

THE  
BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB.

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REPORT OF THE CURATOR

FOR 1871,

AND

LIST OF DESIDERATA

FOR 1872.

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LONDON :

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1872.



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BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB.

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Curator.

J. BOSWELL SYME, LL.D., F.L.S.,  
Balmuto House, Kirkealdy, Fife, N.B.

Secretaries.

J. G. BAKER, F.L.S.,  
25, Sidney Villas, Richmond, Surrey.

HENRY TRIMEN, M.B., F.L.S.,  
24, Woburn Square, London, W.C.

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## REGULATIONS OF THE CLUB.

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1. The object of the Botanical Exchange Club is to facilitate the exchange of dried specimens of British plants, especially of critical species and varieties. Any one wishing to become a member will be admitted on payment, to either of the Secretaries, of an annual subscription of Five Shillings, and on sending a parcel of dried plants in accordance with the subsequent rules. He will then be entitled to share in the distribution of specimens made in the early part of the year following that in which his subscription and parcel were sent.

2. Specimens sent for distribution must be carefully dried; must not exceed in size half a sheet of demy (16 by 10 inches); and must illustrate the species they represent as completely as possible. Plants more than 16 inches long should be once or twice folded, if by so doing the roots can be preserved. (In the *Cyperaceæ*, *Gramina*, and smaller Ferns no specimens should be sent without roots, except in the case of very rare species, which might be in danger of extermination.) No plant must be sent that is not included in the list of desiderata for the current year, unless it be additional to those enumerated in the 6th edition of the 'London Catalogue of British Plants,' or be from an unrecorded station, or be a variety. But up to the date at which the list of desiderata for the year is issued the desiderata list of the preceding year remains in force, so that plants collected before the appearance of the annual desiderata list will be received by the Club if they have been mentioned in the desiderata list of the previous year.

3. *Each specimen* must have a label, bearing the number and name of the species as given in the 6th edition of the 'London Catalogue;' also

the locality and county where, and the date when, the specimen was collected, and the collector's name. The label should be affixed to the specimen by cutting a transverse slit in the base of the label, through which the specimen may be pushed. Any facts connected with a species which the sender thinks important and suitable for the 'Report' should be communicated on a separate piece of paper, written on one side only. Specimens sent not in accordance with Rules 2 and 3 will be destroyed.

4. Each parcel should be accompanied by a list of the plants the member wishes to receive from the Club. This list is to be made by drawing a short line before their names in the 6th edition of the 'London Catalogue.'\* The name of the member and address to which the return parcel is to be sent should be written on the outside of the Catalogue. When the same copy of the Catalogue is used a second time the species which are no longer wanted, but which were marked the first time, should have a perpendicular line drawn through the horizontal line. Manuscript lists of desiderata will not be received.

5. Parcels may be sent (*carriage paid*) either to Mr. J. G. Baker or to Dr. Boswell Syme not later than the 31st of December; those that arrive after that date will not be available for the distribution for the current year. Members sending more valuable parcels will have their return parcels selected before those who send inferior ones.

6. Members who do not send parcels, but who have been members of the Botanical Exchange Club previous to 1872, and paid their subscription for the current year before December 31st, will share in the annual distribution; but the specimens for such non-contributing members will not be selected until the parcels of all the contributing members have been made up, and they cannot be selected according to lists of desiderata, but *general* instructions, such as the desire to receive plants of particular districts, natural orders, or genera, will be attended to by the distributor. In future no new members will be received by the Botanical Exchange Club except those who contribute specimens of plants.

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# REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1871.

BY THE CURATOR.

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*Ranunculus heterophyllus*, Bab. "Pond in Balmuto Garden, Fife."—J. BOSWELL SYME. This is the first time I have noticed this form in Scotland. It was certainly not sown by me intentionally, and as I have not had mature carpels of the plant in my possession since I came to Scotland, I cannot think that I have had anything to do with its appearance in the pond. Still it certainly was not there before 1871, and I have never observed it in the neighbourhood, where *R. pellatus* is the only form which occurs. This year it is not likely to put in an appearance; as, owing to the wet weather, the pond, which is really a dammed up stream, has been for months constantly traversed by a strong current of water several feet deep. This plant is, no doubt, *R. radians*, Revel, of Mr. Hiern's paper in 'Journal of Botany,' 1871, p. 99, as the leaves are rather thick and hairy beneath, and the carpels hispid. Specimens precisely similar are sent by the Hon. J. L. Warren, from the Woking Canal, Surrey.

*R. tripartitus*, De Candolle (?). "During the past dozen years very few specimens of this plant have been obtained in the recorded localities about Esher, Surrey. In the early summer of 1871 it appeared rather plentifully in a spot to which collectors can readily be directed,—namely, in the small drainlets cut alongside the rifle practice ground near Esher. Mr. Hiern separates it from the *tripartitus* of De Candolle, chiefly by the absence of submerged leaves, naming it *intermedius*, Knaf in 'Flora.'"—H. C. WATSON. Mr. Borrer, from the seeds of the British *R. tripartitus*, raised a plant with capillary submerged leaves, of which I possess specimens through the kindness of the Rev. W. W. Newbould, who received them from Mr. Borrer himself, with this information concerning their parentage.



*Ranunculus acris*, L., var. *vulgatus* (*R. vulgatus*, Jord.). "Primrose Hill, Middlesex."—J. L. WARREN. The common form of *R. acris* about London is, according to my experience, *R. tomophyllus*, Jord.; but Mr. Warren's specimens have the elongated horizontal rhizome and the broader leaf-segments of *R. vulgatus*, Jord.

*R. acris*, L., var. *Boræanus* (*R. Boræanus*, Jord.). "Under a rock, in damp ground, about 500 feet, Arrochar, Dumbartonshire."—FRED. TOWNSEND. This seems to be a small, slender form of the true *R. Boræanus*. The root-stock is quite vertical, the base of the stems glabrous, the petioles thinly clothed with adpressed hairs, and the leaves are deeply cut into very narrow segments. The flowers are very much smaller than in French specimens of *R. Boræanus*, being scarcely half an inch across, and the whole stem little more than six inches high.

*Calltha palustris*, L., var. *Guerangerii*. "Between the paper-mills and West Moulsey, Surrey."—H. C. WATSON. A specimen in flower, and one in fruit; the former with very narrow sepals, and the latter with gradually-acuminate longly-beaked follicles, are very characteristic examples of this form. From the same locality Mr. Watson sends equally characteristic examples, in flower and fruit, of the typical *C. palustris*.

*Helleborus viridis*, L., Arnside. "I have seen the Arnside station for the *Helleborus* mentioned in some edition of Gerard's 'Herbal,' but cannot put my hands on the reference. The locality was described as 'in the lane leading to Arnside Tower.' This agrees exactly with the fact, and the station must be more than 200 years old. I have met with the plant on three different years, but never saw it in flower."—CHARLES BAILEY.

*Delphinium Consolida*, L. "On rubbish, at Forres Morayshire."—J. KEITH. This is the true *D. Consolida*. The Rev. J. Keith mentions that "it occurred on a mass of cinders and rubbish from a sulphuric acid manufactory." It is thus scarcely worth notice in the Report, except on account of its being the true plant, not the *D. Ajacis* of Cambridgeshire, which is the casual plant of most districts, both in England and Scotland.

*Actæa spicata*, L. "This species grows here, in Liley Wood, about five miles from Huddersfield, in considerable abundance, covering an area of about 250 to 300 square yards. Though I cannot look upon it as a truly native species, particularly as we have not a particle of limestone

within twenty miles of Liley Wood, yet it is perfectly naturalized, and there is not the slightest clue to its origin in our district. There is a garden at a small farmhouse above the edge of the wood, removed some forty yards from the exact localities of the plant, but the garden contains not a single root of it, and was never known to do so; indeed it is solely devoted to growing potatoes, cabbages, gooseberry-bushes, etc., but without any flower-root culture.”—C. P. HOBKIRK.

*Papaver Lecoqii*, Lamotte. “Near Burntisland, Fife.”—J. BOSWELL SYME. The true plant, with orange-yellow juice. The root is yellow, from the colour of the juice showing through the thin epidermis. That of *P. Lamottii*, in which the juice is white, is of this latter colour.

*Meconopsis cambrica*, Vig. “I send a specimen of this plant, which I picked last summer in the neighbourhood of Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire. The spot where it was growing was close to the borders of Monmouthshire and Breconshire, and I do not know precisely to which county it belonged; if, however, to the former, it is new to the province, according to the ‘Compendium of the Cybele Britannica.’ It was evidently in a perfectly wild state, growing in several small tufts in the middle of a precipice on the mountain side.”—A. LEY.

*Fumaria pallidiflora*, Jord. “Waste ground, Mount Stewart, Co. Down.”—S. A. STEWART. This is the most northern station I am acquainted with for this form of *F. capreolata*. Mr. J. Harbord Lewis sends it from the Mersey ballast hills.

*Fumaria Vaillantii*, Lois. “Plentifully in several cornfields on the chalk down called ‘Hog’s Back,’ near Guildford. From *F. parviflora*, which occurs in fields on the same down, the true *Vaillantii* is distinguishable at a glance by the darker tints of the whole plant.”—H. C. WATSON. I believe I gathered a small specimen of *F. Vaillantii* in a field on the south slope of the ‘Hog’s Back,’ about twenty years ago. (See ‘Flora of Surrey,’ p. 13.)

*Cochlearia anglica*. “Salt marsh, Bidston, Cheshire.”—J. HARBORD LEWIS. Very different from the South-England form, being much smaller, with the leaves more abrupt at the base, often ovate or rhombic-ovate; the pods smaller and shorter in proportion, and apparently without any constriction between the valves. The southern form is, no doubt, the var. *gemina*, Hort., and appears to be as different from the form described above, as *C. officinalis* is from *C. alpina* and *C. danica*.

*Camelina sylvestris*, Wallr. “Among *Trifolium incarnatum*, near Penny

Cross Church, Devon.”—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS. This is the first time that I have seen British specimens of this sub-species of *C. sativa*.

*Sisymbrium pannonicum*, Jacq. Railway banks, Crosby, Lancashire. “This has become well established in the borders of fields, roadsides, waste places, etc., at Crosby, Lancashire. It was first observed (1858) here by Mr. H. S. Fisher, and is now almost the commonest Crucifer in the neighbourhood of Crosby Station. I do not think the plant has been introduced with ballast, or foreign hay, but am inclined to think it was sown,—this assumption, from seeing a specimen dated 1816, in the herbarium of the Liverpool Botanic Gardens, as having been grown in the garden; and knowing that certain men in the botanic garden were good local botanists at about the year of the *Sisymbrium* being first found, they very likely sowed seeds which have now resulted in a common plant about Crosby.”—J. HARBORD LEWIS.

*Brassica Napus*, L. and its allies. “Very few examples of the Rape, the Swede, and the common Turnip, sent in order to show their differences when flowering in spring, or early summer, as the usual relics from sown crops of the preceding year. These three plants appear to be sufficiently distinct species, although ill-distinguished and incorrectly described in books. *Napus*, or the Rape, is described as having all the leaves smooth; but this is a mistake. The young leaves of the young plants are thinly covered with soft bristles, from petiole to marginal dentations. As the leaves expand, and also under pressure in the drying papers, many or most of these bristles fall off; and all have disappeared, through the fading of the lower leaves, long before the plants come into flower. Once fairly known, however, there is no difficulty in distinguishing these three species, either as young plants the first season, or as flowering plants of the following year. The three gradations of size and the three varieties of tint in the flowers are perhaps the best practical distinctions in the living plants. The relative position of open flowers and unopened buds is somewhat uncertain; and the forms of the stem leaves vary with the vigour of the plants.”—H. C. WATSON.

*Polygala oxyptera*, Reich. Sandhills, Wallasey, Cheshire. “In ‘English Botany,’ third edition, vol. ii., p. 36, this is said to grow at Seacombe. As the *Polygala* is, with us, a sandhill plant, Wallasey must have been intended when Seacombe was quoted. On the Cheshire side the plant grows at Hoylake and Wallasey in great quantity. On the Lancashire side it grows at Waterloo and Formby. If the sandhills round

the country were well looked over, *P. oxyptera* would doubtless prove more frequent than we now know it to be. Grassy spots are the places it most frequents, and not so much in the 'hollows' of the sandhills."—J. HARBORD LEWIS.

*Polygala austriaca*, Crantz. "Rough chalky bank on the border of Copsewood, Wye Downs, Kent."—J. F. DUTHIE. The occurrence of this plant in Kent has been already recorded by Mr. Duthie in the 'Journal of Botany,' 1871, p. 212. This is the typical form of the species, as it has the base of the capsule rounded, although the flowers are of a pale, dull blue, in spite of Reichenbaeh's statement in 'Fl. Germanica Exeursoria,' "Flores semper albi." But the colour of the flowers in *Polygala* is evidently of very little importance. It is to be hoped that some of the metropolitan botanists will endeavour to obtain a sufficient supply of this interesting addition to the Kentish flora for the Botanical Exchange Club.

*Sagina ciliata*, Fries. Perth.—F. BUCHANAN WHITE.

*Silene annulata*, Thore. "With *Trifolium incarnatum* at Prospect, Western Peverill, Plymouth, Devon."—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS. Mr. Briggs states that he saw about twenty plants.

*Stellaria nemorum*, L. "Canloehan, Forfarshire, 2500 to 2700 feet."—J. ROY.

*Stellaria media*, var. *umbrosa*. Breinton, Herefordshire, AUGUSTIN LEY; Messing, Essex, E. G. VARENNE; Pirniss Wood, Balmuto, Fife, J. BOSWELL SYME; and Bath, G. S. STREATFEILD. The following remarks of the Rev. G. S. Streatfeild are interesting, as being at variance with the experience of Mr. H. C. Watson, recorded in the compendium of the 'Cybele Britannica,' p. 492:—"I think it may be worth mention that in the specimens I send the petals were considerably longer than the sepals, and that the anthers were of the same reddish-brown tint as those of *Stellaria graminea*. Those, for all I know, may be usual characteristics of this variety, but so long were the petals, and so deceiving were the anthers, that when I first caught sight of it I thought it was the *S. graminea*. I found plenty of this same variety, but less strongly marked, near Bristol. It may be interesting to you to hear that I sowed some of the seed of the variety in my own garden, but it came up and flowered with not the slightest mark to distinguish it from the ordinary type. Even the acute tubercles of the seed, which you will see are strongly developed in the specimens from Bath, had entirely disappeared."

*Stellaria Holostea* var. with foliaceous panicles, "Bank by the Plymouth and Tavistock Road, Devon."—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS. A curious monstrosity, in which the flowers are replaced by series of sepal-like organs, arranged in alternate pairs one within the other.

*Cerastium triviale*, Link., var. *alpinum*. "Little Kilraunoch, Clova, Forfarshire."—F. BUCHANAN WHITE. This very remarkable plant is readily known from all the other forms of *C. triviale*, by the petals being fully half as long again as the sepals. It is much to be wished that if any member of the Club visit Craiginval this summer he will collect a supply of the plant for distribution. Ripe seeds or living roots would be thankfully received by myself, so as to test its constancy under cultivation.

*Erodium prætermisum*, Jord. "This, the common London form of *E. cicutarium*, I have compared with specimens named by Boreau. It is at first rosulate-acauliscent, but the stems soon lengthen out, stems moderately densely clothed with white spreading hairs; divisions of leaf-pinnæ not reaching down to midrib; petals deep purple, much exceeding sepals, two, rarely three, smaller than the rest, marked with an oblong mottled dark brown spot near the base; stigmas deep purple, slightly shorter than fertile filaments; beak of fruit with short indistinct hairs; pit at apex of carpels round."—J. G. BAKER. This is the plant I have called var. *chærophyllum*. I have no authentic specimens of *E. prætermisum*, Jord., but Mr. Baker's specimens do not at all agree with Boreau's description, "Sépales . . . couverts de poils glanduleux," for this form is remarkable for being the only British one I have seen in which the sepals are destitute of glandular hairs, in which point it agrees with *E. triviale*, Jord. But authentic specimens of that plant which I possess have the leaflets less divided, and the beak of the carpels much longer.

*Impatiens parviflora*, DC. "Hedges of a field, Oxton, Cheshire."—H. S. FISHER. This alien seems steadily to increase its area in Britain, although totally ignored in Dr. Hooker's 'Student's Flora.' Mr. Watson, 'Comp. Cyb. Brit.,' p. 496, considers that it is likely to become an established alien.

*Trifolium maritimum*, Huds. "River Hamble, Botley, Southampton. I know of only one patch of this clover in this neighbourhood, but it is of course more than likely that there is more."—G. S. STREATFIELD.

*Rubus imbricatus*, Hort. I have the authority of Mr. Baker for pronouncing the specimens which I send to be this. It was picked in company with and under the guidance of Mr. B. M. Watkins, at the precise

spot indicated in Prof. Babington's 'British Rubi,' as "by the tramroad above Redbrook."

*Rubus pyramidalis*, Bab. Handsworth Wood, Birmingham. "This I look upon as a form about midway between *pallidus* and the original *pyramidalis* as found at Llanberis and in Devonshire. This plant differs from that by its quinate leaflets, more compound panicle, more abundant prickles and fewer setæ, etc. I have seen forms substantially identical with it in Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Devon."—J. G. BAKER.

*Rosa britannica*, Desegl. "First observed by a friend of Mr. F. Arnold Lees, to grow, early this year, by the shore of Menai, near the Suspension Bridge, Carnarvonshire. I saw only one bush at edge of brushwood over the beach."—J. HARBORD LEWIS.

*Crataegus oxyacanthoides*? "Some examples sent thus labelled, to illustrate the cross combinations of character. Here we have the less lobed leaves of *oxyacanthoides* combined with the pubescent calyx of *eriocarpa* or *monogyna*, the styles being single or double or forked. In other instances, the deeply lobed or incised leaves of the latter accompany the glabrous calyx or the double styles of the former. Are these hybrids?—few plants are more frequented by insects than *Crataegus*."—H. C. WATSON.

*Pyrus communis*, var. *Briggsii*, Syme (provisionally), E. C. Rep., 1870. Flowering specimens of the plant, and some with spines. "What is very remarkable is the late period—the beginning of May—at which it flowers, corresponding as to this, not with our pears generally, which are in blossom quite a fortnight or three weeks before, but with the apple and crab, or being a few days later than the last in unfolding its petals." 'Journ. Bot.,' vol. ix., p. 215.—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS.

*Pyrus rupicola*, Syme. Silverdale, near the Westmoreland border, North Lancashire.—CHARLES BAILEY.

*Pyrus scandica*, Bab. (var. *Mougeotti*). "The odour of the flowers of this is very sickly and disagreeable in the Devonshire plant."—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS.

*Claytonia alsinoides*, Sims. Hayfield, Derbyshire.—R. H. ALCOCK.

*Ænanthe pimpinelloides*, L. Botley, Southampton. "This is a very common plant in this immediate neighbourhood. It grows in greatest profusion in meadows sloping down to the banks of the tidal river Hamble. It does not grow on ground overflowed at high tide, but there it is replaced by *Ænanthe Lachenalii*, which grows in some abundance in the salt marshy ground."—G. S. STREATFEILD.

*Lonicera Xylosteum*, L. "There are about a dozen bushes scattered at intervals in a hedge, at Birkby, about a mile from Huddersfield. This hedge joins the fence of a farmer's garden, and one bush alone is found in the garden fence. It is certainly not native, and does not occur anywhere else in the district, but my opinion is that it was originally planted in the hedge, whence it has spread in both directions, and not that it is an escape from the garden. It has been here over seventy years."—C. P. HOBKIRK.

*Fedia carinata*, Stev. "Grows in profusion for nearly a mile along the ditch bank of an old road leading from the village of Dundonald in County Down to Holywood. It is a plant not known in cultivation here. I have known this plant in the above station since 1867; it seems quite established, and with every appearance of being truly wild. I am not aware of it being found anywhere else in Ireland."—S. ALEX. STEWART.

*Hieracium stoloniflorum*, "W. and K.," *vide* Trimen; *H. Pilosella*, *virescens*, Fries. "Railway bank near the Edinburgh Botanic Garden.—J. BOSWELL SYME. I have sent out in each parcel specimens of this remarkable plant, which appears to me distinct both from *H. stoloniflorum* and *H. Pilosella*. I sent specimens to the greatest living authority on Hieracia, the venerable Fries, and received from him a letter, of which the following is a copy:—"Hieracium mihi transmissum est *H. Pilosella virescens* et ab *H. stolonifloro* omnino diversum. Lego, semper locis humidis, inmo vere inundatis. In eadem pagina fragmenti dissertationis\* *Sorbus fennica* est varietas *S. Aucuparia*.† Hæc conjunctio sine dubio pendet a forma *S. scandicæ* foliis profundis incisus sub-pinnatifidis, sed hæc certissime diversa a genuina *S. fennica*, cujus fructus (præcocii molles coccinei, *acidi*) plane differunt a *S. scandica*. In exemplaribus meis e manu Walrothii inscriptum ab auctore *H. pedunculare*."

The Edinburgh plant is certainly an intermediate form between *H. Pilosella* and *H. stoloniflorum*; and were I compelled to place it under one or the other I should have no hesitation in referring it to *H. pilosella*, with which it agrees in the pubescence, the shape of the fruiting receptacle, and the size of the flowers. *H. stoloniflorum* has far fewer short gland-tipped hairs and more numerous long bristly spreading hairs on the scape, and especially on the phyllaries, than the

\* The Exchange Club Report for 1870.

† Evidently a clerical error for "*scandica*;" see Botanical Exchange Club Report for 1870, p. 11, which page of the report I sent to Dr. Fries.

Edinburgh plant. The flowers are smaller, and even on the primary stem collected into small corymbs at the extremity of the branches of the scape. The leaves are thinner in texture and clothed with more distant and more bristly hairs with very little stellate down between them. The fruiting involucre I have not seen, but Koch says of it, “*planta viva facillime dignoscitur ab omnibus varietatibus H. Pilosellæ; involucrem, præcipue fructiferum, basi ventricosum, quasi annulo ventricoso cinctum, quæ vero nota, quod dolendum, in planta sicca et compressa perit.*” The only foreign specimens I possess which agree with the Edinburgh Hieracium are those in the Flora Ingrica of Dr. Memshausen, of St. Petersburg, which are under the name of *H. Pilosella, pleiocephalum*.\* I sowed a pot full of the apparently mature seeds of the Edinburgh plant, but none of them have germinated. I have little doubt that the railway bank has received its *Hieracium* from the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, as the same plant occurs in the garden under several names and the distance between the two is inconsiderable. It now, however, exists in great abundance, and out of thousands of specimens which I saw there last June not one could I find with the scape unforked. The place is not wet, far less inundated, as stated in Fries’ letter, so that the difference from ordinary *Pilosella* cannot be referred to situation. In the Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, vol. xi., part 1, plates are given of the different appearance of this plant at different seasons, with notes by Professor Balfour.

*Carduus nutanti-crispus*, Syme, E. B., edition 3, “A series of hybrids between *C. nutans* and *C. crispus*, growing in a pasture with plants of the two species, near Elburton, Devon.”—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS. I should refer all these specimens to *C. nutans*, but possibly when growing there may have been a difference which has disappeared in the dried plant. It is certainly not the Essex plant described in the third edition of English Botany as *C. nutanti-crispus*, the *C. Newbouldi* of the London Catalogue, 6th edition. Hybrids sometimes incline more to one parent than the other. The Essex plant is as nearly half way between the two supposed parents as may be.

*Carduus nutanti-tenuiflorus?*—“By the sea under the Hoe at Plymouth.”—F. O. BALKWILL. A curious plant differing from *C. tenuiflorus*.

\* Mr. C. H. Watson informs me he has a cultivated specimen, named *H. stoloniferum*, from Dr. Grenier, identical with the Edinburgh *Hieracium*.



*florus* in its longer stalked and consequently less aggregated anthodes, with larger and more globose periclones, broader and more spreading phyllaries. The leaves are said by Mr. Balkwill to be largely marked with white like those of *Silybum Marianum*.

*Aster*, sp. ?—"I have sent a few specimens of an *Aster* which is apparently not unlikely to become established on the banks of the Itchen and smaller streams below Winchester. The specimens were gathered in September last from a good-sized patch on the side of the Canal, about a mile below the city. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the species of *Aster* which have been lately described and distributed to decide whether this plant belongs to either of them. I have forwarded the specimens, however, thinking they may possibly prove acceptable to some who are interested in introduced species."—F. I. WARNER. I believe this to be one of the forms of *A. carneus*, Nees.

*Phyteuma spicatum*, L. Seggeiden, Perth. "Having observed (some eight or ten years ago), in the spring, the leaves of a plant of which I was not quite certain coming up among the grass under the shade of some old trees, I had wire netting placed around it for protection, when it proved to be *P. spicatum*, from which the present specimens are taken. It is a solitary plant, and has slowly increased since its first discovery. The first year it threw up only two spikes; this year there were several, but only a few have been taken off for fear of injuring the plant. There is no record of it having been cultivated in the garden here, from whence it might have escaped."—H. M. DRUMMOND HAY.

*Pyrola rotundifolia*, L. Near Multy Carnham, Westmeath.—W. T. THISELTON DYER. Professor Thiselton Dyer's specimens seem to me identical with the var. *arenaria* from Southport.

*Pyrola minor*, L.—"Without flowers, in a coppice of oak and birch scrub, a short half mile across the bog, eastward from Ascot Station, Berks. A new locality probably, if not also a species new to the flora of the county as hitherto recorded.\*"—H. C. WATSON.

*Erythræa latifolia*, Sm. (vera).—"I only found two specimens, both very dwarf in habit, on the 19th of July, 1871. They were growing in a grassy spot among the sand-hills near Freshfield Railway Station, Formby, Lancashire."—ROBERT BROWN. The specimen sent by Mr. Brown is certainly the true *E. latifolia*. It is satisfactory to know that

\* Given, on Mr. Watson's authority, in Britten's "Contributions to a Flora of Berkshire."

this extremely local plant is not extinct, of which there seemed to be some probability from the habitats being destroyed by building operations.

*Verbascum Blattaria*, L. (with cream-coloured flowers). "I know of only one spot in Botley where this grows, and in this spot the area is extremely limited. It grows a good distance from any house, in the middle of a large plantation of fully-grown larches and Scotch firs, with some other plants worth mention, *Pyrola minor*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Epipactis latifolia*, *Scutellaria minor*, etc."—G. S. STREATFIELD.

*Mimulus guttatus*, De Candolle. In a stream on a wild moor, in Vale of Nidd, Yorkshire. Collected by H. Sneyd Kynnersley, and communicated by Mary Edmonds. The specimens which I have seen from the station for *M. luteus* on the Wooler Water, near Earl Mill, given on the authority of Mr. J. Hardy in Mr. Baker's 'New Flora of Northumberland and Durham,' all belong to *M. guttatus*, and I observed this plant in 1870 by the side of the river, near the Crook of Devon, Kinrosshire.

*Salvia pratensis*, L. "Charlbury, Oxon."—E. F. LINTON. Though Oxford has been known to produce this *Salvia*, doubtless few botanists have seen British specimens except from Kent.

*Plantago lanceolata*, L., var. *Timbali*, Jord. ? "A perennial, tufted, and perfectly glabrous-leaved variety of *P. lanceolata*, seemingly *P. Timbali*, as described in E. B., ed. 3, from a cliff at Port Wrinkle, Cornwall, where it is likely enough to be indigenous."—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS. This is certainly not the same as the plant so often noticed in the south of England in fields of sown grass, but it agrees with it in its mode of growth, as the apex of the root-stock is divided into very numerous crowns; but the spikes have not that silvery white appearance which is so characteristic of *P. Timbali*.

*Atriplex patula*, L., var. *serrata*, Eng. Bot., ed. 3. "It is remarkable that this frequent weed of our tilled fields should have been unknown to Smith at the date of the fourth volume of his 'English Flora,' published in 1828. Examples are sent for distribution, partly because the name does not appear in the London Catalogue, partly because the plant itself appears still to be imperfectly known. It is the *A. erecta* of several English collectors, and is very probably also the usual or normal state of the extra-luxuriant variety to which the name of *erecta* is restricted in the third edition of 'English Botany.'"—H. C. WATSON.

*Polygonum nodosum*, Reich. (*P. laxum*, E. B. Supp., London Cat.).

“Shores of Loeh Leven, Kinross, and Kinghorn, Loch Fife.”—J. BOSWELL SYME. These are the first Scotch specimens I have seen.

*Euphorbia Cyparissias*, L. “Several plants growing between the stones of a tomb in an old chureyard at Botley, Hants.”—F. I. WARNER.

*Juniperus communis*, L. var. Kynance, Cornwall. “The specimens of Juniper I send you grow on some rocky ground at the head of Gue Graze Cove, not far from Kynance, a long way from any habitation, and certainly not planted by any of the natives. It is of interest as showing the fusion of *J. communis* and *J. nana*.”—JOHN CUNNACK.

*Allium triquetrum*, L. “Antron, near Helston, Cornwall.”—J. CUNNACK. Unfortunately, Mr. Cunnaek does not state whether this *Allium* has any claims to be considered native in Cornwall; or, if not, how it is likely to have been introduced.

*Muscari comosum*, Mill. “I have the following account of this plant from Mr. B. M. Watkins, who visited the spot where it was growing. More than thirty plants of this species were found in flower in July last, in a field of wheat at Gillow, near Ross, Herefordshire. They averaged in height from one to two and a half feet, the bulbs being from one to ten inches in the soil. No doubt introduced in the course of cultivation with foreign clover seeds, as there is neither garden, path, nor road near the field in question. From the size of the bulbs (some of them measuring over four inches in circumference), it may be presumed that the seed, if introduced, must in the usual course of farming have been sown six years; the plants, each year until the present, having been cut down by hoeing, etc., before their time for flowering. The long spikes of flowers were very conspicuous among the ripening corn, and could readily be seen from a considerable distance.”—AUGUSTIN LEY.

*Sparganium natans*, Bab. “Grantown, Morayshire, 10th Aug., 1871.” Rev. J. KEITH.

*S. minimum*, Fries. “Possil Marsh, Lanarkshire.”—RICHARD M'KAY. These *Spargania* are, of course, inserted here only on account of the uncertainty of their separate distribution, arising from their having formerly been both included under *S. natans*.

*Typha angustifolia*, L., var. “An example of a plant having the male spikes furnished with about three foliaceous bracts. From muddy ground by the Lynher, near Trematon Village, Cornwall. The three specimens I have of this all have the bracts; but, not being aware of the peculiarity

when I gathered them, I omitted taking a larger supply."—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS.

*Luzula pilosa*, var. *Borreri*, Bromfield. "Between Maristowe and Milton, Devon."—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS; and "Miles Cole Wood, Gloucestershire."—AUGUSTIN LEY.

*Scirpus uniglumis*, De Candolle. "Freshwater, Isle of Wight."—W. W. SPICER.

*Carex Ehrhartiana*, Hoppe? "Near Multy Carnham, Westmeath, June 26th, 1871."—W. T. THISELTON DYER.

*C. Watsoni*, E. B., ed. 3. "Banks of the Spey, Moray."—J. KEITH; and "Bog near Hamilton, Lanark."—R. M'KAY. The Rev. J. Keith believes that the Spey-side *C. Watsoni* is the *C. acuta* of Dr. Gordon's 'Collectanea.' With regard to the Clydesdale stations, I may mention that Mr. M'Kay has permitted me to inspect a specimen of true *C. acuta* collected by Mr. G. Ross on the banks of the Clyde, Kenmuir, about three miles above Glasgow.

*Agrostis setacea*, Curtis. "From Bisley Common, Surrey. Sparingly also between Aldershot and the Long Valley, Hants. These are supposed to be unrecorded localities, more northerly than those in which this grass is usually found."—H. C. WATSON.

*Aira uliginosa*, Weihe, var. Strachan, Kincardine, July 1871, collected by Mr. Thomas Sim, communicated by J. Roy. The members of the Club will doubtless be glad to receive Scotch specimens of this plant, the rediscovery of which on Deeside was announced by Dr. Roy in last year's Report.

*A. uliginosa*, Weihe, var. "A very pale variety, rather smaller also than the usual state with dark glumes. It grows with the latter in the limited locality near Woking Station, Surrey, and is there restricted to a few yards of the ground only. The same species occurs by a pond close to the railway station, about a mile west from Brookwood Station, making a third locality in Surrey."—H. C. WATSON.

*Avena fatua*, vars. "Beanfield, Claygate, Surrey."—H. C. WATSON. Mr. Watson's specimens include a series connecting var. *pilosissima* with var. *intermedia*. They may be placed under three forms. Var. *a. pilosissima*, Gray. Lower pale ultimately dark brown, densely clothed with fulvous hairs from the base to the point where the awn is inserted. Var. *β. pilosa*. Lower pale ultimately pale yellowish-olive, rather thinly clothed with yellowish-white hairs from the base, nearly to the point where the awn is inserted. This form I had not seen when I wrote the grass

volume of 'English Botany.' Var.  $\gamma$ , *intermedia*. Lower pale, ultimately pale yellowish-olive, glabrous, except at the base or in the lowest floret, also with a few widely-scattered hairs about the insertion of the awn.

*Glyceria plicata*  $\beta$ . *subspicata* Parnell? "See also 'Contributions to the Flora of Scilly Isles,' in the 'Journal of Botany,' vol. ii., p. 118. Wet places, Head of Loch Long, N.B."—FRED. TOWNSEND. Col. Drummond-Hay sends the typical form of *G. plicata* from the shore end of St. Andrew's, Fife.

*Festuca rubra*, Linn. (Lond. Cat.). *F. arenaria*, Osb. "Sandhills, Wallasey, Cheshire."—J. HARBORD LEWIS. This is the extensively creeping coast plant with involute leaves, but the florets are finely scabrous or puberulent at least towards the apex, while they are often subglabrous at the base, not pubescent all over as in the typical *F. arenaria*.

*Bromus commutatus*, Schrad. var. *racemosus*. "Courtfields, Monmouthshire."—AUGUSTIN LEY. These specimens belong to the *B. racemosus* of Fries and the continental botanists.

*Bromus arvensis*, L. "Primrose Hill, Middlesex."—W. T. THISELTON DYER.

*Triticum acutum*, D.C. "Burntisland and Kirkealdy, Fife."—J. BOSWELL SYME. "St. Andrew's, Fife."—Col. DRUMMOND HAY. This plant appears to be abundant on the Fife shore of the Frith of Forth. Many of the specimens have the spikelets smaller than usual, and the spike occupying a less portion than one fourth of the whole stem, which was the least proportion that I had seen when writing the description of the plant for 'English Botany.'

*Lolium linicola*, Sond. "Newton Ards, County Down."—E. F. LINTON.

*Hordeum pratense*, Huds. "Sent from its being a rare grass about Plymouth. I have never seen it west of the Tamar."—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS.

*Lastrea cristata*, Presl. Aehmere, Cheshire. "This is a new locality for this rarity—if not the first time it has been recorded in Mid-Cheshire." J. F. ROBINSON.

*Pseudathyrium alpestre*, Newman. This plant, which was pretty abundant along the cliffs in Glendole, Clova (but never seen at a lower level than 2,500 feet) was so eaten down by sheep, that it was with the greatest difficulty an old frond in fruit could be found. At the Well of Dee, however, where there were no sheep to molest it, it was in great

beauty. It is curious the preference the sheep have for this fern, for though there were other ferns of similar appearance growing along with it in abundance, they were never touched, but the *Pseudathyrium* whenever it occurred was invariably eaten over."—H. M. DRUMMOND-HAY.

J. BOSWELL SYME.

May 31st, 1872.

CORRECTION in Exchange Club Report for 1871:—At foot of page 10, the words, "This plant occurs at Lymm, and in the neighbourhood, but always planted," do not refer to *Geum intermedium*, but to *Lonicera Xylosteum*, specimens of which from Lymm, Cheshire, were sent to Dr. Syme.—C. BAILEY.

## LIST OF DESIDERATA FOR 1872.

N.B. Of any of the Species included in the following List, specimens varying in number from 10 to 50, according to its degree of rarity, will be acceptable.

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Thalictrum montanum.  | Draba rupestris.         |
| flexuosum.            | brachycarpa.             |
| saxatile.             | inflata.                 |
| Kochii.               | Camelina eu-sativa.      |
| Anemone apennina.     | foetida.                 |
| ranunculoides.        | Koniga maritima.         |
| Adonis autumnalis.    | Dentaria bulbifera.      |
| Ranunculus Baudotii.  | Arabis stricta.          |
| confusus.             | ciliata.                 |
| pseudo-fluitans.      | hispida.                 |
| Bachii.               | glabrata.                |
| chærophyllus.         | Turrita.                 |
| ophioglossifolius.    | Barbarca arcuata.        |
| Caltha Guerangerii.   | stricta.                 |
| radicans.             | Sisymbrium polyceratium. |
| Eranthis hyemalis.    | Matthiola incana.        |
| Delphinium Consolida. | sinuata.                 |
| Ajacis.               | Brassica oleracca.       |
| Actæa spicata.        | Napus.                   |
| Pæonia corallina.     | Sinapis incana.          |
| Nuphar intermedium.   | Cheiranthus.             |
| pumilum.              | Helianthemum vineale.    |
| Papaver hortense.     | guttatum.                |
| officinale.           | Breweri.                 |
| Glaucium violaceum.   | Viola calcarea.          |
| Corydalis solida.     | permixta.                |
| Fumaria confusa.      | sepincola.               |
| muralis.              | stagnina.                |
| parviflora.           | Curtisii, vars.          |
| Vaillantii.           | Paillouxii.              |
| Crambe maritima.      | Drosera obovata.         |
| Isatis tinctoria.     | Polygala grandiflora.    |
| Thlaspi perfoliatum.  | oxyptera.                |
| sylvestre.            | ciliata.                 |
| occitanum.            | austriaca.               |
| Cochlearia anglica.   | uliginosa.               |
| Iberis amara.         | Elatine Hydro Piper.     |
| Subularia aquatica.   | Dianthus Caryophyllus.   |
| Draba aizoides.       | glaucus.                 |

- Saponaria hybrida.  
 Silene Otites.  
     quinquevulnera.  
 Lychnis Viscaria.  
 Sagina debilis.  
     alpina.  
     saxatilis.  
     nivalis.  
 Aronaria ciliata.  
     norvegica.  
     laxa.  
     viscosa.  
     rubella.  
     uliginosa.  
 Holosteum umbellatum.  
 Stellaria Boreana.  
     cerastoides.  
 Corastium holosteoides.  
     pentandrum.  
     triviale, var. alpinum.  
     pubescens.  
     latifolium.  
     nigrescens.  
 Althæa hirsuta.  
 Tilia corallina.  
 Hypericum dubium.  
     undulatum  
     linariifolium.  
     calycinum.  
 Erodium moschatum.  
 Geranium lancastriense.  
 Impatiens Noli-me-tangere.  
 Oxalis stricta.  
 Sarothamnus prostratus.  
 Ulex strictus.  
 Genista pilosa.  
 Ononis reclinata.  
 Anthyllis Dillenii.  
 Medicago falcata.  
     sylvestris.  
     apiculata.  
     minima.  
 Melilotus officinalis.  
 Trifolium ochroleucum.  
     incarnatum.  
     Bocconi.  
     strictum.  
     suffocatum.  
 Lotus diffusus (angustissimus).  
 Oxytropis uralensis.  
     campestris.  
 Arthrolobium ebracteatum.  
 Vicia Orobus.  
     Bobartii.  
     bithynica,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .  
 Lathyrus hirsutus.  
     palustris.  
 Lathyrus tuberosus.  
     maritimus.  
     acutifolius.  
 Orobus tenuifolius.  
     niger.  
 Potentilla rupestris (sponte).  
     norvegica.  
     alpestris.  
     mixta.  
 Rubus Lccsii.  
     any of the fruticosi named by  
     competent authority.  
 Rosa rubella.  
     hibernica and vars.  
     Jundzilliana.  
     cryptopoda.  
     Borreri.  
     sepium.  
     caninæ Bakerianæ.  
     systyla.  
     bibracteata.  
 Mespilus germanica.  
 Pyrus communis,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .  
     Briggsii.  
     eu-Aria.  
     rupicola.  
     scandica.  
     Mougeotii.  
     fennica.  
     pinnatifida.  
 Epilobium brachycarpum.  
     rosmarinifolium.  
     roseum.  
     lanceolatum.  
     alpinum.  
     anagallidifolium.  
 Isnardia palustris.  
 Myriophyllum verticillatum,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .  
 Callitriche obtusangula.  
     truncata.  
 Ceratophyllum, any in fruit.  
 Lythrum hyssopifolium.  
 Herniaria glabra (vera).  
 Scleranthus perennis.  
 Ribes sylvestre.  
     petræum.  
     spicatum.  
 Sedum Rhodiola.  
     Fabaria.  
     dasyphyllum.  
     teretifolium (album).  
     micranthum.  
     sexangularc.  
     albescens.  
     elegans, majus.  
     Forsterianum,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .  
 Sompervivum tectorum.



- Cotyledon foliosa.  
 Saxifraga Geum, vars.  
     hirsuta.  
     umbrosa, vars *b*, *c*, and *d*.  
     nivalis.  
     Hirculus.  
     oppositifolia.  
     cernua.  
     rivularis.  
     decipiens.  
     palmata.  
     hirta.  
     affinis.  
     incurvifolia.  
     cæspitosa.  
 Astrantia major.  
 Eryngium campestre.  
 Physospermum cornubiense.  
 Trinia vulgaris.  
 Helosciadium repens.  
 Carum verticillatum.  
     Bulbocastanum.  
 Bupleurum aristatum.  
     falcatum.  
 Œnanthe pimpinelloides (sponte).  
     silaiifolia.  
     fluviatilis.  
 Seseli Libanotis.  
 Ligusticum scoticum.  
 Peucedanum officinale.  
     palustre.  
 Tordylium maximum.  
 Daucus maritimus.  
 Caucalis daucoides.  
     latifolia.  
 Coriandrum sativum (sub-sponte).  
 Lonicera Caprifolium.  
 Galium aristatum.  
     cinereum.  
     scabrum.  
     insubricum.  
     Bakcri.  
     nitidulum.  
     anglicum.  
     Vaillantii.  
 Valeriana pyrenaica.  
 Fedia carinata.  
     auricula.  
 Tragopogon grandiflorus.  
     parviflorus.  
 Picris arvalis.  
 Hypochæris Balbisii.  
     maculata.  
 Lactuca Scariola.  
     saligna.  
 Sonchus palustris.  
 Mulgedium alpinum.
- Crepis succisæfolia.  
 Hieracium collinum (dubium).  
     Species Backhousianæ; any except  
     *Pilosella*.  
     *aurantiacum*.  
     *murorum*.  
     *vulgatum*.  
     *tridentatum*.  
     *umbellatum*.  
     *boreale*.  
 Borkhausia foetida.  
     taraxacifolia.  
 Arctium intermedium.  
     nemorosum.  
 Saussurea alpina.  
 Serratula monticola.  
 Carduus crispus, *b* and *c*.  
     sctosus.  
     tuberosus.  
     hybridi, all.  
 Centaurea aspera.  
     solstitialis.  
 Bidens radiata.  
 Artemisia campestris.  
 Gnaphalium hyperboreum.  
     luteo-album.  
     norvegicum.  
 Filago gallica.  
     apiculata.  
     spathulata.  
 Erigeron alpinus.  
 Senecio paludosus.  
 Cineraria; any.  
 Doronium plantagineum.  
 Inula Helenium.  
     salicina.  
     crithmoides.  
     Pulicaria.  
 Anthemis anglica.  
 Campanula persicifolia.  
 Phyteuma spicatum.  
 Lobelia urens.  
 Erica Watsoni (sponte).  
     Mackaii.  
     ciliaris.  
     hibernica.  
 Menziesia cærulea.  
     polifolia.  
 Arbutus alpina.  
     Unedo (sponte).  
 Pyrola media.  
     secunda  
 Monotropa hirsuta.  
 Fraxinus heterophylla.  
 Gentiana nivalis.  
     germanica.  
     verna.

- Gentiana Pneumonanthe.  
 Cieendia pusilla.  
 Erythræa latifolia.  
     littoralis.  
 Villarsia nymphæoides.  
 Cuseuta europæa.  
     Epilinum.  
 Solanum miniatum.  
     marinum.  
 Verbascum pulverulentum.  
     Blattaria.  
     virgatum.  
     hybridi, all.  
 Veronica spicata, vera.  
     triphyllus.  
     verna.  
     saxatilis.  
     hirsuta.  
     grandiflora.  
 Rhinanthus major, vars.  
 Melampyrum cristatum.  
     arvensc.  
     sylvaticum.  
 Scrophularia Scerodonia.  
 Linaria speciosa.  
     Pelisseriana.  
 Orobanche caryophyllacea.  
     elatior.  
     amethystea.  
     Pieridis.  
     rubra.  
     cærulea.  
     arenaria.  
     ramosa.  
 Salvia elandestina.  
     pratensis.  
 Mentha alopeuroides.  
     sylvestris and vars.  
     pubescens,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .  
     citrata (sponte).  
     paludosa.  
     rubra.  
     gracilis.  
     Cardiaca.  
     pratensis.  
     gentilis and vars.  
     agrestis.  
     præcox.  
     parietariifolia.  
 Calamintha Nepeta.  
     sylvatica.  
 Melissa officinalis.  
 Teuerium Scordium.  
     scordioides.  
 Ajuga pseudo-alpina.  
     pyramidalis.  
     chamæpytis.  
 Lamium intermedium.  
     decipiens.  
 Galeopsis Ladanum.  
     intermedia.  
     ochroleuca.  
 Stachys germanica.  
 Nepeta parviflora.  
 Myosotis strigulosa.  
 Mertensia maritima.  
 Borago officinalis.  
 Anehusa officinalis.  
 Asperugo procumbens.  
 Echium plantagineum, radical leaves.  
 Pinguicula grandiflora.  
     alpina.  
 Utricularia neglecta.  
     intermedia.  
 Primula elatior.  
     scotica.  
 Cyclamen hederæfolium.  
 Armeria planifolia.  
     plantaginea.  
 Statice Limonium.  
     pyramidalis.  
     bahusiensis.  
     binervosa,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .  
     Dodartii.  
     caspia.  
 Plantago Timbali.  
 Amaranthus Blitum.  
 Chenopodium urbieum.  
     intermedium.  
     botryoides.  
     glæucum.  
 Obione pedunculata.  
 Atriplex arenaria.  
     prostrata.  
 Salicornia radicans.  
 Suæda fruticosa.  
 Polygonum mite.  
     maritimum.  
 Rumex rupestris.  
     maximus.  
     alpinus.  
     maritimus.  
     palustris.  
 Daphne Mezereum.  
 Asarum europæum.  
 Aristolochia Clematitis.  
 Euphorbia Peplis.  
     hiberna.  
     pilosa.  
     coralloides.  
     Cyparissias.  
     pseudo-cyparissias.  
     Lathyris.  
 Mercurialis ovata.

- Urtica pilulifera.*  
     *Dodartii.*  
*Quercus intermedia.*  
*Betula pubescens.*  
     *nana, catkins.*  
*Populus alba.*  
     *canescens.*  
     *nigra, catkins.*  
*Salix cuspidata.*  
     *undulata.*  
     *acutifolia.*  
*Helix.*  
     *rubra.*  
     *Forbyana.*  
     *intricata.*  
     *stipularis.*  
     *Smithiana.*  
     *rugosa.*  
     *ferruginea.*  
     *acuminata.*  
     *sphacelata.*  
     *nigricans, vars.*  
     *laurina (spontc).*  
     *phylicifolia, vars.*  
     *ambigua.*  
     *repens, vars.*  
     *angustifolia.*  
     *Doniana.*  
     *Arbuscula, and var.*  
     *Lapponum, and var.*  
     *lanata, catkins.*  
     *procumbens.*  
     *Myrsinites.*  
     *Grahami.*  
*Pinus sylvestris, sponte.*  
*Taxus fastigiata.*  
*Spiranthes æstivalis.*  
     *cernua.*  
*Epipactis media.*  
     *purpurata.*  
*Cephalanthera rubra.*  
*Epipogium aphyllum.*  
*Corallorrhiza innata.*  
*Orchis laxiflora.*  
     *fusca.*  
     *militaris.*  
     *Simia.*  
     *hircina.*  
     *incarnata.*  
*Neotinea intacta.*  
*Ophrys arachnites.*  
     *aranifera.*  
     *fucifera.*  
*Liparis Loeselii.*  
*Cypripedium Calceolus.*  
*Gladiolus illyricus.*  
*Crocus vernus.*
- Crocus nudiflorus, leaves.*  
*Sisyrinchium anceps.*  
*Narcissus poeticus.*  
     *biflorus.*  
     *Bromfieldii.*  
*Leucojum vernum.*  
     *æstivum.*  
*Lilium Martagon.*  
     *pyrenaicum.*  
*Tulipa sylvestris.*  
*Allium Ampeloprasum.*  
     *Babingtonii.*  
     *Scorodoprasum.*  
     *complanatum.*  
     *Schoenoprasum.*  
     *sibiricum.*  
     *triquetrum.*  
*Gagea lutea.*  
*Ornithogalum nutans.*  
*Muscari racemosum.*  
*Lloydia serotina.*  
*Simethis bicolor.*  
*Asparagus officinalis, berries.*  
*Maianthemum bifolium.*  
*Polygonatum verticillatum.*  
     *officinale.*  
     *intermedium.*  
*Stratiotes aloides.*  
*Alisma repens.*  
     *natans.*  
*Actinocarpus Damasonium.*  
*Potamogeton flabellatus.*  
     *scoparius.*  
     *filiformis.*  
     *trichoides.*  
     *compressus.*  
     *acutifolius.*  
     *zosterifolius.*  
     *acuminatus.*  
     *decipiens.*  
     *longifolius.*  
     *prælongus.*  
     *salicifolius (Lon-*  
         *chitis.)*  
     *heterophyllus.*  
     *nitens.*  
     *lanccolatus.*  
     *prolixus.*  
     *fluitans?*  
     *plantagineus.*  
*Ruppia maritima, z.*  
*Zostera angustifolia.*  
     *nana.*  
*Naias flexilis.*  
*Wolffia arrhiza.*  
*Arum italicum.*  
*Sparganium natans.*

- Juncus balticus.*  
     *aetus.*  
     *castaneus.*  
     *biglumis.*  
*Luzula areolata.*  
*Cladium Mariscus.*  
*Rhynchospora fusca.*  
*Scirpus carinatus.*  
     *triqueter.*  
     *pungens.*  
     *Watsoni.*  
     *parvulus.*  
*Eriophorum alpinum.*  
     *latifolium.*  
     *gracile.*  
*Kobresia caricina.*  
*Carex rupestris.*  
     *incurva.*  
     *alpicola.*  
     *elongata.*  
     *Bönninghauseniana.*  
     *divisa.*  
     *Ehrhartiana.*  
     *paradoxa.*  
     *VahlII.*  
     *canesens (Buxbaumii).*  
     *atrata.*  
     *aquatilis.*  
     *Watsoni.*  
     *striata.*  
     *acuta, (Scotch.)*  
     *Grahami.*  
     *ustulata.*  
     *flava.*  
     *lepidocarpa.*  
     *Æderi.*  
     *speirostachya.*  
     *punctata.*  
     *vaginata.*  
     *depauperata.*  
     *limosa.*  
     *irrigua.*  
     *rariflora.*  
     *ericetorum.*  
     *tomentosa.*  
     *involuta.*  
*Leersia oryzoides.*  
*Spartina stricta.*  
     *alterniflora.*  
*Cynodon Dactylon.*  
*Digitaria humifusa.*  
*Panicum Crus-galli.*  
*Setaria verticillata (sub sponte).*  
*Hierochloe borealis.*  
*Phleum alpinum.*  
     *asperum.*  
     *Böehmeri.*
- Alopecurus Watsoni*  
     *alpinus.*  
     *pronus.*  
     *fulvus.*  
*Polypogon littoralis.*  
*Apera interrupta.*  
*Agrostis setacea (Surrey).*  
     *stolonifera.*  
*Arundo stricta.*  
     *lapponica.*  
*Aira uliginosa.*  
     *cancens.*  
*Avena fatua, vars.*  
     *strigosa.*  
     *alpina.*  
*Glyceria pedicellata.*  
*Poa laxa.*  
     *minor.*  
     *Parnellii.*  
     *cæsia.*  
     *glauca.*  
     *Balfourii.*  
*Festuca sylvatica.*  
     *arundinaeæa (væra).*  
*Bromus racemosus.*  
     *arvensis.*  
*Triticum biflorum.*  
     *littorale.*  
     *acutum.*  
     *pungens.*  
*Lolium temulentum.*  
     *arvense.*  
     *linicola.*  
*Gymnogramma leptophylla.*  
*Woodsia ilvensis.*  
     *hyperborea.*  
*Polypodium eambrieum.*  
     *dentatum.*  
*Cystopteris Dickiana.*  
     *alpina.*  
     *montana.*  
*Polystichum lonehitidioides.*  
*Lastrea Filix-mas, vars.*  
     *cristata.*  
     *uliginosa.*  
     *glandulosa.*  
     *collina.*  
     *nana.*  
     *remota.*  
*Athyrium mollo.*  
     *latifolium.*  
*Pseudathyrium alpestre.*  
     *flexile.*  
*Asplenium anceps.*  
     *lanceolatum.*  
     *acutum.*  
     *Serpentini.*

*Asplenium germanicum*.  
     *septentrionale*.  
*Trichomanes radicans*.  
*Botrychium matricariifolium*.  
*Ophioglossum lusitanicum*.  
     *ambiguum*.  
*Isoetes echinospora*.

*Isoetes Hystrix*.  
*Equisetum umbrosum*, fruit.  
     *trachyodon*.  
     *Moorei*.  
     *Wilsoni*.  
 Chara ; any.

Specimens of any novelties or excluded species will also be acceptable.



NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS  
OF THE  
BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB,

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We greatly regret the delay that there has been this year in dispatching the return parcels to the Members of the Botanical Exchange Club, and in the appearance of the Annual Report for 1872.

This delay has been caused by the ill health of the Curator, Dr. BOSWELL SYME, who has been for the greater part of this year unable to perform the duties of the office. As his health is now improved he hopes to get the parcels and report ready by the end of the year.

Mr. J. F. DUTHIE has informed us that he intends coming to reside in Edinburgh, and that he consents to share the work of the Curatorship of the Botanical Exchange Club with Dr. BOSWELL SYME, who feels himself now unable to undertake the labour of making up the parcels, &c., without assistance.

Mr. DUTHIE will probably not take up his residence in Edinburgh until the middle of next summer; so under the circumstances we think it best to suspend the operations of the Botanical Exchange Club for one year; and request the members to reserve their parcels until the end of 1874, using for that year the list of desiderata already issued; and, of course, not to pay their subscriptions before that date.

We look forward to the continued prosperity of the Botanical Exchange Club when the new arrangement comes into operation.

J. G. BAKER, SECRETARY.

J. BOSWELL SYME, CURATOR.

Nov. 25th, 1873.

