

2003, 2006).

Ohmori (1992) compared morphology of the hybrid with its parents in Miura Peninsula and noted that seeds of the hybrid are larger than those of the parental species (all in average length \times width in mm: 3.3×0.6 in *Crepidiastrum platyphyllum*, 2.8×0.5 in *C. denticulata* and 3.9×0.7 in *C. \times nakaii*).

2. ***Crepidiastrum \times muratagenii*** H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi, hybr. nov.

[Figs. 2C, D, 3–4]

= *Crepidiastrum denticulatum* (Houtt.) J. H. Pak & Kawano \times *C. lanceolatum* (Houtt.) Nakai.

[\times *Crepidiastrixeris denticulato-lanceolata* Kitam. in Act. Phytotax. Geob. **11**: 132 (1942), nom. illeg., incl. specim. ex “insula Ainoshima. Hatusima”; H. Hara, Enum Sperm. Jap. **2**: 188 (1952); Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 1251 (1953); Kitam. in J. Jap. Bot. **20**: 198 (1944) & in Mem. Coll. Sci., Univ. Kyoto, ser. B, **22**: 116 (1955); Ohwi, Fl. Jap. ed. rev. 1418 (1965); Knobloch in Taxon **21**: 100 (1972); Ohwi & Kitag., New Fl. Jap. rev. 1569 (1992); H. Koyama, Fl. Jap. **IIIb**: 25 (1995); Hatus., Fl. Kyushu: 218 (2004)].

Hybrida e *Crepidiastro denticulato* (Houtt.) J. H. Pak & Kawano et *C. lanceolato* (Houtt.) Nakai exorta, inter parentes media. Differt ab *Crepidiastro denticulato* rhizomate crasso, caule valido, folio leviter crasso chartaceo (membranaceo in *C. denticulato*), flosculo minori 8–12 (12–15 in *C. denticulato*); ab *C. lanceolato* sine stolone, sine folio radicali, caule et ramo gracili, folio minori amplexicauli paucidenticulato.

Type: Japan. Kyushu. Kagoshima Pref. Yakushima. Yaku-cho, Kurio, at the mouth of the river Kurio. On sandy coast, about sea level. 10 Nov. 1983. G. Murata, T. Takagi & A. Iwami 40 (KYO-holo, iso; TI-iso).

Distr.: Japan: Kyushu; Korea and China.

Japanese name: Yakushi-hosoba-wadan

(Kitamura 1942).

The new epithet, *muratagenii*, is dedicated to Mr. Gen Murata of Kyoto University, who has been a long-time contributor to the Flora of Japan, the Himalaya and SE Asia, making a great number of excellent herbarium specimens for KYO and many other herbaria including TI and TUS.

\times *Crepidiastrixeris denticulato-lanceolata* Kitam. from China was reported by Kitamura (1944) and from Korea by Kitamura (1955).

\times *Crepidiastrixeris denticulato-platyphylla* Kitam. was published as a nothospecies between *Crepidiastrum lanceolatum* and *Youngia denticulata*. It was described on the basis of a type specimen; “Kagoshima, Isl. Amami-Oshima, inter Nase et Yamato. G. Koidzumi, 29 Apr. 1923 (KYO)” (Fig. 3B). However, identity of this specimen (as Koidzumi specimen hereafter) was suggested by Hatusima (1971) as a broadly leaved or pinnately leaved form of *Crepidiastrum lanceolatum*. He noted that such forms of *Crepidiastrum lanceolatum* are common in the type locality, and *Youngia denticulata* does not occur in Amami O-shima. After examining the Koidzumi specimen and another specimen, i. e., “Chikuzen: insula Ainoshima (S. Hatusima)” (as Hatusima specimen hereafter, Fig. 3C), cited in the protologue of \times *Crepidiastrixeris denticulato-lanceolata* Kitam. in KYO, we recognized the Koidzumi specimen is *Crepidiastrum lanceolatum* and the Hatusima specimen is a hybrid between *Crepidiastrum denticulatum* and *C. lanceolatum*.

The Koidzumi specimen shows the common features of *Crepidiastrum lanceolatum* as described by Ohwi (1965a) and Koyama (1995), but has lobed radical leaves. The radical leaves of the species are described as entire and in fact are mostly entire, but often lobed or parted (Fig. 3A) or mixed entire, more or less lobed and parted (Fig. 3D). We noted that cauline leaves of \times *Crepidia-*

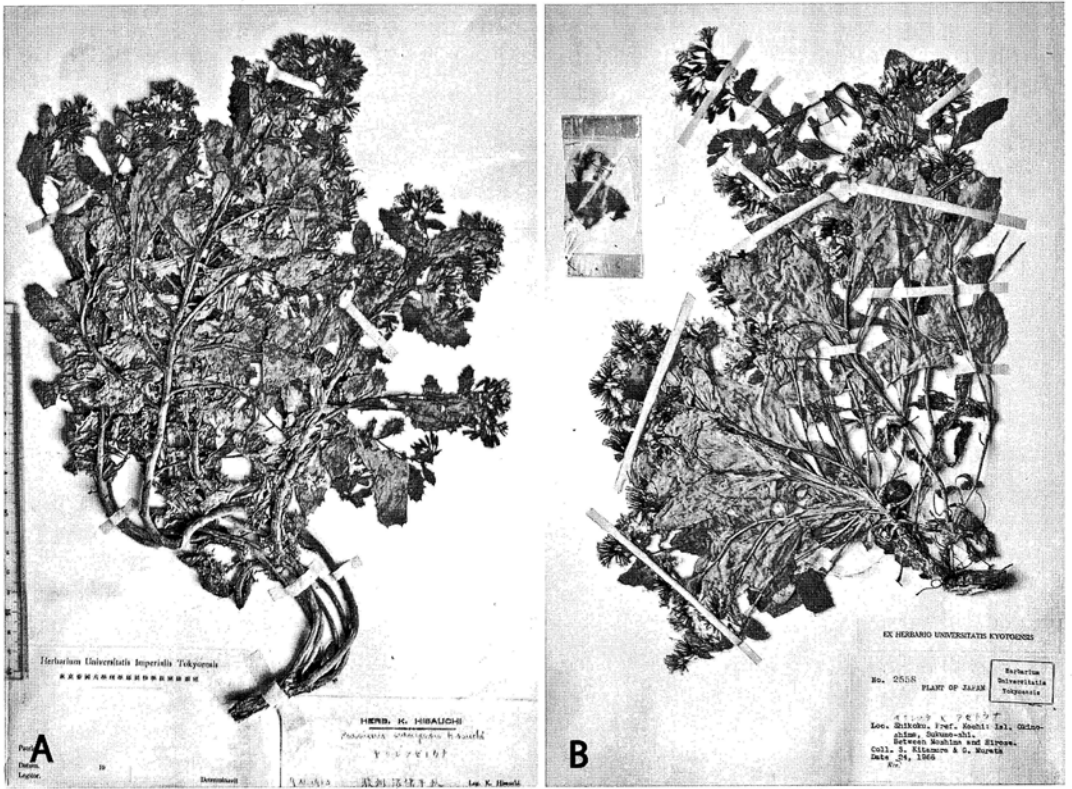


Fig. 5. A. Holotype of *Paraixeris surugensis* Hisauti (TI). B. *Crepidiastrum x surugense* (Hisauti) Yonek. collected by Kitamura and Murata at Okinoshima in Kochi Prefecture, Shikoku (TI).

strixeris denticulato-lanceolata are thinner texture with acute serrations as in *Crepidiastrum denticulatum*, but those of *Crepidiastrum lanceolatum* are slightly thicker texture without serration. On the other hand, Hatusima specimen is not referable to *Crepidiastrum lanceolatum* in having thinner cauline leaves with a few acute serrations near base and not to *Crepidiastrum denticulatum* in having almost entire margin of cauline leaves.

A specimen, Murata & al. 40 (3 sheets in KYO, Figs. 2C, D) shows intermediate features between *Crepidiastrum denticulatum* and *C. lanceolatum* (Figs. 2C, D). The specimen referable to *Crepidiastrum x muratagenii* differs from the parental

species in cauline leaves in having acute serrations similar to *C. denticulatum*, less serrated than it, and petiolate as in *C. lanceolatum*. It is similar to the former in lacking radical leaves in flowering and fruiting stages and having copiously branched stems, but differ from the latter in these points. It has a thick rhizome as in *C. lanceolatum*, but differs from *C. denticulatum* in this point. We selected this specimen as the type of *C. x muratagenii*.

3. *Crepidiastrum x surugense* (Hisauti) Yonek. in J. Jpn. Bot. **80**: 331 (2005).

[Fig. 5]

= *Crepidiastrum denticulatum* (Houtt.) J. H. Pak & Kawano \times *C. keiskeanum* (Maxim.)

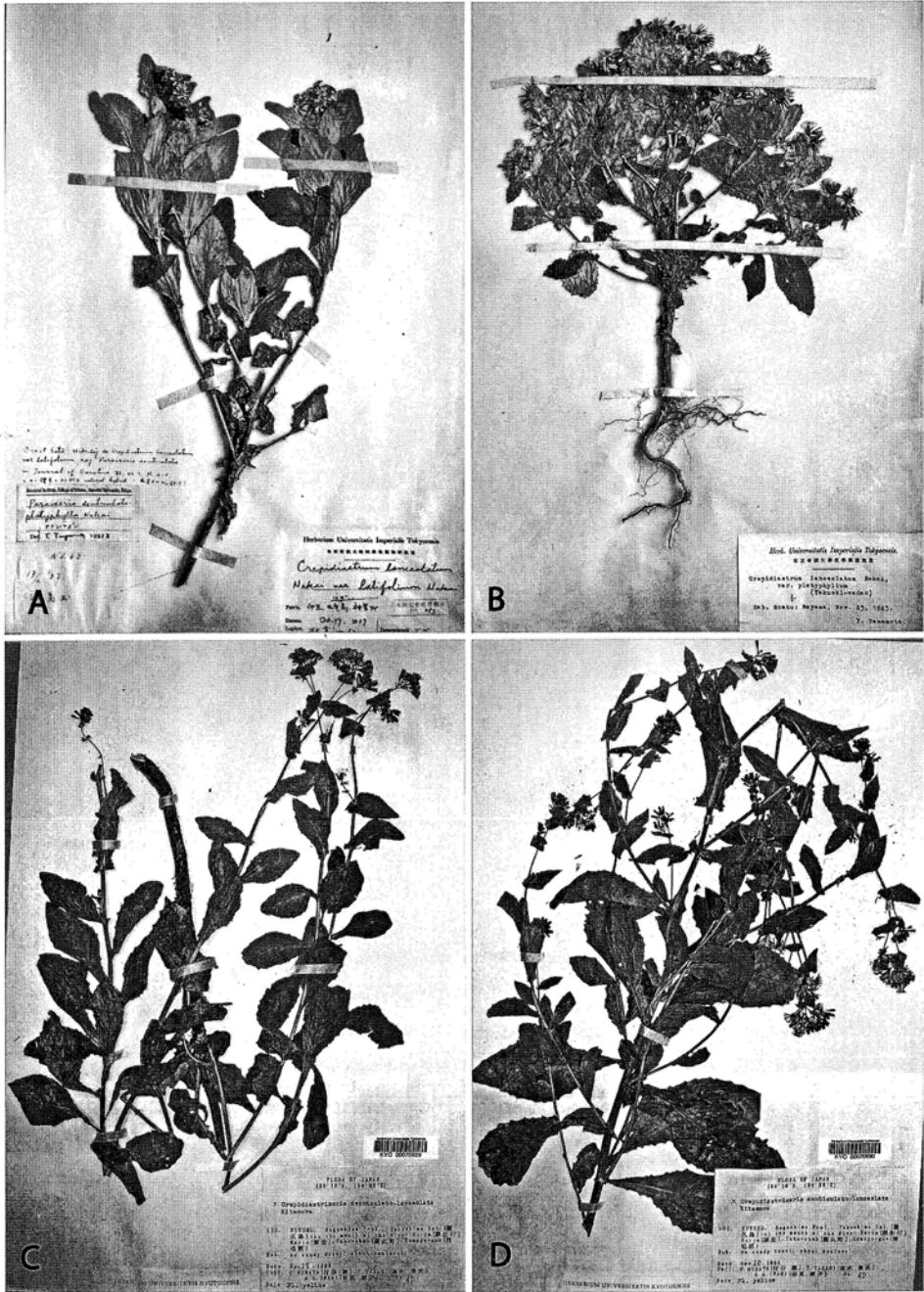


Fig. 2. *Crepidiastrum xnakaii* H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi and *C. xmuratagenii* H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi. A. *C. xnakaii* collected by N. Hayashi on 17 Oct. 1917 from Is. Miyake-jima in Tokyo Prefecture (TI). B. *C. xnakaii* collected by Y. Yamamoto on 25 Nov. 1923 at Hayama in Kanagawa Prefecture (TI). C. Holotype of *C. xmuratagenii* (TI). D. One of the isotypes of *C. xmuratagenii*, collected by G. Murata, T. Takagi and A. Iwami on 10 Nov. 1983 from Is. Yakushima, Kagoshima Prefecture (KYO).