

***H. longipes* var. *longipes* f. *viridipes* F. Maekawa 1940**

*J. of the Faculty of Science, Imp. University of Tokyo, Sect. 3 Botany, Vol. 5:388 1940.*

アオジクイワギボウシ = 緑色葉柄岩擬宝珠 = Aoziku Iwa Gibōshi (Maekawa) =  
“green leafstalk rock hosta.”

**History and Nomenclature:** Maekawa (1940) established *H. longipes* var. *longipes* f. *viridipes* along with the Japanese name Aoziku Iwa Gibōshi = アオジク

イワギボウシ = 緑色葉柄岩擬宝珠. The latter name translates to “green leafstalk rock hosta.” He based the name of this forma on a single morphological character, i.e. the green color of the leaf petioles. Maekawa gave a very brief Latin description “petiolus viridissimus.” The forma epithet is composed of *viridis* = green and *pes* = foot (alluding to petiole). Green-colored petioles without light purple to maroon dappling or stippling occur among the most populations of *H. longipes* f. *viridipes*. It has also been noted



**A Cultivar Listed As  
*H. longipes* var. *longipes* f. *viridipes*  
Most Cultivated Examples are not Vouchers  
And are of Uncertain Origin**

among *H. longipes* var. *latifolia*. The type was collected in the old province of Shimotsuke (下野国; Shimotsuke-no kuni), which comprises Tochigi Prefecture (栃木県; Tochigi-ken). T. Nakai and F. Maekawa collected the type near the Fubasami clay mines in the vicinity of the former city of Imaichi (今市市; Imachi-shi), now part of the city of Nikkō (日光市 Nikkō-shi; Nikkō = sunlight). The type was cultivated in Hortus Maekawa at the University of Tokyo. Maekawa (1969) confirmed *H. longipes* var. *longipes* f. *viridipes*. Fujita (1976) based his classification primarily on ecological factors and flower morphology and did not recognize *H. longipes* var. *longipes* f. *viridipes* (without reference nor comment). Schmid (1991) listed this taxon but pointed out that with the exception of the green petiole color this taxon is identical to *H. longipes* var. *longipes* (or *H. longipes* var. *vulgata*). Zonneveld, B.J.M. and F. Van Iren (2001) determined genome size from a horti-cultural example (not a

voucher). The resulting DNA content (2C) in pg (one (10<sup>-12</sup>) gram) of 21.9 indicates that this sample was not connected to *H. longipes* with pg values of 25.5 to 26.0 and is not considered here for evaluation. In this Species Update this taxon is considered a minor variant occurring in natural populations and taxonomically identical to *H. longipes* var. *longipes* (or *H. longipes* var. *vulgata*) as noted in Schmid (1991). It is included here only to indicate that its taxonomic status is based on and differentiated by a single minor morphological character. Most taxonomists will not consider this sufficient to assign forma rank. Many of the specimens cultivated are not the true *H. longipes* form but hybrids without provenance and they do not have flowers that are typical to the taxa in the *H. longipes* complex (Tepal Type D; W.G. Schmid 1991).



◀◀◀ *H. longipes* f.  
*viridipes*

A glaucous, white-backed form; this cultivated form has almost white flowers and is labeled Shirobana Iwa

Gibōshi = 白花イワギボウシ) in Japan. It is considered a special form of *H. longipes* f. *viridipes*  
Photo © H. Philips 2003  
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*H. longipes* f. *viridipes* (unspecified loc. cit.)  
Also called 白花岩ギボウシ = Shirobana Iwa Gibōshi  
In Japan

*H. longipes* f.  
*viridipes* in  
*Cultivation:*

Cultivated specimens of *H. longipes* var. *latifolia* f. *viridipes* are represented in gardens. Green-petioled specimens have been observed in the wild among populations of *H. longipes* var. *latifolia*. J. Craig collected a green-petioled specimen and eventually sent it to R. Davidson (see *H. longipes* f. *hypoglauca*). Eventually, it was listed recorded in Summers (1972) as a



***H. 'Crispula'***  
 Offered as *H. longipes* var. *longipes* f. *viridipes*  
 As HH No. 1245-8607 at Hosta Hill R.G.

1969 import, No. 187, collected near Iwasaki Kannon (岩崎観音) Shrine. Some divisions were distributed but were apparently lost. That could be ascribed to the fact that it was a plain green cultivar, which created little excitement. It should be mentioned that in gardens F<sub>1</sub> selfed hybrids of typical *H. longipes* specimens occasionally produce individuals with green petioles, but these are rarely tested for authenticity. A garden specimen of unknown origin tested by Zonneveld and Van Iren (2001) turned out to have a DNA content (2C) in pg (one (10<sup>-12</sup>) gram) of

21.9, which is much below that determined from *H. longipes* vouchers. In the AHS *Hosta* Registry no cultivars are listed as having *H. longipes* var. *longipes* f. *viridipes* either as a pod or pollen parent. It should also be mentioned that a white-margined cultivar was offered as *H. longipes* f. *viridipes* but turned out to be *H. 'Crispula'*.



***H. longipes* f. *viridipes* ▲**  
 Elongating racemes  
 Craig/Summers 1969/1972 # 187)



**▲ *H. longipes* f. *viridipes***  
 Seed Pods (Unknown Origin)  
 Photo H. Philips 2003

***Taxonomic Type and Synonymy:***

This taxon is a phenotypical variant of *H. longipes* var. *vulgata* and its salient morphometric parameters conform to those of the typical species. Due to its presence in gardens, the rank of forma is maintained and its name may be written as *H. longipes* f. *viridipes*. In cultivation this taxon has been considered a cultivar (which it is not) and its name is written *H. longipes* ‘Viridipes’. For detailed taxonomy please refer to *H. longipes* var. *longipes*, Part 1, pages 17 and 18.

***Japanese Synonyms:***

*H. longipes* = イワギボウシ = 岩ギボウシ = 岩擬宝珠 = Iwa Gibōshi

*H. longipes* f. *albiflora* = シロバナイワギボウシ = Shirobana Iwa Gibōshi. A white-flowered, glaucous form of this variant (see page 2) has green petioles and may be yet another phenotype. The *H. longipes* complex is extremely variable and its representatives have adapted to a number of different ecologies.



***H. longipes* f. *viridipes* (in situ)**  
(Loc. cit. of coll. unknown)

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