

(Hisauti) Kitam. This name is also invalid under  $\times$ *Crepidiastrixeris*. Yonekura (2005) treated this hybrid in *Crepidiastrum*.

Kitamura (1942) added a third hybrid to  $\times$ *Crepidiastrixeris* as  $\times$ *C. denticulato-lanceolata* Kitam. that was presumed to be a hybrid between *Crepidiastrum lanceolatum* and *Youngia denticulata*. The epithet-like word “*denticulato-lanceolata*” was combined from the epithets of the parents. Accordingly, *denticulato-platyphylla* should be regarded a formula, not a true epithet (ICBN H.10.3 in McNeill et al. 2006).  $\times$ *Crepidiastrixeris denticulato-lanceolata* Kitam. is not to be considered the specific name for the hybrid. A new name for this hybrid is, therefore, proposed in this paper.

### Enumeration of the hybrids

***Crepidiastrum*** Nakai in Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) **34**: 147 (1920); Pak & Kawano in Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyoto Univ. ser. Biol. **15**: 50 (1992).

[ $\times$ *Crepidiastrixeris* Kitam. in Act. Phytotax. Geob. **6**: 235 (1937), nom. illeg.; H. Hara, Enum. Sperm. Jap. 188 (1952); Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 1251 (1953); Kitam. in Mem. Coll. Sci., Univ. Kyoto, ser. B, **22**: 115 (1955); Ohwi, Fl. Jap. ed. rev. 1418 (1965); Knobloch in Taxon **21**: 100 (1972); Ohwi & Kitag., New Fl. Jap. rev. 1569 (1992); H. Koyama in K. Iwatsu. & al., Fl. Jap. **IIIb**: 24 (1995)].

1. ***Crepidiastrum***  $\times$ *nakaii* H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi, hybr. nov. [Figs. 1–2] = *Crepidiastrum denticulatum* (Houtt.) J. H. Pak & Kawano  $\times$  *C. platyphyllum* (Franch. & Sav.) Kitam.

*Lactuca*  $\times$ *denticulato-platyphylla* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. **1**: 11 (1917); F. Maek. & al., Makino's New Illust. Fl. Jap. 688, fig. 2750 (1961).

[*Paraixeris denticulato-platyphylla* (Makino) Nakai in Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) **34**: 157 (1920), nom. illeg.].

[ $\times$ *Crepidiastrixeris denticulato-platy-*

*phylla* (Makino) Kitam. in Act. Phytotax. Geob. **6**: 235 (1937), nom. illeg.; H. Hara, Enum Sperm. Jap. **2**: 188 (1952); Ohwi, Fl. Jap.: 1251 (1953); Kitam. in Mem. Coll. Sci., Univ. Kyoto, ser. B, **22**: 115 (1955); Ohwi, Fl. Jap. ed. rev. 1418 (1965); Ohwi & Kitag., New Fl. Jap. rev. 1569 (1992); H. Koyama, Fl. Jap. **IIIb**: 24 (1995); Lee, Lineamenta Fl. Korea: 1135 (1996); T. Ohba in Chibaken no shizenshi 4, Chibaken shokubutsushi: 647 (2003)].

*Crepidiastrum platyphyllum*  $\times$  *Paraixeris denticulata*: Ono & al., Revised Makino's New Illustr. Fl. Jap. 826, fig. 3303 (1989).

Hybrida e *Crepidiaastro denticulato* (Houtt.) J. H. Pak & Kawano et *C. platyphylo* (Franch. & Sav.) Kitam. exorta, inter parentes media praeter magnum semen. Differt ab *Crepidiaastro denticulato* caule valido sine stolone, folio leviter crasso, capitulo denso, flosculo minori 8–11 (12–15 in *C. denticulato*); ab *C. platyphylo* caule et ramo gracili, folio minori amplexicauli paucidenticulato, flosculo numerosi (5–6 in *C. platyphylo*).

**Type**: Japan. central Honshu. Kanagawa Prefecture. Hayama. Nov. 1921, T. Nakai (TI–holo, iso). [Figs. 1A, B]

**Distr.**: Japan. central Honshu: Chiba, Tokyo (Is. Miyake), Kanagawa (Miura Peninsula) and Shizuoka (Izu Peninsula) Prefectures; and south Korea.

Japanese name: Yakushi-wadan (Makino 1917).

The epithet is dedicated to Dr. Takenoshin Nakai who created *Crepidiastrum* and *Paraixeris*.

$\times$ *Crepidiastrixeris denticulato-platyphylla* (Makino) Kitam. has been applied as a scientific name for the hybrid between *Crepidiastrum platyphyllum* and *Ixeris denticulata* (Kitamura 1937), *Youngia denticulata* (Kitamura 1955, Ohwi 1953, 1965b, Ohwi and Kitagawa 1992) or *Paraixeris denticulata* (Hara 1952, Knobloch 1972, Koyama 1995, Saito et al.

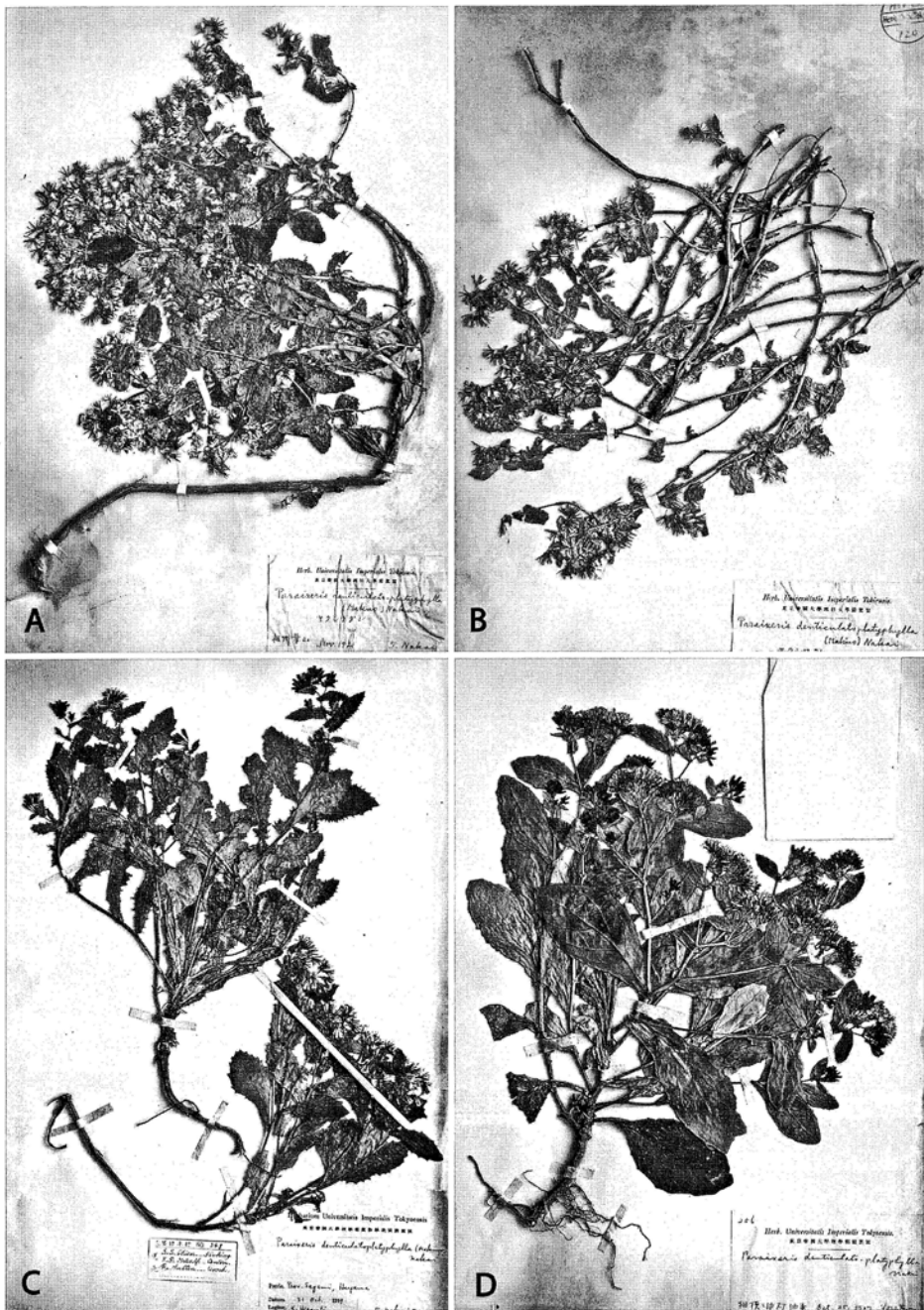


Fig. 1. *Crepidiastrum xnakaii* H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi. A. Holotype of *C. xnakaii* (TI). B. One of the isotypes of *C. xnakaii*, collected by T. Nakai in Nov. 1921 at Hayama in Kanagawa Prefecture (TI). C. Juvenile individuals, collected by K. Hisauti on 31 October 1919 at Hayama in Kanagawa Prefecture (TI). It is determined by Nakai and the label was written by himself. D. A broad-leaved form collected by Y. Momiyama on 25 Oct. 1927 at Aburatsubo in Kanagawa Prefecture (TI). It was determined by Nakai and the label was written by himself.

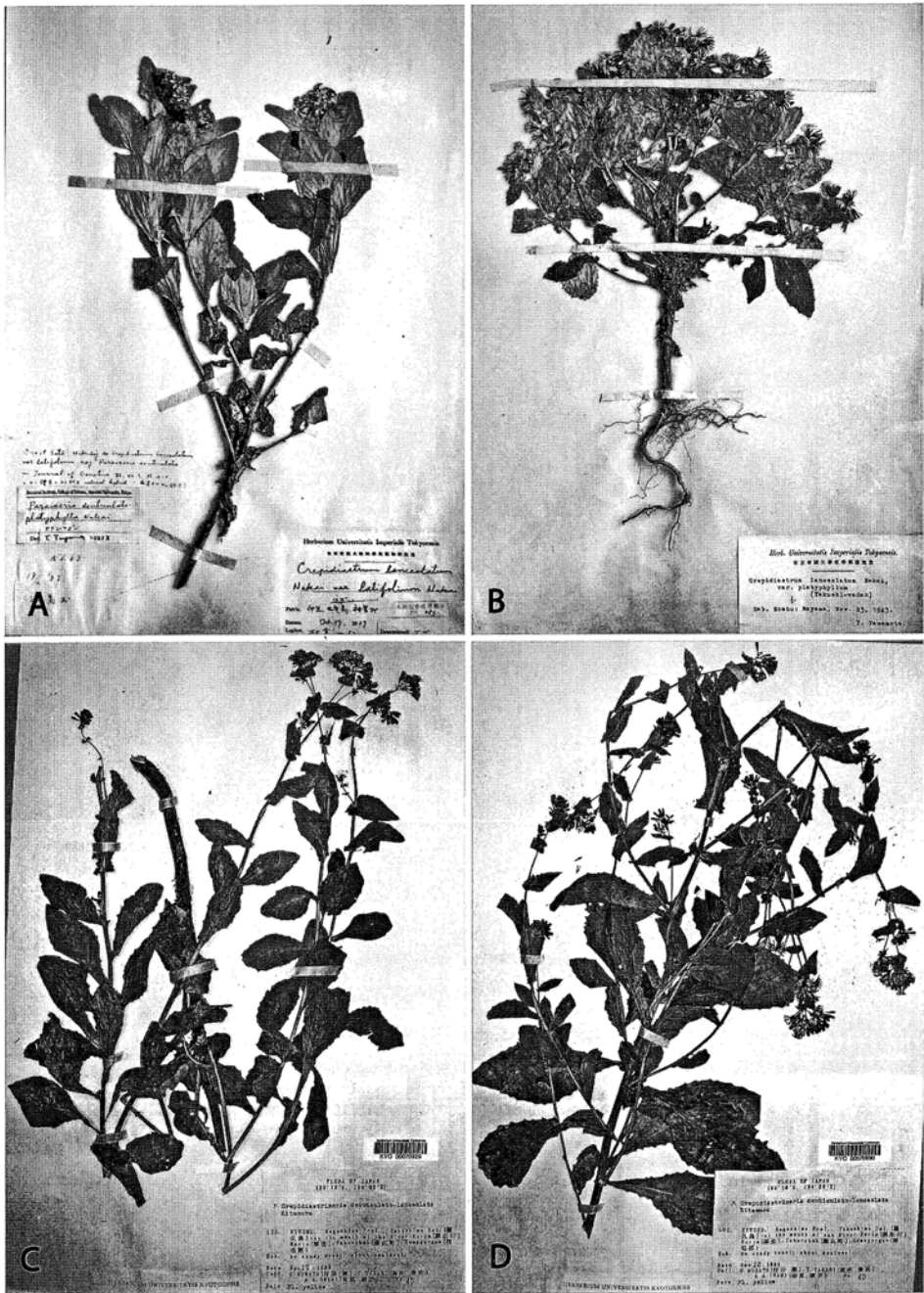


Fig. 2. *Crepidiastrum xnakii* H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi and *C. xmuratagenii* H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi. A. *C. xnakii* collected by N. Hayashi on 17 Oct. 1917 from Is. Miyake-jima in Tokyo Prefecture (TI). B. *C. xnakii* collected by Y. Yamamoto on 25 Nov. 1923 at Hayama in Kanagawa Prefecture (TI). C. Holotype 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).

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:  $3.3 \times 0.6$  in *Crepidiastrum platyphyllum*,  $2.8 \times 0.5$  in *C. denticulata* and  $3.9 \times 0.7$  in *C. xnakaii*).

2. ***Crepidiastrum xmuratagenii*** 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 Ainosima. 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 Ainosima (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-*