

Hiroshi HARA*: **New or noteworthy flowering plants
from Eastern Himalaya (15)****

原 寛*: 東部ヒマラヤ植物新知見 (15)**

85) ***Pilea Kanaii*** Hara, sp. nov.

Planta annua humilis, radicibus tenuissimis. Caulis erectus simplex 3-9 cm altus gracilis glaber, nodo basali ♂-florifero, internodo supra nodum floriferum valde elongato 2-8 cm longo gracili, foliis vulgo ad apicem confertis. Stipulae parvae 1-2 mm longae oblongo-lanceolatae membranaceae. Folia opposita vulgo inaequalia tenuia ovata vel oblongo-ovata 5-19 mm longa 3-10 mm lata acuminata apice obtusiuscula basi rotundata vel late cuneata integra subtrinervia glabra, margine conspicue setuloso-ciliata, supra in sicco cystolithis linearibus tenuis crebris notata, petiolis 1-4 mm longis; folia superiora interdum grosse depresso-serrata, nervibus lateralibus paucis subpinnatis, supra pilis setulosis albis ad 1.5 mm longis parce conspersa. Inflorescentiae ♂ tantum nodo basilari axillares brevissime pedunculatae pauciflorae dense cymosae, bracteis minutissimis. Flores ♂ brevissime pedicellati; lobi perianthii 4 elliptici rubescentes glabri ca. 1 mm longi. Stamina 4, antherae ellipticae albae.

C. Nepal: On wet rock, Sim Chotala—Ramche, 1500 m (Kanai, Hara & Ohba, Aug. 20, 1972, no. 721665, fl.—type in TI).

Although female flowers and achenes are unknown, this tiny species is one of the most curious ones in the genus. The male inflorescences appear only at the basal node of the stem, and the leaves are conspicuously setulose-ciliate on the margin.

This striking species is named after Dr. Hiroo Kanai who found this plant, and has carried on an extensive study on the flora of Eastern Himalaya since 1960.

86) ***Chrysobraya*** Hara, gen. nov. (Cruciferae-Sisymbriaceae-Brayinae)

Perennis nana dense caespitosa, pilis patentibus dendroideo-ramosis ob-

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** 東京大学インド植物調査研究報告 No. 34.

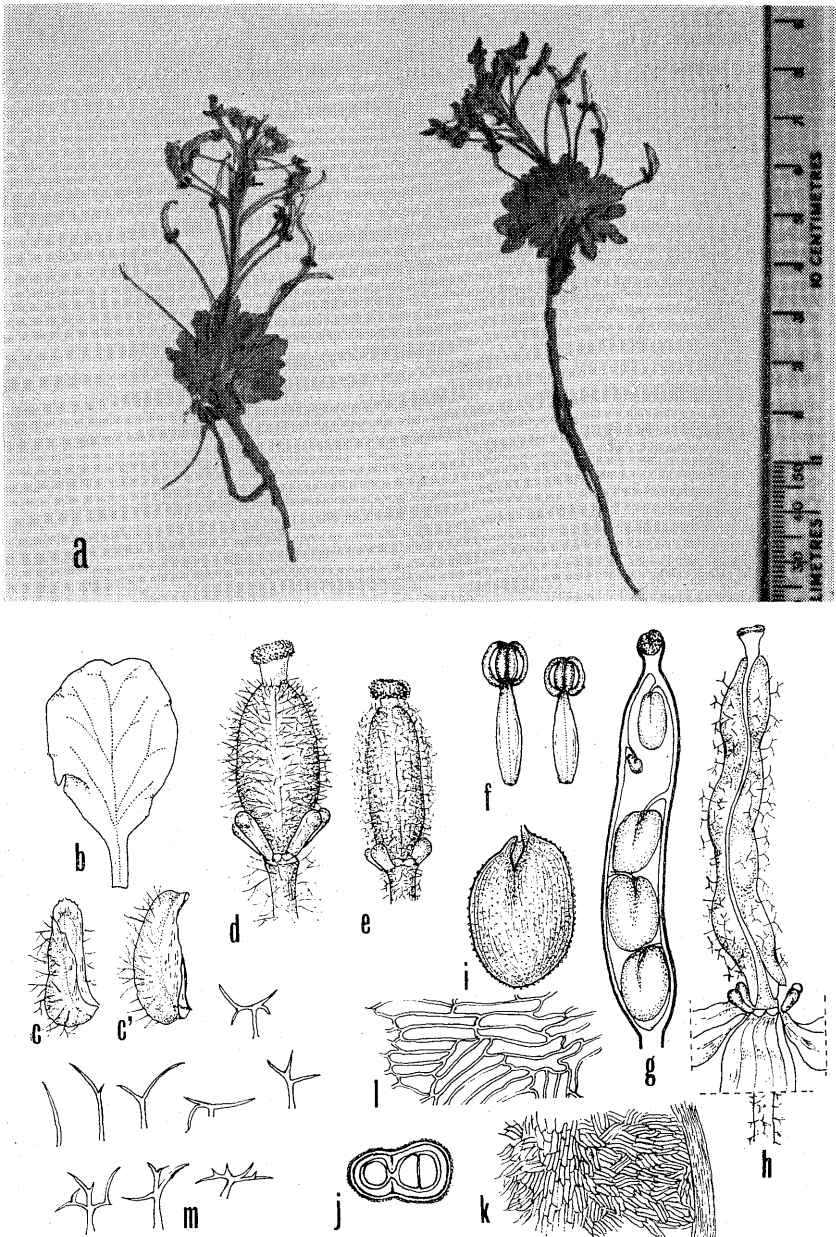


Fig. 1. *Chrysobraya glaricola* Hara. a. Fruiting plants. b. Petal. $\times 3$. c. Inner sepal. $\times 7$. c'. Outer sepal. $\times 7$. d, e. Pistil and nectariferous glands. $\times 13$ (d. *L & S 16290*, e. *L, S & H 19376*). f. Stamens. $\times 7$. g. Siliqua, a valve removed. $\times 7$. h. Siliqua. $\times 7$. i. Seed. $\times 13$. j. Cross section of seed. k. Epidermal cells of septum of siliqua (enlarged). l. The same (enlarged). m. Hairs on ovary (enlarged).

tecta. Folia dense rosulata obovato-spathulata vulgo ad apicem grosse 3-5-serrata. Scapus brevissimus aphyllus, racemo ebracteato. Flores aurei mediocres. Sepala erecto-patentia basi non saccata, etiam in fructu persistentia. Petala obovata. Stamina subaequalia; filamenta filiformia; antherae \pm cordatae. Glandulae nectariferae 4 separatae \pm clavatae, medianae nullae. Siliquae lineari-cylindricae subteretes \pm torulosae dehiscentes septatae; septum enerve, cellulis epidermalibus transverse-parallele dispositis. Semina uniseriata ca. 5 in loculo; radícula incumbens.

Typus: *Chrysobraya glaricola* Hara.

This new genus is most closely allied to *Braya* in having branched hairs, ebracteate raceme, persistent sepals, 4 separate nectariferous glands, epidermal cells of septum with transversally parallel walls, and incumbent radicle. But it differs from the latter by linear-cylindric siliquae with uniseriate seeds, bright yellow flowers, obovate leaves generally with 3-5 coarse teeth in the upper part, and branched tree-like hairs up to the ovary. The genus resembles also *Dielsiocharis* and *Phaeonychium* in some respects, but is clearly distinguished from both genera in having 4 separate clavate nectariferous glands without median ones, sepals persistent even in fruit, generally serrate leaves, and longer tree-like hairs.

***Chrysobraya glaricola* Hara, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)**

Perennis nana dense caespitosa, pilis dendroideo-ramosis longis (ad 1 mm) cinerascentibus oblecta. Folia rosularia densissime conferta obovato-spathulata 5-20 mm longa 1.5-5 mm lata, apice obtusa interdum subacuta, basi longe cuneato-attenuata, in parte superiore grosse obtuse 3-5-serrata vel integra. Racemus brevis sub anthesi saepe fere acaulis basi interdum foliatus, in fructu ad 5 cm longus ebracteatus. Pedicelli graciles 3-15 (-20) mm longi. Flores aurei. Sepala erecto-patentia subaequalia oblonga concava basi non saccata viridia 2-2.5 mm longa, dorso pilis ramosis vestita, persistentia. Petala obovata 3-6 mm longa basi angustata. Stamina subaequalia; filamenta filiformia 1.5-2 mm longa; antherae depresso-cordatae vel ovaes basi cordatae 0.6-1 mm longae. Glandulae nectariferae 4 separatae fere clavatae, medianae nullae. Ovarium ellipsoideum pilis dendroideo-ramosis dense oblectum; stylus crassus 0.3-0.5 mm longus; stigma discoideum. Siliquae lineares subteretes paullo torulosae 7-11 mm longae 1.5-2 mm latae dehiscentes bivalves septatae; septum crasse membranaceum

nerve, cellulis epidermalibus transverse parallelibus. Semina uniseriata 4-5 in loculo ca. 1 mm longa minutissime verruculosa; radícula incumbens.

Bhutan: Above Kuma Thang, Paro Chu Drainage, 13000 ft. (Ludlow & Sherriff, Oct. 14, 1949, no. 17477, fl. & fr.—type in BM); *ibid.* (Ludlow & Sherriff, May 18, 1949, no. 16276, fl., BM); Pangte La, Paro Chu, 15000 ft. (Ludl. & Sher., May 19, 1949, no. 16290, fl., BM, TI); Saga La, Upper Mangde Chu, 15500 ft. (Ludl., Sher. & Hicks, Jul. 14, 1949, no. 16838, fl., BM); Marlung, Tsampa, 15000 ft. (L., S. & H., Jul. 7, 1949, no. 19376, fl., BM); Waitang, Tsampa, 15500 ft. (L., S. & H., Jun. 22, 1949, no. 19218, fl., BM); Shingbe, Me La, 13000 ft. (L., S. & H., Jun. 23, 1949, no. 20760, fl., BM).

E. Nepal: Jalang Chhyongo, 4100 m (Kanai et al., Jun. 20, 1972, no. 720631, fl., TI).

The specimens cited above show a wide range of variations in the hairiness, and the size of flowers, anthers and nectariferous glands. But as only one good fruiting specimen is available, I provisionally included all the specimens in a single species.

87) *Staintoniella* Hara, gen. nov. (Cruciferae—Arabideae ?)

Perennis humilis glabra. Rhizoma elongatum. Folia radicalia pauca ovata vel spatulata integra longe petiolata. Scapus aphyllus, racemo foliaceo-bracteato. Flores purpurei vel albi mediocres. Sepala erecto-patentia basi non saccata demum decidua. Petala obovata. Filamenta linearia; antherae ovoides. Glandulae nectariferae confluentes annulares. Siliquae juveniles ± obovatae compressae, apice stylo gracili coronatae, valvae tenuissime venosae, septum perfecte carens, ovula ca. 10 biseriata.

Typus: *Staintoniella nepalensis* Hara.

This new genus with curious habit is unlike any Asiatic Cruciferous genera without a close ally. It somewhat resembles the genus *Pegaeophyton* in the structure of ovary and nectariferous glands and glabrous habit, but is quite different from the latter in having efoliate stems with a bracteate raceme. The generic name was dedicated to Mr. J.D.A. Stainton who collected not only this plant but also a large number of rare and interesting plants in Nepal and made a valuable contribution to our knowledge on the flora of Nepal.

Staintoniella nepalensis Hara, sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

Perennis glabra. Rhizoma valde elongatum, internodiis gracilibus 1-5

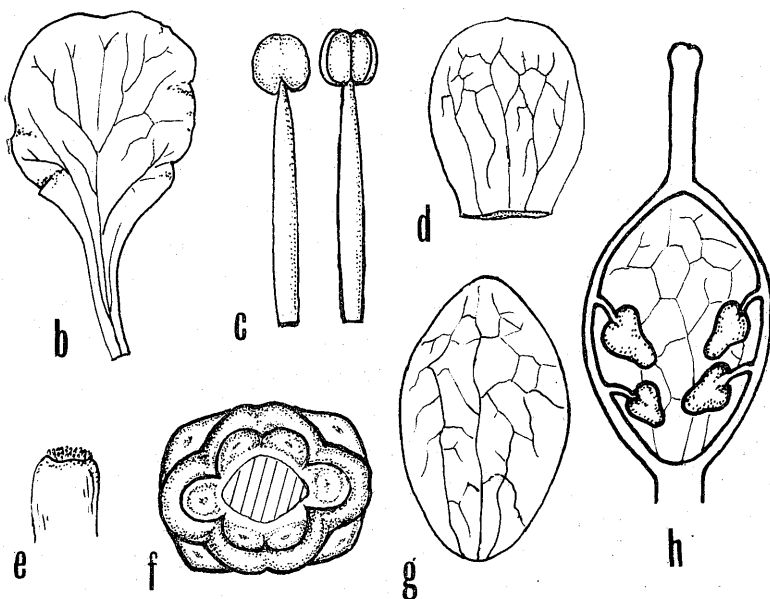
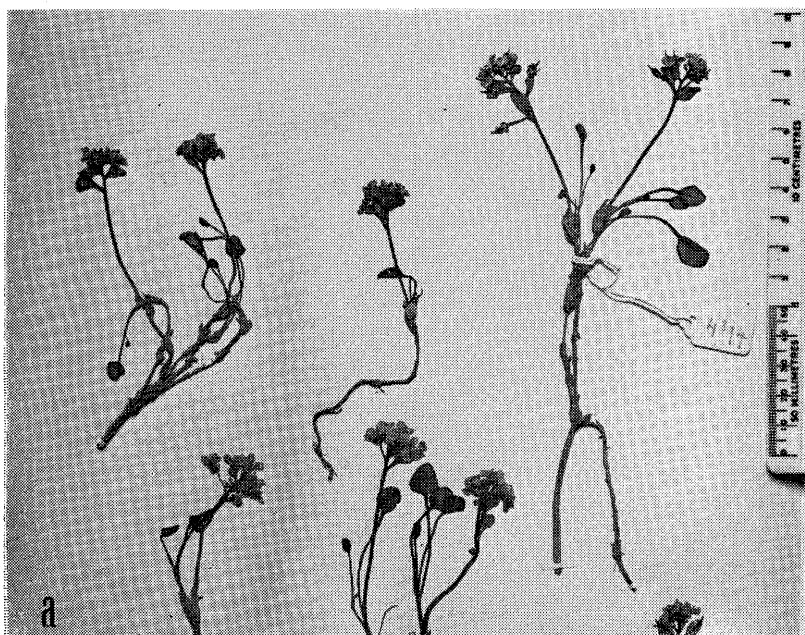


Fig. 2. *Staintoniella nepalensis* Hara. a. Flowering plants. b. Petal. $\times 5$. c. Stamens. $\times 10$. d. Sepal. $\times 10$. e. Stigma (enlarged). f. Receptacle showing annular nectariferous glands. $\times 20$. g. Valve of siliqua (immature). $\times 10$. h. Immature siliqua, a valve removed. $\times 10$.

cm longis 1-2 mm crassis. Folia radicalia laxa 2-4, ovata vel late ovata 5-18 cm longa 3-13 mm lata, apice rotundata, basi vulgo rotundata, integra carnosula glabra, parce glanduloso-punctulata longe petiolata, petiolis 7-60 mm longis. Scapi 2-8 cm alti aphylli. Racemus brevis (2-) 5-10-florus bracteatus, bracteis ovatis—oblongis inferioribus saepe petiolatis 5-18 mm longis, rhachis minutissime papillosa. Pedicelli graciles 3-13 mm longi oblique divaricati. Sepala erecto-patentia elliptica 2.5-3.5 mm longa albomarginata basi non saccata. Petala obovata basi longe attenuata (6) 7-9 mm longa 4-5 mm lata pallide purpurascens vel obscure purpurea, nerviis magis intense purpureis. Stamina subaequalia; filamenta linearia ad apicem attenuata 3.5-4.5 mm longa uninervia; antherae rotundato-ovatae ca. 1 mm longae. Glandulae nectariferae confluentes anguste annulares. Ovarium anguste ovatum compressum glabrum, septo perfecte carens, ovula 8-10 biseriata. Stylus 1.5-1.8 mm longus, stigma parvum. Siliculae juveniles anguste obovatae basi leviter attenuatae apice stylo gracile coronatae; valvae indistincte venosae, nervo mediano tenui.

W. Nepal: Dolpo, Tarap, 16500 ft. (Stainton, Jul. 3, 1963, no. 4394—type in BM); Basia Bhanjang, 19000 ft. (Polunin, Sykes & Williams, Jun. 28, 1952, no. 52, BM); 4 miles S.W. of Saldanggaon, 18500 ft. (Polunin, Sykes & Williams, Jun. 26, 1952, no. 7, BM); Hidden Valley, N. of Tukucha, Kali Gandaki Valley, 16000-17000 ft. (Albury & G.F. Smith, Jun. 5-10, 1970, no. 3, BM).

To this genus *Braya verticillata* W.W. Smith also seems to be referable.

Staintoniella verticillata (Jeffrey et W.W. Smith) Hara, comb. nov.

Cardamine? *verticillata* Jeffrey et W.W. Smith in Not. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 8: 120 (1913).

Braya verticillata (Jeffrey et W.W. Smith) W.W. Smith, l.c. 11: 202 (1919)—Icon. Cormophyt. Sinic. 2: 69, f. 1868 (1972).

Distr. Yunnan, and Tibet.

88) **Ermaniopsis** Hara, gen. nov. (Cruciferae—Arabideae)

Perennis humilis, rhizomate elongato. Folia rosulata obovata vel ovata vulgo grosse pauci-serrata petiolata, pilis albis simplicibus rigidulis patentibus raro furcatis conspersa. Caulis aphyllus vel basi foliatus tomentosus, racemobracteato. Flores albi vel caerulescentes. Sepala suberecta, basi leviter saccata, demum decidua. Petala obovata, basi longe attenuata. Stamina



Fig. 3. *Ermaniopsis pumila* Hara.

subaequalia; filamenta linearia, infra apicem subito dilatata, latero vel ventro uni-dentata, dente acuto; antherae oblongo-ovatae. Glandulae nectariferae continuae annulares. Siliquae juveniles anguste oblongae sessiles tomentosae, apice stylo crasso coronatae, valvis uninerviis, septatae, cellulae epidermales septum transverse-parallele dispositae; semina juvenilia biseriata exalata.

Typus: *Ermaniopsis pumila* Hara.

This new genus is closely related to *Ermania* and its allied genera, but is distinct in the following combination of characters: appendaged filaments with one acute tooth in the upper part, elongate rhizomes, obovate and

coarsely serrate leaves, tomentose with simple spreading hairs up to raceme and ovary, stems generally without leaves, short ebracteate raceme, annular nectariferous glands, suberect sepals saccate at the base, narrow oblong septate hairy young siliquae with biseriate ovules, and transversely parallel walls of epidermal cells of septum. It is noteworthy that, in the Himalayas, parallel evolutions tending to have appendaged filaments are observed in different groups of Cruciferae, i. e. *Lepidostemon*, *Loxostemon* and *Ermaniopsis*.

***Ermaniopsis pumila* Hara, sp. nov. (Figs. 3 & 4)**

Perennis humilis. Rhizoma valde elongatum ad 50 cm longum, interdum pauci-ramosum, internodiis elongatis 2-5 mm crassis. Folia rosularia conferta obovata, ovata, rotundato-ovata vel spathulata, apice rotundata, basi cuneata vel rotundata, 5-12 mm longa 3-11 mm lata, vulgo utrinque grosse 1-3-serrata, subcrassa brunnescentia vel purpurascencia primo utrinque pilosa, pilis albis simplicibus patentibus raro furcatis, petiolis 3-12mm longis pilosis. Caulis florifer brevis 1-4 cm altus aphyllus vel basi foliatus. Racemus 1-3 cm longus 2-8-florus ebracteatus tomentellus, pilis vulgo simplicibus. Pedi-

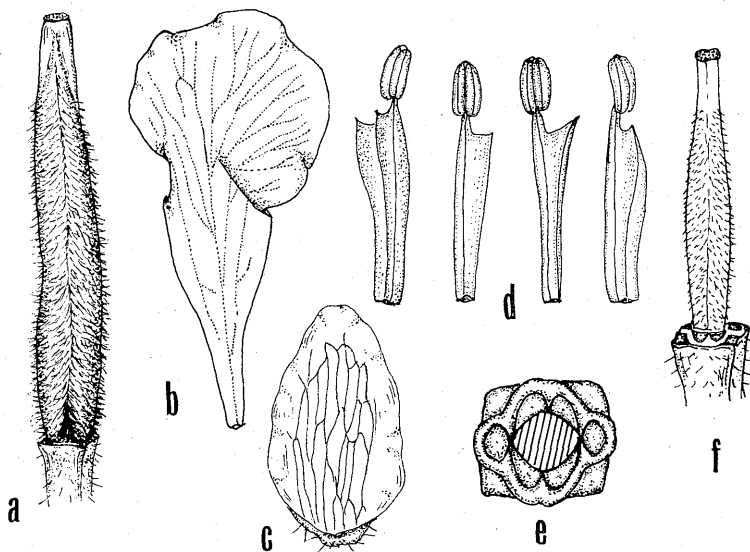


Fig. 4. *Ermaniopsis pumila* Hara. a. Immature siliqua. $\times 4$. b. Petal. $\times 4$. c. Sepal. $\times 8$. d. Stamens. $\times 8$. e. Receptacle showing annular nectariferous glands. \times ca. 16. f. Pistil. $\times 4$.

celli graciles 4-12 mm longi dense pilosi. Sepala suberecta oblonga 4-5 mm longa ca. 2 mm lata albo-marginata, basi leviter saccata, dorso pilosa, pilis vulgo simplicibus, demum decidua. Petala obovata basi sensim cuneata 7-8 mm longa 3-4 mm lata alba vel viridi-coerulescentia. Stamina subaequalia; filamenta alba linearia uninervia 3-4 mm longa, infra apicem subito dilatata, latero vel ventre acute uni-dentata; antherae oblongo-ovatae 1-1.5 mm longae. Glandulae nectariferae continuae annulares, latero circumstaminales. Ovarium oblongum tomentellum, pilis brevibus simplicibus patentibus, stylo breve crasso, stigmatibus discoideo; ovuli 6-7 in loculo. Siliquae juveniles oblongae compressae ca. 14 mm longae ca. 3 mm latae apice stylo crasso 1-1.5 mm longo coronatae, valvis uninervibus, perfecte septatae, cellulae epidermales septum transverse-parallele dispositae; semina juvenilia biseriata exalata.

W. Nepal: Saldanggaon, ca. 5 miles S.W., 19500 ft. (Polunin, Sykes & Williams, Jun. 26, 1952, no. 24—type in BM); Dolpo, Sya Gompa, 16500 ft. (Stainton, Jun. 19, 1963, no. 4332, BM).

This plant resembles *Parrya pumila* Kurz in vegetative characters. But the latter species is now considered to be conspecific with *Ermania Koelzii* O.E. Schulz, and is transferred to *Vvedenskyella* Botsch (1955) which, however, does not agree with *Ermaniopsis*.

89) **Juncus biglumoides** Hara, sp. nov.

Rhizoma repens 1.5-2 mm crassum, internodiis brevibus. Caules laxe caespitosi erecti 5-20 cm alti graciles ca. 1 mm crassi subteretes inferiore tantum foliati. Folia inferiora cataphyllina pallide brunnescentia; folium supremum frondosum caule multo brevius, auricula conspicua obtusa; lamina filiformis 3-5.5 cm longa 0.7-1.2 mm lata vaginam superans apice obtusa. Inflorescentia simplex pseudolateralis 1-3(4)-flora subsessilis. Bractea infima cauliformis erecta 1-3 cm longa apice obtusa; bractea juxta saepe bracteiformis interdum foliacea apice elongata 4-7 mm longa; bracteae ceterae ovatae acutae tepalis subaequantes membranaceae purpureo-castaneae. Flores subsessiles. Tepala oblonga ca. 3.5 mm longa ca. 1 mm lata subcuta fusco-purpurea, exteriora navicularia, interiora paullo longiora subplana ad apicem margine late albo-membranacea. Stamina 6; filamenta tepalis breviora; antherae lineares ca. 1.2 mm longae cremeo-albae. Stylus ca. 0.6 mm longus. Capsula trigono-cylindrica tepalis exserta ca. 4 mm longa apice

acuta mucronata purpureo-castanea unilocularis. Semina juvenilia ellipsoidea utrinque apiculata.

C. Nepal: Rambrong, Lamjung Himal, 12000 ft. (Stainton, Sykes & Williams, Jun. 29, 1954, no. 6029—type in BM, TI).

In general habit, this plant resembles *Juncus biglumis* L., but is clearly separable from the latter by longer erect lowest bract, acutish tepals, and acutish capsules. A specimen from Barji Kang Pap, Kumaon (Strachey no. 7, Aug. 1840 or 48) in a cover of *J. biglumis* at Kew seems to belong to this species. Also the specimen of Yunnan identified by Samuelsson as *J. biglumis* needs of reexamination.

90) **Lloydia flavonutans** Hara, sp. nov. (§ Tricholloydia)

Lloydia Delavayi Franch. sensu Spring Fl. Sikkim Himal. t. 16 (1963)—Hara, Fl. E. Himal. 408 & 655, f. 63. f (1966).

Bulbus ovato-oblongus 7-15 mm longus, tunicis scariosis laevibus exterioribus fusco-brunnescentibus non fibrillosis. Folia radicalia linearia 4-15 cm longa 0.5-1.5 mm lata. Scapus 5-20 cm altus, foliis paucis linearibus 5-20 mm longis, saepe uniflorus interdum 2-3-florus. Flores nutantes aperte infundibuliformes lutei ad basin intense aurantiaci vel rubro-brunnei. Tepala exteriora oblonga 10-17 mm longa 3-4 mm lata obtusa vulgo 5-nervia; tepala interiora paulo longiora rhomboideo-obovata 11-18 mm longa 5-8 mm lata obtusa basi cuneata 7-11-nervia vulgo glabra laevia non nectarifera. Filamenta linearia 4-6 mm longa praeter apicem dense villosa, pilis mollibus ad 1 mm longis; antherae oblongae 1.5-2 mm longae. Ovarium oblongum apice subacutum; stylus 4-6 mm longus apice brevissime trifidus. Capsula oblonga 11-15 mm longa 3-4.5 mm lata apice breviter acuta vel obtusa basi attenuata. Semina anguste oblonga ca. 3.2 mm longa apice appendiculata.

Representative specimens:

Nepal: Rambrong, Lanjung Himal, 13500 ft. (Stainton, Sykes & Williams, Jun. 3, 1954, no. 6108, fl., BM); East of Chalike Pakar, 14000 ft. (S., S. & W., Sep. 24, 1954, no. 4581, fr., BM); Ghopte—Gosa, 4000 m (Kanai et al., Jun. 13, 1972, no. 720380, fl.); Topke Gola, 3600 m (Kanai et al., Jun. 17, 1972, fl.); Kasuma Khola, N. of Num, Arun Valley, 12500 ft. (Stainton, Jun. 6, 1956, no. 537, fl., BM); Kangrang La, 12700 ft. (Williams, Jun. 18, 1969, no. 758, fl., BM).

Sikkim: North of Jongri, 4000-4500 m (Murata & Togashi, May 25,

1960, no. 482, fl., TI); Gamothang—Migothang, 3750–4000 m (Hara et al., May 30, 1960, fl., TI); Migothang, 3900 m (Hara et al., May 31, 1960, no. 6564, fl.—type in TI).

Bhutan: Yari La, 14000 ft. (Ludlow, Sherriff & Hicks, Jun. 4, 1949, no. 16423, fl., BM); Shingbe, Me La, 12000 ft. (L., S. & H., May 27, 1949, no. 20301, fl., BM); Orka La, Bhutan-Assam frontier, 10000–13000 ft. (K.-Ward, Jun. 6, 1938, no. 13698, fl., BM).

S. Tibet: Chichchar, Tsari, 14–15500 ft. (Ludlow & Sherriff, Jun. 13, 1936, no. 2156, fl., BM); Singo Samba, Lo La Chu, 12000 ft. (Ludl., Sher. & Taylor, May 16, 1938, no. 3791, fl., BM); above Trulung, Pome, 13000 ft. (Ludl., Sher. & Elliot, Jun. 26, 1947, no. 13209, fl., BM); Adung Valley, 12–14000 ft. (K.-Ward, Jul. 31, 1931, no. 9896, fl., BM).

Distr. E. Himalaya (Nepal east to N. Assam), and S. Tibet.

This species is separated from *Lloydia tibetica* Baker by nodding yellow flowers with reddish orange patches at the basal part, smooth inner tepals without crest, and acutish ovary. It also resembles *L. Delavayi* Franch. in floral characters, but the latter is a densely gregarious plant wrapped by dead leaves in the basal part, and has oblong-obovate inner tepals pilose inside in the lower part, and longer filaments and styles.

Greuter in 1970 expressed his opinion that the species belonging to *Lloydia* Sect. *Tricholloydia* are referable to the genus *Giraldiella* Dammer, and the genus *Lloydia* is defined as a monotypic genus represented by *L. serotina* (L.) Reichb. However, I feel that this group needs further studies based on ample fresh material from various parts of Asia. In the Sino-Himalayan region, some plants even referred to *L. serotina* or its var. *parva* (Marquand et Shaw) Hara have no nectariferous fold in the lower part of tepals. So I wish to retain the genus *Lloydia* in a wide sense including Sect. *Tricholloydia*.

91) *Iris Staintonii* Hara, sp. nov. (§ *Nepalensis*) (Fig. 5)

Perennis pumila. Rhizoma brevissimum 2–3 mm longum, radices tenues filiformes atque tuberosas emittens, tuberibus 1–2 sessilibus ellipsoideis vel ovoideis 10–15 mm longis 6–8 mm crassis brunneis. Caulis basi fibris foliorum emortuorum obtectus. Folia vulgo 4; exteriora vaginata bracteiformia 1–6 cm longa apice obtusa; intima lineari-ensiformia 15–30 cm longa 4–6 mm lata apice acuta 3–5-nervia laevia. Caulis florifer 3–8 cm altus gracilis brac-



Fig. 5. *Iris Staintonii* Hara.

teatus, bracteis 2-3, 1.5-3 cm longis apice obtusis, uniflorus, spatheis 2-3 cm longis apice subacutis. Flos dilute violaceus ca. 3 cm in diametro; tubus 2-2.5 cm longus gracilis supra sensim ampliatus; lobi obovato-spathulati patentes ca. 2 cm longi ca. 7 mm lati imberbes. Antherae ca. 5 mm longae.

C. Nepal: Ganesh Himal, Abuthum, Lekh, in alpine meadow, 11500 ft. (Stainton, Jul. 9, 1962, no. 3960, fl.—type in BM).

This lovely *Iris* belongs to Subgen. *Nepalensis* which includes only two species, *Iris decora* Wallich and *I. Collettii* Hook. f., but the species is very distinct in having only 1 or 2 ellipsoid tuberous roots and shorter obtuse outer leaves and bracts. It also differs from *I. decora* by the dwarf habit, smaller flowers with beardless outer lobes, and shorter anthers, and from *I. Collettii* by elongate flowering stems and shorter flower-tube. This species is one of many interesting findings by Mr. J. D. A. Stainton from Nepal.

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85) *Pilea Kanaii* Hara (新種) ネパール産の小形なミズの一種で、雄花序が茎の基部の節にだけつき、茎上部に集ってついた葉の縁には刺状毛が列生している特異な種である。

86) *Chrysobraya glaricola* Hara (新属) ブータン・ネパール東部の高山に産するアブラナ科の新属。一見 *Ermania* に似ているが次の様な諸性質ではっきりと異なり、*Braya* と多くの共通点をもっている。全体に樹枝状に分岐した毛があり、花序は苞をつけず、花期にはまだのびず無茎のように見え、花は黄色、棍棒状の4個の蜜腺をもち、萼は宿存性、長角果は線状円柱形、幼根は背生であるなどが特徴。

87) *Staintoniella nepalensis* Hara (新属) 同じくアブラナ科の新属でネパール西部の高山産。全体無毛で葉は卵形全辺、中形の淡紅紫花を短総状につけ、苞があり、角果は倒卵状で全く隔膜を欠いている。*Pegaeophyton* に似た点があるが、花序が全く異なる。中国雲南省・チベットに本属にはいる別の種がある。

88) *Ermaniopsis pumila* Hara (新属) これもアブラナ科の新属。ネパール西部の高山に産し、*Ermania* に似ている。根茎は長く地下にのび、全体に単毛が多く、花茎は短く葉をつけず、花絲上部に一歯牙がある。

89) *Juncus biglumoides* Hara (新種) 高山生の小形な種で、*J. biglumis* に近縁であるが、ほぼ無柄の1-3花からなる偽側生の花序をつけ、花被片は紫褐色で鋭頭である。ネパール産。

90) *Lloydia flavonutans* Hara (新種) 東部ヒマラヤの高山帯に分布する種で、花はうつむいて咲き、花被片は黄色で基部近くは橙赤色、花絲に軟毛が密生し、子房の先はとがっている。

91) *Iris Staintonii* Hara (新種) ネパール高山産の小形な種。1-2個の紡錘形に肥厚した根をもっている点が著るしく、花は淡紫色で径3cm位。

正 誤 (Errata)

	頁 (Page)	行 (Line)	誤 (For)	正 (Read)
Vol. 49:	108	9, 14, 26	<i>alopochloa</i>	<i>alopochroa</i>
	"	27	alopochloa	alopochroa
	109	Legend	<i>alopochloa</i>	<i>alopochroa</i>
	110	"	"	"
	111	27	"	"