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It is, perhaps, an advantage to have the bibliography together at the end of the volume, instead of at the end of each section, as in the Oxford editions of Warming and Schimper; but in this case either a continuous numbering of the notes should have been adopted, or use should have been made of the page-headings to guide those using these notes to the four different sections under which they are grouped. Out of consideration for the eyesight of readers, moreover, the reference-numbers might well have been larger or in black type. We are afraid that notes placed among these references to literature are too apt to be altogether overlooked. While the printing and general get-up of the volume are of the character usually associated with the house of Macmillan, there are not a few little misprints, especially in the references to figures, which have escaped correction from the earlier editions. These may well be corrected by a page of errata in any reprint which may precede the fifth edition; but in that edition it would add to the convenience of those using the book if the page was added to references to figures in widely distant parts of the volume. The meticulousness of our criticism is but an indication of the great value we attach to the work as a whole, and our consequent wish that it should approach yet nearer to perfection.

G. S. BOULGER.

A Hand-list of the Lichens of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands. Compiled by A. R. HORWOOD. Pp. 45.
1s. net. Dulau.

THIS list of British Lichens has been drawn up, as the compiler states, primarily for the use of members of the Lichen Exchange Club, but will be found serviceable for cataloguing herbaria by all collectors. The nomenclature, and to some degree the arrangement, is based upon the recently completed *Monograph of British Lichens* by Crombie and Miss Lorrain Smith. The sequence and system of classification, however, differ rather widely from those adopted in the *Monograph*, the reasons for the changes made being indicated by the compiler in the introduction. While assuming this arrangement is in accordance with the most recent views, it may still be thought that the sequence of a Manual which must remain *par excellence* the text-book for British students for many years to come might have been more conveniently adopted. One result of the change is that the 123 genera of the B. M. Catalogue are increased to 142, mainly by the raising to generic rank many of Crombie's subgenera, as in *Lecanora*. We do not know what authority Mr. Horwood has followed in placing all the species of *Physcia* under *Xanthoria*, especially as this name, adopted with some reason for the naturally distinct group of yellow forms, becomes meaningless when applied to the cinereous species. Some misprints are inevitable, one supposes, in long lists of hard scientific names: amongst the few observed may be instanced *Anthracotheium*—a word with a very zoological sound—which should read *Anthracothecium*. The list is well got up, in good clear type.

We learn from the Introduction that a popular "account of British Lichens" is in course of preparation by the compiler: as Mr. Horwood adds to his systematic knowledge the experience of an enthusiastic field-botanist, it may fairly be presumed that this book will be of much practical use to beginners, and thus supply an existing want.

H. P. READER.

The Linnean Herbarium.

DR. DAYDON JACKSON, to whose laborious compilations in various directions of bibliography botanists are so greatly indebted, has added one more to his claims on their gratitude in the *Index to the Linnean Herbarium* which forms a Supplement to the Proceedings of the Society for the Session of 1911-12. The title chosen is very modest, for the Index contains not only an enumeration of the plants in the Herbarium "with indication of the types of species marked by Carl von Linné," but an explanation of the signs employed in connection with the specimens and a list of the contributors, with notes as to their share in the collection. These signs, some of which will have attracted the notice of those who have consulted the Herbarium, have been variously explained; it was left for Dr. Jackson to copy them each time they occurred, with the name of the plant to which they were attached, and on the information thus brought together to base conclusions which are not likely to be disputed, and thus to clear up a point which, not itself of special importance, is at any rate of interest, as everything connected with Linnæus must be. In like manner the system of numbering adopted by Linnæus is explained.

Each of the three earlier enumerations of the contents of the Herbarium, Dr. Jackson tells us, is faulty, although that indicated in the copy of the first edition of the *Species* which is in the National Herbarium was made by the usually accurate Dryander. Foreign botanists, as well as those living in this country, will thank the compiler for enabling them to ascertain readily of which of Linnæus's species they can see authentic specimens. They will, however, do well to bear in mind that the specimens in the Herbarium cannot always be accepted as typical for the *Species* of 1753, as additions were made from time to time by various collectors. During the investigations "more than one hundred specimens which had been transferred by Smith to other genera have been replaced, so that the Linnean material is again brought together." In a useful bibliography Dr. Jackson gives the authorities on which his statements are based.

We should have been glad if it had been thought desirable to reprint with the Index the very interesting account of the acquisition of the Linnean Collections which Dr. Jackson prepared for the Centenary Anniversary of the Society and published in the *Proceedings* for 1887-8, pp. 18-29. A slight addition to this account may be made. Dr. Jackson (p. 26, footnote) quotes from Smith's correspondence the remark that he nearly lost the collec-