is a piece of granite, 5×2 cm large, labelled with a note—Japonia, Hiroshima. E. Almquist 1879. This Vega specimen lacks tuberculose soralia, which are so characteristic in the European specimens of Parmelia Mougeotii. Recently on my request Mr. Togashi has searched for the specimens in question in the type locality. In spite of the lapse of more than 80 years, in the course of which the natural scenery of the islet must have undergone a considerable change, Mr. Togashi was lucky enough to collect a lot of specimens, referable to the present problem. Wholly developed Togashi specimen, which I call Parmelia seto-maritima Asahina possesses no soredium, but plenty of isidia and its laciniae are at the circumference contiguous or even imbricate and not ± discrete as in the case of Parmelia Mougeotii.9) The Vega specimen no. 34664 is a young plant of this new species and almost free from isidia, but its transition to the wholly developed P. seto-maritima may be well demonstrated by the Togashi collection. Mr. Togashi collected also this new species in the site of the old castle of Marugame, by which its area is extended to the main land of Shikoku.9)

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8) I take this occasion to put the chemical ingredients of Parmelia Mougeotii Schaer. on record. Material leg. Dr. Vayhinger in Purbenhalde, Schramberg, Wurttemberg in 1892 contains usnic, stictic and norstictic acids—the same ingredients as in Parmelia seto-maritima Asahina.

9) After the completion of the above manuscript, I found, quite unexpectedly, a small specimen of Parmelia seto-maritima Asahina (substratum sandstone) among an undetermined collection of Mr. Fujikawa, who collected it (1931) at Kubotsu, a village near Cape Ashizuri, Prov. Tosa. This fact indicates the occurrence of this species may be anticipated also along the Pacific coast of Shikoku.