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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FLORA OF NORTHERN JAPAN V

BY

KINGO MIYABE AND MISAO TATEWAKI

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(With 4 text-figures)

61. *Phymatopsis Veitchii* H. ITO, in Journ. Jap. Bot. XI. (1935), 100.

Polypodium Veitchii BAK. in Gard. Chr. n. s. XIV. (1880), 494; MATSUM. Ind. Pl. Jap. I. (1904), 340; OGATA, Icon. Fil. Jap. I. (1928), *pl.* 40; MAKINO & NEMOTO, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, (1931), 96.

Polypodium senanense MAXIM. in Mém. Biol. XII. (1886), 571.

Polypodium trifidum FRANCH. ET SAV. Enum. Pl. Jap. II. (1879), 247, (non DON).

NOM. JAP. *Miyama-uraboshi*.

HAB. *Yezo*: Mt. Kurodake, Daisetsu, Prov. Ishikari (H. OHTANI & I. KIKUCHI, VIII. 1931; U. KIMOTO, VII. 26, 1932).

62. *Cerastium rishirense* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI, sp. nov.

Perenne; caulis 15-25 cm. altus, crassus, a basi ramosus, declinato-adscendens, geniculatus, ferrugineo-pubescent, in parte superiore pilis glanduliferis immixtis. Folia crassiuscula, basilaria obovata, parva, basin versus attenuata, inferiora oblongo-obovata, media superioraque ovata vel oblongo-ovata, apice rotundata, obtusa, pilis eglandulosis obsita. Dichasium 3-5 (-7)-florum; pedicelli gracili, erecto-patentes vel suberecti, calyce duplo- vel triplo-longiores; bractae infimae foliaceae, omnes herbaceae. Sepala 7-8 mm. longa, elliptico-lanceolata, acuta, margine albo-scariosa, dorso parte glanduloso-hirsuta. Petala obovato-oblancheolata vel obovata, 8-9 mm. longa, apice lobis rotundatis in $\frac{1}{2}$ parte biloba. Stamina petalis triplo-breviora, filamentis ad basin parce pilosis.

NOM. JAP. *Rishiri-miminagusa*, (n. n.).

HAB. *Yezo*: Oniwaki, Isl. Rishiri, Prov. Kitami (M. TATEWAKI, V. 30, 1934 - type in Herb. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.).

Remarks. The present species is related to *Cerastium rigidulum* TAKEDA, [in Kew. Bull. (1911), 105], from which it is distinguished by the broader

leaves, the longer petals with deeper lobes and the filaments sparsely pilose at the base.

63. *Coptis trifolia* SALISB. in Trans. Linn. Soc. VIII. (1807), 305.

var. ***sempilena* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI, var. nov.**

Coptis daisetsuensis TATEWAKI, mss.

Sepala et petala petaloidea, persistentia, oblonga, oblanceolata, rarius late ovata, 7-8 mm. longa, 2-4 mm. lata. Flores semiplenus, 1.5-2 cm. in diametro. Stamina petalis breviora. Carpella longe stipitata cum styli stipisque 8-10 mm. longa.

NOM. JAP. *Yaezaki mitsubaworen*, (n. n.).

HAB. *Yezo*: Mt. Daisetsu, Prov. Ishikari (A. KIMURA, VIII. 16, 1934).

64. *Miyakea* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI, gen. nov.

Herbae caudice perenni. *Folia radicalia integra et sempervirens*. Scapi radicales, praeter involucrum flori approximatum aphylli. Flores terminales. Sepala 6, petaloidea. Petala 0. Stamina sepalis breviora; exteriora sterilia, in glandulas stipitatas mutata. Carpella uniovulata, in caudam longam barbatum producta. Ovulum pendulum.

NOM. JAP. *Hitotsuba-okinagusa-zoku*. (n. n.).

The present genus is closely related to *Pulsatilla* in the character of the involucre and floral parts, but they differ from each other most decidedly in the character of the radical leaves which are simple and entire and evergreen in the present case. The genus *Miyakea* is named after Mr. TSUTOME MIYAKE, the indefatigable collector of the Saghalien plants during the years extending from 1906 to 1908 and the joint author of the Flora of Saghalin published in 1915.

***Miyakea integrifolia* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI, sp. nov. (Fig. 1).**

Pulsatilla integrifolia TATEWAKI ET OHWI, mss.

Caulis ca. 10 cm. altus, villosi. Folia radicalia coriacea, petiolata, integra, oblonga, apice apiculata, supra glabra, subtus adpresse sericeo-pubescentia, prominente 3-5-nervia, 3-5 cm. longa, 1.5-2 cm. lata; petioli sursum parce basin dense villosi 1-1.5 cm. longi. Folia involucri ultra medium cauli inserta, digitato-multipartita, laciniis anguste linearibus dense villosis. Sepala 6, oblonga vel ovato-oblonga, mucronata, 3-4 cm. longa, 1.2-1.8 cm. lata, intus puberula, extus villosa. Stamina sepalis breviora; staminibus exterioribus mutatis, glanduliformibus, glandulis stipitatis. Carpella in caudam longam barbatam producta.

NOM. JAP. *Hitotsuba-okinagusa*, (n. n.).



Fig. 1. *Miyakea integrifolia* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI
Flower is spread open to show its component parts.

HAB. *S. Saghalien*: The Upper Asase, Prov. Shikka (N. INOUE, V. 22, 1934 - type in Herb. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.)

Remarks. This striking plant was collected by Mr. NOBORU INOUE on the mountain range of the paleozoic formation situated on the Ochotsk Sea side of the Shikka District of S. Saghalien near the 50° boundary line on May 22, 1934. The specimen was presented by the collector to Mr. S. SUGAWARA, the curator of the Saghalien Government Museum who most kindly sent it to us for examination.

The specimen was in the flowering stage, with sepals folded apparently in a campanulate form. According to the collector, their color is said to be dark purple. The stem is nearly equal to the length of the radical leaves, and is villosa-tomentose. Involucral leaves are situated nearly at the end of the stem enclosing a young flower. The length of the peduncle in this stage is about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the involucral leaves. The involucral leaves are digitately multi-parted, each division being narrowly linear tapering to the long acuminate

tip, densely villose on the underside, and glabrous on the upper. Radical leaves are simple, entire, elliptical-oblong or oval-oblong, bluntly apiculate at the tip, and rounded at the base, petiolate, coriaceous, evergreen, 3-5-nerved, glabrous more or less shining on the upper surface, and grooved at nerves, light-green colored and appressedly hairy and prominent-veined on the undersurface. Petioles are about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the blade, appressed hairy, grooved on the upper side, and more or less cornute at the tip and dilatate at the base. Sepals are obovate or oblong-obovate, apiculate, and tapering towards the base, short pubescent on the inner surface and villose on the outer surface, and dark colored at the base. Stamens are numerous, longest in the inner circles, getting lower and lower toward the outside, until reduced to stipitate glands. Glands are ellipsoidal with stalks of about the same or twice their length. Pistils numerous forming a thick bundle, longer than stamens. Ovary is elliptic, glabrous, with one pendent ovule; style is caudate, very long, villose, denser and longer toward the base.

65. *Pulsatilla Sugawarai* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI, sp. nov. (Fig. 2).

Caulis 10-15 cm. altus, villosi. Folia radicalia petiolata, ambitu ovato-orbicularia, 5-7 cm. longa, 4.5-7 cm. lata, ternatisecta, supra glabra et scabriuscula, subtus ad venas longe et sparse villosa, margine ciliata; segmento intermedio brevissime stipitato 1-2 mm., orbiculari, trilobato, lobo intermedio

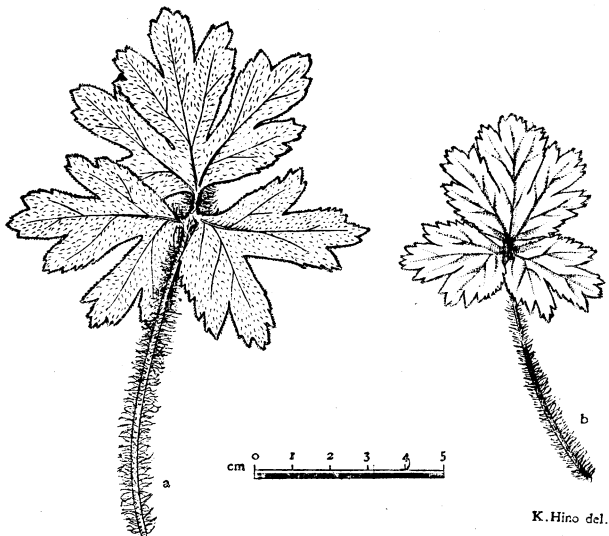


Fig. 2. a. Radical leaf of *Pulsatilla Tatewakii* KUDO.
b. That of *Pulsatilla Sugawarai* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI.

trilobato, simpliciter vel subdupliciter mucronato-dentato; segmentis lateralibus oblique ambitu ovatis vel ovato-orbicularibus, aequaliter vel inaequaliter trilobatis, sessilis, lobis simpliciter vel subdupliciter mucronato-dentatis. Folia involucri infra medium cauli inserta, multipartita, laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, acuminatis, subtus dense albo-villosis.

NOM. JAP. *Kashipo-okinagusa*, (n. n.).

HAB. *S. Saghalien*: Horonai-po at Kashipo, Motodomari Distr. (H. ABUMIYA, Y. HOSHINO & G. TAKEE, VIII. 15, 1932 - type in Herb. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.); Kabutoiwa (S. SUGAWARA, VI. 24, 1933).

Remarks. The present species is closely related to *Pulsatilla Tatewakii* KUDO [in Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XII. (1932), 36], from which it is easily distinguished by the shape of the leaves. In *Pulsatilla Tatewakii*, the terminal segment of the leaf has a longer stalk, 5-14 mm. in length, and the lobes of the segments are more or less divergent, giving to the leaf a loose aspect. While in our species, the segments and lobes are far more closely set, giving to the leaf a compact character. Moreover in our species, the leaf is glabrous and slightly scabrous on the upper surface, while in *Pulsatilla Tatewakii*, it is puberulous and subscabrous. The species is named after Mr. SHIGEZO SUGAWARA, the curator of the Saghalien Government Museum, and the arduous collector and investigator of the Saghalien plants.

66. *Papaver nudicaule* L. subsp. *xanthopetalum* FEDDE, in ENGL. Pfl.-reich. IV.-104. (1909), 379.

var. ***typicum*** FEDDE, l. c. 380.

NOM. JAP. *Karafuto-hinageshi*, (n. n.).

HAB. *S. Saghalien*: The Upper Kashipo, Motodomari Distr. (S. SUGAWARA, VI. 20, 1933).

var. ***shimshirense*** MIYABE ET TATEWAKI, var. nov.

Papaver Miyabeianum TATEWAKI, in sched.

Herba (scapis inclusis) 10-20 cm. alta. Folia supra parce hirsuto-setulosa, infra adpresse hirsuto-setulosa, pinnatipartita, segmentis aut integris obovatis vel oblongo-oblanceolatis aut interdum pinnatilobatis apice rotundatis, rotundato-obtusis vel rarius rotundato-subacutis, corniculatis. Scapi elongati infra patenter, supra adpresse flavidio-setulosi. Capsulae late ovoideae, distincte striato-costatae, ca. 1 cm. longae, adpresse setulosae.

NOM. JAP. *Chishima-hinageshi*.

HAB. *M. Kuriles*: Broughton-zaki, Isl. Shimshir (M. TATEWAKI & Y. TOKUNAGA, VIII. 13, 1928 - type in Herb. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.); Near Lake Midori, Isl. Shimshir (M. TATEWAKI & Y. TOKUNAGA, VIII. 18,

1928); Nakadomari, Isl. Shimshir (M. TATEWAKI & Y. TOKUNAGA, VIII. 17, 1928); Shimshir, Isl. Shimshir (M. TATEWAKI & Y. TOKUNAGA, IX. 13, 1928; M. TATEWAKI & K. TAKAHASHI, VII. 25, 1929); Isl. Shimshir (J. TOCHINAI, VI. 19, 1900). Otoimaoibet, Isl. Urup (K. UCHIDA, VI. 16, 1891). Hokutozaki, Isl. Matua (M. TATEWAKI & Y. TOKUNAGA, IX. 5, 1928).

Remarks. The present variety is closely related to *Papaver nudicaule* L. subsp. *xanthopetalum* FEDDE, var. *Fauriei* FEDDE, from which it differs by the pinnatifid leaves and their broader segments with rounded more or less corniculate but not mucronate apex, and by its larger flowers (4-6 cm. in diameter) and rounded capsules. It is a local form of the Middle Kuriles extending from the Island of Urup to the Island of Matua. The habits of this plant vary considerably according to the environs.

67. *Prunus Sargentii* REHD. in Mit. Deut. Dendr. Ges. XVII. (1908), 159, et in FEDDE, Rep. Sp. Nov. VIII. (1910), 344; MIYABE & KUDO, Icon. Ess. For. Tr. Hokkaido, II. (1927), 45, *pl.* 53.

var. ***pubescens*** TATEWAKI, var. nov.

A typo differt, pedicellis pubescentibus, foliis subtus ad venas parce hirsutis; ceterum ut in typo.

NOM. JAP. *Ke-yezoyamazakura*, (n. n.).

HAB. *Yezo*: Oniwaki, Isl. Rishiri, cult. (M. TATEWAKI, V. 27, 1934-type in Herb. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.).

DISTR. Hidaka, Ishikari.

var. ***intermedia*** TATEWAKI, var. nov.

Flores rosei foliis coactanei, in umbellam 2-3-floram breve pedunculatum.

NOM. JAP. *Hidaka-yamazakura*, (n. n.).

HAB. *Yezo*: Oiwake Pass, near Shoya, Prov. Hidaka (M. TATEWAKI, V. 23, 1927-type in Herb. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.).

68. *Aruncus kamtschaticus* RYDB. in Nor. Am. Fl. XXII.-3. (1908), 256; TATEWAKI & KOBAYASHI, Contr. Fl. Aleut. Isl. (1934), 54.

var. ***tomentosa*** MIYABE ET TATEWAKI, com. nov.

Aruncus sylvester KOSTEL. var. *tomentosa* KOIDZ. in Tokyo Bot. Mag. XXIII. (1909), 167, et Consp. Rosac. Jap. (1913), 28.

NOM. JAP. *Oni-yamabukishôma*.

HAB. *Yezo*: Otaru, Prov. Shiribeshi (ex G. KOIDZUMI); Ochiishi, Prov. Nemuro (H. IWAMOTO, VII. 30, 1933).

69. *Primula Fauriae* FRANCH. in Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, 7. sér. X.

(1886), 146; PAX, in ENGL. Bot. Jahrb. X. (1889), 211, et in ENGL. Pfl.-reich. IV.-237. (1905), 111, (sub *Fauriei*).

Primula farinosa L. var. *Fauriae* MIYABE, Fl. Kuril. (1890), 249; MATSUM. Ind. Pl. Jap. II.-2. (1912), 480.

Primula modesta BISS. ET MOORE, var. *Faurieae* TAKEDA, in Not. Bot. Gard. Edinbg. VIII. (1913), 88, pl. XIX.

form. ***albiflora*** TATEWAKI, form. nov.

Flores albi.

NOM. JAP. *Shiobana-yukiwarikozakura*, (n. n.).

HAB. *S. Kuriles*: Kiritōshi, Isl. Shikotan (M. TATEWAKI, VI. 22, 1934-type in Herb. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.).

Yezo: Ochiishi, Prov. Nemuro (M. TATEWAKI, VI. 15, 1934).

70. *Ajuga shikotanensis* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI, sp. nov. (Fig. 3)

Herba stolonifera. Caulis ascendens, 15-20 cm. altus, lineis albo-villosis.

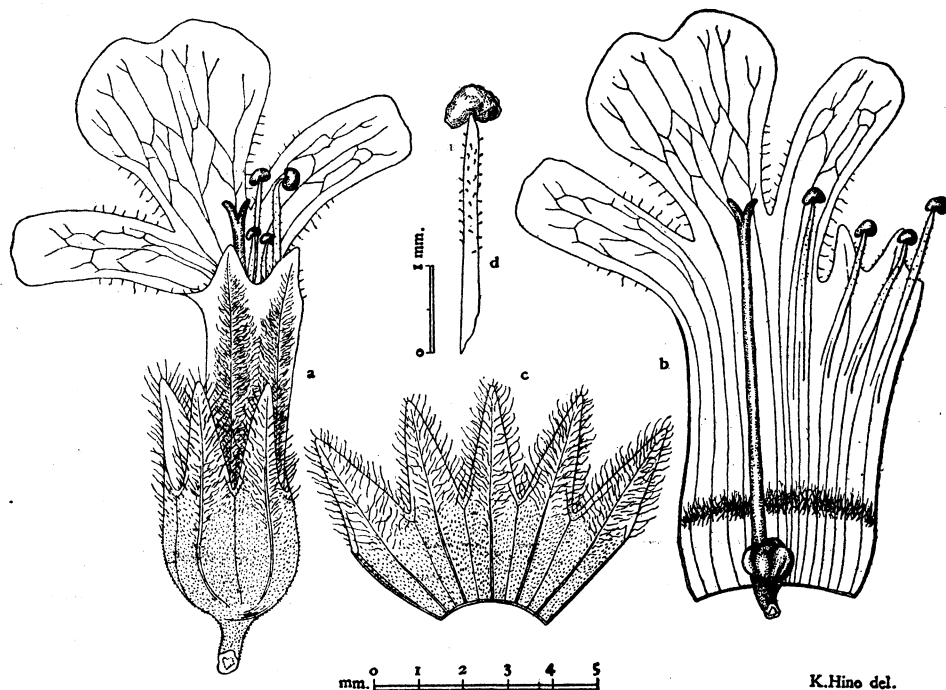


Fig. 3 *Ajuga shikotanensis* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI
a. Entire flower.
b. Flower laid open to show its inner character as well as its pistil and stamens.
c. Calyx spread out to show its outer character.
d. Stamen.

Folia radicalia petiolata, spatulata, apice rotundata, margine subintegra vel leviter repanda, supra praeter nervos sparse hirsuta, subtus glabriuscula, cum petiolis 5-8 cm. longa; caulina inferiora petiolata, spatulata, apice rotundata, subintegra vel leviter repanda, superiora et floralia sessilia, graditum minora, oblonga vel oblongo-ovata, subintegra, apice obtusa, supra sparse hirsuta, subtus glabriuscula. Verticillastri 5-7-flori. Calyx campanulatus, subaequaliter 5-fidus, tubo subglabro, lobis lanceolato-triangularibus pubescentibus. Corolla puberula, sparse longe ciliata, ca. 13 cm. longa, tubo erecto intus piloso-annulato, limbo inaequaliter bilabiato; labio superiore recto bifido, lobis ovato-triangularibus; inferiore magno patente trilobato, lobo medio maximo emarginato obcordato-trapezoideo, lobis lateralibus oblongis apice subtruncatis. Stamina 4, didynamia, inferiora longiora, ascendentia, hirtella, leviter exserta. Stylus glaber, leviter exsertus, apice subaequaliter bifidus.

NOM. JAP. *Shikotan-tsurukakosô*. (n. n.)

HAB. *S. Kuriles*: At the foot of Mt. Masuba, Isl. Shikotan (M. TATEWAKI, VI. 24, 1934 - type in Herb. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.)

Remarks. The present species is closely related to *Ajuga glabrescens* MAKINO, from which it is distinguished by the rounder apex of the leaves, and by the shape of the corolla, the shorter calyx and its broader lobes, and the less villose stem.

71. *Micromeria yezoensis* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI, sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

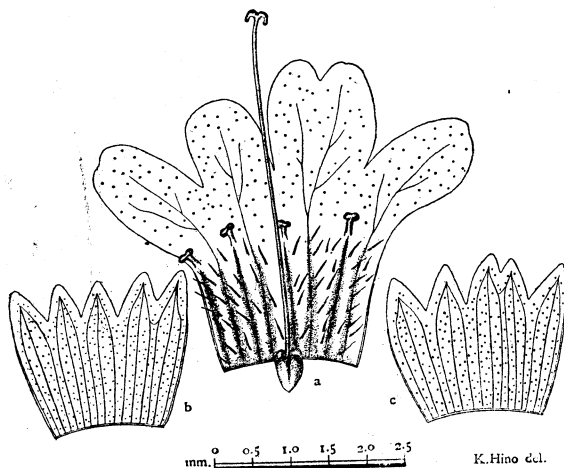


Fig. 4 *Micromeria yezoensis* MIYABE ET TATEWAKI

- a. Flower laid open to show its inner character as well as its pistil and stamens.
- b. Calyx with its sublobate lobes.
- c. Calyx with its inferior coalescent lobes.

Caulis simplex, purpureus, erectus vel adscendens, puberulus, 5-12 cm. altus. Folia subsessilia, ovato-elliptica, apice obtusa, basi obtusa vel rotundata, 7-13 mm. longa, 3-5 mm. lata, margine integra, leviter revoluta, scaberula, utrinque glabra, impresso-punctata, subtus pallidiora, prominente nervia primaria. Verticillastri multiflori in capitulum terminalem vel apice ramorum approximati, fasciculato-conferti. Bracteolae lineares pedicellis breviores. Calyx erectus, campanulatus, breviter tubulosus,

glaber, glanduloso-punctatus, ca. 2 mm. longus, 13-15-nervus, subaequaliter 5-dentatus, vel sub-bilabiatus, labio superiore 3-, inferiore 2-dentato, dentibus rectis brevibus ovato-triangularibus, integris. Corollae tubus rectus, inclusis vel leviter exsertus, intus hirsutus; limbus bilabiatus; labium superius rectum, emarginatum, inferius trifidum, lobis subaequalibus apice rotundatis integris vel subretusis. Stamina 4, ascendentia, inclusa; filamenta brevissima; antherae abortivae. Stylus glaber, filiformis, exsertus, apice 2-fidus, lobis aequalibus recurvis.

NOM. JAP. *Yezo-himehakka*, (n. n.).

HAB. *Yezo*: Otanoshike, Prov. Kushiro (F. KASAI, VIII. 19, 1934 - type in Herb. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.).

Remarks. The type specimen of the present species is of a female flowered form. It is related to *Micromeria japonica* MIQ., from which it is easily distinguished by the purplish and minute puberulent stem, the dwarf habit and the subcapitate inflorescence.

72. *Poa bracteosa* KOMAR. in Not. Syst. Herb. H. P. (1924), 10; MIYABE & KUDO, Fl. Hok. & Saghal. II. (1931), 157; TATEWAKI, Phytogeogr. M. Kuril. (1933), 216, 240, 261, 273, 289, 303.

NOM. JAP. *Chishima-nagahagusa*, (n. n.).

HAB. *Yezo*: Ochiishi, Prov. Nemuro (M. TATEWAKI, VI. 17, 1934).

Remarks. New to the flora of *Yezo*.

摘 要

北 日 本 植 物 誌 料 五

61. ミヤマハデンダ

北大農学部腊葉庫所蔵の標本で石狩大雪山の産を明記する。

62. リシリミミナグサ (新種)

シロタンミミナグサに似てゐるが葉の幅廣く、花瓣がより長くその切れ込みがより深く、花絲の基部に毛を生ずる新種である。

63. ヤヘザキミツバウレン (新變種)

木村有香氏の大雪山に採集せられたもので、瓣片及び萼片が花瓣様をなし宿存性。或る場所にはこの形のもののみ生じてゐると言ふ。

64. ヒトツバオキナグサ屬とヒトツバオキナグサ (新屬、新種)

樺太國境近き東海岸近くの山岳に産する高山植物である。オキナグサ屬に極めて近いが、根出葉が單葉で、常綠、且草質といふ著しい特徴を以てゐる。一屬一種、屬名は樺太植物誌の共著者なる三宅勉氏の業績に對して命名したものである。

65. カシボオキナグサ (新種)

邦領樺太植物名産地のカシボ山に採集されたルキコフィチゲに近い新種である。概型、葉型を著しく異にし、南樺太に固有種である。種名は熱心な樺太植物研究家菅原繁蔵氏の姓を附したものである。

66. カラフトヒナゲシとチシマヒナゲシ (新變種)

北日本の黄花を持つケシ属のものをよく見るとカラフトヒナゲシ、リシリヒナゲシ、チシマヒナゲシの三型になる。カラフトヒナゲシとリシリヒナゲシは極めて近いもので、リシリヒナゲシは大陸系統であるカラフトヒナゲシの地方的變形で、利尻に特有な變種型と考へられる。チシマヒナゲシは中部千島の産で、前二者と葉形、花形、果實の形を異にしてゐる。尙1928年、牧野富太郎博士が植物研究雜誌第五卷第一號に紹介されたる飯沼慾齋の寫生せるエゾヒナゲシに概當するものは遂に見出し得なかつた。従つてエゾヒナゲシの和名はいづれにも採用せず、以上の様な和名を下した次第である。

67. ケエゾヤマザクラとヒダカヤマザクラ (新變種)

ケエゾヤマザクラはエゾヤマザクラの花梗と葉裏に毛の生ぜるもの、ヒダカヤマザクラは繖形花序梗の發達した變種である。

68. オニヤマブキシヤウマ**69. シロバナユキワリコザクラ (新品種)**

東北海道に時として發見せられるユキワリコザクラの白花品種である。

70. シコタンツルカコサウ (新種)

本州に産するツルカコサウに似た、色丹特有の新種である。同島でもあまり人の行かないマスバ山の南麓で採集したもので、ツルカコサウとは全株一層毛が少なく、葉形、花形を異にしてゐる。

71. エゾヒメハクカ (新種)

釧路附近海岸の砂丘上に生ずるヒメハクカに似た矮性な新種で、ヒメハクカとは帯紅紫色の莖が有毛なる事及び花序が頭狀に集合することに依つて容易に類別できる。

72. チシマナガハグサ

根室國落石に採集せるを以て、北海道本島の新産を報知する。