus*
  - Sect. *Annuae* Bonati, 1908. l.c. p. 527.
  - Sect. *Stoloniferae* Bonati, 1908. l.c. p. 528.
  - Sect. *Caespitosae* Bonati, 1908. l.c. p. 528.
1. Stem tetragonal. Cauline leaves lanceolate.
  - Sect. *Lanceifoliae* Bonati, 1908. l.c. p. 529.

Yamazaki (1981) recognized three species of *Mazus* in Japan. These Japanese *Mazus*, i.e. *M. miquelii* Makino, *M. pumilus* (Burm.f.) Steenis and *M. goodenifolius* (Hornem.) Pennell are distributed abroad. Especially, *M. pumilus* is widely distributed in Asia and Oceania, and has a wide range of variation in size, shape of leaves and other features. Since these species and the present new species (Figs. 1,3) have cylindrical and completely herbaceous stems and glabrous ovules, they belong to Sect. *Mazus*.

*Mazus quadripotuberans* is similar to *M. miquelii* by having stolons, erect stems and con-

gested leaves at the base of stem, 1.7–2.5 mm long flowers, 7–10 mm long calyces, 4–6 mm long calyx lobes and 7–25 mm long pedicels. *Mazus quadripotuberans* is 3–10 cm tall and lower than *M. miquelii*. The bracts of *M. miquelii* are small, narrowly triangular, thin and whitish green. In contrast, the bracts of *M. quadripotuberans* are large, obovate or oblanceolate, thick and green. Moreover, *M. quadripotuberans* differs notably from *M. miquelii* by having long tubular corolla.

The Chinese *Mazus* species belonging to Sect. *Mazus*, i.e. *M. henryi* Tsoong, *M. longipes* Bonati and *M. surculosus* D. Don have also stolons, erect stems and congested leaves at the base of stem (Yang 1979). So, they are in appearance similar to *M. quadripotuberans*. But, they clearly differ from *M. quadripotuberans* by having calyx lobes shorter than calyx tube and shorter tubular corolla.

Hsieh and Huang (1998) recognized five species of *Mazus* in Taiwan. These species, i.e. *M. fauriei* Bonati, *M. alpinus* Masamune, *M. goodenifolius*, *M. pumilus* and *M. delavayi* Bonati belong to Sect. *Mazus*. *Mazus goodenifolius*, *M. pumilus* and *M. delavayi* are annual or biennial and not stoloniferous. In contrast, *M. fauriei* and *M. alpinus* are perennial and stoloniferous and akin to *M. miquelii* in flower characters. But, *M. fauriei* differs from *M. miquelii* by having flower stem with small leaves. And *M. alpinus* differs from *M. miquelii* by having leaves with dense hairs. *Mazus quadripotuberans* differs clearly from *M. fauriei* and *M. alpinus* by having long tubular corolla with four long protuberances and large bracts. *M. simadai* Masamune (Masamune 1940) is regarded as *M. stachydifolius* (Turct.) Maxim. (Maximowicz 1875) by having ovules with subdense hairs and semirosette and erect stems (Li 1978; Yang 1979). But, Hsieh and Huang (1998) treated *M. stachydifolius* (Sect. *Trichogynus*) as an uncertain species in Taiwan.

The Korean *Mazus* consists of only two species, i.e. *M. pumilus* (Sect. *Mazus*) and *M. stachydifolius* (Sect. *Trichogynus*) (Yoon 1965).

In the Japanese species, *M. miquelii* is a stoloniferous perennial, while *M. pumilus* and *M. goodenifolius* have no stolon and are annual or

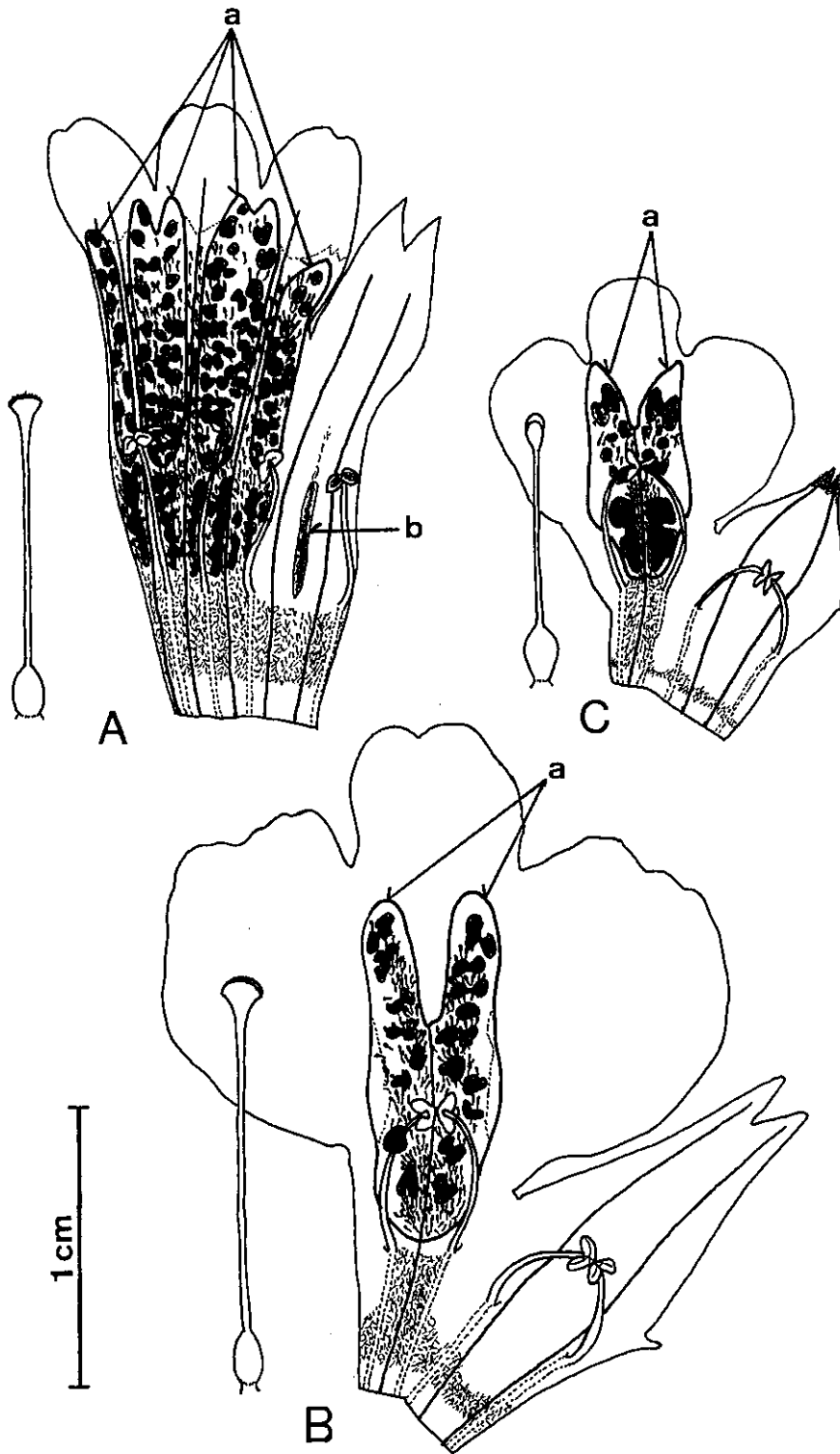


Fig. 4. Open corollas of *Mazus quadriprotuberans* (A), *M. miquelii* (B) and *M. pumilus* (C).  
a: Protuberances; b: Long yellowish brown macules with trichomes.

biennial. *M. quadriprotuberans* is a stoloniferous perennial. In this respect, it resembles to *M. miquelii*.

However, *M. quadriprotuberans* is clearly distinguished from *M. miquelii*, by having four long protuberances extending from lower lip to tube. In *M. miquelii*, two protuberances are arranged on middle lobe of lower lip and extending to tube. While in *M. quadriprotuberans*, four protuberances are arranged on middle and lateral lobes of lower lip and extending to tube. And inner two protuberances of *M. quadriprotuberans* are broader than outer two protuberances. Moreover, *M. quadriprotuberans* is distinguished from *M. miquelii*, by having corolla tube notably longer than lower lip and style not exceeding from corolla tube. (Figs. 2, 4).

The habitat of *M. quadriprotuberans* is grassy field scattered with broad-leaved trees, Where *M. miquelii* and *M. pumilus* are also growing. So, I measured size of fifty fresh flowers of these three species for comparison. The results are shown in Table 1 and Figs. 5-8.

Figure 6 is a scatter diagram showing the relationships between flower length and lower lip length. There are high positive correlation between the two characters in each taxon. *Mazus quadriprotuberans* has same flower length as *M.*

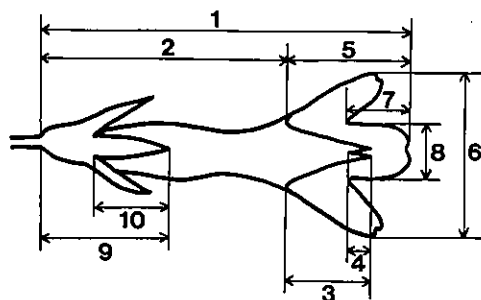


Fig. 5. The measurement parts of *Mazus* flower in Table 1.

1: Flower length; 2: Corolla tube length; 3: Upper lip length; 4: Incision length of upper lip; 5: Lower lip length; 6: Lower lip width; 7: Middle lobe length of lower lip; 8: Middle lobe width of lower lip; 9: Calyx length; 10: Calyx lobe length.

Table 1. Measurements of 10 morphological characters in three species of Japanese *Mazus*

	<i>M. quadriprotuberans</i> Mean±SD (Min—Max)	<i>M. miquelii</i> Mean±SD (Min—Max)	<i>M. pumilus</i> Mean±SD (Min—Max)
Flower length	20.77±1.98(16.7—25.0)	20.42±2.26(15.9—26.0)	13.30±1.22(7.0—15.5)
Corolla tube length	14.68±1.05(12.1—16.6)	7.74±0.83( 5.4— 9.2)	6.13±0.44(5.1— 7.1)
Upper lip length	3.90±0.83( 2.5— 5.6)	8.56±1.02( 7.1—11.6)	3.74±0.44(2.8— 5.2)
Incision length of upper lip	1.77±0.25( 1.2— 2.3)	2.02±0.43( 1.4— 2.9)	0.60±0.21(0.3— 1.3)
Lower lip length	6.09±1.37( 4.0— 9.7)	12.68±1.75(10.0—17.2)	7.15±0.91(4.8— 9.0)
Lower lip width	10.79±1.39( 8.3—14.1)	14.29±2.26( 9.8—20.0)	9.70±1.10(7.5—12.0)
Middle lobe length of lower lip	3.47±0.52( 2.4— 4.4)	4.05±0.59( 3.0— 5.2)	2.24±0.35(1.4— 3.2)
Middle lobe width of lower lip	3.47±0.49( 2.5— 4.5)	4.35±0.69( 3.0— 6.3)	2.96±0.49(1.9— 3.7)
Calyx length	8.42±0.70( 6.7—10.0)	7.80±0.66( 6.4— 9.2)	5.61±0.60(4.4— 7.0)
Calyx lobe length	4.72±0.51( 4.0— 6.3)	4.56±0.52( 3.3— 5.8)	2.90±0.45(1.9— 3.9)

In all taxa, fifty fresh flowers were used. Length in mm.

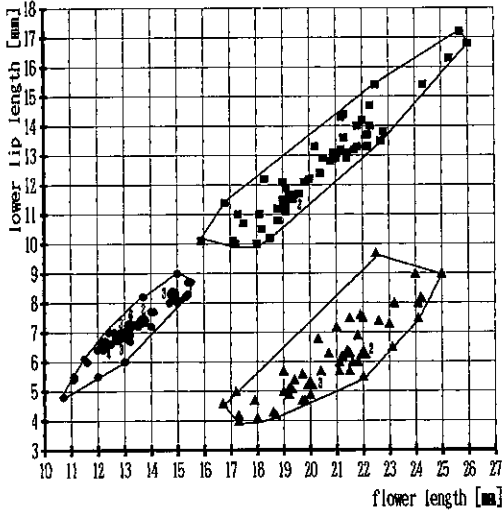


Fig. 6. Scatter diagram showing the relationships between flower length and lower lip length.  
 ▲ : *Mazus quadriprotuberans* ; ■ : *M. miquelii* ; ● : *M. pumilus*.  
 Some numbered larger points overlap the smaller points.

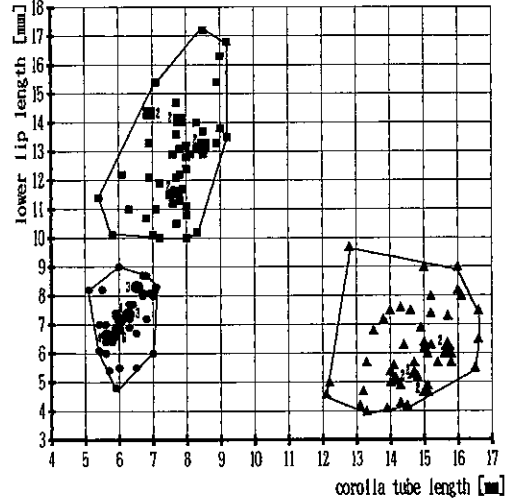


Fig. 7. Scatter diagram showing the relationships between corolla tube length and lower lip length.  
 ▲ : *Mazus quadriprotuberans* ; ■ : *M. miquelii* ; ● : *M. pumilus*.  
 Some numbered larger points overlap the smaller points.

*miquelii*, but has fairly short lower lips 4 to 10 mm long. Moreover, *M. quadriprotuberans* has lower lips mostly as long as those of *M. pumilus*, but has fairly long, 17 to 25 mm long flowers. So, their variations are clearly distinguished.

Figure 7 is a scatter diagram showing the relationships between corolla tube length and lower lip length. There is a fairly low positive correlation between these two characters in each taxon. *Mazus quadriprotuberans* differs from *M. miquelii* by having long corolla tubes and short lower lips. Their variations are far apart and clearly distinguished. *Mazus quadriprotuberans* has mostly lower lip as long as that of *M. pumilus*, but has long corolla tubes 12 to 17 mm long. So, their variations are far apart and clearly distinguished, too.

Figure 8 is a scatter diagram showing the relationships between upper lip length and calyx lobe length. There is a fairly low positive correlation between these two characters in each taxon.

*Mazus quadriprotuberans* differs from *M. miquelii* by having short and from 2.5 to 5.6 mm long upper lips. So, their variations are far apart and clearly distinguished. *Mazus quadriprotuberans* has mostly same in upper lip length as *M. pumilus*, but has long, 4.0 to 6.3 mm long calyx

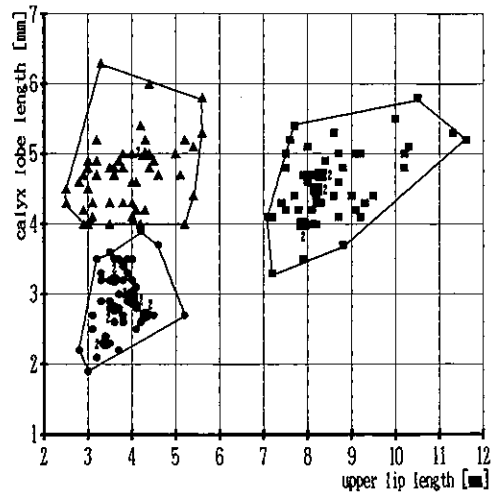


Fig. 8. Scatter diagram showing the relationships between upper lip length and calyx lobe length.  
 ▲ : *Mazus quadriprotuberans* ; ■ : *M. miquelii* ; ● : *M. pumilus*.  
 Some numbered larger points overlap the smaller points.

lobes. So, their variations are clearly distinguished, too.

In addition, *M. quadriprotuberans* has long yellowish brown macules with trichomes (Fig. 4 A) inside of middle and upper part of corolla tube. Moreover, *M. miquelii* (Fig. 4 B), *M. pumilus*



(Fig. 4 C), and *M. goodenifolius* have elongating styles from corolla tube, but *M. quadriprotuberans* (Fig. 4 A) has styles enclosed in corolla tube. These points are remarkable differences between *M. quadriprotuberans* and other three taxa.

A key to the species belonging to Japanese *Mazus* is as follows :

#### Key to the species

A. Herb perennial, stoloniferous in and after flowering period. Flower 1.6–2.6 cm long.

B. Corolla with two long protuberances from lower lip to tube.

Corolla tube fairly shorter than lower lip.  
Upper lip 7.1–11.6 mm long. Style exceeding corolla tube.

.....*M. miquelii*

B. Corolla with four long protuberances from lower lip to tube.

Corolla tube notably longer than lower lip.  
Upper lip 2.5–5.6 mm long. Style not exceeding corolla tube.

.....*M. quadriprotuberans*

A. Herb annual or biennial and not stoloniferous. Flower 0.7–1.6 cm long.

B. Leaves borne from base to middle of stem and obscurely serrate.

.....*M. pumilus*

B. Leaves almost congested at base of stem and pinnatifid.

.....*M. goodenifolius*

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#### 米澤信道：日本産サギゴケ属の新種

*Mazus* Loureiro (サギゴケ属) 植物は、アジアからオセアニアにかけての広い地域に分布し、約 35 種が知られている。とりわけ中国 (台湾を含む) には、多くの種を産し、約 22 種が知られている。主な分類形質は、多年生か否か、草丈と茎の形状、走出枝の有無、花茎の形状、葉の形状とつき方、花や萼の形態、花柄長、子房の毛の有無などである。これらにより、グループ分けが可能である。Bonati (1908) は、自らも多くの種を記載し、当時 25 種を 4 節にグループ分けした。その後、中国での研究が進み、次の 3 節に整理された (Yang 1979)。

Sect. *Trichogynus* (茎は円柱形、子房は被毛、茎の下部は木質化)

Sect. *Mazus* (茎は円柱形、子房は無毛、茎は完全な草質)

Sect. *Lanceifoliae* (茎は四角形、茎生葉は披針

形)

日本に産するムラサキサギゴケ *M. miquelii*, トキワハゼ *M. pumilus*, ヒメサギゴケ *M. goodenifolius* の 3 種は国外にも産し、とりわけ、トキワハゼは広域分布する種で、変異が大きく、いくつかの種内分類群が記載されている。これら 3 種に今回報告する新種カワセミソウ *Mazus quadriprotuberans* N. Yonezawa を加えた 4 種は、いずれも茎が円柱形で、子房に毛がなく Sect. *Mazus* に属する。カワセミソウは、走出枝があり、直立する花茎があり、葉は密集してつくこと、萼のサイズが似ていること、花柄が萼より長いことなどの点で、最もムラサキサギゴケに近縁であることが判明した。しかし、カワセミソウは草丈がムラサキサギゴケよりさらに小さく矮小で、花茎の苞が大きく顕著であり異なる。さらに、カワセミソウは長い管状の花冠をもっており、ムラサキサギゴケとは明瞭に異なる。

また、中国産の Sect. *Mazus* に属する *M. henryi*, *M. longipes*, *M. surculosus* とともに走出枝、直立する花茎と花茎の基部に集まる葉をもつ点で似ている。しかし、上記 3 種とも、萼裂片が萼筒より短く、また、長い管状の花冠をもたないので、カワセミソウとは明らかに異なる。

日本産 *Mazus* 属植物の中では、カワセミソウとムラサキサギゴケは、走出枝を出す多年草であるのに対して、トキワハゼ (1 年草または越年草) やヒメサギゴケ (越年草) は走出枝を出さない。また、カワセミソウは花の形態に於いて、ムラサキサギゴケ、トキワハゼ、ヒメサギゴケのいずれとも多くの差異をもつ。つまり、ムラサキサギゴケ、トキワハゼ、ヒメサギゴケが下唇中央裂片から花筒内にかけて 2 本の隆起帯をもち、花筒は下唇とほぼ同長かまたは明らかに短く、柱頭は花筒の外に超出するのに対して、カワセミソウは下唇中央及び左右裂片から花筒内にかけて 4 本の隆起帯 (内側の 2 本が外側の 2 本より幅広い) をもち、花筒が下唇より著しく長く、柱頭は花筒内に在る。加えて、カワセミソウは、花筒の中央部背側の内面に、毛を散生する細長い黄褐色の斑をもつ。和名は、花の形が野鳥のカワセミの姿を連想させることによる (「翡翠草」)。(〒602-0898 京都市上京区相国寺北門前町 京都成安高等学校)

