

Plantæ Japonenses novæ vel minus cognitæ.

(Continued from p. 44.)

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Lactuca (*Ixeris*) **Matsumuræ** Makino, Notes on Jap. Pl., XV. in Botan. Magaz., Tokyo, VI. 1892, p. 56.

An annual lactiferous field herb, flaccid, glabrous except the inferior portion of the upper surface of leaves, 16–55 cm high. Tap-root slender, narrowly tapering downwards, often branched, with short and rather loose rootlets. Stem erect, simple or branched from the base, terete, smooth fistulose, herbaceous, loosely leafy, light green. Leaves thin and herbaceous, flaccid, glabrous, but towards the inferior median portion on the upper surface very thinly arachnoid-villose with white hairs, light green on both surfaces, very narrowly margined with a purplish tint; basal ones linear or linear-lanceolate, acuminate, narrowly attenuate towards the base, slightly stem-clasping, about 25 cm long in the largest ones, entire or remotely runcinate-toothed, the teeth minute or coarse and usually narrow and shortly acuminate; cauline ones a few or several, loosely alternate, lanceolate, gradually tapering to a sharply acuminate apex, entire, sessile, amplexicaul and sagittate at the base with acuminate lobes obliquely pointed downwards or turned outwards. Corymb not large, simple or compound sub-umbellate, terminating the stem and branches; pedicel filiform, mostly erect-patent, usually longer than the head in fructescence, subtended with a minute acuminate subulate and membranaceous often lacinate-denticulate bract. Heads small, sub-approximate, rather numerous, about 1 cm in diam. in blossom. Receptacle shallowly concave, rugged, glabrous. Involucre cylindrical-oblong, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm long, 2 mm in diam. in flower, but conico-obpyriform after flowering and 5–6 mm in diameter in fruit, furnished with usually 5 minute subulate-ovate acute scaly bracts at the base; involucral-bracts 8, nearly 6 mm long, linear, smooth, herbaceous, light-green, with hyaline membranaceous margins, obtuse or acutish, each

provided with a longitudinal short and minute prominence at the darkish dorsal part of the apex, becoming lanceolate and increasing in size after flowering, measuring about 8 mm in length and radiately patent in fructescence, but withered soon after and strongly deflexed to expose the white bare receptacle on the flying away of the achenia. Florets 20-35 in each head, spreading in blossom. Corolla small, yellow but often tinged with orange towards the tip externally; ligule ligulate-oblong, thin, membranaceous, 5 mm long, truncate and 5-dentate at the end; tubular part slender, glabrous, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm long. Auther darkish, manifestly obtuse-ovate at the tip, narrowly and acutely sagittate at the base, nearly equal in length to the filiform glabrous filament; valves very thinly membranaceous. Ovary minute, broadly oblong-obovate, constricted into a short neck below the pappus, sub-lamellate-ribbed, glabrous, $\frac{3}{8}$ mm long; style filiform, slender, blackish, and scabrous above, arms slender, divergent, recurved outwards, blackish, scabrous on the dorsal surface and finely papillose on the ventral surface. Pappus copious, longer than the tubular part of the corolla and also than the body of the achenium, silky white, very delicate, finely scabrous, about 4 mm long, nearly equal in length, simple, horizontally patent in fruit and collectively forming a small transparent ball. Achenium cinnamon-coloured, fusiform, longitudinally 10-lamellate-ribbed, very finely muricate at the edges of the ribs, prolonged above into a setiform beak slightly shorter than the body, 4-5 mm long including the beak. Seed somewhat compressed, narrow.

Lactuca sp. Matsumura Catal. Pl. Herb. Coll. Sc. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, 1886, p. 113.

Nom. Jap. *No-nigana* (Z. Matsumura loc. cit.).

Hab. Prov. MUSASHI: Toda-hara (Z. Matsumura! May 3, 1880, herb. Sc. Coll. Imp. Univ. Tokyo), Setagaya (*T. Makino!* May 6, 1894), Nobitome (*T. Makino!* May 13, 1894), Shimura (*T. Makino!* May 22, 1898), Koiwa-mura (*T. Makino!* May 29, 1898); Prov. SHIMŌSA: Mama (Herb.! Sc. Coll. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, May 9, 1880); Prov. HARIMA: Near Maiko (*T. Makino!* May 1893); Prov. TOSA: Ochi-mura (*T. Makino!* May 1885), Katadzi-mura (*T. Makino!* June 1892); Tadzikawa (*T. Makino!* May 7, 1893), Ryōseki (*T. Makino!* May 11, 1893); Prov. SANUKI: Western part (*T. Makino!* March 31, 1889); Prov. IYO: Matsuyama (*T. Nagasawa!* April 13, 1890).

This species specifically distinct from *L. versicolor* Schultz-Bip., principally in the form of the leaves, size of the flower, aspect of the

achenium, habit of the involucre after blossoming, and the comparative lengths of the beak and the body of the achenium. It extends sparingly throughout Japan, especially grows in field, and perishes early in summer.

Lactuca (*Ixeris*) **chelidonifolia** Makino sp. nov. in sched. herb. Sc. Coll. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, 1896.

A glabrous mountainous annual, branching close to the base; 5–40 cm high. Tap-root often obliquely descending, slender, tapering downwards, sometimes branched, with fine rootlets. Stem and branches slender, terete, smooth, often flexuous, the branches more often spreading. Leaves sparse, petioled, oblong or elliptical-oblong in outline, odd-pinnatisected, nearly glaucous beneath, thin and herbaceous, 2–6 cm broad, 4–12 cm long including the petiole; divisions spreading, generally more or less subopposite, apart from one another, 3–4 on each side of the rachis, obliquely ovate, inferior ones smaller, scantily and coarsely lobato-dentate or sometimes lobate, mucronate-acute, gradually or often rather abruptly narrowed towards the base so as to form a petiolule but abruptly dilated at the base and decurrent-adnate to the rachis, larger ones about 3 cm long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm wide, teeth deltoid and mucronate-acute, veins not conspicuous; rachis slender, filiform; petiole slender, rather long, slightly dilated and bears small angular stipulaceous leaflets at the base. Corymb small, terminating the stem and branches. Head small, pedicellate. Involucre cylindrical-oblong, furnished with 3 minute blackish-green deltoid-ovate obtuse scaly bracts close to it below; involucral-bracts 5, linear-strap-shaped, herbaceous, the inner ones much broader and linear-oblong with hyaline margins, even-sided, obtuse and villosulate at the apex, usually trinerved, about 5 mm long in flower and 6 mm in fruit. Receptacle minute, flat. Florets few and 4–5 in each head, all ligulate. Corolla yellow, exceeds the pappus; ligule thin, broadly ligulate, 5-dentate at the end; basal tubular part slender and glabrous. Anther with a broad obtuse tongue at the tip and sagittate at the base, about $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm long. Ovary minute, obovate-oblong, glabrous; style filiform, minutely puberulent above, bifid with 2 slender recurved arms. Pappus many, simple, white but often yellow at the base, finely scabrous. Achenium dark-brown, cylindrical-fusiform, slightly compressed, longitudinally 10-ribbed, not beaked but gradually narrowed above, hispidulous-scabrous above, 4–scarcely 5 mm long.

Nom. Jap. *Kusanoōba-no-kiku* (S. Ōkubo).

Hab. Prov. SHIMOTSUKE: Mt. Nikkō (*T. Makino!* Aug. 1884; *Z.*