SH. OKAMURA del.

Ishibaea japonica BROTH. et SH. OKAMURA.

Ishibaea, novum Brachytheciacearum
genus ex Japonia.

Elaboraverunt.

V. F. Brotherus et Shūtai Okamura.

(Cum tabula unica).

Ishibaea japonica BROTH. et SH. OKAMURA. Gen. nov. sp.
nov.

Habitat in truncis arborum. **Plantae** tenellae, caespitosae, caespitibus lutescenti-viridibus, nitidiusculis, densiusculis, rigidiusculis. **Caulis** repens, usque ad 6 cm. longus, hic illic fasciculatim rubiginoso-radiculosus, densiuscule et irregulariter ramosus, sectione teres, c. 0.2–0.24 mm. diam., fasciculo centrali nullo, reti centrali hyalino, cellulis irregulariter hexagonis (parietibus flexuosis) c. 20 μ magnis, cellulis periphericis lutescentibus vel fuscis 2–3-seriatis minoribus incrassatis; ramis prostratis vel paulum ascendentibus, simplicibus vel parce (1–3) ramulosis, strictis vel leviter curvatis, obtusis vel acutis, usque ad 1 cm. longis, dense foliosis et teretibus. **Paraphyllia** nulla. **Folia** sicca adpressa, madida erecto-patentia, valde concava, ovato-lanceolata, in acumen sensim subulatum attenuata, c. 1.2–1.3 mm. longa et c. 0.28–0.32 mm. lata, marginibus usque ad basin acuminis revolutis, apice serrulatis vel subintegerrimis; nervo infra summum apicem folii evanido, in sectione transversali plano-convexo, dorso valde prominenti, basi c. 42 μ lato et c. 30 μ crasso, e 4-stratis cellularum uniformium incrassatarum composito, cellulis ventralibus 4–5 majoribus, dorsalibus c. 9 minoribus; cellulis laminalibus prosenchymaticis, laevibus, valde chlorophyllosis, c. 30–56 μ longis et c. 3–5 μ latis, superioribus brevioribus, basilaribus laxioribus, angularibus sat numerosis quadratis c. 9 μ magnis chlorophyllosis. **Inflorescentia** autoica; flores masculi in caule geminiformes; folia perigonia

externa obovato-oblonga apice longe attenuata, intima obovato-oblonga, apice acuta, c. 0.64 mm. longa et c. 0.24 mm. lata, concava, enervia; antheridia c. 6; paraphysibus paucis, c. 0.24 mm. longis, hyalinis; flores feminei in ramis rarius in caule positi. **Ramulus perichætialis** parce radiculosus. **Bracteæ perichætii** intimæ semivaginatæ, e basi oblongo-lanceolata subito in acumen elongatum subulatum attenuatæ, c. 1.6 mm. longæ, apice minutissime serrulatæ; nervo infra summum apicem evanido; cellulis linearibus, basilaribus longe rectangularibus. **Vaginula** cylindrica, c. 0.8–0.9 mm. longa, albicanti-fuscescens, c. 1.2–1.5 mm. alta. **Seta** stricta vel leviter flexuosula, rubra, lævis, sicca superne torta. **Theca** erecta, oblonga vel oblongo-cylindrica, symmetrica, c. 1.2–1.6 mm. longa et c. 0.56–0.72 mm. crassa, luteo-rubra, lævis, collo conico brevi; cellulis exothecii irregulariter rectangulis vel quadratis, ad orificium in seriebus c. 6 minoribus hexagonis; stomatibus in collo paucis phaneroporis. **Annulus** nullus. **Peristomium** duplex; exostomii dentes subulato-lanceolati, basi connati, c. 0.2–0.24 mm. longi et basi c. 42–56 μ lati, strato dorsali luteo vel lutescenti-fusco, basi transversim striolato dein ad apicem lævissimo, linea media flexuosula, strato ventrali luteo angustiore, c. 18–20 lamelloso; endostomium flavescens læve; corona basilaris c. 40 μ alta; processus dentium $\frac{4}{5}$ longitudinis, leviter carinati in carina perforati, sed plerumque divisi et fragosi, fragmentis dentibus adhærentibus; cilia nulla. **Sporæ** c. 15 μ magnæ, fuscescenti-virides, læves. **Operculum** conicum, apice obtusum, c. 0.32 mm. longum et c. 0.32 mm. diam. **Calyptra** cucullata, c. 1.9 mm. longa, lutescenti-viridescens apice fusca, lævis.

Japonia: Prov. Sinano; Sironma-jiri (Leg. ĒKICHI ĪSHIBA! 17. VIII. 1909.) et Sakai-mura, Shimotakai-gun (Leg. SHINZŌ Itō! 28. X. 1913.).

Genus novum *Homalothecio* BR. EUR. affine, sed inflorescentia, teneritate omnium partium, foliis haud plicatis nec non peristomii structura exquo longe diversum.

Genus clar. ĒKICHI ĪSHIBA, floræ bryologicæ Japoniæ scrutatori meritissimo dedicatum.

EXPLICATIO TABULARUM.

Ishibaea japonica BROTH. et SH. OKAMURA.

- A. Planta fertilis ($\frac{1}{1}$).
- B. Sectio caulis transversa ($\frac{100}{1}$).
- C. Ramus ($\frac{10}{1}$).
- D. Folia ($\frac{30}{1}$).
- E. Basis folii ($\frac{200}{1}$).
- F. Apex folii ($\frac{200}{1}$).
- G. Sectio nervi transversa ($\frac{500}{1}$).
- H. Ramulus perichætialis et Thecæ operculatæ ($\frac{10}{1}$).
- I. Bracteæ perichætiales intimæ ($\frac{20}{1}$).
- J. Pars peristomii ($\frac{200}{1}$).
- K. Calyptra ($\frac{20}{1}$).
- L. Folia perigonia et Antheridium ($\frac{20}{1}$).