MATERIALS FOR A FLORA OF FORMOSA. I.

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In the course of collecting specimens for the Herbarium of Taihoku Imperial University, and while working on the flora of Formosa, we have now and then come across plants which are new to science or new to the flora of the Island. In addition, the application of the International Rules of Nomenclature to Formosan plants makes new combination necessary. The results of these studies will be published from time to time under the above title. The studies are not confined only to the Formosan plants, but also extend sometimes to those belonging to adjacent floral regions, especially Loochoo, Kyushu, and China. A complete knowledge of the floras of adjacent regions is often useful for an accurate determination of Formosan plants or to get a fair understanding of the phytogeographical position of the Formosan Flora.

1. Suzukia KUDO, gen. nov.

Genus novum Labiatarum inter *Glecomam* et *Meehaniopsem*.

Calyx obconico-campanulatus, profunde 5-nervatus, leviter bilabiatus, labio superiore trilobulato, lobulo medio majore, labio inferiore bilobulato, lobulis omnibus ovato-deltoideis apice leviter recurvis. Corolla bilabiata, tubo lato prope basin leviter annulato, limbo magno, labio superiore ovato galeato, inferiore valde trilobo, lobis lateralibus oblongo-obovatis, lobo medio maximo subrhombeo apice emarginato, subbilobulato, lobulis lateralibus minimis. Stamina subdidynama, superiora leviter longiora, filamentis dilatatis, antheris bilocularibus, loculis divaricatis. Discus antice in nectarium brevem tumens. Stylus subaequaliter bifidus. Nuculae amplae, trigonae, dorso apiceque rotundatae, nitidae, glabrae.—Herba habitu *Glecomae*, cymis paucifloris axillaribus, interrupte spicatis.

In habit and foliage, *Suzukia* strongly resembles *Glecoma*, whilst in floral characters and in inflorescence it approaches very nearly to the chinese Genus *Meehaniopsis*, belonging to the *Nepeteae*. The remarkably large lower lip with concave mid-lobe of the corolla, large nutlets, and the strongly 5-nerved calyx, obconic-campanulate in shape are the chief distinguishing charaters of the Genus. In the flowering stage, the membranaceous calyx is provided with 5-prominent nerves, terminating in the teeth, while intermediate nerves are very obscure. *Suzukia* we place provisionally near *Glecoma* and *Meehaniopsis*.

Suzukia shikikunensis KUDO, sp. nov.

Caulis longe repens, gracilis, patentissime albo-hirsutus. Folia breviter petiolata, fere orbicularia, reniformi-orbicularia vel rarius subcordata, basi profunde usque leviter cordata, apice obtusa, margine crenato-lobulata, lobulis ovato-deltoideis vel orbiculato-ovatis, apice calloso-mucronatis, membranacea, subconcoloria vel subtus paulo pallidiora, utrinque albo-hirsuta, 1–2 cm. longa et lata, petiolis gracilibus 5–10 mm. longis patentissime et dense hirsutis. Flores rubescentes (teste SUZUKI), brevissime pedicellati, interdum solitarii, sed saepius in quaque axilla 2–4 aggregati, 1.8 cm. longi, pedicellis dense hirsutis gracilibus saepius 2 mm. longis. Calyx ca. 5 mm. longus. Corolla quam calyx triplo longior. Nuculae ca. 2 mm. longae.

NOM. JAP. *Shikikunso.*

HABITAT. *Formosa.* Shikikun, Rato-gun, Taihokushû. (S. SUZUKI! Oct. 23, 1925 typus, Herb. Univ. Imp. Taihoku); Inter Doba et Shikikun, (S. SUZUKI! July 12, 1929); Inter Sakabe et Kiraikei (S. SUZUKI! Aug. 21, 1929).

DISTRIB. Endemic species!

2. Rubiteucris palmata KUDO, in Mem. Fac. Sc. and Agr. Taihoku Imp. Univ. Formosa II. (1930) p. 297.

Teucrium palmatum BENTH. apud HOOK. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. IV. (1885) p. 702; HEMSL. in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. XXVI. (1904) p. 313; DUNN, in Notes R. B. G. Edinbg. No. XXVIII. (1915) p. 191.

HABITAT. *Formosa.* Inter Noko et Onoue, Noko-gun, Taichushû (S. SUZUKI! Aug. 25, 1929).

DISTRIB. Formosa, China, and Himalaya.

This is a new addition to the flora of Formosa. The Formosan specimens are exactly like specimens collected in Sikkim (8,000–10,000 feet alt.) by J. D. HOOKER. In China, this species was also found in the provinces of Yunnan and Hupeh. It is very interesting from phytogeographical point of view to add a material to prove the relation between Formosa and Central China.

3. Kinostemon ningpoense (HEMSL.) KUDO, comb. nov.

Teucrium ningpoense HEMSL. in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. XXVI. (1904) p. 313.

Kinostemon Pernyi KUDO, var. *ningpoense* KUDO, in Mem. Fac. Sc. Agr., Taihoku Imp. Univ. Formosa. II. (1930) p. 299.

NOM. JAP. *Kiraisô.* (nov.)

HABITAT. *Formosa.* Inter Sakabe et Kiraikei, Kwarenkochô (S. SUZUKI! Aug. 21, 1929).

DISTRIB. Formosa and China.