JAPANESE BOTANICAL LITERATURE.

Aso, K., Injurious action of acetates and formates on plants. (Bulletin of the College of Agriculture, Tokyo Imp. Univ. Vol. VII. No. 1. 1906, p. 13-24).

Using the shoots of *Sorghum*, barley, onion, pea and young branches of *Quercus acuta*, *Photinia glabra*, *Capsicum longum* as well as *Spirogyra* the author came to the following conclusion:

1. Acetates and formates of alkali metals and calcium act injuriously on Phanerogams in solution of 0,5 % and over, while they are under the same condition, harmless to *Spirogyra*. This forms a marked contrast to the action of neutral potassium oxalate which at the same concentration is not only a more powerful poison for Phanerogams but also poisonous to *Spirogyra*.

2. The poisonous action of acetates and formates is probably caused by the hydrolytic dissociation of these salts into acid and base in the living cells, whereby the base is absorbed by proteids and the acid set free injures the living protoplasm.

K. MIYAKE.

Aso, K., On a stimulating action of calcium fluorid on Phænogams. (Bulletin of the College of Agriculture, Tokyo Imp. Univ. Vol. VII. No. 1. 1906, p. 85-89).

Plants experimented were pea and barley. The former was cultured both in water and in soil, while the latter was only in water culture. In both cultures calcium fluorid was added in small quantities varying from 0.1 % to 0.0001 % in water and from 0.006 gr. to 0.2 gr. in 1.5 kg. soil. In every case a slight increase in height and weight was observed as compared to check culture. The author concludes that calcium fluorid being soluble slightly in water, can act as a stimulus to growth.

K. MIYAKE.

Hanzawa, Jun, *Sclerotinia*-diseases of Rosaceous plants in Japan. (Transaction of the Sapporo Natural History Society, Vol. I. Part. 1. 1905-6, p. 97-109). (Japanese with English résumé).

Sclerotinia fructigena (PERS.) SCHRÖT. on apple and pear, *Sclerotinia laxa* (EHRENB.) ADERH. et RUHL. on plum and apricot, and *Sclerotinia cinerea* (BON.) SCHRÖT. on cherry are all found in Japan. Fruits are the portions generally attacked by these fungi. The cases, where the flowering branches are affected, are only known in apple and cherry. The former is more prevalent in northern Japan, often doing great damage. According to the author's observations, the young leaves on a flowering branch seem to be the portions commonly attacked at first. The discolored portion generally appears along the midrib. The mycelium of the fungus reaches the branch by growing along the vascular bundle and finally fills the cavities of vessels. Thus it hinders the ascent of sap, causing the withering of flowers and leaves. On the discolored spots on the leaves and branches, microconidia or macroconidia may be produced according to circumstances.

Attention is drawn to the probable identity of *Monilia Kusanoi* P. HENNINGS on the Japanese cherry, *Prunus Pseudocerasus*, with *Sclerotia cinerea*.

K. MIYAKE.

Kono, G., On two new species of Musineæ. (Bot. Mag. Tokyo, Vol. XX. May 1906, p. 79-82). (Japanese).

The following two species of mosses collected at Hiroshima, Japan and named by BROTHERUS as new are fully described:

Grimmia Konoii, Broth.

Brachythecium Konoii, Broth.

K. MIYAKE.