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mittee, and have drawn up a constitution with a view to keeping themselves up to the mark and providing *inter alia* that they should meet periodically to compare notes, and that no names should be handed to the police for prosecution until the cases had been submitted to the committee or a sub-committee appointed to supervise prosecutions. The reason for this latter provision is, of course, to avoid the possibility of the movement being injured by hasty or mistaken prosecutions."

SHORT NOTES.

ROSA SINICA.—*Rosa sinica* is often cited as of Ait. Hort. Kew. (ed. 2, iii. 261)—*e.g.* by Lindley, *Rosarum Monographia* (1820), Hemsley in *Index Fl. Sinensis*, i. 250, Hook. f. in *Fl. Brit. Ind.* ii. 364—to designate a species distinct from *R. sinica* L. *Syst. Veg.* ed. 13, 394 (1774), a plant with subglobose glabrous receptacle. Aiton in his first edition (Hort. Kew. ii. 203 (1789)) merely copies Linnæus's diagnosis; the reference in the second edition is a repetition of the first. *R. sinica* Ait. is therefore identical with *R. sinica* L. Aiton adds "cult. 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller." Miller makes no reference to this species in his *Dictionary*, and there is no specimen from him in the Banksian Herbarium. Robert Brown in his MSS. writes: "said to be cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller, and as there is no reference to his *Dictionary*, it must be inserted from the memory of Mr. Aiton, the elder." *R. sinica* as a synonym or closely allied species of *R. laevigata* starts with Lindley, whose description is based on a specimen from Bladh in Herb. Bank. whose figure is copied from a Chinese drawing in the same collection. *R. sinica* L. is probably the same as *R. indica* L., see Lindley, *op. cit.*—W. FAWCETT.

LECANORA ISIDIODES Nyl. IN THE NEW FOREST.—This extremely rare and local lichen, which has hitherto been recorded in Great Britain from a small area in North Wales only, was found quite recently (April, 1914), growing in a part of the New Forest, near the hamlet of Cadnam. It is on the mossy trunk of an oak tree, southern aspect, and extends in more or less isolated patches from one to eight feet above the ground. The plant is in a very healthy and vigorous condition, both in the development of the thallus and in the production of apothecia. Crombie says (*Monograph of Lichens found in Great Britain*, part i., 1894):—"The thallus is rather scattered, greenish grey when moistened, usually but sparingly fertile, though in one corticolous fragment the apothecia are somewhat numerous." The New Forest specimens are abundantly fertile, so much so that the apothecia are in some cases slightly angular owing to close contact. The fruits are also, on the average, slightly larger than those of the Salwey and Borrer specimens in the herbarium of the British Museum, but this may possibly be due to the age of the specimens. The diameter of the larger apothecia of the New Forest specimens

is just over 2 mm. The spores are all slightly constricted, and the mature ones are decidedly brown; they vary much in size, the largest being 0.03 mm. long and 0.015 mm. broad. The Salwey specimens are dated Cwm Buchen, 1835, and one of Borrer's, 1841. Crombie remarks, in the monograph already referred to, that *Lecanora isidioides* has not recently been met with, and there is no record from anywhere in Great Britain since the date of the book.—ROBERT PAULSEN.

PUCCINIA SMYRNIUM.—This fungus, parasitic on *Smyrnium Olusatrum*, is recorded by Plowright as occurring, "Æcidiospores, May to June; teleutospores, June to July," and by Grove, in his book, as "Æcidia, April–June; teleutospores, June–August." It is perhaps, therefore, worthy of record to state that through the kindness of Miss D. E. Gepp I have received consignments of the fungus from Torquay each month from August to April. In every case æcidia and teleutosori were present, the former always much the more abundant. In December, January, and February the teleutosori were very few in number and indifferently hypophyllous or epiphyllous. The teleutospores germinate overnight in hanging-drop, giving rise to a typical promycelium, the sporidia produced often having germinated *in situ* by the morning.—J. RAMSBOTTOM.

ISLE OF MAN HEPATICÆ (p. 45).—Prof. Farmer states that "little or nothing has yet been done towards recording the species that occur in the Island." As an official of the Moss Exchange Club I should like to call attention to the second edition of the *Census Catalogue of British Hepaticæ*, issued in May, 1913, where all the species mentioned by Prof. Farmer are recorded, except *Eucalyx subellipticus* (hitherto only noted for Mid-Perth), *Lejeunia cavifolia* var. *planiuscula* and *Anthoceros lævis*. The list given in the *Catalogue* is a rich one, based on work done by Mr. G. A. Holt, with supplementary records supplied by Mr. Beesley and others. I understand that Mr. Hunter has recently made further additions of interest. Altogether about eighty species and varieties are known to occur in the Island. Of the genera referred to by Prof. Farmer there are recorded three species of *Lepidozia*, seven species of *Lophozia*, and one species each of *Fossombronina*, *Madotheca*, and *Radula*.—J. A. WHELDON.

REVIEWS.

Flowering Plants of the Riviera: a Descriptive Account of 1800 of the more Interesting Species. By H. STUART THOMPSON, F.L.S. With an Introduction on Riviera Vegetation by A. G. TANSLEY, M.A. 24 coloured plates (112 figures), after water-colour drawings, by Clarence Bicknell, and reproductions of 16 photographs of vegetation by the author. Pp. xxviii, 249. 8vo, cloth. 10s. 6d. net. Longmans, Green and Co.

THERE was certainly room for a portable book descriptive of the numerous flowering plants to be found on the French and