

calyces, and the colour of the anthers serve as the points of distinction between them. Pedicels are always erect in flower and fruit, neither spreading nor cernuous. I have named after Prof. Saburō Ōkubo, who has first noticed on the peculiarities of this species.

Lactuca (Ixeris) versicolor Schultz-Bip. **var. arenicola** Makino.

Perennial herb, 15–46 cm high. Tap-root slender, often somewhat fleshy. Stems more often branched at the base. Leaves usually dense-tufted near the ground, ascending, narrowly linear, 6–18 cm long, 3–18 mm broad, usually entire or sometimes minutely and remotely dentate along the lower margins, acute at the apex, narrowly and gradually attenuate below and dilated and stem-clasping at the base, slightly thick in texture, scarcely glaucous, glabrous. Flowering-stem erect, slender, usually with a few leaves. Inflorescence loosely corymbose; pedicel filiform, much longer than the head. Corolla yellow, but in form and size flowers and fruits are like those of the white-flowered form.

Lactuca tamagawaensis Makino Notes on Jap. Pl. XV. in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, 1892, p. 56.

Nom. Jap. *Kawara-nigana*.

Hab. Prov. SHIMOTSUKE: Nikkō (Herb. ! Sc. Coll. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, July 28, 1877, and June 19, 1878); Prov. MUSASHI: Chichibu (l. c. ! May 1878), River Tama-gawa (l. c. ! Aug. 9, 1880; *T. Makino* ! June 17, 1888, and May 27, 1894), Iida-mura in Chichibu (*T. Makino* ! July 15, 1888).

Flowers of *L. versicolor* Schultz-Bip. are in Japan generally white or white tinged with light violaceous colour, while this variety singularly bears the yellow-flowers, and is always found grown in dry gravelly beds of rivers, as in River Tama-gawa in the province of Musashi. The white flowered ones in Japan have the leaves less dense, broader, thinner, and usually sharply and grossly dentate, are common all over the country and grown always in grassy places.

(To be continued.)