

**PLANTARUM FORMOSANARUM SPECIES
NOVAE DETERMINATAE¹⁾**

(I)

Kijirō ODASHIMA

(Received for publication, Feb. 15, 1935)

Special attention is paid to the study of plants of Formosa particularly of interest to any economical or ornamental use. Although the chief attraction of the author is plants of horticultural value, some occasional revision of the names of common plants is required to straighten up the nomenclature of current use. Among such, specimens of Mr. SHIMADA sent to Kew Herbarium and worked out by Prof. Tyōzaburō TANAKA are included and corrected names are presented here. The author wishes to express his indebtedness to Professors T. TANAKA and G. MASAMUNE and Mr. Y. SHIMADA in carrying out the general herbarium work and preparing the article for publication.

(1) *Aristolochia mollis* DUNN in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. XXXVIII, p. 364, 1908.

Syn. *Aristolochia Shimadai* HAYATA Ic. Pl. Formos. VI. p. 36, 1916., VIII. p. 110, 1919.; SASAKI List. Pl. Formos. p. 166. 1928.

Jap. Name: Taiwan-umano-suzugusa.

Locality: Sankowan, Shinchiku-shū (leg. SHIMADA, No. 1683 F. Mar. 12, 1923., No. 1684 F. Jul. 3, 1923).

Distrib.: Taiwan (Formosa), China.

(2) *Duchesnea formosana* ODASHIMA sp. nov.

Herba perennans, caulibus filiformibus sarmentosis repentibus, piliosis vel villosis. Folia longe petiolata, ternata, membranacea, flavo-viridula, foliis breviter petiolulatis, supra pilosis subtus pubescentibus, aequaliter dentato-serrata, serraturis anguste ovatis apice mucronato-acutissimis vel acutis, terminalibus subhombicis basi cuneatis integerrimis 1.5-2.4 cm. longis 1.1-2 cm. latis, lateralibus ovatis basi inaequalibus brevissime petiolulatis. Petiolis elongatis pilosis circ. 1.5-7 cm. longis, stipulis petiolo adnatis, lanceolatis acutis vel acuminatis pilosis integris, sursum irregulariter serratis. Flores flavi 5-13 mm. in diametro, Calyx extus pilosis intus subglabris emargine ciliatis, lobis 5, patentibus, ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis integris acuminatis, calyculis 5, patentibus extus pilosis intus subglabris cuneato-ovatis 3-5-fidis. Petala 5, patentia obovata apice retusa vel rotundata 2.5-5 mm. longa 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ -4 mm. lata. Carpophoria subglobosa vel depresso-globosa, leviter rosea vel subalba, spongiosi inserta. Achaenia rubida numerosa in foveolis

1) Communications from the Horticultural Institute, Taihoku Imperial University, No. 44.

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(Received for publication Feb. 28, 1936)

(17) *Solanum photinocarpum* NAKAMURA et ODASHIMA sp. nov.
(Fig. 2. A.—D.)

Planta herbacea, 30-90 cm. alta. Caulis glaber, viridis vel interdum purpurascens, erectus ramosus, angulato-alatus, subspinulosus, ramis apice dichotomis. Folia longe petiolata, ovato-elliptica vel elliptica, ovato-lanceolata 6-13 cm. longa 3-9 cm. lata, apice caudato-acuminata vel acuminata, basi cuneata, in petiolum attenuata, margine sinuato-repanda vel subintegra, supra viridia vel flavo-viridia subtus pallida, venis lateralibus primariis utroque latere 5-7, pagine utraque subglabra; petioli 2-10 cm. longi, alati decursu limbi. Racemi pedunculati, pedunculi 1.5-3.5 cm. longi, 4-6-flori, interdum bifidi, floribus pedicellatis, pedicelli umbellati 0.5-1.5 cm. longi. Flores parvuli 0.7-1.1 cm. diam. Calyx parvulus cyathiformis cum lobis 2-2.5 mm. longus, flavo-viridis, 5-dentatus, dentibus oblongo-lanceolatis, 1 mm. longis $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. latis, apice obtusis glabris, post anthesin reflexis. Corolla alba, tubo pallido-flavo circ. 1 mm. longo, limbo 5-lobato, lobis lanceolatis vel anguste triangulari-

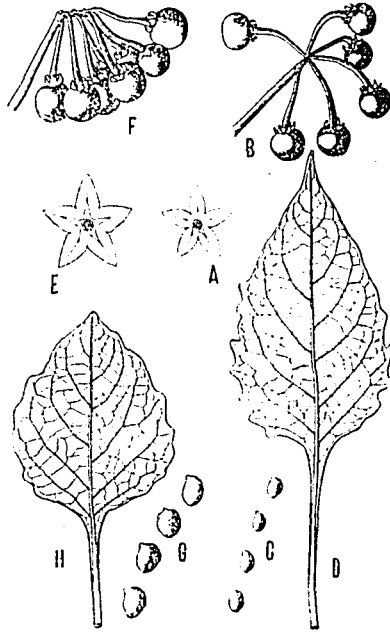


Fig. 2.

A.—D. *S. photinocarpum* NAKAMURA et ODASHIMA
A. flower ($\frac{1}{2}$); B. cluster of fruits, showing the attachment of the pedicels to the peduncles. ($\frac{2}{3}$); C. seeds (magnified); D. leaf ($\frac{2}{3}$). E.—H. *S. nigrum* LINN.
E. flower ($\frac{1}{2}$); F. cluster of fruits, showing the attachment of the pedicels to the peduncles. ($\frac{2}{3}$); G. seeds (magnified); H. leaf ($\frac{1}{2}$).

1) Communications from the Horticultural Institute, Taihoku Imperial University, No. 53.

bus acuminatis 2.5-4 mm. longis 1.5-2.5 mm. latis reflexis. Stamina 5, aequalia, 2.5-3 mm. longa, filamentis brevibus 1 mm. longis, fauce tubi affixis. Antherae conniventes, lineares, luteae 2 mm. longae $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. latae erectae, aequales, apice biporosae, basi profunde cordatae, rimis longitudinaliter dehiscentes. Ovarium ovoideum vel globosum 1 mm. longum, stylo erecto filiformi circ. 3 mm. longo, sursum glabro deorsum piloso. Stigma luteo-viride capitatum parvulum. Baccae globosae vel depresso-globosae, primum virides demum nigrae, glabrae, nitidae, 6-7 mm. diametro. Semina numerosa parvula, luteolo-albida, compressa, 1.5-1.8 mm. diametro.

Jap. Name: Terimino-inuhōzuki (*nov.*)

Type Specimen: TANAKA Herbarium, Taihoku Imp. Univ., No. 17720! 17721! (Type locality, Taihoku, leg. ODASHIMA, Feb. 28, 1936.)

Addit. Mat.: Isl. Hoka-syō (leg. KAWAKAMI & MORI, No. 2183, May 30, 1907); Zuihō (leg. SIMADA, No. 23185, Dec. 2, 1908); Suihenkyaku (leg. KAWAKAMI & NAKAHARA, No. 23187, Jan. 1905); Taihoku (leg. SASAKI, No. 23192, Mar. 1920); Kō-syun (leg. T. ITO, No. 23198, May 1909); Taihoku (leg. TANAKA, No. 1760, Dec. 18, 1929); Sirin (leg. ODASHIMA, No. 350, Dec. 5, 1933, No. 775, Feb. 25, 1936); Isl. Isigaki (leg. S. SUZUKI Aug. 1935); Nawa (leg. S. SUZUKI Jul. 10, 1935); Nagasaki, Kyūsyū (leg. T. TANAKA No. 13395, Oct. 7, 1924); Hakozaki, Fukuoka (leg. ICHIKAWA, No. 9102, Sept. 40, 1924).

Distrib.: Taiwan, Ryūkyū, Kyūsyū.

The new species is one of the commonest weeds in Taiwan. It has been classified into *Solanum nigrum* LINN. by the systematists who studied the flora of this island. Recently, Prof. NAKAMURA of our institute proved that this plant have 12 chromosomes in the haploid phase, and that it is different from the typical plant of the *S. nigrum* in its morphological characters of the floral and the vegetative organs as well as the chromosome number.¹⁾ Following his recommendation, the present author studied this specimen and could detect many special characters which lead the author to identify this plant as a new species. The difference observed between this plant and *S. nigrum* is as follow:

The new species is characterized by umbell-formed pedicels, and by the ovate-elliptical or elliptical leaves, apex of which are usually caudate-acuminate, while, in *S. nigrum*, the leaves are ovate or oblate becoming obtuse or acute at the apex, and the pedicels are not umbellate, in strict sence, being rather racemose. The comparison of the living specimens makes it more easily to distinguish this new species from *S. nigrum*. The former has light green leaves, shining fruits with smaller seeds, and smaller flowers characterized by narrow petals. The latter has rather fleshy leaves of dark green color, dull colored, never shining fruits, and larger flowers characterized by wider petals.

1) NAKAMURA M. Preliminary note on the polyploidy in *Solanum nigrum* LINN. in Jour. Soc. Trop. Agr. 7: 255, 1935.