

THE

LONDON

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB.

REPORT OF THE CURATORS

FOR 1867.

LONDON:

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1868.

NOTICE.—The Thirsk Natural History Society having been dissolved, the Botanical Exchange Club formerly connected with it is removed to London, the present Curators being Mr. J. G. BAKER and Dr. HENRY TRIMEN.

THE
LONDON BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB.

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REGULATIONS OF THE CLUB.



1. Specimens sent for distribution should be carefully dried, should *not exceed* in size half a sheet of demy (16 by 10 inches), and should, as far as possible, completely illustrate the species they represent. Useless specimens are at once destroyed.

2. Each specimen should have *attached to it* a label bearing the *number* and name, with its authority, of the species as given in the last (sixth) edition of the 'London Catalogue,' also the locality where and the date when the specimen was collected, and the collector's name. Any other facts thought important and suitable for the Report should be communicated on a separate ticket not attached to the specimen.

3. The parcels should be sent (carriage paid) to J. G. Baker, Esq., 25, Sidney Villas, Richmond, S.W., *not later than December 31st* (those that arrive after this date will not be available till the next distribution), and each parcel should be accompanied by a copy of the 'London Catalogue,' bearing on it the name and address of the member, and having his *Desiderata marked thus* —. It is especially requested that manuscript lists of Desiderata will not be sent. It will be convenient for the subscription due December 31st (*six shillings annually*) to be paid at the same time. P. O. O. payable at Grenville Street or at Richmond.

4. Members who do not send parcels, but who have paid their sub-

scriptions for the year and sent lists of Desiderata before December 31st will share in the annual distribution, but the specimens for such non-contributing members will be selected from those remaining after the parcels of other members have been made up.

Members are requested to conform to the above regulations, as thereby much time and trouble will be saved and greater accuracy attained, so that the issue of the return parcels and the Report can be ensured before the spring.

The 'London Catalogue' may be procured through any bookseller, or by post from the publisher, Mr. Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1867.

BY THE CURATORS.

Ranunculus heterophyllus, "Fries," Bab. Mr. Bailey sends from Mobberley, Cheshire, a *Batrachian Ranunculus*, which seems to be this plant, though it has also points of resemblance to *R. floribundus*, Bab.

Papaver Lecoqii, Lamotte. Mr. Bromwich contributes specimens from Ashorne, Warwickshire.

Lepidium latifolium, L. Specimens with mature fruit of this species are sent by Mr. Syme. He says they are very rare in herbaria.

Cardamine impatiens, L. A small copse by Cosford House, near Thursley, Surrey; H. C. Watson. A new locality for a plant very scarce in the South of England.

Sisymbrium Sophia, L. Botley, Berks; W. T. Dyer. Additional to sub-province 9 of Cyb. Br. Supp.

Polygala ciliata, Lebel. (See last Report.) Mr. Syme writes, "Mr. Watson and myself have this year each gathered a ciliated specimen of *P. eu-vulgaris*; Mr. Watson at Compton, and myself at Box Hill; so, no doubt, *P. ciliata* is not a variety, but only a form of other species or varieties."

Ulex Gallii, Planch. Sent from Ferningale Common, Warwickshire, by Mr. Bromwich.

Rosa Hailstoni, Baker. Mr. J. G. Baker distributes from the neighbourhood of Thirsk a stock of specimens of a *Rosa* of the *canina* group, with the following characters:—General habit and mode of growth of typical *canina*. Prickles moderately close and numerous, the large ones like that of typical *canina*, but passing down gradually on the barren shoots into small slender aciculi. Leaves bright green and naked above, paler and quite naked beneath, the terminal one ovate, rounded at the base, the serration rather open and irregular and a few of the teeth slightly toothed again, the petiole not at all hairy

but slightly setose, furnished with 3 or 4 falcate aciculi. Stipules naked on the back, closely setoso-ciliated. Flowers 3 or 4 in a cluster when luxuriant, the pedicels rather short, quite naked, the calyx-tube obovoid or roundish, quite naked, the sepals fully pinnate and leaf-pointed, erecto-patent after the pale pink petals fall, naked on the back, slightly hairy towards the edge, slightly setoso-ciliated, falling by the time the fruit has become scarlet, which is late in September. Styles hairy. By the passage down of its prickles into small slender aciculi, this recedes from *canina* in the direction of *Hibernica*. Of named forms it is nearest the French *R. Schultzii-Bipont.* (Déségl. Monogr. p. 66), which has similar prickles in combination with roundish leaflets, almost unarmed slightly hairy petioles, a small round fruit, which ripens very early, and subsistent, sparingly pinnate sepals. There is a specimen of a similar plant without any indication of locality among the British Roses of the late Mr. Hailstone, of Bradford, who paid great attention to the genus for many years, though he never published the results of his investigations.

Rosa systyla. Sent by Mr. W. Richardson from the neighbourhood of Alnwick, Northumberland. This extends considerably the northern limit of the species in this country, as it was not clearly known beyond Worcester.

Agrimonia odorata, Mill. One large plant found by the side of a private road, south of Virginia Water Station, Surrey; H. C. Watson. New to the county.

Epilobium roseum, Schreb. A garden weed, Manchester; Dr. Windsor. New to sub-province 21 of Cyb. Br. Supp.

E. lanceolatum, Seb. In three lanes leading out of Bowler Green, between Witley Station and Thursley, Surrey; H. C. Watson. The species is now extinct in the only locality given in the Surrey Flora. This new locality restores it to the flora of the county.

Valeriana officinalis, L. Mr. Watson contributes a series of specimens from five different localities in Surrey, sent in order to illustrate the two subspecies or varieties *Mikanii* and *sambucifolia*. He says, "*V. sambucifolia* is the prevailing form in Surrey, and probably in almost all other counties of Britain. *V. Mikanii* is distinguished by its leaflets being usually more numerous, narrower, and less dentate, but as it passes from the firm ground of coppices and hillsides into adjacent dug or disturbed ground, the leaflets decrease in number and in-

crease in width and dentation until they equal those of *sambucifolia*, as it occurs in deep bogs or watery ditches. Roots and fruit are alike in both."

Barkhausia taraxacifolia, DC. Near Plymouth; T. R. A. Briggs. Additional to sub-province 2.

Arctium eu-minus, Syme, E. B. Mr. Briggs sends this from Elburton, Devon.

Senecio squalidus, L. A variety sent from Jericho, near Oxford, by Mr. Dyer. In this plant the flower-heads are exactly one-half the normal size, *i. e.* $\frac{1}{2}$ inch instead of 1 inch across, whilst the foliage is very slightly smaller than usual. The dried specimens have very much the appearance of the rayed form of *S. vulgaris*, L. Mr. Dyer proposes the name *parviflorus* for this variety. It grew sparingly amongst thousands of the normal form.

Pyrola minor, L. A wood near Brook Street, between that place and Bowler Green, S.W., Surrey; H. C. Watson. A new locality.

Linaria vulgaris, Mill. A monstrous or abnormal form gathered by Mr. Watson near Virginia Water Station, Surrey. The following is his description of the flower:—"The calyx is normal, or nearly so. The corolla is replaced by five other sepals, alternating with those of the calyx, less uniform, mostly rather narrower and longer. Within the second calyx, or metamorphosed corolla, are one to four stamens, distorted, very imperfect, with abortive anthers. The style is a hollow cylinder, open at the top, where the stigma ought to be; in the lower flowers it is much like the ordinary style, except in being shorter and thicker; in the upper flowers, gradually becoming more inflated, so as rudely to resemble an imperfect corolla, of a yellowish-green colour, partially split open, and divided into narrow segments, two to four (or perhaps five in some instances), which are evidently prolongations of the carpels, bearing axillary ovules within their bases. The general aspect or first glance at the raceme suggests the idea of a *Reseda* rather than that of a *Linaria*. There was one straggling patch of the plant on a hedgebank, the green racemes protruding through other herbage, and sufficiently near together to render it probable that all came from a single root which had spread by its creeping suckers. Plants with flowers of the normal form were in close vicinity. Each individual specimen of the aberrant monstrosity will not exactly correspond with the above description,—in some of them, the styles being more corolla-like, in others, being more split open and less cylindrical, etc."

Mentha piperita, Huds. Subspontaneous, at Boar's Hill, Berks, near Oxford; collected by Mr. Dyer. Not recorded for sub-province 9 in Cyb. Br. Supp.

M. sativa, L. Mr. Briggs sends from near Plymouth specimens of the following subspecies and varieties:—*M. paludosa*, Solc, *M. cardiaca*, Baker, and *M. gentilis*, L.

Calamintha menthifolia, Host, var. *Briggsii*, Syme. The same contributor sends specimens of the plant named after him by Mr. Syme. It seems a slight variety only, differing from the type in its larger size, longer peduncles, and more hairy stems and leaves. Mr. Stratton finds it about Newport, Isle of Wight, nearly as frequent as the normal form.

Myosotis repens, Don. Sent by Mr. Parker from Mochtry, Montgomeryshire. New to sub-province 18 of Cyb. Br. Supp.

Chenopodium album, L. An interesting series is contributed by Mr. Watson of this species to illustrate the three varieties, *candicans*, *viride*, and *virens*, given in the Lond. Catalogue. "The name *paganum*, adopted by Syme in E. B. iii., is probably applied to the same variety as *virens*, but the authors of the 'Flore de France' make it synonymous with *viride*," Watson. Mr. W. sends what he thinks "intermediate links" between the varieties, but whether they be so in any true sense is to be doubted. As far as experiments have yet gone, they tend to show that these forms come up true from seed.

Atriplex erecta (Huds. ?), E. B. Mr. Syme and Mr. Dyer both send specimens of this plant, collected at Twickenham, Middlesex. The former writes, "In spite of the perianth being usually smooth or but slightly muricated, I believe this to be the plant of Smith and probably of Hudson. The murication or smoothness of the perianth is not a constant character; it varies in seedlings from one parent-plant of *A. patula*, *angustifolia*." In the Lond. Catalogue this plant is placed as a variety of *A. hastata*, L., but in the new edition of Eng. Botany it stands under *A. patula*, L. It is better so placed, for though it has some characters approximating it to *A. deltoidea*, Bab., yet, from the shape of the leaf, it must be considered closer to *A. angustifolia*, Sm. The *A. erecta*, "Huds.," of Bab. Man. and other English authors, is called *A. serrata* by Syme. It is a very common cornfield plant. A few specimens are sent by Mr. Syme for comparison with *A. erecta*.

Polygonum "mite." Some specimens from Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire, C. Eyre Parker, were sent out under the above name. It should have been altered to *P. Hydropiper*. Correspondents who received any specimens from the above locality are requested to alter the label.

P. littorale, Link. Handsome specimens of this subspecies of *P. aviculare*, L., are sent by Mr. Briggs from Wembury, Devon. The plant has much the look of *P. Raii*, Bab., but is a greener plant, with a smaller nut, which is not polished as in that species.

Rumex pratensis, M. and K. Near Boar's Hill, Berks; W. T. Dyer. Additional to sub-province 9 of Cyb. Br. Supp.

Euphorbia Lathyris, L. Said by J. T. Robinson to be "completely naturalized" at Frodsham, Cheshire.

Salix undulata, Ehrh. This appears to be the commonest Willow upon the banks of the Thames in the neighbourhood of Richmond, both upon the Middlesex and Surrey banks. Mr. Baker has contributed a supply of specimens. It is also common on the Middlesex shore, even as far down as Chelsea, whence Dr. Trimen sends specimens.

Salix Grahmi, Borrer. Mr. Baker has called attention to a plant found in Sutherlandshire by the late Professor Graham, and preserved in Mr. Borrer's herbarium at Kew, with the above name in MS. Botanists in the north will do well to examine apparent varieties of *S. herbacea*, with a view to the refinding of this species. (We are indebted to the editor of the 'Journal of Botany' for the Plate prefixed to this Report, tab. 66 of that periodical.)

Iris acoriformis, Bor. With a few specimens collected at Greenwich, Kent, and so named; Mr. Syme writes, "This is the only one of Boreau's three forms of *Iris pseud-acorus* that I have seen by the Thames, along which river it extends to my knowledge from Streatley, Berks, downwards. The *I. pseud-acorus*, Bor., I have in my garden, the root was brought from Deal. Of the *I. Bastardi*, I have seen but one British specimen, from Lord Mansfield's fishponds near Highgate."

Allium carinatum, L. (See 'Journal of Botany,' Vol. V. p. 314.) This well-marked species is recorded from Nottinghamshire, where it was discovered in August, last year (1867), by the Rev. W. S. Hampson, between Brandon and Doddington, near Newark, amongst

coarse grass and rushes. The following description is taken from Grenier and Godron's Fl. Fr. vol. iii. pp. 207-8:—"Bulb simple, ovoid, greyish. Stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high, straight or slightly flexuose, cylindrical, leafy up to the middle. Leaves upright or ascending, linear, fleshy, *flat upwards*, slightly channelled below, almost smooth or a little furrowed beneath, not keeled, scabrous on the edges. Umbel many- or few-flowered with many or few bulblets. Spathe with two unequal lanceolate-acuminate valves, the larger one exceeding the umbel. Perianth campanulate, rose- or deep violet-purple, the outer segments very concave and earinate. Stamens *exserted*, *one-third or half as long again as the perianth*; anthers yellow. Style longer than the stamens; angles of the ovary asperous." Synonymy:—*A. carinatum*, L. Sp. 426; DC. Fl. Fr. iii. p. 220. *A. violaceum*, Willd. *A. flexum*, W. and K. Rar. Hung. t. 278. *A. flexuosum*, Hochst. The plant is well figured in Waldstein and Kitaibel, l. e., and in Redouté, Lil. vii. 368, also in Reichenbach's Ic. Flor. Ger. vol. x. tab. 482-3, nos. 1058-59 (*violaceum*, W., and *asperum*, Don); 1057 (*carinatum*, L.) must be quoted doubtfully. There are specimens in Billot, Exsicc. 1163.

The species is found throughout Central Europe; also in Belgium, Denmark, and Gothland, and in North Italy (Venice), Turkey, and Central and Southern Russia.

A form of the plant, without bulbs and capsuliferous, is often made a species under the names *A. montanum*, Sibth., *A. pulchellum*, Don, *A. paniculatum*, Reieh. (not Linn. or DC.). It is figured in Reieh. Ic. Fl. Ger. x. 483-4, nos. 1060-61, and Redouté, Lil. v. 252. Specimens from Lyons are in Billot, Exsicc. 671.

The "*A. carinatum*, L.," of Smith, E. B. 1658, is nothing more than a broad-leaved, large form of *A. oleraceum*, L. It has included stamens and greenish or yellow flowers, and is quite distinct from the species we are considering.

Potamogeton decipiens, Nolte. (See last year's Report.) Mrs. Hopkins has contributed some more specimens of this from Bath. Flowers and fruit, however, are still desiderata.

P. rufescens, Schrad. Specimens from between Woking and Chobham are sent by Mr. Watson, who suggests that the "*P. prælongus*" of the Surrey Flora may be a misnomer, this species being intended.

Ruppia maritima, L. With examples of this, collected by Mr. Syme,

he writes, "It seems to be later in flowering than *R. rostellata*, which grew with it, as it was in flower while *R. rostellata* was in seed. The peduncles of *R. maritima* elongate before flowering and rise out of the water, the flowers being often an inch or more above the surface. I have not seen this in *R. rostellata*."

Wolffia arrhiza, Wimm. Dr. Trimen sends plants collected this year at Staines, where it is still abundant, though apparently confined to a single piece of water.

Typha angustifolia, L. Lopwell, Devon; T. R. A. Briggs. Additional to sub-province 2.

Cladium Mariscus, Br. Sent by Dr. Trimen from Penally, Pembroke-shire. Additional to sub-province 17, of Cyb. Br. Suppl.

Scirpus glaucus, Sm. This usually maritime plant is sent from two inland stations. Mr. Bromwich contributes it from a marsh near Itchington Holt, Warwick (new to sub-province 14), and Mr. Fox, from a pond at Mitcham, Surrey. Though placed in the London Catalogue as a variety of *S. lacustris*, L., it seems to come very near to *S. carinatus*, Sm., from which, indeed, it is not easy to find good distinguishing characters. The glumes of *S. glaucus* have indeed more rough points upon them than those of *S. carinatus*, as found by the Thames, but the glumes of the latter are by no means smooth as Koch states. Babington says that the lower bract overtops the panicle in *S. carinatus*, but this character does not hold good.

Carex incurva, Lightf. Gathered this year on the sandy shore of Holy Island, off the coast of Northumberland, by Mr. Ralph Tate. It has not been recently collected south of Forfarshire and Kineardine.

Gastridium lendigerum, Gaud. In 1867, very abundant in a field of wheat, near the school-house, at Oxshott. Rare and inconstant in North Surrey; H. C. Watson.

Arundo stricta, Schrad. Mr. Robinson states that Oakmere, Cheshire, where this grows, is about 550 feet above sea-level. The altitude is omitted in Cyb. Brit.

Bromus serotinus, Beneken. We are favoured with a communication from Herr von Nechtritz, of Breslau, pointing out that a plant sent to him from England, under the name of *Bromus asper*, gathered by Mr. Charles Bailey, near New Mills, in Derbyshire, must be referred to the *B. serotinus* of Beneken, which is regarded as a distinct species by several recent German authors. The characters relied upon as distinctive, are:—

B. asper. Lower sheaths and leaves shortly and stiffly hairy; upper ones naked or nearly so; lower branches of the panicle in from threes to sixes.

B. serotinus. All the sheaths and leaves densely clothed with longer hairs; lower branches of the panicle only two and far apart.

Descriptions will be found in Wirtgen's 'Flora of the Rhine Province,' and Von Garcke's 'Flora of Northern and Central Germany,' and a specimen of *B. serotinus* is in Wirtgen's 'Fasciculus of Critical Plants;' but the characters are of very slight value, and, looking over our specimens, we do not find that the form subglabrous upwards has invariably the larger number of branches. Specimens gathered near Thirsk, North-east Yorkshire, by Mr. Baker, belong also to *B. serotinus*.

Lastrea Thelypteris, Presl. In one spot, close by the side of the Basingstoke canal, between Frimley Green and Pirbright, Surrey; H. C. Watson. The rhizomes float in the water of the canal.

Chara flexilis, L. We wish to invite the attention of our members to the question of the distribution in this country of *C. flexilis* and *C. syncarpa*. The two species agree almost precisely in general habit, but the former is monœcious, and the latter diœcious. We believe it will be found, contrary to what seems to be the ordinary idea, that *C. syncarpa* is a common plant and *C. flexilis* quite a rare one.

British Tolypellæ.—The British *Characeæ*, of the section *Tolypella*, need revising as regards their arrangement and nomenclature. In the first place, Dr. Alexander Braun, whose long-continued studies of the Order render his dicta of the highest authority upon all points connected with it, identifies the *Chara Borreri*, of Babington, with a plant (*Chara prolifera*, Ziz.) which both he and Kützing regard as a robust variety of the plant called by Babington *C. polysperma*. In corroboration of this identification, he sends specimens from Basle which manifestly coincide with Borrer's own specimens of the plant on which *C. Borreri* was founded. For *C. polysperma*, it now appears (see Braun and Rabenhorst's 'Fasciculus of Dried Specimens of the European *Characeæ*,' n. 18) there are two names of earlier date, viz. *C. intricata*, Roth (Catal. Fasc. i. 125), which goes back to 1797, and *C. fasciculata*, Amici (Deser. p. 16), imposed in 1827. From the other species of the group this is distinguished by its larger size and branchlets, with more or less distinctly pointed tips. Dr. Braun

identifies the plant called *prolifera* by Babington (see Charac. Exsicc. n. 17) with *C. glomerata*, Desv. in Lois. Not. p. 135 (date 1810). To this he refers a plant, gathered in Anglesea (Llyn Coron), in Borrer's herbarium. *C. glomerata* appears to be very closely allied to the true *nidifica*, but to be a smaller plant, with shorter branches and fewer articulations. To *C. glomerata* he refers Babington's *C. Smithii* as a doubtful synonym. This point cannot be settled till it is regathered, and the question of whether it be really dioecious investigated upon a good range of living specimens. All the other *Tolypellæ* are monoecious; and as all our other British *Characeæ* are now shown to be identical with plants known upon the Continent, it is a point of considerable interest to ascertain if we have really a distinct species here. A plant gathered many years ago by Dr. Moore in Lough Neagh, and suspected by him at the time to be the true *nidifica*, of the 'Flora Danica,' may not unlikely prove to be really so. It has been submitted to Dr. Braun for his opinion, and his reply is, "Habitus et folia omnino *nidificæ*, sed seminibus minoribus magis contortis accedit ad *C. fasciculatam (intricatam)*." We can, therefore it seems, only rely, with confidence, upon two British species, which should be called *intricata* and *glomerata*, and there are two others (*nidifica* and *Smithii*) which may prove distinct, but which must be left over for further investigation. We give the diagnosis of *nidifica* and the two accepted ones, from Kützing's 'Species Algarum,' with a few synonyms.

1. *C. intricata*, Roth; "medioeris, semilinea crassa, ramis verticillorum articulatis, ad genicula inferioria ramulifera, ramulis infimis furcatis elongatis multiarticulatis, apice subtiliter apiculatis, verticillis fructiferis dense aggregatis, spermatis in axillis verticillorum et geniculis ramorum inferioribus dense conglomeratis, perispermio pellueido, a latere 13-striato. Monoica."—Roth, Catal. Fasc. vol. i. p. 125. *Nitella intricata*, Ag. Syst. Alg. p. 122; Billot, Fl. Exsicc. 1393; Rabenhorst, Dec. Alg. p. 68; Braun, Rabenh., Stiz. Char. Exsicc. n. 18. *C. fasciculata*, Amici, Deseriz. p. 16. t. 5. f. 3. *Nitella fasciculata*, A. Braun, Schw. Char. p. 11; Kütz. Sp. Alg. p. 517. *C. polysperma*, A. Braun, Flora, 1835, p. 56; Bab. Man. edit. 6. p. 448. *Nitella polysperma*, Kütz. Phyc. Gen. p. 318.

β. robustior, Kütz., ramis verticillorum sterilium indivisis.—*Chara prolifera*, Ziz.; A. Braun, Flora, 1835, p. 56, non Bab. Man. edit. 6. 447. *Nitella prolifera*, Kütz. Phyc. Germ. p. 255. *C. Borreri*, Bab. Man. l. c.

2. *C. glomerata*, Desv.; "parvula, fruticulosa, ramis verticillorum sterilium simplicibus elongatis, plerumque 3-articulatis, fertilium conglomeratis, 4-articulatis, ad genicula infima 3-4 ramulis lateralibus brevioribus 3-articulatis instructis, apicibus obtusis; spermatiis aggregatis in axillis verticillorum vel in geniculo infimo ramorum, minutis, obsolete striatis. Monoica."—Desv. in Lois. Not. p. 135. A. Braun, Flora, 1835, p. 55. *Nitella glomerata*, Kütz. Sp. Alg. p. 517; Coss. et Germ. Atlas, t. 41; Rabenhorst, Dec. Alg. 459; Braun, Rabenh. Stizenb. Char. Exsicc. n. 17. *C. prolifera*, Bab. Man. edit. 6. p. 447.

3. *C. nidifica*, Roth; a caule subdichotomo crassiusculo, firmo, spithamæo vel pedali, ramis verticillorum articulatis, simplicibus, senis, verticillis fructiferis dense conglomeratis, ramis fructiferis elongatis 6-7-articulatis curvatis confervaceis attenuatis, apice obtusis, spermatiis globosis in geniculo infimo vel solitariis vel glomeratis, ramulis quaternis 3-articulatis tenuioribus incurvatis involucrentis."—Roth, Catal. vol. ii. p. 126. *Conferva nidifica*, Müller, Fl. Dan. t. 761. *Nitella nidifica*, Agardh, Syst. Alg. p. 125; Kütz. Sp. Alg. p. 517; Braun, Rabenh. et Stizenb. Char. Exsicc. n. 32. *C. Stenhammariana*, Wallm. Ap. Liljeb. Sv. edit. 3. p. 686; Fries, Herb. Norm. vol. xv. n. 100. *Nitella Stenhammariana*, Wallm. Char. p. 43; Hartm. Scand. Fl. edit. 6. p. 239.

Additions to the Flora of the South Severn Sub-province, noticed in Gloucestershire, by Dr. St. Brody.

Ranunculus Baudotii, Godr.	Utricularia neglecta, Lehm. (See Journ. Bot. Vol. V. p. 279.)
R. fluitans, Lam.	Chenopodium ficifolium, Sm.
Silene noctiflora, L.	Potamogeton compressus, L.
Sagina ciliata, Fries.	Juncus cœnosus, Bich.
Lactuca virosa, L.	
Aretium majus, Schk.	

Additions for Sub-province 9, West Thames, noticed in Buckinghamshire, by James Britten.

Ranunculus heterophyllus, Fr.	Hieracium murorum, L.
R. floribundus, Bab.	Campanula Rapunculus, L.
R. peltatus, Fr.	Vinea minor, L.
R. Drouctii, Schultz.	Cuscuta Trifolii, Bab.
R. trichophyllus, Chair.	Verbascum virgatum, With.

Papaver Lccoqii, <i>Lam.</i>	Scutellaria minor, <i>L.</i>
Arenaria leptoclados, <i>Guss.</i>	Myosotis repens, <i>Don.</i>
Hypericum elodes, <i>L.</i>	M. collina, <i>Hoffm.</i>
*Geranium sanguineum, <i>L.</i>	Epipactis latifolia, " <i>All.</i> "
Vicia gracilis, <i>Lois.</i>	Habenaria bifolia, " <i>Br.</i> "
V. lathyroides, <i>L.</i>	Polystichum angulare, <i>Newm.</i>
Epilobium obscurum, <i>Schreb.</i>	Lastrea spinulosa, <i>Presl.</i>

Exotic and Introduced Species.

Lepidium perfoliatum, *L.* Gloucester. Dr. St. Brody.

Camelina sativa, *Crantz*; *C. fœtida*, *Fries*; *C. sylvestris*, *Fries*. The first abundant, the two latter sparingly, in waste ground, near the docks, Gloucester. Dr. St. Brody.

Erysimum repandum, *L.* Gloucester. Dr. St. Brody.

Sisymbrium Irio, *L.* Oxford, by the Cherwell. W. T. Dyer.

Agrostemma coronaria, *L.* On a rock, by the canal, Llanrochain, Montgomeryshire. C. E. Parker.

Impatiens parviflora, *De Cand.* An ineradicable weed in the Oxford Botanic Gardens. W. T. Dyer.

Vicia villosa, *L.* Gloucester. Dr. St. Brody.

Enothera biennis, *L.* Railway banks, St. Vincent's Rocks, Bristol. Dr. St. Brody.

Claytonia alsinoides, *Nutt.* In great abundance in a wood at Inee, Cheshire. J. T. Robinson.

C. perfoliata, *Don.* Stowmarket, Suffolk. C. E. Parker.

Carum Carui, *L.* Gloucester. Dr. St. Brody.

Anthriscus Cerefolium, *Hoffm.* Oxford. W. T. Dyer.

Hieracium amplexicaule, *L.* This is stated by Mr. Syme to be "naturalized on Magdalen College walls, Oxford." Mr. Dyer and Mr. Boswell both send specimens. It has been cultivated in the Botanic Gardens, and, like many other plants there, is now left to itself, and comes up every year on the old garden walls, but does not spread.

Centaurea Jacea, *L.* Meadow at Twickenham, Middlesex. W. T. Dyer. The forms *α. genuina*, and *β. vulgaris*, of Koch, are both found there.

C. Melitensis, *L.* Gloucester, not uncommon. Dr. St. Brody.

Xanthium spinosum, *L.* Hereford. A. Ley.

Cuscuta Haasiaca, *Pfeif.* On Lucern, near Cambridge Railway Station. H. E. Fox and M. A. Lawson.

Echinosperrnum lappula, Lehm. Docks, Gloucester. Dr. St. Brody.

Chenopodium opulifolium, Schrad. Apperton, Middlesex. Dr. Trimen.

Setaria glauca, Beauv., and *Panicum capillare*, Retz. Gloucester. Dr. St. Brody.

Sclerochloa dura, Beauv. Ballast, Hartlepool. M. A. Lawson.

Bromus patulus, Reich., and *B. tectorum*, L. Gloucester. Dr. St. Brody.

B. arvensis, L. Teddington, Middlesex. W. T. Dyer.

CORRIGENDA IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

Under *Sedum purpureum*, "Miss Gifford" should be Miss Edmonds. In the List of Exotic and Introduced Plants, "*Barkhausia foetida*, DC.," is a mistake for *B. setosa*, DC.

J. G. BAKER.

HENRY TRIMEN.

February, 1868.

DESIDERATA FOR 1868.

The Curators refrain from publishing a list of desiderata this year. They will be glad to receive any species with a *census-number of sixty or less* attached to it in the sixth edition of the 'London Catalogue;' also specimens of *novelties, introduced exotic plants*, and *varieties* of the more common species will be very acceptable, as well as examples of plants from districts additional to those given in the 'Cybele Britannica' and its Supplement. In no case is it necessary to send more than forty specimens or sets of a plant.

