Camellia rusticana Honda and its horticultural form cultivated in Niigata have hypodermis on the upper side of the leaves. (Fig. 1 and 2)

Some of those forms have three layers of palisade parenchyma but not hypodermis. (Fig. 3)

There are also some horticultural forms not having hypodermis, which are closely related to C. japonica L. (Fig. 7)

The forms with filament yellow in color and petiole keeping hair belong to type I (Fig. 1) and type II. (Fig. 2)

Camellia cultivated in Kumamoto, known as Higo-Camellia has no hypodermis of type III—1, 2 (Fig. 3 and 4) Among other things III—2 form is a characteristic one of Higo-Camellia.

It is considered that the more closely is Higo-Camellia related to C. japonica the more abundantly it bears fruits.

Dactylostatix ringens Reichenb. f., a Japanese endemic plant growing in montane woods on mossy floor, shows an annual vegetative organization of a single root, foliage leaf, and scape with solitary flower. In addition one forked wintering bud is formed sympodially at the top of yearly growth of the creeping rhizome.