Summary

In July 1957, the writer found some noteworthy mosses on rock and humus in the wind-hole spot, which is situated at about 450 m above sea level of Mt. Funakoshi (L. 134° 25' E., 35° 07' N. L.) in Hyogo Prefecture. These are as follows:

1. *Bartramia halleriana* Hedw. (Fig. 1) The present species has been recorded from Mt. Neko (ca. 2195 m) by N. Takaki (1943) and Mt. Yatsu (ca. 2100 m) by Z. Iwatsuki (1955). As is clear from these reports, this species is a moss which mainly grows on the subalpine zone, more than 2000 m above sea level, in Japanese Alps.

2. *Mnium flagellare* Sul. et Lesq. The distributional range of this species, which is distinguishable by its long thread-like paraphysis at the shoot tips, was elaborately described by Y. Horikawa (1955). According to Horikawa’s report, the elevation of its habitats in southwestern Honshiu, where the present locality is situated, is about 1543 m on the average and 1650 m on the highest and 1330 m on the lowest. The elevation of present habitat is more lower than all of the above mentioned elevations.

3. *Cynodontium fallax* Limpr. The species has been recorded from the present locality by A. Noguchi (1952). The species is the same alpine moss as *Cyn. polycarpum* (Ehrh.) Schpr. and *Cyn. gracilescens* (Web. et Mohr.) Schpr.

Such uncommon occurrence of these mosses, belong to the alpine and the north pacific elements, may be allowed by the peculiar environmental condition in the wind-hole spot, where the humidity is fairly high because the temperature is always lower than that in other places. It seems that the wind-hole spot plays an important role on the discontinuous distribution of alpine and northern species.