A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Flora of Japan.

(Continued from p. 40.)

By

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Hypericum Asahinae Makino, nov. sp.

Perennial, attaining about 28 cm. in height; rhizome ligneous, rooting. Stems densely caespitose, erect, slender, terete, glabrous, flavo-latericious when dry, 1-2 mm. across, free from fallen leaves below in flower; internodes attaining about 2 cm. long. Leaves opposite, spreading, erect-patent, or reflexed, oblong, ovato-oblong, elliptical-oblong, or ovate, sessile and sub-amplexicaule at the base, obtuse or rounded-obtuse at the apex, thin in texture, glabrous, sub-glaucescent beneath, attaining about 27 cm. long, 20 cm. broad, but gradually diminished in size in the superior ones and at length passing into the leafy bracts, scattered with black dots or mixed with pellucid dots; veins very loose, few, ascending. Cyme loosely peduncled; peduncles opposite, erect-patent, gracile, 12-24 mm. long; bracteoles lanceolate, with marginal black dots, about 3-7 mm. long. Flower very shortly pedicellate, about 2 cm. in diameter, yellow. Sepals 5, green, slightly unequal in size, lanceolate, acute or acutish at the apex, entire, glabrous, 3½-4½ mm. long, with 4-6 interrupted black vertical lines when dry. Petals 5, spreading, thin, narrowly spathulato-oblong, cuneate towards the base, obtuse at the oblique apex, entire, with interrupted few black lines and longitudinal delicate veins, about 1 cm. long. Stamens numerous, triadelphous, yellow, nearly as long as the petals; filaments filiform; anther minute, rounded. Ovary ovoid,
2½ mm. long, glabrous, smooth. Styles 3, long, filiform, about 6 mm. long.
Hab. Prov. HOKI: Summit of Mt. Daisen (Yasuhiro Asahina and Kyotaka Hisauchi! 1926.).

This species differs from *H. erectum* Thunb. by having the much smaller and tufted stems, shorter leaves, larger flowers, and normal dichasium. It is also different from *H. fujisanense* Makino, which has the narrower and all black-dotted leaves, and from *H. senanense* Maxim. which has the all pel-lucid-dotted leaves.

*Cirsium pendulum* Fisch. var. albiflorum Makino, nov. var.

Flowers white.
Nom. Jap. Shirōbana-takaazami (nov.).
Hab. MUSASHI: Shimura (T. MAKINO!)

*Cirsium dipsacolepis* (Maxim.) Matsum. Shokubutsu Mei-i (1895), p. 82.

Tap-root perpendicularly descending in ground, laxly with short rootlets, attaining about 25 cm. long and 2 cm. or more in diameter, simple or little ramose, terete, whitish externally, white within, with a special odour, not hard, with thick bark. Stem erect, loosely ramose above, terete and more or less striate, green above, dark-purple below, thinly arachnoid with soft white hairs. Leaves alternate, petiolate, but sessile in the superior ones, pinnatifid, but the superior ones pinnatisect, nearly glabrous except the veins, herbaceous, green and often shaded with purple above, paler and loosely elevato-nervate beneath; lobes spreadingly erect-patent, loosely arranged, often very remote in the lower, ovate, spinoso-acute at the apex, often few-lobulate, repand-dentate and thinly spinulose; petiole slender, canaliculated in front, rounded dorsally, thinly pubescent, purple; radical leaves long-petiolate, tufted, dilated and embraced at the base. Head solitary on the top of the main stem and branches, with a few small lanceolate spinoso-acuminata and spinoso-margined leaves under it. Involucral-scales numerous, imbricated, glabrous, arachnoid-ciliata below, herbaceous, green and shaded with light purple, dilated and closely embracing each other below, the upper portion subulato-lanceolate, patent or reflexed-patent, about 2-4 mm. broad.

Hab. JAPAN.

In the Hongō-mura near Iwamura, prov. Mino, this thistle is often cultivated for its edible roots, bearing the local name of *Yama-gōbō* (meaning Mountain Burdock), and so called *Sambe-gōbō* in the Mt. Sambe, prov. Iwami, is also the same species.

*Lactuca stolonifera* Benth. var. sinuata Makino, nov. var.

Leaves deeply pinnato-sinuate with orbicular, oval, or elliptical few lobes.
Nom. Jap. Kikuba-dzishibari (nov.).
Hab. JAPAN, rather rare.
Saxifraga sarmentosa L. fil. typica. (Fig. I. a.)
var. aptera Makino, nov. var. (Fig. I. b.)
Anterior 2 petals much reduced in size and not dipterous.
Nom. Jap. Hoshizaki-yukinosita (nov.).
Hab. Prov. HITACHI: Mt. Tsukuba (ARADZIKÔ MATSUMOTO).
A very rare variety.

Platycodon glaucus (Thunb.) NAKAI.
var. duplex Makino, nov. comb.
Platycodon grandiflorus var. duplex Makino in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, XXII.
p. 157.
Hab. JAPAN, cultivated.
forma violaceus Makino, nov. f.
Flower coeruleo-violet.
Nom. Jap. Murasaki-futae-gikyô (nov.).
Hab. JAPAN, cultivated.
forma albus Makino, nov. f.
Flower white.
Nom. Jap. Shiro-futae-gikyô (nov.).
Hab. JAPAN, cultivated.
forma bicolor Makino, nov. f.
Flower with the corollas of white and coeruleo-violet colours.
*Hab.* JAPAN, cultivated.

**var. pentapetalus** MAKINO, nov. comb.

*Platycodon grandiflorus var. pentapetalus* MAKINO in *Bot. Mag., Tokyo*, XXIII. p. 21.

*Hab.* JAPAN, cultivated, very rare.

**Inula japonica** Thunb. **var. plena** MAKINO, nov. comb.


*Hab.* JAPAN, cultivated.

**Angelica tenuisecta** MAKINO.


Perennial, glabrous. Stem erect, rather stout, usually loosely ramose, attaining about 3 m. in height, flexuous, terete, with light yellow milky juice. Leaves alternate, long-petiolated in the lower ones, vaginate at the base, trisectedly multi-foliolate, with ternate 2nd petioles; leaflets narrowly lanceolate to ovato-lanceolate, acuminate, serrate, green above (often tinged with purple in late autumn), paler beneath, glabrous. Umbels compound, many-flowered; umbelules with angustate involucels. Flowers small. Petals 5, white and often shaded with purple dorsally. Anthers dark-purple, with white pollen.

*Hab.* Prov. KII, southern, on rocks by river side (T. MAKINO!). The leaflets are smaller than those of *A. shikokiana* MAKINO.

**Pseudosasa japonica** (SIEB. ET ZUCC.) MAKINO, var. flavovariegata

*Leaves* yellow-variegated.
*Hab.* JAPAN, cultivated, rare.


**var. Hisauchii** (MAKINO) MAKINO, nov. comb.


*Hab.* JAPAN, wild.

This is a short-leaved variety; its figure appears in the Botanical Magazine, Tokyo, vol. XXVI. (1912), p. 16.

*(To be continued.)*