SUPPLEMENT. FLORULA TAIHEIZANENSIS*

Auctore

Sigeyosi SUZUKI

Orchidaceae

1. **Bulbopyllum transarisanense** HAYATA, Icones Plantarum Formosanarum VI (1916) p. 73.

Bulbopyllum viridiflorum HAYATA, l. c. II (1912) p. 133 (non Schlechter).

Nom. Jap. Yuriran ユリラン

Hab. Taiheizan (SUZUKI ! Aug. 12, 1928)

2. **Dendrobium Somai** HAYATA, l. c. VI (1916) p. 71; MAKINO et NEMOTO, Fl. Jap. ed. 2. (1931) p. 1637.

Nom. Jap. Kobana-tamazakisekkoku. コバナタマザキセキコク

Hab. between Koro and Sankyaku (SUZUKI No. 5901 ! Sept. 20, 1930).

3. **Liparis laurisilvatica** FUKUYAMA, in Ann. Rep. Taihoku Bot. Gard. III. (1933) p. 83.

Nom. Jap. Hime-kinoeran. ヒメキノエラン

Hab. between Sankyaku and Suigen (SUZUKI No. 5931 ! Sept. 21, 1930).

4. **Liparis Nakaharai** HAYATA, Materials for a Flora of Formosa (1911) p. 310; MAKINO et NEMOTO, Fl. Jap. ed. 2. (1931) p. 1655.

Nom. Jap. Nakahararan. ナカハララン

Hab. between Kin'yan and Piyahau (SUZUKI No. 6359 ! Sept. 24, 1930).

5. **Liparis odorata** LINDL.; Benth. Fl. Hongk. (1861) p. 352.

Liparis paradoxa Reichb. f.; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. V. (1890) p. 697.

Nom. Jap. Taiwan-kinoeran. タイワンキノエラン

---

* Florula Taiheizanensis in Ann. Rep. Taihoku Bot. Gard. (1931)

[Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XXV., 140, May, 1935.]

Hab. between Koro and Sankyaku (SUZUKI No. 6117! Sept. 20, 1980).

Ranunculaceae

6. **Ranunculus Vernyii** FR. et SAV. var. **japonicus** NAKAI, in Tokyo Bot, Mag. XLII. (1928) p. 20.

Ranunculus japonicus Langsdorf; Forbes et Hemsley, in Jorurn. Linn. Soc. XXIII. (1886) p. 14; SUZUKI, Fl. Taiheisan (1931) p. 141.

Nom. Jap. Kituneno-botan. キツネノボタン

7. **Ranunculus japonicus** THUNB. in Trans. Linn. Soc. II, (1794) p. 337; Koidzumi, in Tokyo Bot. Mag. XXXIX. (1925) p. 314.

Ranunculus acris L. var, *japonicus* Maxim; KAKINO, Tokyo Bot. Mag. XIII. (1899) p. (322); MAKINO et NEMOTO, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, (1931) p. 332.

Nom. Jap. Umano-asigata. ウマノアシガタ

Hab. Taiheizan (Sasaki-Syun'iti! April 25, 1930).

Rosaceae

8. **Rubus Yushuni** SUZUKI et YAMAMOTO.

Rubus franxiifolius Poir. var, *Yushuni* SUZUKI et YAMAMOTO in Trans. Nat. Hist Soc. Soc. Formos. XXII. (1932) p. 409.

Rubus glomeratus SUZUKI et YAMAMOTO in Sched. Herb. Imp. Univ. Taihoku.

Nom. Jap. Yusyun-itigo. ユウシュンイチゴ

Verbenaceae

9. **Callicarpa taiwaniana** SUZUKI *sp. nov.* Frutex, ranulis juricribus stellato-pubescentibus majoribus glabris. Folia opposita, membranacea, petiolata, lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata, apice caudato-acuminata, margine serrulata vel dentata, basi cuneata et integra, 9±2 cm. longa, 2±0.5 cm. lata, supra scabrida, subtus dense glanduloso-punctata, utrinque ad costas stellato-puberula, petiolis 5–6 mm. longis pilosis. Cyma axillaris, opposita, folio brevior, vulgo quinque-dichotoma, floribunda, pedicelis 1.5 mm. longis, calycibus campanulatis 1 mm. longis segmentis minutis. Corolla rosea, 2 mm. longa, lobis rotundatis, tubis brevioribus. Stamina 4, aequalia, exserta, antheris ovatis. Stylus

elongatus, stigmatus. Fructus rubescentia, globosa, 2 mm. in diametro.

Nom. Jap. Kobano-horaimurasoki. コバノホウライムラサキ

Hab. between Ugan and Pianan-anbu (SUZUKI No. 5047 ! Jul, 3, 1930) Typus; between Sankyaku and Suigen (SUZUKI No. 5945 ! Sept. 21, 1930).

The present plant grows in the thickets of the low and medium altitude of the island of Formosa. And it is very near to *Callicarpa formosana* Rolfe, but it is distinguishable from the species in its glabrous character of the under surface and wedge shape of the leaves at their base.

10. **Callicarpa formosana** ROLFE var. **longifolia** SUZUKI *var. nov.* Folia tenuiter membranacea, oblongo-lanceolata vel ovato-oblongo-lanceolata, apice caudato-acuminata, basi cuneata, margine minute mucronato-dentata, subtus glaber, ad costas et venas puberulus, 15 ±2 cm, longa, 2.5±0.5 cm. lata.

Nom. Jap. Nagaba-horaimurasaki. ナガバホウライムラサキ

Hab. Doba (SUZUKI No, 1105 ! July 28, 1929).

The distinguishing characters between the species and the present variety seem to be found in the shape of their leaves; viz. the latter has longer and more cunate ones. Moreover, the species and the variety show different mode of œcological adaptation. The present variety has been rarely found in the shady enviroment of mountainous regions at medium altitude, while *Calicarpa formosana* ROLFE is commonly found in low altitude of Formosa as a chief element of secondary forests.