- Fig. 2. Young sporangium entirely freed from the valves. The constriction in the lower part of sporangium shews that it is not long after the separation from the epitheca.
- Fig. 3, 4. Further stages of development. Fig. 3. is drawn from an unusually small one.
- Fig. 5, 6. Still further stage in valval and girdle view respectively.
- Fig. 7, 8, 9. The more advanced stages of development.
- Fig. 10. Perizonium of an immature spore accidentally broken.
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Observations on the Flora of Japan.

(Continued from p. 35.)

By

T. Makino.

Wikstroemia (Diplomorpha) **Kudoi** Makino, sp. nov.

A shrub, attaining about 1½m. in height; branches thick, terete, glabrous, densely covered throughout with lunate sub-discoidal prominent imbricated leaf-scars presenting a very peculiar appearance, avellaneo-brick-coloured. Leaves sparse and rosulate at the top of branches, sessile, obovato-oblong, mucronately obtuse or acute at the apex, usually cuneate at the base, entire, subcoriaceous, glabrous, green above, paler beneath, 2-4 cm. long, 1¼-2¼cm. broad; midrib subulate, prominent beneath; veins 3-7 on each side, erect-patent; veinlets invisible superficially. Cyme terminal, peduncled, subcapitate, 2-3-flowered, ebracteate; peduncle straight, erect, gracile, glabrous, viridescent, about 8-12 mm. long. Flowers nearly sessile or extremely shortly pedicellate, hermaphrodite. Perianth about 8mm. long, glabrous, white?; tube angustately cylindrical, about 1½mm. across; limb about 9mm. in diameter, lobes patent, ovato-lanceolate, the outer 2 acute and about 5mm. long, the inner 2 shorter, obtuse, 4mm. long. Stamens 8, included, the upper 4 inserted in the middle of perianth-tube and the lower 4 below the middle; filament very short; anther

linear-oblong, about 1mm. long. Disk-scales few, erect, linear, about as long as the pistil. Pistil included, about 3mm. long; ovary obovoid, attenuatedly narrowed below into a stipe at the base, adpressedly sericeous; style very short; stigma large, capitate. Fruit viridescent, included in marcescent perianth, ovoid-fusiform, very shortly stipitate, adpressed-pubescent, about 5mm. long.

Nom. Jap. *Shakunan-gampi* (nov.), *Shakunan* (vernacular).

Hab. Prov. ŌSUMI: Mt. Miyanoura-dake in Isl. Yaku-shima (*Yūshun Kudō*! July 1908).

A very singular species having the long 'kurztriebe.'

Wikstrœmia (Diplomorpha) **pauciflora** Franch. et Sav. Enum. Pl. Jap. I. (1875), p. 406.

Wikstrœmia canescens var. *pauciflora* Franch. et Sav. l. c. II. (1879), p. 481.

Wikstrœmia Ganpi var. *pauciflora* Maxim. in Mém. Biol. XII. p. 541. (1886).

A deciduous shrub, attaining about 2m. or more in height; stem and branches terete, glabrous, with a fulvo-lateritious and tenacious bark; branches slender and virgate; branchlets gracile, adpressed-pubescent. Leaves all alternate, distichous, laxly arranged, shortly petiolate, ovate or narrowly ovate, acute or short-acuminate, obtuse or acute at the base, chartaceous, green and thinly adpressed-pubescent above, paler and adpressed-pubescent (pubes denser on midrib and veins) beneath, $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ cm. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{3}$ cm. broad; midrib prominent beneath; veins 4–7 on each side, erect-patent; veinlets fine and inconspicuous; petiole pubescent, 2–4 mm. long. Racemes soon spiciform with a gracile adpressed-sericeo-pubescent and ebracteate rachis, several-submany-flowered, terminal and axillary on the erect-patent or spreading adpressed-pubescent short ultimate branchlets and forming a short and loose paniculate cluster at the top of branchlets mixed with ovate to lanceolate smaller leaves. Flowers small, about 9mm. long, extremely shortly pedicellate, yellow!; pedicel obliquely erect, lesser than 1mm. in length. Perianth adpressed-sericeo-pubes-

cent; tube narrowly cylindrical, 8-nerved; limb much shorter than the tube, about 2mm. long, about 5mm. in diameter, glabrous internally, lobes 4, ovato-elliptical, obtuse, the outer 2 a little longer. Stamens 8, the upper 4 inserted under the throat and the anthers protruding from it; the lower 4 inserted far above the middle; filament very short, filiform; anther oblong or narrowly oblong, nearly 9mm. long. Disk-scale $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the pistil or nearly equalling the ovary in length, oblong to oblong-linear, few-lacinate. Pistil included, about 3mm. long; ovary obovoid, long-attenuated below into a stipe, adpressed-sericeous; style short, gracile; stigma stout, capitate. Fruit included in the marcescent perianth, fusiform, thinly adpressed-pubescent.

Nom. Jap. *Sakura-gampi*, *Hime-gampi*.

Hab. Prov. SAGAMI: Hakone (*T. Makino* ! Aug. 1904).

A good species! obviously differing from *Wikstrœmia Ganpi* Maxim. and *W. canescens* Meisn. The barks of this species and *W. sikokiana* Franc. et Sav. are used for making a paper named Gampi-shi (Gampi-Paper).

var. yakushimensis Makino, var. nov.

A deciduous shrub, attaining about 2m. in height, erect, ramose; bark brick-coloured, tenaceous, smooth, glabrous; branches terete; branchlets of this year slender, viridescent and often shaded with a brick-colour below, thinly adpressed-pubescent. Leaves all alternate, distichous, shortly petiolate, oval-ovate, ovate, or ovato-lanceolate, but often lanceolate in the superior ones, acuminate with an obtuse point, obtuse or acute at the base, entire, chartaceo-subcoriaceous, green above, paler beneath, very thinly adpressed-pubescent on both surfaces, $2\frac{1}{2}$ –7cm. long, 1–4cm. broad; midrib prominent beneath; veins about 6–8 on each side, delicate, erect-patent; veinlets anastomosing beneath; petiole pubescent with white pubes, 4–6mm. long. Racemes soon spiciform with a gracile adpressed sericeo-pubescent and ebracteate rachis, many-flowered, terminal and axillary on the erect-patent adpressed-sericeo-pubescent short ultimate branchlets and forming a short and dense paniculate cluster (3–13cm. long, 2–15cm. across, and often nodding by

their weight) at the top of branchlets mixed with smaller oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate leaves. Flowers small, numerous, about 8–9mm. long, extremely shortly pedicellate, yellow!; pedicels sparse, obliquely erect, lesser than 1mm. in length. Perianth adpressed-sericeo-pubescent; tube narrowly cylindrical, 8-nerved, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. across; limb 4mm. in diameter, lobes ovato-oval, obtuse, thickish. Stamens 8, the upper 4 inserted under the throat with anthers slightly protruded upon it, the lower 4 above the middle; filament shorter than the anther, filiform; anther oblong, 1mm. long. Disk-scale oblong or latol-linear, 2–3-lacinate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the pistil. Pistil about 3mm. long, included; ovary clavato-obovate, attenuated below into a stipe, adpressed-sericeous; style very short; stigma large, capitate. Fruit included in the marcescent perianth, fusiform, stipitate, green, thinly adpressed-pubescent.

Nom. Jap. *Shima-sakuragampi* (nov.), *Sakura-gampi* (vernacular).

Hab. Prov. ŌSUMI: Miyanoura in Isl. Yaku-shima (*T. Makino*! Sept. 1909).

This grows on side by rivulets. It differs from the type by having the more numerous flowered spikes, larger thicker and less hairy leaves

***Spiræa Yazawai* Makino, sp. nov.**

A deciduous shrub; branches gracile, flexuous, striate, glabrous, fulvous. Leaves, alternate, petiolate, ovate, subacute or short-acuminate at the apex, obtuse and slightly decurrent to the petiole at the base, inciso-serrate, membranaceous, green and glabrous above, subglaucous and white-pubescent towards the axils of veins beneath, thinly ciliated on margin, 7–20mm. long, 5–15mm. broad; veins loose, 3–5 on each side, delicate; veinlets very fine and inconspicuous; petiole gracile, very thinly pubescent, 2–5mm. long. Corymb umbellate, terminating the branchlets of this year, about 8-flowered, ebracteate; pedicels gracile, green, glabrous, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. long; flowering branchlets gracile, green, short, foliiferous below. Calyx-tube depressed-cyathiform, sericeo-pubescent within, glabrous and

10-costate in outside; lobes reflexed, deltoid or ovato-deltoid, mucronato-acute, entire, membranaceous, viridescent, thinly pubescent on the inner surface but glabrous on the outer, thinly ciliated, often subtrinnerved with loosely anastomosing veinlets, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. Petal O. Stamens numerous, long, 6–7 mm. long; filament filiform, glabrous; anther minute, rounded, emarginate on both ends. Disk annular, corona-like, thin, erect, subcrispate, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high. Carpels 5, erect, closely placed each other, sessile, ovoid-oblong, straight on the ventral side, pubescent with patent hairs, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. long; styles long, erect, filiform, pubescent with patent hairs towards the base, glabrous above, 4 mm. long; stigma subcapitate. Ovules subnumerous (about 10 in number), linear-oblong, straight.

Nom. Jap. *Kamanashi-shimotsuke* (nov.).

Hab. Prov. SHINANO: Mt. Kamanashi (*K. Yazawa*! June 28, 1908).

This species is very remarkable on account of the apetalous flower, which remembers that of *Neviusa alabamensis* A. Gray of North America.

Quercus stenophylla (Blume) Makino in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, XXIV. (1910), p. 17.

var. *salicina* Makino, var. nov.

? *Quercus salicina* Bl. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. I. p. 305.

Branches slender, cinereous, glabrous; young blanchlets more or less pubescent towards the top. Leaves angustato- or linear-lanceolate, attenuatedly long-acuminate at the apex, acute at the base, entire or slightly acuminato-serrate above, chartaceo-coriaceous, glabrous on both surfaces excepting the midrib beneath, green above, niveo-glaucous and veinlets minutely venulose beneath, 9–17 cm. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$ cm. wide; midrib slender, prominent beneath, not niveous, very sparingly adpressed-pubescent; veins patulous; petiole glabrous, 4–9 mm. long.

Nom. Jap. *Yanagi-urajirogashi* (nov.).

Hab. AMAMI-ŌSHIMA (Herb. *T. Makino*).

Quercus glauca Thunb. Fl. Jap. p. 175; Banks, Ic. Select. Kämpf. tab. 17.

var. striata (Sieb.) Makino.

Quercus striata Sieb. fide M. Shirai in litt.

Leaves petiolate, obovato-oblong or oblong-lanceolate, acuminate with an attenuato-callose tip, acute at the base, sharply serrato-dentate excepting the lower margin, parallelly and erect-patently subalbo-linear-striate between the veins with irregular borders.

Nom. Jap. *Shima-gashi*.

Hab. Prov. MUSASHI: Tokyo, cult. (*T. Makino*!); Prov. KAGA: Kanazawa, cult. (*T. Ichimura*!).

A garden variety.

Urtica sikokiana Makino, nom. nov.

Urtica dioica var. *sikokiana* Makino in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, XXIII. (1909) p. 84.

Nom. Jap. *Nagaba-irakusa*.

Hab. SHIKOKU, high mountains.

Zannichellia palustris Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 969, **subsp. pedicellata** (Buch.-Ham.) Hook. fil. Fl. Brit. Ind. VI. p. 568.

Zannichellia pedicellata Buch.-Ham. in Wall. Cat. n. 5185; Bennett in Forbes et Hemsl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXXVI. p. 197.

Zannichellia palustris β . *pedicellata* Wahlenb. Fl. Suec. p. 577.

Zannichellia palustris *proles* β . *pedicellata* Græbn. in Engl. Pfl.-Reich, Potamoget. p. 156.

var. japonica Makino, var. nov.

Stem fluitant. Leaves lesser than 1 mm. in width. Fruits (Fig. I.) distinctly pedicellate, 2-5, 3mm. long, narrowly lunato-oblong, somewhat arc-

uate, laxly cristato-dentate dorsally; persistent style $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3mm. long; stigma large and dilated in flower; pedicel $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm. long; peduncle 1– $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

Nom. Jap. *Mikadzuki-itomo* (nov.).

Hab. Prov. CHIKUZEN: Fukuoka (S. Higashi! 1909).

Sagittaria sagittifolia Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 993.

var. *alismæfolia* Makino in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, XXIII. (1909), p. 23.

Leaves attaining about 26cm. in height, trimorphous; the outer ones shorter, linear or linear-spathulate, acuminate or acute, soon perish; the middle ones as in *Alisma Plantago aquatica* Linn. (as described in XXIII. p. 23); the inner ones normal and sagittate, the middle lobe broad, oval to elliptical, shortly cuspidato-acute at the apex, 7-nerved, attaining about 4cm. broad, the basal lobes directed downwards or a little divergent, lanceolate, acuminate, slightly shorter or longer than the middle lobe, 4-nerved, attaining nearly 2cm. broad. Scape exceeding the leaves in height, attaining about 32cm. in length.

Nom. Jap. *Satsuma-omodaka* (nov.), "*Hitotsuba-omodaka*" (dele).

Hab. Prov. SATSUMA: Izaku-mura in Hioki-gōri ["Yubuse-mura in Heki-gōri" in XXIII. p. 23, dele] (*T. Fukasawa*! Nov. 22, 1908; *T. Makino*! Sept. 1909).

This marshy plant grows in rice field in the above cited locality. It differs from the another forms in Japan, by having the many *Alisma*-form leaves.

Buddleia venenifera Makino, sp. nov.

A deciduous shrub attaining about 2m. or more in height; branches slender, subtetragono-terete, cano-tomentose above, bark smooth and fulvous; branchlets opposite. Leaves opposite, petiolate, oblong-lanceolate or ovato-lanceolate, long-attenuato-acuminate, obtuse or acute and shortly decurrent at the base, entire, coriaceous-chartaceous, glabrous (excepting the cano-tomentose midrib and lower portion of veins) impressed-veined and green (nigricant when dried) above, pressingly cano-

tomentose beneath, 6-18cm. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm. broad; midrib veins and main veinlets prominent beneath; veins erect-patent, 5-9 on each side; petiole cano-tomentose, canaliculated in front, 8-28mm. long. Thyse terminal but sometimes ternary, often elongate, often arcuato-cernuous, densely and unilaterally flowered, about 6-25cm. long; rachis slender, cano-tomentose as are the peduncles and pedicels; bracts small, linear, obtuse, cano-tomentose, not exceeding the calyx in height but the lower ones often slightly exceeding them, the basal ones usually foliaceous and petiolate; cymes very shortly peduncled, triflorous, bracteolate. Flowers very shortly pedicellate, about 17-18 mm. long, purple; pedicel shorter than the calyx; bracteoles minute, linear, often slightly longer than the pedicels. Calyx ellipsoid-campanulated, cano-tomentose, shortly 4-fid, about 3mm. long, persistent; teeth subulato-deltoid, obtuse or acutish at the apex, erect, sinuses rounded at the bottom. Corolla farinoso-viscidulous and tomentoso-puberulent externally, marcescent; tube elongate, cylindrical, somewhat enlarged above, subventricous and curved above, pilose above as is the throat and thinly pubescent below internally; limb 4-parted, patent, 7mm. across; lobes rounded, 3mm. long. Stamens 4, inserted above the middle of the corolla-tube; filament very short; anther dorsifixed, oblong-linear, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mm. long. Ovary ovoid, glabrous, about 2mm. long; style erect, terminal, glabrous, angustately cylindrical, 5mm. long including the stigma; stigma erect, subulate, nearly 3mm. long. Capsule exserted, ellipsoid-fusiform, tapering towards the style, smooth, 2-sulcate, about 6mm. long.

Nom. Jap. *Urajiro-fudziutsugi* (nov.), *Utsugi* (vernacular).

Hab. Prov. ŌSUMI: Miyanoura in Isl. Yaku-shima (*T. Makino*! Sept. 1909), Isl. Naka-no-shima (*S. Tashiro*!).

This species comes very closely to *Buddleia curviflora* Hook. et Arn., though its leaves are larger and discolourous. The native men of the Island of Yaku-shima, use this plant to poison fishes.

***Buddleia curviflora* Hook. et Arn. Bot. Beech. Voy.**

(1841), p. 267; Benth. in DC. Prodr. X. p. 445; Forbes et Hemsl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXVI. p. 119; Hemsl. in Gard. Chron. (1889), p. 596; Engl. in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. VI. p. 65; Makino in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, X. (1896), p. 66.

A deciduous shrub, attaining nearly 2m. in height, oppositely ramose; trunk erect, often subtetragono-terete, often with slightly prominent nodes; bark fulvous, outer layer then peeling; branches slender, terete or sometimes subtetragono-terete with 4 marginulate lines, pulverulo-tomentellose above. Leaves opposite, rarely 3-verticillate, ovato-oblong, ovato-lanceolate, lanceolate, or elliptical-ovate, attenuatedly long-acuminate with a sharp tip, lato-cuneato-acute or obtuse and slightly decurrent to the petiole at the base, entire, membranaceous or chartaceo-membranaceous, green and glabrous above, paler and densely pulverulo-tomentellose beneath, 5-16cm. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -7cm. wide; midrib prominent beneath; veins about 5-7 on each side, slender, erect patent, arcuate upwards; veinlets anastomosing beneath; petiole gracile, canaliculate in front, densely pulverulo-tomentellose, 6-25mm. long. Thyrses terminal, usually solitary, sometimes ternary, usually elongate, 5-42cm. long, often arcuato-cernuous, densely and unilaterally flowered; rachis slender, pulverulo-tomentellose; bracts linear, not exceeding the calyx in height, pulverulo-tomentose, the basal ones usually foliaceous; cymes 3-7-15-flowered, bracteolate, very shortly peduncled; peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ -8mm. long; bracteoles minute and linear. Flowers shortly pedicellate, 15-20mm. long, purple; pedicel usually shorter than the calyx; peduncle pedicels and bracteoles pulverulent-tomentellose. Calyx ellipsoid- or oval-campanulate, 2-3mm. long, pulverulo-tomentellose, shortly 4-fid, persistent; teeth erect, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the tube in length, deltoid or subulatodeltoid, obtuse- or acutish-tipped, sinuses obtuse or rounded sometimes acutish. Corolla long, subventricose and curved above the middle, farinoso-viscidulous and pulverulo-puberulent externally; the tube narrowly cylindrical, gradually enlarged above, pilose above and pubescent below internally; limb about 6-7mm. across, patent; lobes rotund or ovato-rotund, rounded at the apex, 2-3mm. long. Stamens 4, inserted usually above the

middle or rarely in the middle of the corolla-tube; filament very short; anther linear-oblong, dorsifixed, $1\frac{1}{3}$ –2mm. long. Ovary ellipsoid, smooth, glabrous, 2–2½mm. long; style angustaterete, 5mm. long including the stigma; stigma erect, lato-linear, about 2mm. long. Capsule exserted, ellipsoid-oblong, acutish at the top, smooth, glabrous, 2-sulcate, 5–5½mm. long.

Nom. Jap. *Ko-fudziutsugi*, *Shimayama-fudziutsugi*.

Hab. Prov. TOSA: Yokomichi-mura in Hata-gōri (*T. Makino*!); Prov. HYŪGA: Yamanokuchi (*R. Yatabe* and *J. Matsu-mura*! herb. Sc. Coll. Imp. Univ. Tokyo), Fukushima (*Y. Yama-na*! herb. ibid.); Prov. HIGO: Near Yunoyama (*T. Makino*!); SATSUMA: Kagoshima (*T. Makino*!), Sonoyama-mura (*T. Makino*!); LIUKIU: Isl. Okinawa (*H. Kuroiwa*!).

This species is found in Southern Japan including Liukiu and the southern parts of Shikoku and Kiusiu. It is very closely allied to *Buddleia Lindleyana* Fortune of China, in which the stamens are inserted below the middle of the corolla-tube, and the branches more tetragonous. *B. Lindleyana* Fortune in the Botanic Garden, Sc. Coll. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo is said to have been imported from Liukiu, but the tradition is probably error, and we have not seen no specimen from the Island.

***Eupatorium variable* Makino, sp. nov.**

A perennial, attaining about 11decim. in height, sweet-scented when dried but then the odor disappears. Stem erect, slender, simple or ramose, slightly pubescent above, terete, finely striate when dried, green but often purple, often virid-maculate. Leaves opposite, long-petiolate, simple, or variously dissected, membranaceous or thickly so, glabrous, subflabellato-pinnate-veined; simple ones ovate or ovato-oblong, acuminate, obtusotruncate to truncato-subcordate at the base, serrate, crenatoserrate, or inciso-lobate; dissected ones often cordate at the base: sometimes 3-divided, the middle lobe often 3-parted, lateral basal lobes often petiolulate, the margins lobate with obtuse lobules, sometimes deeply 3-parted, the lobes sometimes oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate with serrato-dentate margins,

sometimes ovate with crenato-serrate or crenato-lobate margin, the middle lobe often petiolulate; petiole gracile, attaining 5cm. in length. Corymbs with many heads, long-stalked, the upper portion of the stalks and pedicels adpressed-pubescent; bracts minute, oblong, obtuse, concave, thinly ciliated on scarious margin. Heads sessile or shortly pedicellate. Involucre green, often rosy above, 5–7mm. long, obovato-oblong; scales imbricated, often subcarinate, obtuse, glabrous or ciliated on margins, the lower ones smaller, ovato-subulate, the middle ones ovato-oblong or oblong, scarious-margined; the upper ones oblong-ob lanceolate or narrowly oblong, scarious towards the apex and margin. Florets 5, exserted, white. Corolla 4–5mm. long; lobes 5, deltoid, acute. Anthers not exserted. Style-arms divergent, long, subclavato-filiform. Pappus nearly as long as the corolla, white. Ovary narrowly subclavato-cylindrical, nearly glabrous, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3mm. long, 5-nerved.

Nom. Jap. *Yama-hiyodoribana* (nov.).

Hab. Prov. HIZEN: Isl. Fukuye (*T. Makino*! Sept. 1908); Prov. SATSUMA: Isl. Yaku-shima (*T. Makino*! Sept. 1909).

This species is remarkable by having the variably shaped blades and long petiole.

Cacalia Makineanus (Yatabe) Makino, nom. nov.

Senecio Makineanus Yatabe in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, VI. (1892) p. 115, tab. 3, et Iconogr. Fl. Jap. I. 3, (1894), p. 183, tab. 45.

Senecio Makinoi C. Winkl. in Act. Hort. Petropol. XIII. (1893) p. 6.

Senecio Iinumae Makino in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, VI. (1892) p. 55, nomen nudum.

Senecio Zuccarinii Savatier in Iinuma, Somoku-Dzusetsu, ed. 2, XVI. n. 12, non Maxim.

Nom. Jap. *Ō-momidzigasa* (*T. Makino*), *Momidzigasa* (*Y. Iinuma*), *Tosa-no-momidzisō* (*R. Yatabe*).

Hab. Prov. TOSA (*T. Makino*!); Prov. MUSASHI (*T. Makino*!); Prov. AWA in Shikoku (*T. Makino*!).

R. Yatabe described the florets as are white, but actually it is yellow and then brownish yellow.

Peucedanum decursivum (Miq.) Maxim. in Mél. Biol. XII. p. 472.

Porphyroscias decursiva Miq. Prol. Fl. Jap. p. 250.

Angelica decursiva Franch. et Sav. Enum. Pl. Jap. I. p. 187.

Peucedanum Porphyroscias Makino in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, XVIII. (1904) p. 65.

var. angustilobum Makino, var. nov.

Segments of leaves angustate, lanceolate or narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, sharply and unequally serrate.

Nom. Jap. *Hosoba-nodake* (nov.).

Hab. Prov. HYŪGA : Mt. Kirishima (*T. Makino* ! August 1909).

(*To be continued.*)

Notulæ ad plantas novas vel minus cognitas Japoniæ.

Auctore

H. Takeda.

Since the publication of FRANCHET and SAVATIER's *Enumeratio Plantarum*, a great many already described species as well as new species and varieties etc. have been added to the Flora of our empire. It is however to be expected new plants will increasingly be discovered especially in the hitherto not much explored parts of the country. In the present short paper I intend to describe some plants of which no descriptions have hitherto been published. At the same time I should like to make critical remarks upon a few imperfectly known or erroneously recorded plants.

Tôkyô, February 1910.