1½-1¾ mm. long, 1½-2 mm. broad; mericarp arcuately 1-nerved on each side.


Hab. JAPAN (T. MAKINO!).

This species is found growing in the shady places on mountains, and it apparently differs from *Hydrocotyle Yabei* Makino by its larger leaves with the closer sinuses, the more numerously flowered umbel, and the home where it is growing.

**Gagea nipponensis** Makino, nov. sp.


Perennial glabrous. Bulb solitary, subterranean, small, ovoid-globose, white, covered with black coats, 5-9 mm. across, often accompanied by many basal bulbils, with fine many white fibrous roots at the base. Leaves radical, solitary, erect, angustato-linear, canalicate, attenuated above with an obtuse tip, gradually long-attenuated below and white towards the base, about 10-20 cm. long, 1½-3½ mm. wide, thickish, green. Scape solitary, erect, slender, more or less enlarged above, green, about 8-18 cm. long, filiform towards the base; bracts 2, sub-opposite, green, leafy; the outer one largest, convolute-spathaceous below, linear-lanceolate, elongato-attenuated with an obtuse tip, attaining 50 mm. long and 7 mm. wide: the inner one shorter, linear-subulate, attaining 25 mm. long; bracteoles subtending the pedicels, very small. Flowers small, pedicellate, 2-7-umbellate, about 9-11 mm. across, yellow; pedicel gracile, about 15-35 mm. long, green, rarely with a minute bracteole below the middle. Perianth 6, linear-oblong or oblong-lanceolate, obtuse at the apex, entire, thin, 3-6-nerved, about 7 mm. long, but afterwards slightly accrescent and attaining 9 mm. long. Stamens 6, inserted on the lower portion of the perianth and shorter than them; filament narrowly subulate, tapering towards the apex; anther rounded to elliptical-oblong, ½-1½ mm. long, with yellow pollen. Ovary obvoid, rounded at the top, about 2 mm. long, 1-1½ mm. across: style erect, stout, straight, 2-2½ mm. long; stigma not thick.


Prov. MUSASHI: Shimura (Seichirō Ikeno! and Tomitarō Makino! April 14, 1890.).

This species is very closely allied to *Gagea pusilla* Schult. f. which is the native of the central-eastern Europe and western Asia, but our plant is smaller in all aspects. In Japan this is uncommon.

*(To be continued.)*

ERRATA

No. 8, Cover, line 13 from bottom, for Same read Same

No. 10, page 38, lines 10-11 from bottom, for leucanthus (Makino) Makino, nov. comb. read *leucanthus* (Makino) Nakai.

—, p. 79, line 18 from bottom, for Satsuma-biogaii read Satsuma-biologica.

No. 11, page 41, line 13 from bottom, for 27 cm. read 27 mm. and for 29 cm. read 29 mm.

—, page 45, line 5, for Aradezhō read Aradezō

—, Cover, for continued read Continued