**H. sieboldiana** = トギボウシ Part 1

*H. ‘Sieboldiana’ (Schmid 2009)*

**H. sieboldiana var. sieboldiana** (Hooker) Engler.


トウギボウシ = 唐擬宝珠 = Tō Gibōshi (Iwaskakiiinuma) = Hosta of old

短期花茎擬宝珠 = short flower stalk Gibōshi (hosta)

短期花柄擬宝珠 = short peduncle Gibōshi (hosta)

큰비비추 = Keun-bi-bi-chu (Korean; applied to *H. sieboldiana* and also *H. montana*)

**Introduction:** *H. sieboldiana* and its many sports and hybrids are the most widely grown representatives of the genus *Hosta* in horticulture. Although classified a taxon, *H. sieboldiana* has multifarious origin and this Species Update deals with its standing as a taxon (also considered of cultivated origin as *H. ‘Sieboldiana’*). Natural populations equal to the European types established in the early 19th century have not been located in Japan (Sugita 1988; Yinger, per. comm.; Schmid 1991; Zilis 2001, 2009; Ito 2008, per. comm.). For the last 170 years, *H. sieboldiana* has been


Type 1; Trial Gardens of Fachhochschule (University of) Weihenstephan, Germany (Formerly *H. ‘Robusta’* Arends (1905) • Hosta Hill R.G. © W.G. Schmid 1984.08.20

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grown in Europe and North America and during this time has developed into a mixture of similar-looking, hybridized cultivars. Zilis (2001, 2009), who has researched *H. sieboldiana* in North America and in Japan, states, “the plant we often think synonymous with *Hosta sieboldiana* is the cultivar *H. ‘Elegans’*,” which is a hybrid developed in Germany. As reported in Schmid (1991), the question of the *H. ‘Elegans’* origin as a hybrid was resolved in the autobiography of Georg Arends (1951). Arends detailed his hybridizing efforts and confirmed he made a cross between one of Fortune’s imports called *H. fortunei* and one of the many Siebold seedlings posing as *H. sieboldiana*. The formula of the cross would be *H. fortunei* × (*H. montana; a selected form*). The first parent (*H. fortunei*; non sensu Hylander 1954) and probable pod parent is *H. ‘Tokudama’*, brought to Europe by both Fortune and von Siebold from a Japanese cultivated source. Fortune obtained it from von Siebold during a visit to his Nagasaki home in Japan in the fall of 1860 (Fortune 1863). In early 1862, both naturalists returned to Europe with live specimens of this cultigen. It was shown in England in 1863 as a single specimen. On the other hand, P. von Siebold did not publicize it but simply planted it in his garden (Schmid 1991). It was also referred to as *H. sieboldiana fortunei* hort. The other parent, and probably pollen parent, was an unknown and most likely hybridized form of what was then identified as *H. sieboldiana*. It must be pointed out that von Siebold’s imports were extensively distributed and during the last half of the 19th century all propagation was accomplished by selfing or hybridizing the plants. The originator Arends (1905) named his cross *H. ‘Robusta’*.
Hylander (1954) noted, he was not certain about the origin of *H. ‘Robusta’* (= *H. ‘Elegans’*) but he nevertheless described the Arends’ hybrid as a botanical variety of *H. sieboldiana* (i.e. a taxon), and assigned the name *H. sieboldiana var. elegans*. This is incorrect, since 1) *H. ‘Elegans’* is a known hybrid and 2) it is not a Japanese endemic. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the culton *H. ‘Elegans’* was further developed and hybridized and many different seedlings exist. According to Hansen et al. (1964) and Schmid (1991), five verified vouchers are cultivated at the trial gardens of Fachhochschule (University of) Weihenstephan, Freising, Germany. Which one of these is the original plant of Arends’s can no longer be established with any degree of certainty because Arends distributed selfed progeny of this hybrid. In 1984, I examined mature specimens of *H. sieboldiana* at the Botanic Garden of L.M. University, Munich, and came to the conclusion that these plantings were also examples of *H. ‘Robusta’* (= *H. ‘Elegans’*). The name *H. ‘Robusta’* is a *nomen nudum* under the ICBN and Hylander’s new name was for this reason valid when considering this a taxon. However, as a manmade hybrid, it cannot be a taxon and I reclassified it to cultivar rank under the ICNCP using the cultivar name *H. ‘Elegans’* (Schmid, 1991). Zilis (2000) conducted a comprehensive study of this cultivar and has verified that “thousands of *H. ‘Elegans’* seedlings have been propagated and disseminated (in horticulture) over the intervening years.” In many these cases, the name *H. sieboldiana* was used to identify the plants, which has led to an arbitrary and taxonomically incorrect identification of a hybrid cultivar posing as a taxon named *H. sieboldiana*. While this identifies a hosta that is considered *H. sieboldiana* in horticulture, it does not solve the problem of identifying the original *H. sieboldiana* named by both Fortune and von Siebold. For this, historical documentation regarding the original typification follows under the subtitle: The History of the “European” *H. sieboldiana*: The reference “European” *H. sieboldiana* alludes to the fact that most of the specimens of this species do not represent Japanese populations but are hybridized European culta.
The History of the “European” *Hosta sieboldiana*:

The basionym for *Hosta sieboldiana* is based on cultivated plants and was published in Engler and Prantl, *Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien*, 2/5 pp. 39–40, 1888, namely Hooker’s *Funckia Sieboldiana* (also as “Dr. Siebold’s Funckia”) in Curtis’s *Botanical Magazine* 1839, Vol. XII, N.S.; tab 3663. Morphometric analysis of Plate 3663 and the description reveals that the plant pictured does not conform to later publications and descriptions. It is possible that an immature plant was used as exemplar for the W. Fitch engraving. Obvious differences are the leaf color and leaf shape, the TA/TD ratio of the perianth, as well as, a raceme that is elongated and has widely spaced flowers. The original description for this *Funckia Sieboldiana* is included below in facsimile. The

▲ *Funckia Sieboldiana* Hooker (Tab. 1869) ▲

▼ Facsimile of Latin description in Curtis’s Bot. Mag. 1839, Vol. XII, N.S.; tab. 3663

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FUNCKIA Sieboldiana; humilis, foliis ovatis acuminatis inferne in petiolum vaginatum decurrentibus scapo racemoso subdimidio brevioribus, floribus nutantibus infundibuliformibus remotis, bracteis lanceolatis infinis flore longioribus superne sensim minoribus.
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description shown on page 4 in facsimile also cites a *Funckia Sieboldiana* Loddiges (1832) as a synonym. The citation included as “*Funckia Sieboldiana*,” is incorrect, because the original name cited by Loddiges is not *Funckia Sieboldiana*, but *Hemerocallis Sieboldtiana*. Both the engraving (Tab. 1869) and description (shown in facsimile on page 6 below) show the correct synonym to be *Hemerocallis Sieboldtiana*. The illustration shows green not glaucous leaves. The anthers (shown open after dehiscing) present a distinct dark posterior, which is typical in *Hosta montana*. Leaves, fertile bracts, and the shape and color of the tepals are also typical of *H. montana*. The underside of the leaf just exhibits a dull grayish color, which may indicate a glaucous coating, but this is not mentioned in the description. None of the early pictures and descriptions indicate that the leaves are glaucous on the adaxial leaf surface. “Glaucous” describes a thin bloom of bluish or blue-grey color. It is noted here that some *H. montana* populations examined by me in situ have a glaucous leaf underside. In 1839, another early description and illustration was published in *Edwards’s Botanical Register*, NS, Vol. II, by John Lindley, professor of botany at the University of London. His description and engraving come closer to resembling *H. sieboldiana* and *H. ‘Tokudama’* than Hooker’s and Loddiges’s. Lindley originally assigned the name *Funkia sieboldi*, a bad choice, because it was subsequently misspelled with ending having “ii” as in “sieboldii,” which caused it
to be misidentified as a different taxon, specifically Paxton’s *Hemerocallis sieboldii*, which is now classified as *Hosta sieboldii* ‘Albomarginata’ (published in Paxton, March 1838. *Magazine of Botany* 5:25–26). Lindley included an excellent engraving, which is a much closer representation of *H. sieboldiana* than the pictorial evidence shown in Loddiges (1832) and Hooker (1839).

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**Facsimile of Loddiges (1832) description**

In *Bot. Cab.*; 1832 Vol. XIX, tab. 1869

**Hemerocallis**

*H. sieboldii*

Lindley (1839)

*Edwards’s Botanical Register*, NS, Vol. II, (1839); tab. 50

It is obvious the early engravings on pages 4, 5, and 6, do not depict a representation of the *H. sieboldiana* pictured by the photographs included by Maekawa (1940, 1971), nor do they represent photographs or other printed illustrations pictured in modern botanical references incl. Bailey, 1930; Stearn 1931; Hylander 1954; Ohwi 1965; Hensen 1963, 1985; Grenfell 1990; Schmid 1991; and other authors. As evi-
dent in Lindley’s description (shown below in facsimile), his *Funkia Sieboldi* had a glaucous coating on the leaf underside, to quote: “foliis . . . multi-nervis subtus glaucis” (leaves with many veins and glaucous (leaf) underneath). In this respect, it may have been similar to *Hemerocallis Sieboldiana*, which shows a glaucous leaf underside but this is not mentioned in its description. As for the latter, it is also noted that some *Hosta montana* populations have a glaucous leaf underside. As pointed out on page 5, Lindley’s example has features that indicate some resemblance to *H. sieboldiana*, without the all-glaucous leaves, which is present in the “European” *H. sieboldiana*. Its barely opening perianth (see photograph this page) and compact raceme shows affinity with *H. ‘Tokudama’*, which is a cultivar named by Maekawa (1940) and reduced to cultivar rank by Schmid (1991). Its well-rounded leaves

*Hosta sieboldiana* β.

*Fortunei* Regel 1876

gave rise to the Japanese name 特玉 = とくだま = Tokudama Gibōshi, a name established by Y. Iinuma (飯沼 慾斎) in Sōmoku Zusetsu (ソウモクズセ = a book of illustrated plants). The Japanese name translates to “special ball,” probably alluding not only to the round leaf shape but also to the ball-shaped flower buds (see Maekawa’s photograph 33, below). Maekawa’s *H. tokudama* has been growing in Japan as a cultigen for a very long time. Maekawa stated: *Planta in prov. Inaba spontanea esse videtur,*” which states: “...it seems that natural populations grow” in Inaba-no kuni (因幡国) Province” (now Tottori-ken; 鳥取県). However, this has not been verified and later authors have confirmed this to be a cultigen (Fujita 1976; Schmid 1991; Zonneveld 2001, Zilis 2009). It may in fact be the hosta mentioned by Iinuma and represent the culton cultivated in early Japanese temple gardens. From pictorial representations and descriptions, it must be the hosta obtained by Siebold and carried to Europe by both von Siebold and Fortune. Fortune received it from von Siebold during a visit to his Nagasaki home in Japan in the fall of 1860 (Fortune 1863). In early 1862, both naturalists returned from Japan to Europe with live specimens of this plant. This Funkia was first introduced into England by Fortune in 1862 and shown in 1863 at the Royal Horticultural Society’s Summer Show by the firm of Standish and Noble, Bagshot, Surrey, in 1863 (Hensen 1963). It was described as “a Japanese Funkia with glaucous leaves and French white flowers” and alternately as having “leaves of this plant...thickly bluish pruinose and its flowers being white.” It is the same hosta described in detail and illustrated by E. Regel in 1876. To differentiate this culton from the “typical” *Hosta sieboldiana*, Regel assigned the trinomial *H. sieboldiana α typica* to the “typical” form (= *H. sieboldiana*) and named the plant received from Siebold as *H. sieboldiana β fortunei*, a cultivar now identified as *H. ‘Tokudama’*. It was also described by others: H. Witte (1892) characterized it as a slow grower and Anonymous (1891) noted its *thick*
blue leaves. There can be no doubt that the plant Fortune obtained from Siebold on his visit to Nagasaki in 1862 (Fortune 1863; Schmid 1991) is the same as Siebold’s *Funkia fortunei*. It is also is the same plant named *Hosta tokudama* Maekawa (1940, 1969) and reduced to cultivar rank by Schmid (1991) = *H. ‘Tokudama’*. Due to its slow growth, propagation was slow and difficult and it was not introduced into commerce until 1870 by Witte in Holland, which was after von Siebold's death in 1866. Similar to *H. sieboldiana*, this variable cultivar has been extensively propagated and hybridized and is now represented in many gardens. It has a dominant genetic makeup and imparts its unique features to hybrids when used as a pod parent. Zilis (2000) considers it as a smaller version of *H. ‘Elegans’*. Most cultivated examples are either selfed progeny or clones and have the typical rounded leaves with upturned margins and white flowers with a perianth that never fully opens. Many hybridized forms are known, some of which do not have the cupped leaf form, but are well within the morphological limits detailed for *H. ‘Tokudama’* (Maekawa 1940). This hosta has received a detailed history in this Species Update because it is the pod parent of *H. sieboldiana ‘Elegans’* (= *H. ‘Elegans’*), which poses as the species *H. sieboldiana* in horticulture the world over. As pointed out on page 2, *H. ‘Elegans’* is of hybrid origin, thus: *H. fortunei* (= *H. ‘Tokudama’*) × (a selected form of von Siebold’s imports). *H. fortunei* in the formula is identified as *H. sieboldiana β. Fortunei* (Regel, 1876) (see page 7). In 1871, J.G. Baker published a very important clarification of the various types imported to Europe and established under the three names listed on pages 4—9. In 1871, Baker real-
ized that the plants imported between 1830 and 1865 and given the epithet “sieboldiana” were in fact different plants. This is easy to determine by analytical comparison of the illustrations and descriptions published by Hooker, Loddiges, Lindley, and Regel, as well as examination of the herbarium specimens in L and U.

Baker attached the term “mala” to (in his opinion) incorrect placements and “bona” to correct classification. “Mala” derives from malus (= bad; i.e. incorrect synonym) and “bona,” (= good; i.e. correct synonym). Baker determined that only two of the imports (Lindley’s Funkia sieboldii and Regel’s Hosta sieboldiana β. Fortunei) were morphometrically analog to Hosta sieboldiana. The latter is phenotypically very close to a culton now called H. ‘Tokudama’. The plants established by Loddiges, Kunth, Miquel, and Baker (1869) followed Hooker’s type and were
included designated as “mala” (see facsimile on page 10) thus were by Baker NOT considered synonymous. It is recognized here that all of the early specimens have a genetic and developmental relationship in section Helipteroides, subgenus Giboshi (Maekawa 1940). It is also important to point out that these early imports from Japan were in most cases not collected in the wild, but obtained in return for medical favors. The settlement set aside for Westerners was on Dejima (出島 = protruding island), which was an artificial island in Nagasaki harbor (Nagasaki-kan; 長崎港), where visitors could be isolated. In Japan von Siebold was given the honorable name Shīboruto Sensei (= シーボルト先生). Dejima was the only place where he was allowed to live from 1832 until his expulsion in 1829. He was permitted to leave the island for special occasions only. In his own words (Siebold 1897), Dejima was “like a prison and by all accounts a miserable place.” Siebold performed the first Western style cataract surgery in Japan and cured many with his special skills as an ophthalmic surgeon so earned the gratitude of his patients not least because he steadfastly refused to accept payment for his medical services. To show their appreciation and realizing the doctor’s interest in botany and natural history, they frequently brought botanical specimens, art objects and other ethnographic material. By scientific standards, such gifts could hardly be considered botanical vouchers. Furthermore, many of the botanists involved in the naming of types of H. sieboldiana obtained their specimens in gardens located in The Netherlands, Belgium, and the U.K. Some of the specimens may have been cultivated examples of von Siebold’s original imports. Some others may have been hybridized cultivars, similar to H. ‘Elegans”, which is now considered as H. sieboldiana. Analysis of the illustrations presented in Hooker, Loddiges, Lindley, and Regel shows considerable differentiation between the type specimens. Phenetic analysis also confirms differentiation based on a comprehensive list of 59 morphological characters (33 quantitative and 26 qualitative with 70 variables) as detailed in Schmid (1991; pp. 292-293). Several critical and analytical studies (by Bailey 1930; Stearn 1931; Maekawa 1940; and Hylander 1954) also show that these imports stand for 3 distinct and morphologically diverse taxa. Several exclusive Japanese names are also connected to the taxa (See details; page 12) and confirm that considerable differentiation was accepted by early Japanese botan-
ists. One of the most accurate, and influential studies of Japanese floristics published is the work of the Frenchmen, P.A. Ludovic Savatier, who collaborated with Adrien R. Franchet to issue a comprehensive listing of Japanese plants, titled *Enumeratio plantarum in Japonia sponte crescentium* (issued between 1875 and 1879). In Vol. 2 (1879) of this work, he listed and thus connected 3 Japanese names with *H. sieboldiana*, based on Y. Iinuma’s (飯沼慾斎) iconography of plants published in Japan as *Sōmoku Zusetsu* (そうもくずせつ). The names listed are:

1) 唐擬宝珠 = トウギボウシ = Tō Gibōshi = Old Hosta = *H. sieboldiana*.
2) 苞擬宝珠 = ほうギボウシ = Hō Gibōshi = Bracted Hosta (Jap. hort.).
3) 黒擬宝珠 = くろぎぼうし = Kuro Gibōshi = Black Hosta = *H. nigrescens* = *H. ‘Nigrescens’* (from Latin *niger* = black).

It is important to make a historical connection between *H. sieboldiana* and the names used for it in Japan. In addition to those mentioned by Savatier, other Japanese names are connected with *H. sieboldiana* (a detailed historical treatment of the “Japanese” *H. sieboldiana* starts on page 16):

1) 特玉擬宝珠 = とくだま = Tokudama Gibōshi = Special Ball Hosta = *H. sieboldiana* var. *condensata* = *H. ‘Tokudama’*.
2) 短い花茎擬宝珠 = short flower stalk Gibōshi (Jap. hort.).
3) 短い花柄擬宝珠 = short peduncle Gibōshi (Jap. hort.).

**H. nigrescens** (cultivated)
Glaucous Leaf Coating as Seen in Spring • Label Bottom Right is 2×3 in. (5×7.6 cm)
©1987 W.G. Schmid Photo • Hosta Hill R.G. • HH 05138205 1987.05.15
In Y. Iinuma (飯沼慾斎) listed as part of *H. sieboldiana* (唐擬宝珠 = Tō Gibōshi)
As can be seen by the pictures and descriptions of the early imports (pages 4-10) the plants later called *H. sieboldiana* were of undefined origin. Natural populations conforming to the European types established in the late 19th century have not been located in the wild Japan. What is today called *H. sieboldiana* in the West is a selected, hybridized form of several species and is by no means typical of the natural populations of these several parental species. The use of the epithet *glauca* points to the fact that a glaucous parent was involved, namely one Siebold brought as his *Funkia glauca* to Holland when he returned from Japan from his second trip.
in 1862. This is also the same variant R. Fortune had obtained from von Siebold, when he visited Siebold's home in Nagasaki during his stay in Japan (Fortune 1863). After his return in 1862, Fortune introduced Siebold’s *Funkia glauca* in England, where it became widely known. However, Siebold never introduced his *Funkia glauca* in Holland and it languished in a few botanical gardens in Holland and Belgium. In 1867, Miquel rediscovered this plant (after von Siebold’s death in 1866) and made a note of it under the name *Funkia sieboldiana* var. *condensata*. It was finally introduced by Witte in 1870 and the introducer states that it had been grown in the Netherlands for some time and also mentions that it is a slow grower which explains the delay in introduction. This precursor of *Hosta ‘Tokudama’* was not validly established by name until 1876, when Regel published his diagnosis under the varietal name *Funkia sieboldiana* β. *fortunei* and the use of the honorific epithet suggests that Regel got his plant via England or that after von Siebold's death Witte accepted the English name in lieu of *Funkia glauca* given by von Siebold. Regel provided an excellent illustration (see page 7), which identifies this import as *Hosta ‘Tokudama’* and confirms the current classification of this hosta. Maekawa (1940) included *Funkia sieboldiana* var. *condensata* and *F. sieboldiana* β. *fortunei* as synonyms under his *Hosta tokudama* and this proves that they are *H. ‘Tokudama’*. Witte (1869) included an illustration, which attests to this placement (Schmid 1991), however the name was a *nomen nudum*. It has been established as one of the parents of the “Western” *H. sieboldiana*, now known to be a hybrid and called *H. ‘Elegans’* (see pages 1-3). Stearn (1931) studied this problem and proposed use of the old name *H. glauca* instead *H. sieboldiana*. Stearn was one of the first botanists to deal with the considerable differentiation shown by the early imports. On the basis of Hooker's plate of *Funckia Sieboldiana* in Curtis's Bot. Mag. 1839, Vol. XII, N.S.; tab. 3663 (see page 4), Stearn determined that Hooker's *F. sieboldiana* must have been a species other than the “modern” *Hosta sieboldiana* now grown in gardens. I fully agree with Stearn and find that Hooker's plant was most likely an immature specimen of *H. montana* judging by all characters that can be determined from tab. 3663 (see page 4). The same can be stated for Loddiges’s depiction and description of *Hemerocallis Sieboldtiana* published in 1832 (Botanical Cabinet, Vol. XIX, tab. 1869 (see pages 4-6), in which he incorrectly cited it as *Funckia Sieboldiana* Hooker (1832). The illustration of *Hemerocallis Sieboldtiana* shows green not glaucous leaves. The anthers (shown after dehiscing yellow pollen) show a distinct dark posterior, which is typical in *Hosta montana*. Leaves, fertile bracts, shape and color of the tepals, and the flaring perianth are also typical of *H. montana*. Maekawa (1940), who had access not only to native populations of *H. montana*, but also examples of the European *H. sieboldiana* realized the considerable morphometric differences that exist in the description of these two taxa. A definitive decision is not possible, because living specimens of the original plants are no longer available. Stearn (1930) stated that “this species (Hooker’s plant) could not be identified with any garden form of today, and may have disappeared entirely from culture.(!)” To that Hylander (1954) adds: “…while there are quite a lot of herbarium specimens of ‘my sieboldiana’ from 1840—1860, it has been impossible to find any trace of some other plant that could reasonably be identified with that of Hooker (!)” and “not even among the
many Japanese forms shown by Maekawa does any such form seem to occur (!).” *H. montana* is very polymorphic and find that Hooker’s plant could well be a young plant of the many existing *H. montana* phenotypes. I agree that *H. montana* and *H. sieboldiana* are closely related, but considerable macro-morphological differences exist between them, a circumstance, which convinced Maekawa to separate these taxa and I agree with this separation (Schmid; 1991). Following is a tabular Comparative Macromorphology (and Nomenclature):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPARATIVE MACROMORPHOLOGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>H. montana</strong> (大葉擬宝珠)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Maekawa (前川文夫) 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>オオバギボウシ = 大葉擬宝珠 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Öba Gibōshi (fide Inuma; 皈沼懸斎) =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large-leaf Gibōshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>収い花柄擬宝珠 = Tall cluster Gibōshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H. sieboldiana</strong> (唐擬宝珠)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Hooker) Engler in Engler &amp; Prantl 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>トウギボウシ = Tō Gibōshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fide Iwasaki/Iinuma) = Hosta of old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短い花茎擬宝珠 = short flower stalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibōshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短い花柄擬宝珠 = short peduncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibōshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>包擬宝珠 = Hō Gibōshi = Bracted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibōshi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fertile (stainable pollen ± 93%*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertile (stainable pollen ± 82%*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anthesis:</strong> July/August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepals white to pale violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthers blue/violet posterior/anterior (before dehiscing); refer to <em>H. montana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: page 8, and Part 2: page 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petiole shiny to matte green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf top to shiny green remaining shiny or changing to a duller green by anthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf underside shiny to dull green; rarely glaucous dull green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veins: ± 12-14 (16) principal veins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf smaller: 12 by 9 in. (30 by 23 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scape tall, erect; scape 48 to 60 in. (1.2 to 1.5 m); raceme short, clustered at top of scape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braacts fertile: large, leafy, turning whitish; braacts sterile below raceme 2-3 withering at anthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anthesis:</strong> June/July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepals white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthers whitish yellow posterior (before dehiscing); refer to <em>H. sieboldiana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: page ????????</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petiole glaucous grey-green to blue-grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf top glaucous blue-green in spring, then dark dull, green later by anthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf underside glaucous whitish but mostly grayish blue-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veins: ± 16-18 (20) principal veins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf larger: 17 by 11 in. (43 by 27 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scape erect, not much surpassing the leaf mound; raceme 22 to 35 in (56 to 89 cm); at top of leaf mound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braacts fertile: large, thick leafy grey-green; Braacts sterile large, thick withering after anthesis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History of the “Japanese” *H. sieboldiana*: The prior section titled “The History of the ‘European’ *H. sieboldiana*” (with emphasis on the term “European”) deals with imported Japanese hostas, which were subsequently identified as *H. sieboldiana*. Notwithstanding, today’s “European” *H. sieboldiana* is a selected and hybridized import of a cultivar that had been cultivated in Japan for centuries and used in temples and gardens. Its Japanese name トウギボウシ = 唐擬宝珠 = Tō Gibōshi is an indication of this. Although liberally translated as “the hosta of old,” the Japanese Kanji 唐 stands for T’ang-Dynasty (唐朝; Táng Cháo ruled China 618-907). In modern Japanese interpretation of the Kanji, it also stands for “China” (Kana トウ = Kanji 唐 = 中国 = China). However, there is no indication that any of the hostas named *H. sieboldiana* and imported to Europe originated in China. The T’ang-Dynasty created a period of peace and prosperity in China. Much time was devoted to create gardens that became an important enrichment to Chinese Buddhist temples. Early Japanese garden design followed the earlier Chinese model and hostas became part of the overall plantings (Schmid 1991). It is uncertain, which hostas were planted in these gardens, but extensive studies by botanists and taxonomists have determined that they were part of the *H. montana*, *H. ‘Sieboldiana’* and *H. ‘Tokudama’* complex. Early Japanese woodcuts
show remarkable plant details, but will only allow guesses as to their precise botanical identity. As in Europe, the study and identification of plants in Japan began with learning about medicinal herbs. Thus, the study of *materia medica* (substances used in medicine) was the basis for pharmacognosy in Japan, there called *Yakubutsu gaku* (藥物學 = study of medicinal herbs). One of the first works to incorporate western knowledge was *Honzō Zu fu* (A pictorial guide to medicinal plants) created by the Japanese botanist T. Iwasaki (1786-1842). He not only adopted the classic plant classification (*Pents'ao kang mu* [本草綱目] of Li Shizhen's published in China in 1596, but his *Honzō Zu fu* also shows the influence of contemporary western illustrated herbals. In 1832, about the time von Siebold began his medical and educational practice in Japan, Y. Iinuma (*飯沼慾斎*) started his iconography of plants *Sōmoku Zusetsu* (草木図説; そうもくずせつ;), which he finished in 1856. He had studied Ono Ranzan (*小野蘭山*; 1729–1810), author of *Botanical Classification* (*本草綱目啓蒙* = Honzō Kōmoku Keimō). Franchet, a European botanist, who spent time in Japan, describes Ranzan’s work as the most remarkable that Japan had produced in the field of botany. During the years von Siebold practiced, he became the “great teacher” (偉大な先生). He opened his Narutaki (school for western learning; 鳴滝塾) at Nagasaki, where he instructed Iinuma so he could understand and use the Linnaean classification system. Iinuma’s work also gives evidence that he knew European languages and was one of the first to assign synonymous Japanese vernacular names to hostas and other plants. The names were based either on prominent morphological features, or some other salient character. Maekawa (1940) indicated that the names Tō Gibōshi, Ōba Gibōshi, and Tokudama Gibōshi were “fide [by the assurance of] Iinuma.” Additional vernacular names given to Tō Gibōshi (= *H. sieboldiana*) were 短い花茎擬宝珠 = short flower stalk Gibōshi, 短い花柄擬宝珠 = short peduncle Gibōshi, and 包擬宝珠 = ほうギボウシ = Hō Gibōshi = Bracted Hosta. *H. montana* (大葉擬宝珠 = Ōba Gibōshi [large-leaf hosta] received an additional name as 高い花柄擬宝珠 = tall cluster Gibōshi), describing the tight raceme on tall scapes. Quite possibly, Iinuma also applied the name 包擬宝珠 = ほうギボウシ = Hō Gibōshi = Bracted Hosta to *H. montana*, because *H. sieboldiana*, as well as *H. montana*, have numerous and large sterile and fertile bracts. Other named plants imported from Japan and included under *H. sieboldiana* were: *H. tokudama* F. Maekawa 1940 [= *H. ‘Tokudama’*; Iinuma in *Sōmoku Zusetsu* = 特玉擬宝珠 = とくだま = Tokudama Gibōshi, and *H. nigrescens* (Makino) F. Maekawa 1937 [= *H. ‘Nigrescens’*; Iinuma in *Sōmoku Zusetsu* = 黒擬宝珠 = くろぎぼうし = クロギボウシ = Kuro Gibōshi = Black Hosta = (from Latin *niger* = black)].

There is historical confirmation that these Japanese names were included in mid-19th century European botanical literature (as in Miquel (1867) and Franchet and Savatier [ex Miquel 1879]; see facsimile page 11). It is highly significant that all of these names were taken from the early Japanese floristic literature and used as synonyms for *H. sieboldiana* (see Savatier’s facsimile on page 11 and names listed in the facsimile on page 11 and assembled on page 12). This documentation of the early imports sent from Japan by Siebold and Fortune and given the name *H. sieboldiana* supports the fact that some were of cultivated origin, while others
were found in the wild in the Kanto region (関東地方 = かんとうちほう; including Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Gunma, Tochigi, Ibaraki and Chiba prefectures). It also confirms that due to their high morphological differentiation were given several different Japanese names, which were in the European literature nevertheless also applied to *H. sieboldiana*. My research shows that many *Hosta* herbarium specimens in L (Leiden) collected by von Siebold, Bürger, Textor, Pierot and Oldham were originally assigned to be types of *H. sieboldiana* specimens (under the invalid name *Funkia*) but have since been identified as culta that cannot be identified to represent *H. sieboldiana* as typified by Maekawa in 1940 and these specimens are not comparable to *H. ‘Elegans’* (as *H. sieboldiana* var. *elegans*) by Hylander in 1954. The latter is a hybrid, as explained on pages 1 and 2. One (pictured to the left on this page), a taxon syntype, is characteristic of *H. montana*.

**Hemerocallis cucullata**  
Siebold No. 87  
Syntype  
Coll.: Mount. valleys in Hizen no kuni  
(肥前国)  
Kyūshū (九州)  
= *H. montana*
The first Japanese author to investigate and realize the morphometric and ecogeographic differentiation of *H. sieboldiana* and *H. montana* was Fumio Maekawa. He placed both taxa in his section Helipteroides, to indicate their close relationship. In this 1940 classification, *H. sieboldiana* and *H. montana* were classified as separate taxa with separate Japanese names, *H. sieboldiana* as トウギボウシ = 唐擬宝珠 = Tō Gibōshi and *H. montana* as オオバギボウシ = 大葉擬宝珠 = Ōba Gibōshi = Large-leaf Gibōshi. Further, Maekawa introduced several new species, which were formerly held to be synonymous with *H. sieboldiana* (see page 17), including *H. tokudama* F. Maekawa 1940 (伊沼 in *Sōmoku Zusetsu* = 特玉擬宝珠 = とくだま = Tokudama Gibōshi) and *H. nigrescens* (Makino) F. Maekawa 1937 [= *H. ‘Nigrescens’* (伊沼 *Sōmoku Zusetsu* = 黒擬宝珠 = くろぎぼうし = クロギボウシ = Kuro Gibōshi) and he separated them, giving them species rank within section Helipteroides. Maekawa (1969) maintained his 1940 classification as it concerns the *H. sieboldiana*/ *H. montana* complex. In 1972, Maekawa published another reclassification and subdivided the genus into three groups (as “lines”): 1) *H. lancifolia* line, 2) *H. sieboldiana* line and 3) *H. longipes* line. These were differentiated by the position of the bracts; presence or absence of a translucent line; the overall shape of scapes;

**Unknown (トウギボウシ = 唐擬宝珠 = Tō Gibōshi (“*H. sieboldiana*”?)

Zuiganji (瑞巌寺) old temple in Matushima-machi (松島町), Miyagiken (宮城県)

Note: The hosta planting is not *H. sieboldiana* but クロギボウシ = 黒擬宝珠 = Kuro Gibōshi or a similar cultivated hosta (See close-up page 20) ©Taoto Ito (伊藤 太乙)
Unknown hosta ►►►
Hostas used in temples or formal gardens frequently show bluish-gray color, a color derived by glaucous coatings of the leaf. These hostas are considered *H. sieboldiana*, but they are not. This close-up shows one of these. It is smaller and does not have the vein count seen in the species. (Closeup of page 19 photograph).
©Taoto Ito (伊藤 太乙).

and the size of plants. Maekawa (1976) amended his 1940 monograph by correcting some of his faulty placements. A number of plants did in fact not originate as in situ collections, but were plants cultivated by Kikuchi, a Japanese botanist. Other "vouchers" were plants cultivated at Koishikawa Botanical Garden (operated by University of Tokyo Graduate School of Science; 小石川植物園; Koishikawa Shokubutsuen) not field vouchers but in the main of cultivated origin. He also included as taxa a number of non-perpetuating, variegated chimeras, as well as a number of hostas of cultivated origin. Thus, Maekawa’s reference collection did not reflect ecogeographic data nor did it provide accurate distribution patterns. Meakawa’s hostas did not show the degree of variability of morphometric characters (Fujita 1976). Fujita was correct in this evaluation, but he nevertheless stated that his distribution data was based on herbarium specimens only so did not represent field collected data. Fujita further states that he did not include “foreign” varieties. This seems strange, because the type of the species is in fact based on an European type. Overlooking the fact that *H. sieboldiana* is not a Japanese endemic pro typus but a name assigned to a pheno-typical variant or hybrid of European origin (see pages 2-9). Maekawa had a number of these European phenotypes and/or hybrids in his collection and features photographs of the specimens in his study (Maekawa 1940; pp. 368-373; ill. 36-40). Some of his photographs have a likeness to the European “Sieboldiana,” while others, showing the typical long scapes of *H. montana* are obviously specimens of *H. montana* (p. 369; ill. 34/35). This accounts for Maekawa’s descriptive statement: “Planta glauca vel viridis . . .” (Plants glaucous or green . . .). This, apparently, to allow glaucous as well as green plants under his diagnosis. To show the similarity of the plants, photographs of European “Sieboldiana” specimens by Hylander (1954) and Maekawa’s Japanese specimens are given. Maekawa divided *H. sieboldiana* into several botanical varieties, all of which are of cultivated origin.
1). *H. sieboldiana* var. *hypophylla* = Hagakure Gibōshi = 葉隠れ擬宝珠
= はがくれぎぼうし = ハガクレギボウシ = “hiding in the leaves” hosta, so called, because the short scapes are mostly hidden in the leave mound. (hypophylla = below the leaves). Maekawa (1940): Hab.: In Japonia interdum colitur (= in Japan sometimes cultivated); i.e. a phenotypical variant found in gardens. Reduced to cultivar rank by W.G. Schmid (1991) as *H. sieboldiana* ‘Hypophylla’ or simply *H.* ‘Hypophylla’. Compare the photo (below) of *H.* ‘Hypophylla’, as grown in the USA with that of *H.* ‘Elegans’ as cultivated in Sweden (at Uppsala, Akademiekvran). The similarities and matching features are striking (compare photographs, below)

*H. sieboldiana* ‘Hypophylla’ = Hagakure Gibōshi = ハガクレギボウシ
© Walters Gardens, Inc.

▲ *H.* ‘Elegans’
(= *H.* ‘Tokudama’ × *H. montana*)
A hybrid similar to *H. sieboldiana*
‘Hypophylla’
But smaller
© 1954 N. Hylander
2) *H. sieboldiana var. fortunei* = Renge Gibōshi = 蓮花擬宝珠 = れんげぎぼ

Maekawa (1940) did not show photographs of his *H. sieboldiana var. fortunei* = Renge Gibōshi, a small plant with 15-17 (!) nerves. The description is not detailed enough to identify this hosta. The Japanese name itself (Renge Gibōshi) and the name *H. ‘Fortunei’* have both been applied to a Western hybrid, described by Hylander (1954) as *H. fortunei* (Bak.) Bailey. Maekawa’s description does not fit this European cultivar. It represents *H. tokudama*, described separately by Maekawa (1940) and later imported to Europe by von Siebold (see page 2) and later named *H. sieboldiana* Hooker β *fortunei* Regel (1876). The latter is an earlier synonym of *H. ‘Tokudama’*.

3) *H. sieboldiana var. amplissima* = Uchiwa Gibōshi = ウチワギボウシ

= “The Largest” hosta. Both the Japanese and Latin epithet mean “the largest,” assuming here that it is larger than any other *H. sieboldiana*. Maekawa depicts it as having very large leaves that are compactly clustered. A cultivated example found by Mark Zilis in Japan has typical *H. montana* morphology with green leaves, 15.5 by 12 inches (35.4 by 30.5 cm), 15 vein pairs, and
36 inch (91.5 cm) long, leaning scapes with almost white flowers. Photographs show this to be a form of *H. montana* (Zilis 2009, p. 350). Maekawa (1940) states: “In hortis colitur (cultivated in gardens).” The type is a cultivated specimen from the province Mutsu (陸奥国; Mutsu no kuni). In Aomori-ken (青森県) it is cultivated as *urui* to be used as rice ball wrapping. The Japanese term *urui* (うるい) is in general use for wild plants, which can be utilized as a food. Reduced to cultivar status as *H. sieboldiana* ‘Amplissima’ or *H. ‘Amplissima’* by Schmid (1991). This cultivar is rarely found in gardens. Compare the photograph by Brian Skaggs with Maekawa’s photo 37 on page 22. The Skagg photograph is filed as *H. sieboldiana* var. *mira* in HostaLibrary.com, but its up-turn ed leaf margins indicate it is *H. sieboldiana* var. *amplissima* Maekawa (1940).

4. *H. sieboldiana* var. *mira* = Daiō Gibōshi = 大王擬宝珠 = だいおうぎぼうし = ぎぼうしギボウシ = “The Great King” hosta. Named by Maekawa (1934) in Bot. Mag., Tokyo; LII:43. Both the Japanese and Latin varietal names indicate the extraordinary size and architecture of this hosta. It is of cultivated origin as Maekawa (1940) indicated: “In Japonia in hortis colitur (In Japan cultivated in gardens)” and Schmid (1991) reduced it to cultivar rank as *H. sieboldiana* ‘Mira’ or *H. ‘Mira’*. This outstanding cultivar can be found in Japanese temples (Maekawa mentions Ryuzoji temple (寺龍蔵) in Yamaguchi-ken ((山口県), but it is rarely seen in cultivation. Maekawa (1940) lists the type specimen as coming from a garden in the old city of Hisai (久居市; Hisai-shi), former Ise Province (伊勢国; Ise no kuni) and cultivated in Hortus Kikuchi. The place of origin is located in Tōkaidō (東海道), an old geographical region situated along the southeastern edge of Honshū (本州) between the Edo (江戸), the former name of the Japanese capital Tokyo. Tōkaidō is also the name of a road along the Pacific coast between Tokyo and Kyoto.

The European “Sieboldiana” = *H. ‘Elegans’* (H. ‘Piedmont Gold’ center)

W.I. Pollock Garden 1987.06.27 (1987 AHS Convention)
© 1987 W.G. Schmid • Hosta Hill R.G.
Conclusion: Judging by historical pictorial evidence and recent scientific investigations (references listed on pages 1-23), a number of different cultivars of ancient origin with several assigned European and Japanese names represent the original sources later named and included in sensu lato in what is now considered *H. sieboldiana* (*H. ‘Sieboldiana’*). Most of the Japanese sources are cultivars of long standing and include:

1) 唐擬宝珠 = トウギボウシ = Tō Gibōshi = Hosta of old (the primary Japanese academic name used).
2) 特玉擬宝珠 = とくだま = Tokudama Gibōshi;
3) 苞擬宝珠 = ほうギボウシ = Hō Gibōshi;
4) 短い花茎擬宝珠 = mijikai kakei (short flower stalk) Gibōshi;
5) 短い花柄擬宝珠 = mijikai kahei (short peduncle) Gibōshi.
6) 黒擬宝珠 = くろぎぼうし = Kuro Gibōshi (= *H. nigrescens* ‘Nigrescens’)
7) 黒波擬宝珠 = くろなみぎぼうし = Kuronami Gibōshi; *(H. fluctuans is morphologically very similar to *H. ‘Nigrescens’ and is often used in temples to replace Kuro Gibōshi (= *H. ‘Nigrescens’).*

In Japan, the primary name Tō Gibōshi (for *H. ‘Sieboldiana’*) indicates its continued historical use in Japanese temple gardens, with the Kanji pointing to the T’ang-Dynasty (唐朝; Táng Cháo 618-907). Pictures of Japanese Zen gardens show the preferred use of hostas with a soothing, bluish grey leaf color, contributing to a calm mood for meditation and reflection. This leaf color is shown by the modern hybrid European *H. ‘Sieboldiana’ (= *H. ‘Robusta’ [nomen nudum] Arends 1905), but also shows in hostas listed from 1-7, above. This accounts for the use of two primary Japanese names, i.e. Tō Gibōshi (= *H. ‘Sieboldiana’*) and Ōba Gibōshi (= *H. montana*). The status of these hostas as taxa, i.e. plants occurring in the wild, is not accepted here, except for *H. montana*, which is widely distributed all over Japan as an endemic. The following hostas that have previously been assigned species rank, have been reduced to cultivar status by Schmid (1991) and Schmid (2009). These include:

Tō Gibōshi = *H. sieboldiana* = *H. ‘Sieboldiana’* Schmid (2009)
Tokudama Gibōshi = *H. tokudama* = *H. ‘Tokudama’* Schmid (1991)
Kuro Gibōshi = *H. nigrescens* = *H. ‘Nigrescens’* Schmid (1991)

In Japan, I have carefully analysed plants in several private collections labeled *H. sieboldiana* and they are *H. montana* var. *montana*, with tall scapes surmounted by elongated, tall racemes with large sterile bracts and purple anthers. Several Japanese and American researchers (Sugita 1988; Yinger, pers. comm.; Schmid 1991; Zilis 2001, 2009; Ito 2008, 2009 pers. comm.) have attempted to find endemic populations of *H. sieboldiana* in the wild. Most of the populations discovered were in fact *H. montana*. Schmid (1991) and Zilis (2009) were told that it could be found in northern Honshu, or possibly Hokkaido. Zilis (2009) states “during a 2006 trip to northern Japan, I was hopeful of finally seeing this elusive
species.” He further relates, “unfortunately, the closest I came to seeing *H. sieboldiana* were several specimens of *H. (sieboldiana) Amplissima* in a collection in central Honshu. Even veteran plant-hunters, who had found hundreds of other unusual hostas in the wild, had never seen it.” W.G. Schmid’s investigation of endemic populations in several Japanese locations turned out to be *H. montana*. To this, we have the 2009 observations of Taoto Ito (伊藤太乙; 2009, pers. comm.) who investigated and reported on populations by others purported to be Tō Gibōshi (*H. sieboldiana*) in Hokkaido (北海道). The northern limit of *H. montana* is near Otarushi (小樽市), but Taoto Ito reports that endemic populations exist further north, as follows: Near Ofuyu (雄冬; 43° 44' 5" North, 141° 20' 23" East) in the Hamamasu District (浜益区), Ishikari Subprefecture (石狩支庁; Ishikari-shichō). A large population reported as Tō Gibōshi is endemic on the rocky western slopes of Mount Shokanbetsudake (暑寒別岳), near Hakugin-no-Taki (白銀の滝) waterfall. Another population was discovered near Kumaishi (熊石) in Oshima Sub-prefecture (渡島支庁; Oshima-shichō). All of the populations investigated in Kumaishi (熊石), Otaru

**H. montana** (Ôba Gibōshi) in situ

Near Ofuyu (雄冬); Hamamasu (浜益区)

Hakugin-no-Taki (白銀の滝) waterfall is the location of a large population of *H. montana*.

© 2009 Taoto Ito (伊藤太乙)
(小樽), and Ofuyu (雄冬) are not Tō Gibōshi (*H. sieboldiana*) but Ōba Gibōshi (*H. montana*), as evidenced by the photographs included here (pages 25, 27). *H. montana* is growing on near vertical rock walls and was observed during flowering period. The site is near a highway and protected by landslide netting so is not accessible for close examination, but the tall scapes and elongated racemes with white flowers are typical of *H. montana*. Nearby populations were available and could be examined in detail and were identified as *H. montana*. This indicates, at least in part, that the northern populations formerly identified as *H. sieboldiana* (Fujita; 1976) conform to the analysis published for *H. montana*.

The “European” *H. ‘Sieboldiana’* is of multifarious origin, i.e. a hybrid and may have been imported into Japan between 1905 and 1935. Some of these specimens have found their way into Japanese collections and nurseries, where they were propagated. As described under “European *H. sieboldiana*” earlier (see pages 4-15), the epithet “sieboldiana” was assigned to several distinct hostas. Today, most plants with this label are actually green-leaved seedlings of *H. 'Elegans'*. Zilis (2009) states that “though sharing many traits with its famous offspring, *H. 'Elegans'*.  

*H. montana* (Ōba Gibōshi) in situ (note tall scapes)  
Near Ofuyu (雄冬); Hamamasu (浜益区)  
Hamamasu District (浜益区), Ishikari Subprefecture (石狩支庁; Ishikari-shichō) [with landslide netting]
differs by its greener leaf color, narrower blade, limited corrugation, and a thin (vs. thick) bloom on the leaf underside.” *H. ‘Elegans’* is of cultivated origin but it is not a clone. During my visit to Europe in 1984, I saw five verified vouchers cultivated at the trial gardens of Fachhochschule (University of) Weihenstephan, Freising, Germany. I examined all five in detail and they have similar morphological features, yet are different enough to be separated as Type I through Type V. These vouchers had their origin with the hybrids produced by Arends (1905) and were distributed originally in Sweden and Germany. They are clearly from the same cross and are cultivars, but not clones of the original. The originator Arends (1905) selected at least five seedlings from his cross (see page 2) and may have selected even more. Nurserymen, eager to increase their stocks of *H. ‘Elegans’*, germinated a huge number of seeds from the five copies (or more). Seedlings with good substance and blue-green foliage were sold as *H. ‘Elegans’,* while bluish green or green-leaved hybrids were sold as *H. sieboldiana.* Thus, a large number of plants identified in gardens as *H. sieboldiana* were culls from the production by seed of *H. Elegans*’ (Zilis 2009). This has been going on since 1905 and for this reason *H. sieboldiana* in horticulture it is a European creation. We also know that “the name originates from cultivated plants” as expressed by L.H. Bailey (1930).
H. montana (Ōba Gibōshi) in situ (identified as To-Gibōshi) Kumaishi (熊石) in Oshima Sub-prefecture (渡島支庁; Oshima-shichō).
© 2009 Taoto Ito (伊藤太乙)

[Note to photographs pages 25-28: Maekawa (1971, 1972) reported the habitat of To-Gibōshi extends on the Japan Sea Region (日本海地域; Nihonkai chiiki) to Shiribeshi-shichō (後志支庁). In 2009 Taoto Ito investigated this and area and areas further north (on three separate occasions) and determined that the population reported by Maekawa were H. montana (Ōba Gibōshi) as the photos indicate.] One question
remains: Where did the various Maekawa phenotypes come from, which the author included as varieties of his “species” *H. sieboldiana*? These include the following:

1) *H. ‘Hypophylla’* (=Hagakure Gibôshi = 葉隠れ擬宝珠 = はがくれぎぼうし = ハガクレギボウシ = “hiding in the leaves” hosta.


3) *H. ‘Mira’* (= Daiô Gibôshi = 大王擬宝珠 = だいおうぎぼうし = ぎぼうギボウシ = “The Great King” hosta.

Not included above is Maekawa’s *H. sieboldiana ‘Fortunei’*, which stands as a synonym for *H. ‘Tokudama’. As Maekawa’s photographs (Maekawa 1940; ic. 36 to 40) indicate, they are typical of the “European” *H. sieboldiana* specimens, with the exception of a long-scapeed form (ibid; ic. 35), which is a hybrid with *H. montana*. The holotypes selected by Maekawa (1940) are all of European origin and not a single one is a wild collected type: *Hemerocallis Sieboldtiana* (Loddiges 1832), *Funkia Sieboldiana* (Hooker 1838), *Funkia Sieboldi* (as Sieboldii = sphalm; Lindley 1839). All of these are described and analysed on pages 4-12. Maekawa also cited *Hosta glauca* (Stearn 1831). Hylander (1954) stated: “I cannot follow Stearn in rejecting the name *H. sieboldiana* in favor of *H. glauca*. On the basis of the original plate in *Botanical Magazine*, Stearn urges that Hooker’s *Funckia sieboldiana* must have been another species than that nowadays called so in gardens, i.e. the plant here considered as *Hosta sieboldiana sensu stricto.*; according to Stearn, this species could not be identified with any garden form of today, and may have disappeared entirely from culture.” Hylander explains further: “...not even among the many “Japanese forms” shown by Maekawa does any such form seem to occur.” In this discussion, W.G. Schmid (2009) puts the term “Japanese forms” in quotes, since many of the plants Maekawa used as type specimens are of European garden origin, of cultivated origin (*saepe in horto occidentali colitur*) and his synonymy points to European types. Maekawa also states: “In Japonia, Hokuriku region (北陸地方; Hokuriku chihô) et Kansai Kansai region (関西地方; Kansai-chihô) boreali spontanea (= found in the wild in northern Hokuriku and Kansai regions). But Zilis (2009) stated: The “true” *H. sieboldiana* is uncommon in hosta collections and nurseries. Most plants with this label are actually green-leaved seedlings of *H. (sieboldiana) ‘Elegans’ and are not the true species.” He further states: “... plants labeled *H. sieboldiana* in Japanese hosta collections more closely resemble *H. montana* than what we think of as *H. sieboldiana*.” Zilis also added, that “... during 1991 and 1995 trips to Japan, I attempted to find *H. sieboldiana* in the wild or as wild-collected specimens. No collector I encountered had ever seen it, but some speculated that it could be found in northern Honshû (本州).” In 2006, Zilis made a trip to northern Japan and was unable to find *H. sieboldiana* in the wild and he inquired among plant collectors, stating: “Even veteran plant-hunters, who had found hundreds of other unusual hostas in the wild, had never seen it.” This finding repeats what I found during my research in Japan in the 1980s. All of the wild hostas I found in the wild were populations of *H. montana* (see *H. montana* in Species Update in Hostalibrary.org). I cannot agree with Fujita (1976), who placed *H. montana* as a synonym under his *H. sieboldiana* var. *sieboldiana*. The species found in northern Japan and Hokkaido as researched by Taoto Ito (伊藤太乙) in
2008 and 2009 is *H. montana* as defined in W.G. Schmid 1991/2008 (Species Update; Hostalibrary.org) and morphometric differentiation as exhibited on page 15, this section. Many of the herbarium specimens collected by the Chinese botanist Hiroshi Furuse in Japan (for his *Plants of Japan* collection) and assembled in the Chinese Virtual (Digital) Herbarium (CVH - 中国数字植物标本馆), show that most wild collected plants are *H. montana*, as per the sheet shown below (note the Japanese name is オオバギボウシ = *H. montana* used in conjunction with *H. sieboldiana* Eng. (Coll. from cult. stock by Hiroshi Furuse):

Specimen # 1699413 CP; Bar Code 00107357 (in CVH) = *H. montana*
References for Part 1 and Part 2:

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