

On the botany of the district lying between the Rivers Cray, Ravensbourne, and Thames.

Contributors

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ON



THE BOTANY

OF THE DISTRICT LYING BETWEEN THE RIVERS
CRAY, RAVENSBOURNE, AND THAMES;

BEING

THE FIRST REPORT

OF THE BOTANICAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

Greenwich Natural History Club.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS,

STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

1858.

THE HISTORY

OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN THE WEST
AND THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK
FROM 1609 TO 1614

P R E F A C E.

THE Greenwich Natural History Club was established in the year 1852, and has held meetings regularly since that time. Nothing, however, has hitherto been done by the Club in the way of publication.

In the spring of 1857 it was resolved, that information concerning the natural history of the District should be collected, with a view to publication, and a Botanical Committee was appointed for carrying out that resolution, so far as regarded Botany. The limits of the District were defined as follows :—

By a line commencing at the point of junction of the Rivers Thames and Ravensbourne, following the course of the latter river to its source on Keston Common ; thence in a straight line to the source of the River Cray, near Orpington ; thence along the course of the Cray to its junction with the River Darent ; thence along the course of the Darent to its junction with the Thames ; and thence up the Thames to the starting-point at the junction of the Thames and Ravensbourne.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Botanical Committee :—Dr. Bossey, Mr. Cabell, Dr. Collingwood, Mr. Currey, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Marsden, Dr. Purvis, Mr. Spurrell, and Mr. Travis. Mr. Currey was elected Chairman. The Committee met from time to time during the summer of 1857 ; and, at the request of the other Members, the Chairman prepared the following Report, which was approved by the Committee, and afterwards presented to the Club, at their meeting at Greenwich on the 5th December, 1857.

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FIRST REPORT OF THE BOTANICAL COMMITTEE OF THE GREENWICH NATURAL HISTORY CLUB.

IN accordance with the resolutions of the Club, made at the meetings held on the 4th April, 1857, and the 2nd May, 1857, and with the view of carrying the same into effect, so far as concerned their own special department, the Committee have endeavoured, during the past summer, to prepare a Flora of the District, and to render it as complete as the short period of a single season, and the multifarious avocations of its different Members would permit. In carrying out this object, we have availed ourselves, not only of the local knowledge of the individual Members, but of such other sources of information as were accessible, and as appeared to be worthy of credit; and we have agreed upon the present Report, which is now respectfully submitted to the Members of the Club in general.

It was considered desirable, if not necessary, in the first instance, that some one standard of reference should be adopted as a medium of intercommunication amongst the Committee themselves, and one which would be of easy resort for the Club at large—a standard by which it might be possible for any Member, however slight his acquaintance with Botany, to ascertain the extent of the Flora of the District generally, and the existence or non-existence within it (so far, at least, as our present knowledge extends) of any particular genus or species. We therefore selected the “London Catalogue of British Plants,” published by Mr. Pamplin, of Frith-street, under the direction of the Botanical Society of London. This Catalogue, which has reached its fifth edition, has been compiled with the greatest care, and is thoroughly trustworthy: it contains the orders, genera, and species of all the British flowering plants, and includes also the Ferns, Lycopods, Horsetails (*Equisetaceæ*), and Charads (*Characeæ*).

It has the advantage, also, of an Appendix, containing a number of what the Editors call “excluded species,” divided into three groups:—

1. Plants occasionally found wild through cultivation, ballast, &c.
2. Plants not distinctly ascertained in Britain, or otherwise ambiguous.
3. Plants erroneously recorded or subsequently extinct.

It is possibly known to many of the Members of the Club, that Mr. Watson, one of the gentlemen who prepared the London Catalogue,

in his work entitled "Cybele Britannica," has subdivided England and Scotland into 18 botanical provinces or groups of counties; and it is a further useful feature in the Catalogue, that there is a number annexed to every species, indicating the number of provinces in which each has been ascertained to grow; showing therefore, at a glance, the comparative rarity or prevalence of every individual British flowering plant, and of such Cryptogams as the Catalogue includes.

Having brought together all the information which it was in our power to procure, one of these Catalogues has been carefully gone through, and every species not known to belong to the District has been struck out; and this Catalogue, representing, according to our present knowledge, the state of our local Flora, we have now the honour of submitting to the Club.

In offering a few remarks upon the subject, our observations naturally divide themselves into two portions, one relating to the Phænogamic or flowering plants, the other to the Cryptogams.

The number of Natural Orders, into which the British flowering plants are separated amounts to 90,* being not quite one-third of the whole number of the Natural Orders into which flowering plants are divided by Professor Lindley in his "Vegetable Kingdom." The Flora of our District contain representatives of 79 out of the 90 British Orders.

The number of British Genera is 504, of which our District contains representatives of 364.

The number of species (not, of course, including varieties) is 1,467, of which we possess 810.

With regard to the Orders of which no plants exist within our limits, a few very brief observations may be interesting.

These missing Orders are—the Frankeniads (*Frankeniaceæ*), the Water-peppers (*Elatinaceæ*), the Balsams (*Balsaminaceæ*), the Tamarisks (*Tamariscaceæ*), the Knotworts (*Illecebraceæ*), the Oleasters (*Elæagnaceæ*), the Sandalworts (*Santalaceæ*), the Birthworts (*Asaraceæ* or *Aristolochiaceæ*), the Crowberries (*Empetraceæ*), the Melanths (*Melanthaceæ*), and the Restiaceæ.

Of these the Frankeniads contain but one species, which is confined to salt marshes on the eastern coast. The Water-peppers contain only two plants, less rare, perhaps, than is generally supposed; inasmuch as, being of sub-aqueous growth, they may easily escape observation. The Balsams contain but two species, the yellow Balsam (*Impatiens noli-me-tangere*), a plant confined to mountainous districts, and the tawny Balsam (*Impatiens fulva*), originally introduced from America into the gardens at Albury, near Guildford, from whence the seeds have been transported by the waters of the Wey, the Mole, and other rivers, to different parts of the county of Surrey, where it is now completely naturalised. The

* The number of the last Phænogamic Order in the Catalogue is 86; but 4 out of the preceding 85 are repeated with an asterisk, viz., 1* *Berberaceæ*, 3* *Fumariaceæ*, 55* *Verbenaceæ*, 76* *Trilliaceæ*.

Tamarisks, and the Knotworts as limited in the London Catalogue, are almost entirely confined to the south-west coast. The Sea Buckthorn (*Hippophæe rhamnoides*) is the only British Oleaster, and *Thesium humifusum* the only Sandalwort. *Aristolochia Clematitis*, a naturalised plant, and *Asarum Europeum*, a rare inhabitant of woods in the north, are the only members of the family of the Birthworts. The Crowberry proper (*Empetrum nigrum*) represents alone in the British Flora the Order of Crowberries. The Melanths are limited to *Tofieldia palustris* (a mountain plant) and the Meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), and the Restiaceæ, to a single species, *Eriocaulon septangulare*, which is found only in Skye, and some of the neighbouring islands, and in Connemara. In fact, in all these Orders, *Colchicum autumnale* is the only plant which would have been at all expected to be met with in our District; and it is not improbable that further inquiry may enable us to add it to the list.

We subjoin a few observations upon the Flora generally, not, of course, mentioning even all our Natural Orders, but calling attention to those which appear to afford matter of interest.

In the Ranunculaceæ, the plants most worthy of notice are—the Traveller's Joy (*Clematis vitalba*), the Corn Pheasant's Eye (*Adonis autumnalis*), the Mousetail (*Myosurus minimus*), and the Larkspur (*Delphinium consolida*). The occurrence of the second of these within our limits is somewhat doubtful, but it certainly grows on the other side of the Darent, and at no great distance from that stream. Of 19 species of Crowfoot (*Ranunculus*) we possess 15, of which *R. circinatus fluitans*, and *parviflorus* are the least common.

In the Poppies, we need only mention the Opium plant (*P. somniferum*), which is rather uncommon, but the interest in which is rather diminished by its being probably only naturalised in England.

In the Fumitories, we find *Fumaria micrantha*, a plant marked with the No. 7, and therefore of limited range.

In the Cruciferæ, *Isatis tinctoria*, which is probably only a naturalised inhabitant of Britain, is stated in Camden's "Britannia" to have grown in this district fifty years ago; but it is probably not now to be found. *Hutchinsia petræa* grows in company with one of the foreign Valerians (*Centranthus calcitrapa*) upon the wall of Eltham churchyard; but they are both of them only escapes from the garden of a well-known botanist who lived there many years ago. *Lepidium ruderales*, a decidedly uncommon Cress, was abundant this summer in the lane at the southern extremity of Kidbrooke Common. *Arabis turrata* has been reported to us, but it is doubtless a mistake for *Turritis glabra*, and has therefore not been admitted to the list.

In the Cloveworts (*Caryophyllaceæ*), it is sufficient to mention *Armeria tenuifolia*, *Dianthus armeria*, which, from its soubriquet of "the Deptford Pink," has especial claims to our notice, and *Saponaria officinalis*, the latter a doubtful native, but which grows abundantly in the hedge forming the southern boundary of the grounds of Morden

College. In the Hypericaceæ, or St. John's-worts, in which the only British genus is *Hypericum*, we find that our District possesses all the species, 12 in number, with one exception, viz., *Hyp. linariifolium*, which is confined to the Channel Islands and the extreme west of England. In the Leguminiferæ we notice *Medicago denticulata* and *M. minima*; but it is somewhat doubtful whether we are entitled to claim the latter. The Clovers are exceedingly well represented, for out of the 19 British species of *Trifolium* we have no fewer than 14 in our list. The Saintfoin *Onobrychis sativa*, and *Lathyrus Nissolia*, are also interesting plants. Passing to the Rosaceæ, there is a species of *Agrimonia* found in Plumstead Marshes, which is probably the variety "odorata" of the common *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. Two specimens of *Potentilla verna* were found at Wickham in 1852, but it is not known whether the plant has since been observed. *Fragaria elatior*, which is rare, but which is probably not indigenous, and *Pyrus communis*, are the only other members of this Order which it is necessary to mention. The Orders intervening between the Rosaceæ and the Umbelliferæ present no particular feature. We have most of the genera of the latter Order, and some interesting species, such as *Conium maculatum*, *Smyrnum olusatrum*, *Silaus pratensis*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, and a few others. The Mistletoe, the only British plant in the Order Loranthaceæ, grows within our limits. In the Compositæ we have *Lactuca Scariola* and *Lactuca saligna*, and we once had in Plumstead Marshes, and perhaps have still, one of the rarest of British plants, viz., *Sonchus palustris*. Some discussion took place not long since as to whether *Sonchus palustris* still existed in Great Britain, doubts having been raised whether it were not extinct; but it has since been found in the fens in Cambridgeshire, and in the Medway in this county, so that it is certainly not extinct, whether it exists in Plumstead Marshes or not. Other interesting Compositæ are *Tragopogon porrifolius*, *Crepis succisæfolia*, *Hieracium prenanthoides*, *Borkhausia taraxacifolia*, *Arnoseris pusilla*, *Senecio viscosa*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*, *Chrysocoma Linosyris*, and *Filago spathulata*. *Monotropa hypopitys*, in the Heathworts (Ericaceæ), and *Gentiana Pneumonanthe* in the Gentians, are interesting plants. In the Solanaceæ we have *Hyoscyamus niger*, which, although widely dispersed, is not a common plant, and *Atropa Belladonna*, remarkable for the deadly nature of its fruit, one half of one of its beautiful black berries being said to be sufficient to poison a child.* The Order of Figworts (Scrophulariaceæ) produces *Verbascum Thapsus*, *Verbascum Lychnitis*, and *Verbascum virgatum*; and a curious

* The flowers of *Atropa Belladonna* are, as is well known, bell-shaped and handsome; but being of a dull lurid purple colour, are not sufficiently conspicuous to render it desirable as a garden plant. In the Black Forest, in Germany, a variety of the plant has lately been observed, in which not only the flowers, but the berries, are of a bright-yellow colour. Now a well-grown plant of *Atropa Belladonna*, with bright yellow flowers, would be extremely ornamental; and if, as is not improbable, the plant should be introduced into this country as a garden plant, it would be well that the public should be put on their guard as to the deadly nature of the fruit.

variety of *Digitalis purpurea* lately occurred near Plaistow, in which the flowers were of a buff colour instead of the ordinary purple.

The Labiates present us with *Salvia verbenaca*, *Calamintha Nepeta*, and *Calamintha officinalis*. *Teucrium Scordium* has been also reported to us; but in the list containing it, *Teucrium Scorodonia* is not noticed; so that we think there has probably been a mistake between the two plants. *Ajuga Chamæpitys* may also be mentioned as one of the rarer Labiates. In the Boraginaceæ we find *Asperugo procumbens* and *Cynoglossum sylvaticum*. In the Primulaceæ, *Primula farinosa* is stated in Camden's "Britannia," to grow near Eltham; but we do not know that it still exists there. *Hottonia palustris* and *Lysimachia vulgaris* are two other interesting members of the same Order; and *Glaux maritima*, together with some other sea-side plants, is found in the neighbourhood of Erith.

We have all the species of the genus *Plantago*, and the sole British species in the Amaranthaceæ, viz., *Amaranthus Blitum*. In the Chenopods (Chenopodiaceæ), we have 9 out of 14 species of *Chenopodium*; and *Beta maritima* affords another instance of a sea-side plant growing in the neighbourhood of Erith. Eight out of 13 species of *Polygonum*, and 10 out of 12 species of Dock, represent the Polygonaceæ. The most noticeable of the Spurge-worts (Euphorbiaceæ) are, *Euphorbia platyphylla* and *Euphorbia Portlandica*; and *Buxus sempervirens*, as being a plant of very limited distribution in England, should also be mentioned. The Roman Nettle, *Urtica pilulifera*, and the Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*), are the most interesting of the Urticaceæ. We have representations of all the *genera* amongst the Amentiferæ; but the blanks in the Salices show, either that our District is singularly deficient in Willows, or perhaps, more probably, that our Members are not so well acquainted as they should be with that important genus. One particular willow ought, however, to be mentioned. There is a tree of *Salix fragilis*, which stands by the side of the road just beyond the Porcupine inn at Mottingham, which has been observed to produce branched catkins. Now, a catkin is itself nothing but a branch; and, therefore, there would not seem to be any reason, *à priori*, why branched catkins should not be common. The fact, however, is, that they are of very unusual occurrence; and it will be interesting to ascertain whether the tree in question habitually produces this irregular inflorescence, or whether the catkins alluded to were the accidental sport of a single season.

Considering that the whole of our tract of country lies within the county of Kent, it will probably be surprising to some persons that our list of Orchids should not be larger. The British Orchidaceæ number 39 species, and of these we can only claim 16; but it must be remembered that our defined limits keep us just off the edge of the chalky portions of the county in which the plants of this Order abound. The only Orchids which it is necessary to mention, out of those which grow in our territory, are the Lizard Orchis (*Orchis hircina*) and the Man

Orchis (*Aceras anthropophora*). The former of these is one of the rarest, if it be not *the* rarest of British plants. It was noted some years since as "probably extinct," in Hooker and Arnott's "British Flora;" but we are enabled to state positively that such is not the case. The beautiful Amaryllid, the summer Snow-flake (*Leucojum æstivum*), still ornaments the banks of the Thames at Plumstead, having as yet escaped its formidable enemies, viz., the progress of drainage and the unthinking ravages of botanical collectors.

In the following Order, the Liliaceæ, we come across a plant of very uncommon occurrence, in England at least, viz., the wild Tulip; it is considered to be only a naturalised plant; and, although known in several places in Scotland, is only recorded by Babington as inhabiting (in England) chalk-pits in the eastern counties. It grows, however, in the neighbourhood of Chislehurst, and occasionally, we believe, flowers in that locality, a circumstance of rare occurrence with it in the wild state. Besides the wild Tulip we find, amongst the Liliaceæ, the little autumnal Squill (*Scilla autumnalis*), which grows on Blackheath, and which is only found in 4 out of the 18 botanical provinces above alluded to. Another rarity is *Convallaria Polygonatum*, or Solomon's seal; the white-flowered variety of *Hyacinthus nonscriptus* is of common occurrence.

Paris quadrifolia is stated in the "Botanists' Guide" (a work of good authority) to grow near Chislehurst; but the learned author of that book would now, we think, search in vain for a specimen in that locality. It, and its immediate neighbour in the Catalogue, *Tamus communis*, the black Bryony, are the only two British plants belonging to the Dictyogens, the class intermediate in structure between Endogens and Exogens. The Frog-bit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*), not a very common plant, grows (amongst other localities) in the Greenwich marshes, and is interesting, not only for the beauty of its flowers and seeds, but for the facility with which the phenomenon of the circulation of the cell-contents may be investigated in the delicate hairs of its submerged roots. In the Alismaceæ, we have the Arrow-head (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) and the flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*), two of the most elegant of British phænogamous plants; and *Triglochin maritimum*, a species usually confined to salt marshes, occurs in the neighbourhood of Erith. The Orders intermediate between the Alismads and the Grasses require little notice. It is sufficient to say that we have all the species of Duckweed, of which one, at least, is not very common, 12 out of 20 species of Rush, and 25 out of 61 species of *Carex*.

Last in the Orders of flowering plants we come to the Grasses, of which the British Flora numbers 44 genera and 119 species. In our District we find 77 species, divided amongst 33 out of the 44 genera. Among these, *Alopecurus fulvus*, *Polypogon littoralis*, *Polypogon monspeliensis*, *Apera Spica-venti*, and *Glyceria Borreri*, are not common grasses. *Briza minor* also, a grass supposed to be confined to the west of England, and which is limited by Mr. Watson to 2 out of his 18

botanical provinces, occurred two or three years since in a field on the western side of the eastern fork of Burnt Ash Lane ; and, what is worthy of remark, the field in which it grew is not, as might be expected, a dry sandy pasture, but a damp meadow, producing the purple Orchis, the spotted Orchis, the Valerian, and other moisture-loving plants.

Before passing on to the few remarks which we have to offer on the Cryptogams, we are desirous of anticipating an objection which might otherwise arise against the sufficiency of our Report, viz., that we have given no localities. The fact is, that, in order to describe in any useful manner the habitats of the plants, it would have been necessary to give a close description of their places of growth, such as the time at the command of the Committee has not enabled them to compile ; and the omission appears to us of trifling importance, because, by the aid of the map of the District, which has been prepared under the direction of the Geological Committee, and which is nearly completed, we shall, by easy references, be enabled without difficulty to indicate the place of growth of any plant within a square space of which the sides shall but little exceed 100 yards.

With regard to the Cryptogams, we regret that we have not at present the materials to enable us to lay before the Club anything like a general account of this portion of the vegetation of the District. So far as concerns the Fungi, we are able to record a considerable number of species, but, from the want of labourers in this department, the list even of the Fungi must necessarily be most imperfect, and, with regard to the other Orders, only a few general observations can be given. The class of Cryptogams consists, as is well known, of several Orders ; the best modern division, taking the Orders in an ascending scale, being as follows :—viz., the Algæ, the Fungi, the Lichens, the Charads (Characeæ), the Crystal-worts (Ricciaceæ), the Liver-worts, the Jungermanniæ or Scale-mosses, the Mosses proper, the Ferns, the Adders'-tongues (Ophioglossaceæ), the Horse-tails (Equisetaceæ), the Pepper-worts (Marsileaceæ), and the Club-mosses (Lycopodiaceæ).

Amongst the *fresh-water* Algæ, with which alone we have any concern, our District produces some interesting plants. *Volvox globator*, which, after doing duty as an animalcule for the greater part of a century, has, after some disputing, been finally wrested from the domain of the Zoologists, occurs periodically, sometimes in great profusion, in pools on Blackheath and in Greenwich Park. One of these pools also occasionally produces the curious *Hydrodictyon utriculatum*, or Water-net, a plant of singular beauty and interest, the microscopical examination of which has yielded physiological results of the greatest importance. *Euglena viridis*, an organism which the German naturalists still tenaciously retain in the list of Infusoria, abounds in the spring in a pond near Well-hall, and has been found in Burnt Ash Lane and elsewhere, and its near relative, *Phacus longicauda*, distinguishable by the non-contractibility of its outer membrane, has also been met with. *Pandorina Morum*, an Alga allied to *Volvox*, and one of the most beautiful

microscopic objects ever discovered, occurs in a pond called Friar's Pond, in the lane between Chapel Farm and Eltham, and also on Paul's Cray Common; and in the same pool, at the latter place, another of the motile Algæ, *Gonium pectorale*, or, as it was formerly called, the Breast-plate animalcule, not hitherto recorded as a British plant, is also to be found. The pool at the Conduit-head, in the fields leading from Eltham to Pole-cat End, produces in abundance a beautiful pink Alga, forming an entirely new species in the genus *Monostroma*, and the same plant has been found in two other ponds between Eltham and Shooter's Hill. *Colacium vesiculosum* (or a closely-allied form), hitherto considered to be an Infusorium, but which will probably turn out to be an Alga, is found on Paul's Cray Common. In a pond at Kidbrooke, *Coleochæte scutata*, a most elegant disk-shaped *Conferva*, grows, attached to other aquatic plants. Many *Desmidiæ* may be met with on Bostol Heath and Keston Common; and species belonging to the genera *Vaucheria*, *Chætophora*, *Cladophora*, *Ulva*, *Lingbya*, *Zygnema*, *Mougeotia*, *Staurocarpus*, *Draparnaldia*, *Nostoc*, *Chroolepus*, &c., are to be met with in different localities.

The Fungi have already been alluded to. We now lay before the Club a list of the species growing in the District, amounting to 395, distributed amongst 84 genera. This list, as is mentioned above, must, in its present state, be far from perfect.

The Lichens, the Crystal-worts, the Liver-worts, the Scale-mosses, and the Mosses proper, we are for the present obliged to pass by in silence, inasmuch as, with our present materials, no useful account could be given of these plants. We may be allowed, however, to express a hope that, by increased activity on the part of the Members of the Club, we may be enabled, at a future time, to attempt that which at present it is not considered feasible to undertake. And here it may be observed, that it is in the power of any Member of the Club to afford the Committee material assistance in the object we have in view; viz., that of ascertaining, as accurately as is possible, the number and distribution of all the plants, cryptogamic as well as phænogamic, which grow within our limits. The answer which is frequently given when application is made to persons unacquainted with Botany, is, "Oh, it is of no use my sending specimens, for they would be sure to be only common, and well known to you." But the answer is, that, even if this should be the case, no harm is done; and it is obvious, that if a number of individuals will only undertake the very slight trouble of collecting and transmitting such plants as come in their way, the probabilities are great, so great as almost to amount to certainty, that some specimens of interest and value will find their way to the hands of the Committee. It cannot be too strongly urged upon the Club that, in the department of Cryptogamic Botany, where so little has hitherto been done, not only amongst our own Members, but in this country generally, it is only by the cordial concurrence and assistance of a number of individuals that any material advance can be expected to be made. The words of Sir John Herschel,

used with reference to a very different subject—Terrestrial Magnetism—are precisely applicable to this branch of Science. He says, “In order to master so large a subject multitude must be brought to contend with mass, combination and concert to predominate over extent and diffusion.” It would, indeed, be a reproach to the Club, if, having set our shoulders to the wheel, and commenced in earnest a work of so much interest and utility as that implied in the resolutions of April and May, we were now to permit that work to languish and fall into decay for want of the co-operative energy indispensable for its successful completion.

This, however, is a digression from the subject of our Report, and we must return to the few remarks which we have to make upon the remaining Cryptogamic Orders.

Of the Charads (Characeæ), we can only confidently record the occurrence of one species, *Chara aspera*; but the Order is small, the number of British species being only 16.

The number of British Ferns, in the present uncertain state of opinion with regard to the limits of species in that Tribe, must be considered as quite indeterminate. The editors of the London Catalogue admit 44 species, but this includes the genera *Botrychium* and *Ophioglossum*, which, according to the best modern writers, now form a distinct Order, the Ophioglossaceæ, or Adders'-tongues. Omitting, therefore, these two genera, which include 3 species, the number is reduced to 41, and of these 41, our District possesses 16.

Of the 3 species of Adders'-tongues (Ophioglossaceæ), we possess 2; *Botrychium Lunaria* grows in the neighbourhood of Chislehurst, and *Ophioglossum vulgatum* in the large meadow running west from Kidbrooke Manor Farm, and probably in other localities.

Of the Horse-tails, or Equisetaceæ, we have 4 out of the 9 British species, viz., *E. Telmateia*, *E. arvense*, *E. sylvaticum*, and *E. palustre*.

The Pepper-worts (Marsileaceæ) contain but one British plant, the curious and interesting Pill-wort (*Pilularia globulifera*); but we are not aware that it is to be found in our District.

The only remaining Order, the Club-mosses, or Lycopodiaceæ, contains two British genera, *Lycopodium* and *Isoetes*; the former comprising 6 species, and the latter 1. *Lycopodium inundatum* is to be found on Paul's Cray Common, and in one or two other localities; but we have not been able to ascertain that any other species grows within our boundaries. The Quill-wort (*Isoetes lacustris*) inhabits the bottoms of lakes and ponds, usually in hilly districts, and we are not aware of its occurrence within our limits.

Annexed is a Catalogue of the plants growing within the District defined by the resolutions of the Club.

CATALOGUE OF PLANTS GROWING IN THE DISTRICT
OF THE GREENWICH NATURAL HISTORY CLUB.*

- RANUNCULACEÆ.**
CLEMATIS
Vitalba, L. 6 or 7
THALICTRUM.
flavum, L. 16
ANEMONE.
nemorosa, L. 17
ADONIS.
autumnalis, L.
MYOSURUS.
minimus, L. 9
RANUNCULUS.
aquatilis, L. 18
a. heterophyllus, Fr.
circinatus, Sibth. 11
fluitans, Lam. 10
hederaceus, L. 18
Ficaria, L. 18
Flammula, L. 18
Lingua, L. 15
auricomus, L. 15
acris, L. 18
repens, L. 18
bulbosus, L. 16
hirsutus, Curt. 16
sceleratus, L. 18
parviflorus, L. 11
arvensis, L. 14
CALTHA.
palustris, L. 18
AQUILEGIA.
vulgaris, L. 13
DELPHINIUM.
Consolida, L. 1
- BERBERACEÆ.**
BERBERIS.
vulgaris, L. 14
- NYMPHÆACEÆ.**
NYMPHÆA.
alba, L. 18
NUPHAR.
lutea, Sm. 16
- PAPAVERACEÆ.**
PAPAV.
Argemone, L. 17
dubium, L. 18
Rhœas, L. 15
somniferum, L.
- CHELIDONIUM.**
majus, L. 14
- FUMARIACEÆ.**
CORYDALIS.
claviculata, DC. 17
lutea, DC.
FUMARIA.
capreolata, L. 18?
officinalis, L. 18
micrantha, Lag. 7
- CRUCIFERÆ.**
CORONOPUS.
Ruellii, Gært. 15
ISATIS.
tinctoria, L.
THLASPI.
arvense, L. 17
CAPSELLA.
Bursa pastoris, DC. 18
HUTCHINSIA.
petræa, Br. 6
LEPIDIUM.
campestre, Br. 15
ruderales, L. 5
COCHLEARIA.
officinalis, L. 18
d. anglica, L. 14
ARMORACIA.
rusticana, Baumg.
DRABA.
verna, L. 17
CARDAMINE.
amara, L. 15
pratensis, L. 18
hirsuta, L. 18
b. sylvatica, Link. 18?
ARABIS.
thaliana, L. 17
hirsuta, Br. 17
TURRITIS.
glabra, L. 10
BARBAREA.
vulgaris, Br. 15
NASTURTIUM.
officinale, Br. 18
terrestre, Br. 16
sylvestre, Br. 13
amphibium, Br. 10
- SISYMBRIUM.**
officinale, Scop. 18
Irio, L. 4
Sophia, L. 15
ERYSIMUM.
Alliaria, L. 17
CHEIRANTHUS.
Cheiri, L.
BRASSICA.
campestris, L. 14
Napus, L.
SINAPIS.
arvensis, L. 18
alba, L. 15
nigra, L. 13
tenuifolia, Br. 13
RAPHANUS.
Raphanistrum, L. 18
- RESEDACEÆ.**
RESEDA.
luteola, L. 16
lutea, L. 12
- CISTACEÆ.**
HELIANTHEMUM.
vulgare, Gært. 16
- VIOLACEÆ.**
VIOLA.
palustris, L. 18
odorata, L. 9
b. alba, Aut.
hirta, L. 14.
canina (Ger.) Sm. 18
a. sylvatica, Fries.
tricolor, L. 18
b. arvensis, Mur.
- DROSERACEÆ.**
DROSER.
rotundifolia, L. 18
- POLYGALACEÆ.**
POLYGALA.
vulgaris, L. 18
- CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.**
DIANTHUS.
Armeria, L. 12
Caryophyllus, L.
deltoides, L. 12

* The plants in italics are not true natives of Britain.

SAPONARIA.

officinalis, L.

SILENE.

inflata, Sm. 17*anglica*, L. 14

LYCHNIS.

Flos-cuculi, L. 18*diurna*, Sibth. 18*vespertina*, Sibth. 17*Githago*, Lam. 18

MOENCHIA.

erecta, Sm. 11

SAGINA.

procumbens, L. 18*apetala*, L. 14*subulata*, Wimm. 15*nodosa*, Mey. 18

SPERGULA.

arvensis, L. 18

SPERGULARIA.

marina, Camb. 18*rubra*, St. Hil. 17

ARENARIA.

serpyllifolia, L. 18*tenuifolia*, L. 5*trinervis*, L. 16

STELLARIA.

nemorum, Linn. 12*media*, With. 18*Holostea*, L. 18*graminea*, L. 18*uliginosa*, Murr. 18

CERASTIUM.

aquaticum, L. 10*glomeratum*, Thuil. 18*triviale*, Link. 18.*semidecandrum*, L. 16

LINACEÆ.

LINUM.

usitatissimum, L.*angustifolium*, Huds. 8*catharticum*, L. 18

RADIOLA.

millegrana, Sm. 18

MALVACEÆ.

MALVA.

moschata, L. 16*sylvestris*, L. 17*rotundifolia*, L. 14

ALTHEA.

officinalis, L. 8*hirsuta*, L.

TILIACEÆ.

TILIA.

parvifolia, Ehrh. 8?

HYPERICACEÆ.

HYPERICUM.

Androsæmum, L. 15*perforatum*, L. 17*dubium*, Leers. 15b. *maculatum*, Bab.*quadrangulum*, L. 17*humifusum*, L. 16*pulchrum*, L. 18*hirsutum*, L. 16*montanum*, L. 12*elodes*, L. 14*calycinum*, L.

ACERACEÆ.

ACER.

campestre, L. 11*Pseudoplatanus*, L.

GERANIACEÆ.

ERODIUM.

cicutarium, Sm. 18b. *pimpinellæfolium*

GERANIUM.

phæum, L.*pyrenaicum*, L. 8*rotundifolium*, L. 5*pusillum*, L. 15*molle*, L. 18*dissectum*, L. 17*columbinum*, L. 16*lucidum*, L. 17*Robertianum*, L. 18

OXALIDACEÆ.

OXALIS.

Acetosella, L. 18*corniculata*, L.

CELASTRACEÆ.

EUONYMUS.

europæus, L. 14

RHAMNACEÆ.

RHAMNUS.

catharticus, L. 12*Frangula*, L. 13

LEGUMINIFERÆ.

SPARTIUM.

scoparium, L. 17

ULEX.

europæus, L. 17*nanus*, Forst. 13

GENISTA.

tinctoria, L. 14*anglica*, L. 17

ONONIS.

arvensis, L. 17

ANTHYLLIS.

vulneraria, L. 18

MEDICAGO.

sativa, L.*lupulina*, L. 18*maculata*, Sibth. 11*denticulata*, Willd. 5*minima*, Lam. 3

MELILOTUS.

officinalis, Willd. 14*vulgaris*, Willd. 10

TRIGONELLA.

ornithopodioides, DC. 10

TRIFOLIUM.

repens, L. 18*subterraneum*, L. 10*pratense*, L. 18*medium*, L. 18*maritimum*, Huds. 6*arvense*, L. 17*scabrum*, L. 13*striatum*, L. 14*glomeratum*, L. 5*suffocatum*, L. 5*fragiferum*, L. 14*procumbens*, L. 18*minus*, Relh. 14*filiforme*, L. 17

LOTUS.

corniculatus, L. 18b. *tenuis*, W. K. 13*major*, Scop. 16

ASTRAGALUS.

glyciphyllus, L. 14

ORNITHOPUS.

perpusillus, L. 16

HIPPOCREPIS.

comosa, L. 10

ONOBRYCHIS.

sativa, Lam. 8

VICIA.

Cracca, L. 18*sativa*, L. 18b. *angustifolia*, R. 15*lathyroides*, L. 17*sepium*, L. 18*hirsuta*, Koch. 18*tetrasperma*, Koch. 13

LATHYRUS.

Nissolia, L. 6*pratensis*, L. 18*sylvestris*, L. 15

OROBUS.

tuberosus, L. 18

ROSACEÆ.

PRUNUS.

spinosa, L. 17b. *insititia*, L. 14c. *domestica*, L.*Padus*, L. 13*avium*, L. 16

SPIRÆA.

Ulmaria, L. 18*urbanum*, L. 17c. *intermedium*, Eh.

AGRIMONIA

Eupatoria, L. 16b. *odorata*, Mill. 4

- POTENTILLA.
 anserina, L. 18
 argentea, L. 13
 verna, L. 12
 reptans, L. 16
 tormentilla, Schk. 18
 Fragariastrum, Eh. 16
- FRAGARIA.
 vesca, L. 18
 elatior, Ehrh. 6
- RUBUS.
 Idaeus, L. 18
 b. Leesii, Bab.
 fruticosus, Aut. 18
 suberectus, And. 9
 corylifolius, Sm. 11
 cæsius, L. 14
- ROSA.
 spinosissima, L. 18
 tomentosa, Woods. 12
 rubiginosa, L. 16?
 canina, L. 18
 arvensis, L. 14
- SANGUISORBA.
 officinalis, L. 14
- POTERIUM.
 Sanguisorba, L. 15
 muricatum, Spach. 4
- ALCHEMILLA.
 vulgaris, L. 18
 arvensis, Lam. 18
- CRATÆGUS.
 Oxyacantha, L. 17
- PYRUS.
 communis, L. 8?
 Malus, L. 16
 Aucuparia, Gaert. 18
- ONAGRACEÆ.
 EPILOBIUM.
 angustifolium, L. 18
 hirsutum, L. 15
 parviflorum, Schreb. 17
 montanum, L. 18
 roseum, Schreb. 8
 palustre, L. 18
 tetragonum, L. 17
- ÆNOTHERA.
 biennis, L.
- CIRCÆA.
 lutetiana, L. 17
- HALORAGACEÆ.
 MYRIOPHYLLUM.
 verticillatum, L. 10
 spicatum, L. 18
- CALLITRICHE.
 verna, L. 18
- CERATOPHYLLUM.
 demersum, L. 12
- LYTHRACEÆ.
 LYTHRUM.
 Salicaria, L. 16
- PEPLIS.
 Portula, L. 18
- CUCURBITACEÆ.
 BRYONIA.
 dioica, L. 10
- PORTULACACEÆ.
 MONTIA.
 fontana, L. 18
- SCELERANTHACEÆ.
 SCLERANTHUS.
 annuus, L. 17
- GROSSULARIACEÆ.
 RIBES.
 nigrum, L. 10?
 rubrum, L. 12?
 Grossularia, L.
- CRASSULACEÆ.
 SEDUM.
 Telephium, L. 17?
 acre, L. 18
- SEMPERVIVUM.
 tectorum, L.
- SAXIFRAGACEÆ.
 SAXIFRAGA.
 granulata, L. 13
 tridactylites, L. 15
- CHRYSOSPLENIUM.
 oppositifolium, L. 18
- ARALIACEÆ.
 ADOXA.
 moschatellina, L. 16
- HEDERA.
 Helix, L. 18
- CORNACEÆ.
 CORNUS.
 sanguinea, L. 12
- UMBELLIFERÆ.
 HYDROCOTYLE.
 vulgaris, L. 18
- SANICULA.
 europæa, L. 17
- CONIUM.
 maculatum, L. 18
- SMYRNIUM.
 Olusatrum, L. 15
- CICUTA.
 virosa, L. 14
- APIUM.
 graveolens, L. 15
- PETROSELINUM.
 sativum, Hoffm.
 segetum, Koch. 8
- HELOSCIADIUM.
 nodiflorum, Koch. 15
 b. repens, Koch.
 inundatum, Koch. 18
- SISON.
 Amomum, L. 12
- ÆGOPODIUM.
 Podagraria, L. 16
- BUNIUM.
 flexuosum, With. 18
- PIMPINELLA.
 Saxifraga, L. 17
 magna, L. 9
- SIUM.
 latifolium, L. 11
 angustifolium, L. 14
- BUPLEURUM.
 rotundifolium, L. 8
- ÆNANTHE.
 fistulosa, L. 15
 Lachenalii, Gmel. 15
 crocata, L. 16
 Phellandrium, Lam. 12
- ÆTHUSA.
 Cynapium, L. 15
- FÆNICULUM.
 vulgare, Gært. 6
- SILAUUS.
 pratensis, Bess. 13
- ANGELICA.
 sylvestris, L. 18
- PASTINACA.
 sativa, L. 10
- HERACLEUM.
 Sphondylium, L. 18
- DAUCUS.
 Carota, L. 18
- TORILIS.
 Anthriscus, Gært. 16
 infesta, Spr. 10
 nodosa, Gært. 13
- SCANDIX.
 Pecten, L. 16
- ANTHRISCUS.
 vulgaris, Pers. 16
 sylvestris, Hoffm. 18
- CHÆROPHYLLUM.
 temulentum, L. 17
- LORANTHACEÆ.
 VISCUM.
 album, L. 8
- CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.
 SAMBUCUS.
 nigra, L. 14
 Ebulus, L. 16
- VIBURNUM.
 Opulus, L. 17
 Lantana, L. 8
- LONICERA.
 Periclymenum, L. 18

RUBIACEÆ.

- GALIUM.**
 verum, L. 18
 cruciatum, With. 16
 palustre, L. 18
 uliginosum, L. 15
 saxatile, L. 18
 erectum, Huds. ?
 Mollugo, L. 13
 anglicum, Huds. 4
 tricornis, With. 9
 Aparine, L. 18
SHERARDIA.
 arvensis, L. 17
ASPERULA.
 odorata, L. 18
 cynanchica, L. 9

VALERIANACEÆ.

- CENTRANTHUS.**
ruber, DC.
VALERIANA.
 dioica, L. 15
 officinalis, L. 18
 b. sambucifolia, Mik.
FEDIA.
 olitoria, Vahl. 18
 Auricula, DC. 7
 dentata, Bieb. 15

DIPSACEÆ.

- DIPSACUS.**
 sylvestris, L. 15
 pilosus, L. 9
SCABIOSA.
 succisa, L. 18
 columbaria, L. 14
KNAUTIA.
 arvensis, Coult. 18

COMPOSITÆ.

- TRAGOPOGON.**
 pratensis, L. 15
 b. minor, Fr.
 porrifolius, L. 5
HELMINTHIA.
 echioides, Gært. 12
PICRIS.
 hieracioides, L. 10
THRINCIA.
 hirta, Roth. 15
APARGIA.
 hispida, Willd. 15
 autumnalis, Willd. 18
HYPOCHERIS.
 glabra, L. 12
 radicata, L. 18
LACTUCA.
 virosa, L. 11
 Scariola, L. 3
 saligna, L. 5
 muralis, Less. 12

SONCHUS.

- palustris, L. 2
 arvensis, L. 18
 asper, Hoffm. 18
 oleraceus, L. 18
CREPIS.
 virens, L. 18
 biennis, L. 6
 succisæfolia, Tausch. 5
 paludosa, Mœnch. 13
HIERACIUM.
 Pilosella, L. 18
 murorum, L. 18 ?
 vulgatum, Fries. 18 ?
 prenanthoides, Vill. 3
 umbellatum, L. 15
 boreale, Fries. 16
BORKHAUSIA.
 taraxacifolia, DC. 3
TARAXACUM.
 officinale, Wigg. 18
ARNOSERIS.
 pusilla, Gært. 6
LAPSANA.
 communis, L. 18
CICHORIUM.
 Intybus, L. 16
ARCTIUM.
 Lappa, L. 18
 b. intermedium, Lange
 c. minus, Schk.
SERRATULA.
 tinctoria, L. 13
CARDUS.
 nutans, L. 14
 acanthoides, L. 16
 tenuiflorus, Curt. 15
Marianus, L.
 lanceolatus, L. 18
 eriophorus, L. 10
 palustris, L. 18
 arvensis, Curt. 18
 pratensis, Huds. 8
 acaulis, L. 7
ONOPORDUM.
 Acanthium, L. 14
CARLINA.
 vulgaris, L. 16
CENTAUREA.
 nigra, L. 18
 Cyanus, L. 18
 Scabiosa, L. 15
 Calcitrapa, L. 4
 solstitialis, L.
BIDENS.
 cernua, L. 16
 tripartita, L. 16
EUPATORIUM.
 cannabinum, L. 17
CHRYSOCOMA.
 Linosyris, L. 2
TANACETUM.
 vulgare, L. 18

ARTEMISIA.

- maritima, L. 15
 Absinthium, L. 14
 vulgaris, L. 18
GNAPHALIUM.
margaritaceum, L.
 sylvaticum, L. 18
 uliginosum, L. 18
FILAGO.
 minima, Fries. 17
 germanica, L. 17
 spathulata, Presl. 3
PETASITES.
 vulgaris, Desf. 16
TUSSILAGO.
 Farfara, L. 18
ERIGERON.
 acris, L. 13
canadensis, L.
ASTER.
 Tripolium, L. 18
SOLIDAGO.
 Virgaurea, L. 18
SENECIO.
 vulgaris, L. 18
 sylvaticus, L. 18
 viscosus, L. 12
 erucæfolius, L. 14
 Jacobæa, L. 18
 aquaticus, Huds. 18
DORONICUM.
plantagineum, L.
INULA.
 Conyza, DC. 11
PULICARIA.
 dysenterica, Gært. 15
BELLIS.
 perennis, L. 18
CHRYSANTHEMUM.
 segetum, L. 18
 Leucanthemum, L. 18
PYRETHRUM.
 inodorum, Sm. 18
MATRICARIA.
 Chamomilla, L. 14
ANTHEMIS.
 nobilis, L. 13
 arvensis, L. 14
 Cotula, L. 15
ACHILLEA.
 Ptarmica, L. 18
 Millefolium, L. 18
CAMPANULACEÆ.
CAMPANULA.
 rotundifolia, L. 18
 Rapunculus, L. 4
 Trachelium, L. 10
 glomerata, L. 12
WAHLENBERGIA.
 hederacea, Reich. 10
SPECULARIA.
 hybrida, A., DC. 8

JASIONE.

montana, L. 16

ERICACEÆ.

ERICA.

Tetralix, L. 18

CALLUNA.

vulgaris, Salisb. 18

VACCINIUM.

Myrtillus, L. 18

MONOTROPA.

Hypopitys, L. 9

ILICACEÆ.

ILEX.

Aquifolium, L. 18

JASMINACEÆ.

LIGUSTRUM.

vulgare, L. 10

FRAXINUS.

excelsior, L. 17

b. heterophylla, Vahl.

APOCYNACEÆ.

VINCA.

minor, L. 7

GENTIANACEÆ.

GENTIANA.

Pneumonanthe, L. 9

Amarella, L. 17

campestris, L. 18

ERYTHREA.

Centaurium, Pers. 18

c. pulchella, Hook. 10

CHLORA.

perfoliata, L. 10

MENYANTHES.

trifoliata, L. 18

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

CONVOLVULUS.

arvensis, L. 15

sepium, L. 16

CUSCUTA.

europæa, L. 8

Epithymum, Sm. 11

Trifolii, Bab.

SOLANACEÆ.

HYOSCYAMUS.

niger, L. 17

SOLANUM.

nigrum, L. 11

Dulcamara, L. 17

ATROPA.

Belladonna, L. 12

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

VERBASCUM.

Thapsus, L. 16

Lychnitis, L. 5

nigrum, L. 7

Blattaria, L. ?

virgatum, With. 5

VERONICA.

arvensis, L. 18

serpyllifolia, L. 18

b. humifusa, Dicks. 5

scutellata, L. 18

Anagallis, L. 17

Beccabunga, L. 18

officinalis, L. 18

montana, L. 16

Chamædrys, L. 18

hederifolia, L. 18

agrestis, L. 18

polita, Fries. 15

Buxbaumii, Ten.

BARTSIA.

Odontites, Huds. 18

EUPHRASIA.

officinalis, L. 18

RHINANTHUS.

Crista-galli, L. 18

MELAMPYRUM.

pratense, L. 18

sylvaticum, L. 7

PEDICULARIS.

palustris, L. 18

sylvatica, L. 18

SCROPHULARIA.

nodosa, L. 18

Ehrharti, Stev. 7

aquatica, L. 14

DIGITALIS.

purpurea, L. 18

ANTIRRHINUM.

majus, L.

Orontium, L. 7

LINARIA.

Cymbalaria, Mill.

spuria, Mill. 8

Elatine, Mill. 10

vulgaris, Mill. 16

minor, Desf. 12

OROBANCHACEÆ.

OROBANCHE.

major, Angl. 12

elatior, Sutt. 10

minor, Sutt. 7

LATHRÆA.

squamaria, L. 14

VERBENACEÆ.

VERBENA.

officinalis, L. 12

LAMIACEÆ.

SALVIA.

verbenaca, L. 13

pratensis, L. 1

LYCOPUS.

europæus, L. 17

MENTHA.

rotundifolia, L. 11

sylvestris, L. 13

b. *viridis*, L.

aquatica, L. 18

sativa, L. 16

b. rubra, Sm.

d. acutifolia, Sm.

arvensis, L. 18

Pulegium, L. 12

THYMUS.

Serpyllum, L. 18

b. Chamædrys, Fr.

ORIGANUM.

vulgare, L. 16

CALAMINTHA.

Acinos, Clairv. 15

Nepeta, Clairv. 5

officinalis, Angl. 12

Clinopodium, Spen. 15

MELISSA.

officinalis, L.

TEUCRIUM.

Scorodonia, L. 18

Scordium, L. 5

AJUGA.

reptans, L. 18

Chamæpitys, Schreb. 3

BALLOTA.

nigra, L. 14

b. ruderalis, Fries.

LAMIUM.

Galeobdolon, Crantz. 10

album, L. 15

amplexicaule, L. 18

purpureum, L. 18

b. incisum, Willd. 18

GALEOPSIS.

Ladanum, L. 14

Tetrahit, L. 18

STACHYS.

Betonica, Benth. 15

palustris, L. 18

sylvatica, L. 18

arvensis, L. 18

GLECHOMA.

hederacea, L. 18

NEPETA.

Cataria, L. 13

MARRUBIUM.

vulgare, L. 13

PRUNELLA.

vulgaris, L. 18

SCUTELLARIA.

galericulata, L. 18

minor, L. 14

BORAGINACEÆ.

MYOSOTIS.

palustris, With. 15

repens, Don. 16

caespitosa, Schultz. 18
 alpestris, Schmid. 2
 sylvatica, Ehrh. 13
 arvensis, Hoffm. 18
 collina, Hoffm. 16
 versicolor, Lehm. 18
LITHOSPERMUM.
 officinale, L. 17
 arvense, L. 18
SYMPHYTUM.
 officinale, L. 15
BORAGO.
 officinalis, L.
LYCOPSIS.
 arvensis, L. 18
ANCHUSA.
 sempervirens, L. ?
ASPERUGO.
 procumbens, L. 6.
CYNOGLOSSUM.
 officinale, L. 14
 sylvaticum, Hænk. 3
ECHIUM.
 vulgare, L. 18
PINGUICULACEÆ.
PINGUICULA.
 vulgaris, L. 18
PRIMULACEÆ.
PRIMULA.
 vulgaris, Huds. 18
 veris, L. 17
 farinosa, L. 5
HOTTONIA.
 palustris, L. 11
LYSIMACHIA.
 vulgaris, L. 16
 nummularia, L. 10
 nemorum, L. 17
ANAGALLIS.
 arvensis, L. 16
 b. cærulea, Aut. 12
 tenella, L. 17
CENTUNCULUS.
 minimus, L. 13
SAMOLUS.
 Valerandi, L. 16
GLAUX.
 maritima, L. 18
PLUMBAGINACEÆ.
ARMERIA.
 maritima, Aut. 18
STATICE.
 Limonium, L. 13
PLANTAGINACEÆ.
PLANTAGO.
 major, L. 18
 media, L. 15
 lanceolata, L. 18
 maritima, L. 18
 Coronopus, L. 18

AMARANTHACEÆ.
AMARANTHUS.
 Blitum, L.
CHENOPODIACEÆ.
CHENOPODIUM.
 olidum, Curt. 9
 polyspermum, L. 8
 urbicum, L. 8
 rubrum, L. 14
 murale, L. 10
 hybridum, L. 5
 album, L. 18
 ficifolium, Sm. 7
 Bonus-Henricus, L. 14
ATRIPLEX.
 portulacoides, L. 12
 hastata, L. 18
 patula, L. 18
 a. angustifol. Sm. 18
 b. ? erecta, Huds. ?
 littoralis, L. 12
 b. marina, L. 5
BETA.
 maritima, L. 14
SALICORNIA.
 herbacea, L. 18
 radicans, Sm. 3
POLYGONACEÆ.
POLYGONUM.
 amphibium, L. 18
 lapathifolium, L. 16
 Persicaria, L. 18
 Hydropiper, L. 17
 minus, Huds. 12
 aviculare, L. 18
 Convolvulus, L. 18
 dumetorum, L. 4
RUMEX.
 Hydrolapathum, H. 14
 crispus, L. 18
 aquaticus, L. 9
 obtusifolius, L. 18
 sanguineus, L. 16
 conglomeratus, Mur. 16
 pulcher, L. 7
 maritimus, L. 12
 b. palustris, Sm. 12
 Acetosa, L. 18
 Acetosella, L. 18
THYMELÆACEÆ.
DAPHNE.
 Laureola, L. 12
EUPHORBIACEÆ.
EUPHORBIA.
 helioscopia, L. 18
 platyphylla, L. 5
 portlandica, L. 7
 exigua, L. 14
 Peplus, L. 17

Lathyrus, L.
 amygdaloides, L. 10
BUXUS.
 sempervirens, L. 3
MERCURIALIS.
 perennis, L. 18
 annua, L. 11
URTICACEÆ.
URTICA.
 urens, L. 18
 dioica, L. 18
 pilulifera, L.
PARIETARIA.
 officinalis, L. 16
 a. diffusa, Koch.
HUMULUS.
 Lupulus, L. 12
ULMUS.
 montana, Sm. 18 ?
 suberosa, Ehrh. 11
AMENTIFERÆ.
QUERCUS.
 Robur, L. 17
 c. sessiliflora, Sm. 17
FAGUS.
 sylvatica, L. 11
CARPINUS.
 Betulus, L. 5
CORYLUS.
 Avellana, L. 18
ALNUS.
 glutinosa, L. 18
BETULA.
 alba, L. 18
 c. glutinosa, Wallr.
POPULUS.
 alba, L. 11
 tremula, L. 18
 nigra, L.
SALIX.
 pentandra, L. 12
 fragilis, L. 15
 c. Russelliana, Sm.
 alba, L. 16
 viminalis, L. 15
 cinerea, L. 18
 b. aquatica, Sm.
 aurita, L. 18
 b. fusca Eng. Bot.
CONIFERÆ.
PINUS.
 sylvestris, L. 3
JUNIPERUS.
 communis, L. 18
TAXUS.
 baccata, L. 13
ORCHIDACEÆ.
SPIRANTHES.
 autumnalis, Rich. 11

NEOTTIA.
Nidus-avis, Rich. 15

LISTERA.
ovata, Br. 17

EPIPACTIS.
latifolia, Sw. 15
palustris, Sw. 15

ORCHIS.
Morio, L. 12
mascula, L. 18
hircina, Scop. 2
pyramidalis, L. 13
latifolia, L. 18
maculata, L. 18

GYMNA DENIA.
Conopsea, Br. 18

HABENARIA.
bifolia, Br. 11
b. chlorantha, Bab. 15

ACERAS.
anthropophora, Br. 4

OPHRYS.
apifera, Huds. 10
muscifera, Huds. 10

IRIDACEÆ.

IRIS.
fœtidissima, L. 10
Pseudacorus, L. 18

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

NARCISSUS.
poeticus, L.
biflorus, C.
Pseudo-narcissus, L. 12

GALANTHUS.
nivalis, L.

LEUCOJUM.
æstivum, L. 3

LILIACEÆ.

TULIPA.
sylvestris, L.

ALLIUM.
oleraceum, L. 10
ursinum, L. 17

ORNITHOGALUM.
umbellatum, L.

SCILLA.
autumnalis, L. 4

HYACINTHUS.
nonscriptus, L. 18

RUSCUS.
aculeatus, L. 8

CONVALLARIA.
bifolia, L.
majalis, L. 13
multiflora, L. 11
Polygonatum, L. 5

TRILLIACEÆ.

PARIS.
quadrifolia, L. 15

TAMACEÆ.

TAMUS.
communis, L. 12

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.

HYDROCHARIS.
Morsus-ranæ, L. 11

ALISMACEÆ.

ALISMA.
Plantago, L. 17
b. repens, Dav.

SAGITTARIA.
sagittifolia, L. 13

BUTOMUS.
umbellatus, L. 11

TRIGLOCHIN.
maritimum, L. 18
palustre, L. 18

FLUVIALES.

POTAMOGETON.
densus, L. 13
pusillus, L. 17
gramineus, L. 12
crispus, L. 16
perfoliatus, L. 17
heterophyllus, Sb. 15
natans, L. 18?

ARACEÆ.

LEMNA.
minor, L. 18
gibba, L. 10
polyrhiza, L. 13
trisulca, L. 15

ARUM.
maculatum, L. 13

SPARGANIUM.
simplex, Huds. 17
ramosum, Huds. 18

TYPHA.
latifolia, L. 15
angustifolia, L. 13

JUNCACEÆ.

JUNCUS.
conglomeratus, L. 18
effusus, L. 18
glaucus, Sibth. 15
maritimus, Sm. 14
acutus, L. 5
acutiflorus, Ehrh. 18
lamprocarpus, Eh. 18
obtusiflorus, Ehrh. 12
supinus, Moench. 18
compressus, Jacq. 13?
bufonius, L. 18
squarrosus, L. 18

LUZULA.
sylvatica, Bich. 18
pilosa, Willd. 18

campestris, "Br." 18
multiflora, Lej. 18

NARTHECIUM.
ossifragum, Huds. 18

CYPERACEÆ.

BLYSMUS.
compressus, Panz. 13

SCIRPUS.
lacustris, L. 18
b. glaucus, Sm. 12
carinatus, Sm. 2
setaceus, L. 18
maritimus, L. 17
sylvaticus, L. 16
palustris, L. 18
cæspitosus, L. 18

ERIOPHORUM.
vaginatum, L. 18
angustifolium, Rh. 18

CAREX.
stellulata, Good. 18
ovalis, Good. 18
curta, Good. 16
remota, L. 16
axillaris, Good. 8
divisa, Huds. 7.
muricata, L. 16
vulpina, L. 16
teretiusecula, Good. 12
paniculata, L. 17
vulgaris, Fries. 18
flava, L. 18
distans, L. 15
panicea, L. 18
depauperata, Good. 1
sylvatica, Huds. 15
pendula, Huds. 15
Pseudo-cyperus, L. 11
glauca, Scop. 18
præcox, Jacq. 16
pilulifera, L. 18
hirta, L. 15
paludosa, Good. 16
riparia, Curtis. 14

GRAMINA.

PANICUM.
Crus-galli, L.

PHALARIS.
arundinacea, L. 18
canariensis, L.

ANTHOXANTHUM.
odoratum, L. 18

PHLEUM.
pratense, L. 18

ALOPECURUS.
pratensis, L. 18
geniculatus, L. 18
fulvus, Sm. 5
agrestis, L. 12

GASTRIDIDIUM.
lendigerum, Gaud. 6

POLYPOGON.
 littoralis, Sm. 3
 monspeliensis, Desf. 3
 MILIUM.
 effusum, L. 16
 APERA.
 Spica-venti, Beauv. 4
 AGROSTIS.
 canina, L. 18
 vulgaris, With. 18
 alba, L. 18
 AMMOPHILA.
 arundinacea, Host. 17
 ARUNDO.
 Phragmites, L. 18
 Epigejos, L. 16
 AIRA.
 cæspitosa, L. 18
 flexuosa, L. 18
 caryophyllæa, L. 18
 præcox, L. 18
 AVENA.
 fatua, L. 11
 strigosa, Schr. b.
 pratensis, L. 16
 pubescens, L. 17
 flavescens, L. 13
 ARRHENATHERUM.
 avenaceum, Beauv. 18
 HOLCUS.
 lanatus, L. 18
 mollis, L. 18
 TRIODIA.
 decumbens, Beauv. 18
 KOELERIA.
 cristata, Pers. 16
 MELICA.
 uniflora, Retz. 15
 nutans, L. 10
 MOLINIA.
 cærulea, Mœnch. 18
 CATABROSA.
 aquatica, Presl. 17
 GLYCERIA.
 aquatica, Sm. 14
 fluitans, Br. 18
 plicata, Fries. 12
 maritima, M. et K. 16
 distans, Wahl. 13

Borreri, E. B. S. 3
 procumbens, Sm. 9
 rigida, Sm. 14
 POA.
 annua, L. 18
 pratensis, L. 18
 trivialis, L. 18
 compressa, L. 15
 nemoralis, L. 16
 BRIZA.
 media, L. 18
 minor, L. 2
 CYNOSURUS.
 cristatus, L. 18
 echinatus, L. C.
 DACTYLIS.
 glomerata, L. 18
 FESTUCA.
 bromoides, L. 17
 ovina, L. 18
 b. vivipara, Sm.
 duriuscula, L. 18
 rubra, L. 18?
 pratensis, Huds. 18
 BROMUS.
 giganteus, L. 16
 asper, L. 16
 sterilis, L. 16
 erectus, Huds. 10
 scalinus, L. 17
 mollis, L. 18
 b. racemosus, L. ?
 BRACHYPODIUM.
 sylvaticum, Beauv. 18
 TRITICUM.
 caninum, Huds. 16
 repens, L. 18
 LOLIUM.
 perenne, L. 18
 italicum, Braun.
 temulentum, L. 16
 b. arvense, With.
 HORDEUM.
 pratense, Huds. 12
 murinum, L. 13
 maritimum, With. 10
 NARDUS.
 stricta, L. 18

FILICES.
 CETERACH.
 officinarum, Willd. 15
 POLYPODIUM.
 vulgare, L. 18
 POLYSTICHUM.
 aculeatum, Roth. 16
 LASTREA.
 Thelypteris, Presl. 13
 Oreopteris, Presl. 18
 Filix-mas, Presl. 18
 spinulosa, Presl. 11
 dilatata, Presl. 18
 ATHYRIUM.
 Filix-fœmina, Rh. 18
 ASPLENIUM.
 Trichomanes, L. 18
 Adiantum-nigrum. 18
 Ruta-muraria, L. 18
 SCOLOPENDRIUM.
 vulgare, Sym. 18
 BLECHNUM.
 boreale, Sw. 18
 PTERIS.
 aquilina, L. 18
 OSMUNDA.
 regalis, L. 17
 BOTRYCHIUM.
 Lunaria, Sw. 18
 OPHIOGLOSSUM.
 vulgatum, L. 16

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

LYCOPODIUM.
 inundatum, L. 12

EQUISETACEÆ.

EQUISETUM.
 Telmateia, Ehrh. 16
 arvense, L. 18
 sylvaticum, L. 18
 palustre, L. 18

CHARACEÆ.

CHARA.
 aspera, W.

FUNGI.*

AGARICUS.
 phalloides, Fr.
 vaginatus, Bull.
 muscarius, L.
 pantherinus, Dec.
 rubescens, Pers.

procerus, Scop.
 cepæstipes, Sow.
 clypeolarius? Bull.
 cristatus, Bolt.
 granulatus, Batsch.
 melleus, Vahl.

hypothejus, Fr.
 fucatus? Fr.
 luridus? Schæff.
 rutilans, Schæff.
 imbricatus, Fr.
 multiformis, Schæff.

* There is some doubt as to the occurrence within the District of the plants marked with a (?).

personatus, Fr.
 nudus, Bull.
 emeticus, Schæff.
 adustus, Pers.
 terminosus, Schæff.
 Necator, Bull.
 blennius, Fr.
 quietus, Fr.
 vellereus, Fr.
 piperatus? Scop.
 flaccidus? Sow.
 infundibuliformis, Bull.
 nebularis? Batsch.
 candicans, Pers.
 dealbatus, Sow.
 grammopodius? Bull.
 pratensis, Pers.
 virgineus, Wulf.
 psittacinus, Schæff.
 coccineus, Wulf.
 laccatus, Scop.
 sulphureus, Bull.
 radicans, Relh.
 velutipes, Curt.
 fusipes, Bull.
 maculatus, A. and S.
 butyraceus, Bull.
 dryophilus, Bull.
 peronatus, Bolt.
 oreades, Bolt.
 tuberosus? Bull.
 ocellatus, Fr.
 ramealis, Bull.
 parasiticus? Bull.
 Rotula, Scop.
 caulicinalis, Bull.
 atro-albus, Bolt.
 alcalinus, Fr.
 galericulatus, Scop.
 polygrammus, Bull.
 galopus, Pers.
 sanguinolentus, A. and S.
 purus, Pers.
 stylobates, Pers.
 epipterygius, Scop.
 corticola, Bull.
 Fibula, Bull.
 muralis, Sow.
 Campanella, Batsch.
 fragrans, Sow.
 metachrous, Fr.
 cyathiformis, Bull.
 dryinus, Pers.
 conchatus, Bull.
 ostreatus, Jacq.
 ulmarius, Bull.
 palmatus, Bull.
 stypticus, Bull.
 septicus? Fr.
 mammosus? Bolt.
 Pluteus, Batsch.
 pascuus, Pers.
 bulbosus? Sow.

periscelis, Fr.
 anomalus, Fr.
 sanguineus, Wulf.
 aureus, Bull.
 caperatus, Pers.
 geophyllus, Bull.
 tener, Schæff.
 melinoides, Bull.
 hypnorum, Schrank.
 involutus, Batsch.
 Georgii, With.
 campestris, L.
 semiglobatus, Batsch.
 æruginosus, Curt.
 lachrymabundus, Bull.
 lateritius, Schæff.
 fascicularis, Huds.
 stipatus, Pers.
 fimiputris, Bull.
 titubans, Bull.
 disseminatus, Pers.
 comatus, Müll.
 atramentarius, Bull.
 micaceus, Bull.
 niveus, Pers.
 domesticus, Bolt.
 plicatilis, Sow.
CANTHARELLUS.
 aurantiacus, Wulf.
 cibarius, Fr.
 tubæformis, Bull.
 cornucopioides, L.
 muscigenus, Bull.
 sinuosus, Fr.
DÆDALEA.
 biennis, Bull.
 quercina, L.
 unicolor? Bull.
POLYPORUS.
 squamosus, Huds.
 betulinus, Bull.
 ulmarius, Sow.
 igniarius, L.
 versicolor, L.
BOLETUS.
 luteus, L.
 Grevillei? Kl.
 subtomentosus, L.
 luridus, Schæff.
 edulis? Bull.
 scaber, Bull.
FISTULINA.
 hepatica, With.
HYDNUM.
 repandum, L.
 auriscalpium, L.
RADULUM.
 quercinum?
PHLEBIA.
 mesenterica, Dicks.
THELEPHORA.
 terrestris? Ehrh.
 tabacina? Sow.

hirsuta, Willd.
 purpurea, Pers.
 sanguinolenta, A. and S.
 quercina, Pers.
CLAVARIA.
 coralloides, L.
 abietina, Pers.
 pratensis, Pers.
 inæqualis, Müll.
GEOGLOSSUM.
 glabrum, Pers.
TYPHULA.
 phacorrhiza, Reich.
 erythropus, Pers.
PISTILLARIA.
 quisquiliaris, Fr.
MORCHELLA.
 esculenta, L.
HELVELLA.
 lacunosa, Afz.
 elastica, Bull.
 gigas, Fr.
LEOTIA.
 lubrica, Scop.
PEZIZA.
 aurantia, Pers.
 cochleata, Bull.
 vesiculosa, Bull.
 macropus, Pers.
 Curreyana, Berk.
 lacustris, Fr.
 granulata, Bull.
 humcsa, Fr.
 fascicularis, A. and S.
 scutellata, L.
 virginea, Batsch.
 nivea, Hedw.
 calycina, Schum.
 albo-violascens, A. and S.
 rhabarbarina, Berk.
 episphæria, Mart.
 domestica, Sow.
 firma, Pers.
 fructigena, Bull.
 cyathoidea, Bull.
 citrina, Hedw.
 pallescens, Pers.
 herbarum, Pers.
 faginea, Pers.
 conigena, Fr.
 chrysocoma, Bull.
 vinosa, A. and S.
 cinerea, Batsch.
 leucostigma, Fr.
 vulgaris, Fr.
 atrata, Pers.
 acicularis, Bull.
ASCOBOLUS.
 furfuraceus, Pers.
BULGARIA.
 inquinans, Pers.
 sarcoides, Jacq.

- CENANGIUM.**
 Cerasi, Pers.
 fuliginosum, Fr.
 quercinum, Fr.
- STICTIS.**
 radiata, L.
 Pupula, Fr.
- CRYPTOMYCES.**
 versicolor, Fr.
- TREMELLA.**
 mesenterica, Retz.
 albida, Sm.
 intumescens, Sm.
- EXIDIA.**
 Auricula-Judæ, L.
 recisa, Ditm.
 glandulosa, Bull.
- DACRYMYCES.**
 stillatus, Nees.
- SCLEROTIUM.**
 complanatum, Tode.
 Semen, Tode.
 durum, Pers.
- PHALLUS.**
 impudicus, L.
- HYMENOGASTER.**
 luteus, Vitt.
- NIDULARIA.**
 striata, Bull.
 campanulata, With.
 crucibulum, Pers.
- PILOBOLUS.**
 crystallinus, Tode.
 roridus, Bolt.
- SPHÆROBOLUS.**
 stellatus, Tode.
- CHOIROMYCES.**
 meandriformis, Vitt.
- SPHÆRIA.**
 digitata, L.
 Hypoxylon, L.
 fragiformis, Pers.
 fusca, Pers.
 multififormis, Fr.
 gelatinosa, Tode.
 nummularia, Bull.
 bullata, Ehr.
 undulata, Pers.
 stigma, Hoffm.
 disciformis, Hoffm.
 aspera, Fr.
 favacea, Fr.
 verrucæformis, Ehrh.
 flavo-virens, Hoffm.
 lanciformis, Fr.
 ferruginea, Pers.
 fimeti, Pers.
 Prunastri, Purt.
 stellulata, Fr.
 angulata, Fr.
 profusa, Fr.
 leiphæmia, Fr.
 turgida, Pers.
- salicina, Pers.
 ambiens, Pers.
 pulchella, Pers.
 hypoderma, Fr.
 quaternata, Pers.
 cinnabarina, Tode.
 inaurata, B. & Br.
 Laburni, Pers.
 gramminis, Pers.
 fimbriata, Pers.
 ovina, Pers.
 vestita, Fr.
 sanguinea, With.
 episphæria, Tode.
 spermoides, Hoffm.
 moriformis, Tode.
 pulvis-pyrius, Pers.
 pilifera? Fr.
 corticis, Sow.
 gigaspora, Desm.
 Tiliæ, Pers.
 inquinans, Tode.
 Juglandis, Fr.
 rubella, Pers.
 acuta, Hoffm.
 herbarum, Pers.
 Clivensis, Berk.
 complanata, Tode.
 Scrophularia? Desm.
- EUSTEGIA**
 ilicis, Fr.
- CYTISPORA.**
 carphosperma, Fr.
 fugax? Bull.
- PHOMA.**
 Pustula, Pers.
- DOTHIDEA.**
 ribesia? Pers.
 typhina, Pers.
 Ulmi, Duv.
- RHYTISMA.**
 salicinum? Pers.
 Acerinum, Pers.
- HYSTERIUM.**
 Fraxini, Pers.
 rugosum, Fr.
 Rubi, Pers.
- PROSTHEMIUM.**
 betulinum, Kun.
- LEPTOSTROMA.**
 filicinum, Fr.
- GEASTER.**
 coliformis, Dicks.
- LYCOPERDON.**
 giganteum, Batsch
 gemmatum, Batsch.
 pyriforme, Schæff.
- SCLERODERMA.**
 vulgare, Fr.
- LYCOGALA.**
 Epidendrum, L.
- RETICULARIA.**
 umbrina, Fr.
- ÆTHALIUM.**
 septicum, L.
- DIDERMA.**
 vernicosum, Pers.
 spumarioides, Fr.
 cyanescens, Fr.
- DIDYMIUM.**
 nigripes, Lk.
 leucopus, Lk.
 pertusum? Berk.
 congestum, B. and Br.
- PHYSARUM.**
 nutans, Pers.
- CRATERIUM.**
 minutum, Leers.
 leucocephalum, Hoffm.
- STEMONITIS.**
 fusca, Roth.
 typhoides, Bull.
 ovata, Pers.
 papillata, Pers.
- ARCYRIA.**
 punicea, Pers.
 incarnata, Pers.
 cinerea, Bull.
 nutans, Bull.
- TRICHIA.**
 chrysosperma, Dec.
 varia, Pers.
 nigripes, Pers.
- ASTEROPHORA.**
 Lycoperdoides, Fr.
- TRICHODERMA.**
 viride, Pers.
- ERYSIPHE.**
 macularis, Wallr.
 vulgaris
- CHÆTOMIUM.**
 elatum, Kun.
 chartarum, Ehr.
- ISARIA.**
 farinosa, Fr.
- CERATIUM.**
 hydroides, A. and S.
- STILBUM.**
 tomentosum, Schrad.
- MUCOR.**
 ramosus, Bull.
 Mucedo, L.
 caninus, Pers.
- EUROTIUM.**
 herbariorum, Lk.
- HELMINTHOSPORIUM.**
 macrocarpum, Grev.
 subulatum? Nees.
 velutinum, Lk.
 simplex? Kunze.
 Tiliæ, Fr.
 Smithii, B. and Br.
- DEMATIUM.**
 hispidulum, Fr.
- CLADOSPORIUM.**
 herbarum, Lk.

- ASPERGILLUS.**
 glaucus, Lk.
 aureus, Berk.
- BOTRYTIS.**
 cinerea, Pers.
 vulgaris, Fr.
 lateritia, Fr.
 infestans, Mont.
- PENICILLIUM.**
 crustaceum, Fr.
 candidum, Lk.
- TRICOTHECIUM.**
 roseum, Lk.
- OIDIUM.**
 fructigenum, Schum
 erysiphoides? Fr.
 leucoconium, Desm.
- SEPEDONIUM.**
 chrysospermum, Lk.
- TUBERCULARIA.**
 vulgaris, Tode.
- FUSARIUM.**
 tremelloides, Grev.
- CORYNEUM.**
 macrosporium? Berk.
 Kunzei, Corda.
- NEMASPORA.**
 crocea, Pers.
- SEPTORIA.**
 Ulmi, Kunze.
 Ægopodii? Desm.
- STILBOSPORA.**
 asterosperma, Pers.
 macrosperma, Pers.
- MELANCONIUM.**
 bicolor, Nees.
- PHRAGMIDIUM.**
 bulbosum, Fr.
 gracile, Gr.
 mucronatum, Fr.
 obtusatum, Fr.
- TORULA.**
 monilioides, Corda.
 ovalispora, Berk.
 herbarum, Lk.
- PUCCINIA.**
 graminis, Pers.
 striola, Lk.
 Primulæ, Grev.
 Menthæ, Pers.
 Scorodoniæ, Lk.
 Vincæ, Berk.
 Compositarum, Schlech.
 Syngenesiarum, Lk.
 Violarum, Lk.
 Lychnidearum, Lk.
 Saxifragarum, Schl.
 pulverulenta, Grev.
- Circææ, Pers.
 Prunorum, Lk.
- TRIPHAGMIUM.**
 Ulmaria, Lk.
- ÆCIDIUM.**
 rubellum, Pers.
 Berberidis, Pers.
 Grossulariæ? Dec.
 crassum? Pers.
 Euphorbiæ? Pers.
- UREDO.**
 segetum Pers.
 longissima, Sow.
 linearis, Pers.
 Rubigo, Dec.
 Primulæ, Dec.
 Labiatarum, Dec.
 Vincæ, Dec.
 suaveolens, Pers.
 Violarum, Dec.
 Caryophyllacearum,
 Johnst.
- Saxifragarum, Dec.
 Epilobii, Dec.
 Rosæ, Dec.
 Potentillarum, Dec.
 Filicum, Desm.
 Euphorbiæ, Reb.
 Saliceti, Schl.

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