POSSIBLE POLLINATORS FOR TWO JAPANESE PINGUICULA SPECIES

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This short article documents floral visitors or possible pollinators for the flower of two Japanese Pinguicula species, P. macroceras Link and P. ramosa Miyoshi, presumably the first witness to be reported. It is widely believed that those Pinguicula flowers are basically pollinated by insects, but what kinds was previously unknown. The author has confirmed at some natural localities, floral visits of a sweat bee species on a flower of P. macroceras and of hoverflies and ocellate rove beetles on P. ramosa flowers.

The pollination of Pinguicula flowers is basically entomophilous (Wood & Godfrey 1957; Proctor et al. 1996; Fleischmann 2016) except a few species, e.g. P. lusitanica L. or P. villosa L., that might be autogamous (Torbjorn 2000; Heslop-Harrison 2004). Types of pollinators attracted may correlate with flower colors, spur length (Shimai 2017), or UV reflection patterns of the flowers (Gloßner 1992). However, only a few possible pollinators for Pinguicula have been reported; flies for P. alpina L. (Proctor et al. 1996), some butterfly species, bees, and a hoverfly for P. moranensis Kunth (Villegas & Alcalá 2017), thrips and beetles for P. vallisneriifolia Webb (Zamora 1999), bees for P. vulgaris L. (Heslop-Harrison 2004), bees (including bumble bees and honey bees) and hoverflies for some Pinguicula species from the southeastern U.S.A. (Annis et al. 2014; Fleischmann 2016), an empidid fly for P. leptoceras Rchb. (Fleischmann 2016), and for more information see Fleischmann (2016). Detailed studies on the Japanese Pinguicula species have been published by Komiya (1988) and Komiya and Shibata (1999), but no information on their pollinators is available today.

Studied localities

P. macroceras JAPAN. Saitama: Chichibu, wet rock wall beside the Nakatsu-gawa River in the Nakatsu-kyo Gorge, near Deai bus stop, ca. 680 m alt., 10:30 a.m. (Japan Standard Time), 26 May 2018.

P. ramosa JAPAN. Tochigi: [Site 1] Ashio (Nikko), volcanic rock wall below the summit of Mt. Koshin-zan, ca. 1,820 m alt., 11:00 a.m. (JST), 10 June 2017. [Site 2] Nikko, volcanic rock wall on the north-slope of Mt. Nantai-san, ca. 2,270 m alt., 10:30 a.m. (JST), 30 June 2018.

For P. macroceras, an unidentified sweat bee species of family Halictidae (pers. com., A. Fleischmann) visiting the flower was observed (Fig. 1 left). According to an entomologist, it is not possible to identify exact species due to a taxonomic issue (pers. com., T. Ide). In the case of P. ramosa, a hoverfly species, very likely Eupeodes (Metasyrphus) bucculatus (Rondani 1857), was observed at Mt. Koshin-zan (Fig. 1 right). Accurate identification of the species based on the captured image was, however, difficult since their heads and thoraxes had been partially covered by pollen grains (pers. com., T. Ide). Another possible pollinator for P. ramosa is an ocellate rove beetle (Staphylinidae subfamily Omaliinae), probably Eusphalerum sp. (identified by S. Nomura), observed at Mt. Nantai-san (Fig. 2). It seems that the beetle licks nectar in the spur without touching the stamen because of their small body size, but they pollinate by chance when crawling inside of the corolla. In general, it is not common to see insects visiting those Pinguicula flowers, suggesting that they
are probably active only under specific conditions, e.g. weather, temperature, and the time of day, during a relatively short *Pinguicula* flowering season. The observed possible pollinators are seldom caught as prey by the plants (pers. obs., H. Shimai). It is possible that other insect species visit their flowers as reported by Shimai (2016). The localities of *Pinguicula* in Japan are mostly restricted to higher mountains or deep gorges (Komiya & Shibata 1999) normally difficult to access for periodical observations. Further studies are, however, required concerning the pollinators for *Pinguicula* as the entomological fauna changed at the locality, the author thinks that the *Pinguicula* population might possibly decline.

Figure 1: Unidentified sweat bee species on *P. macroceras* flower at Nakatsu-kyo Gorge (left); Hoverfly on *P. ramosa* flower at Mt. Koshin-zan (right).

Figure 2: Mating ocellate rove beetles on *P. ramosa* flower at Mt. Nantai-san (left); ocellate rove beetle expanding wings on *P. ramosa* flower at Mt. Nantai-san (right).
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References


