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this drawing is taken") is t. 3 (*Aloe variegata*), which does not correspond with the representation of *Aloe variegata* in Bot. Mag. (t. 513). The letterpress of the *Viridarium* is of the scantiest description; the spelling of many of the names shows that Mrs. Moriarty was unfamiliar with them; thus *Jatropha* appears in the text as "Satropha" and in two indexes as "Saphora."

JAMES BRITTEN.

SHORT NOTES.

WILLIAM ANDERSON AND COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE. The following notes supplement in two particulars the paper published in the December number of this Journal (pp. 345-352).

1. On p. 347 I expressed some doubt as to the provenance of the notes from Anderson's Journal which form so important a portion of the account of the voyage. This doubt is set at rest by a passage in the Introduction to the account of the Third Voyage (vol. i. p. lxxviii) which I had overlooked, and which states definitely that "by the order of Lord Sandwich"—then Secretary to the Admiralty—Anderson's Journal "was put into the hands of the Editor, who was authorized and directed to avail himself of the information it contained." The Introduction goes on to state that "the copy of the first and second volumes, before it went to press, was submitted to 'Captain King' and "had been read over and corrected by one so well qualified to point out any inaccuracies." This disposes of my tentative suggestion that King edited the volumes and wrote the Introduction, but I have not been able to ascertain who did.

2. I have found in the Department of Botany a drawing in colour of *Pringlea*, by S. Webber—the artist who accompanied the voyage and of whom the little that is known is printed in a footnote to p. 346. The drawing is endorsed: "Kurguelans [*sic*] Land, Lat. 48^d-41^m South"; it represents the plant in its early flowering stage and is very well executed. The figure, apart from its scientific interest, is of value as being, so far as I know, the only existing specimen of Webber's botanical work, apart from his copies of Gordon's drawings referred to in the note mentioned. It is signed "S. Webber del." with the date 1777.—JAMES BRITTEN.

ANGLESEA LICHENS. In the paper by Mr. Wheldon and myself on "The Lichens of South Lancashire" (in Journ. Linn. Soc., Botany, xliii. 87-136, Oct. 1915) we gave a somewhat detailed account of the lichens of the sand-dunes of the South Lancashire coast. During a visit, in June 1916, to the sandhills at Newborough, in Anglesea, I was therefore naturally interested in the lichens of that tract of dunes, and so far as the comparatively limited time at my disposal permitted, made a special search for some of the rare and new species which had been located on the Lancashire dunes. A comparison of the lichen floras of the two coasts was of particular interest to me. Up to the present the material collected has not been fully worked out, but in the meantime it may be well to put on record here the occurrence in

Anglesea of at least two species which were originally discovered on the dunes of Lancashire. The first of these is *Arthopyrenia areuiseda* A. L. Sm., first discovered by Mr. Wheldon on the Lancashire coast, and described as a new species by Miss Smith in Journ. Bot. 1911, p. 42. This plant I found growing in the Newborough sandhills on exactly the same peculiar type of ground as in the Lancashire dunes, and accompanied by many of the same associates. It was fruiting well. I also sought for *Bacidia latebricola*, described in our aforesaid paper, p. 127. In the Lancashire sandhills it grows on thin dry lawns, on broken sandy dune-banks overhung by herbage; it is consequently easily overlooked unless specially sought for. A search in the Anglesea locality, in a habitat of this kind with which I was familiar, proved successful. Apothecia were, unfortunately, not found; but from the colour and other characters of the thallus and the characteristic habitat I have no doubt as to the identity of the plant. The discovery of these two lichens in Anglesea considerably extends their known range of distribution, and they constitute notable additions to the lichen flora of vice-county 49.—W. G. TRAVIS.

CAREX BASILARIS Jord. (Journ. Bot. 1916, 141, 246). The Spanish specimen gathered by me on Tibidabo near Barcelona was determined by Kükenthal; it gives an interesting increase in geographical range. The specimen from Mont d'Oiseaux, Hyères, for which Department (Var) it is already recorded, was first named *C. basilaris*, but was subsequently corrected in my writing (probably on the authority of Kükenthal) to the allied *C. Halleriana* Asso; both specimens are preserved in the Fielding Herbarium in the University of Oxford (but they had been put into the wrong covers and I have only recently found them), to which almost all my foreign specimens are given, including my set of Greek plants which have recently been examined by Mr. C. C. Lacaïta. My secretary, who was with me when both sedges were gathered, is called up, and therefore I am at present unable to put my hands on Kükenthal's letters of that period, now twelve years ago.—G. C. DRUCE.

CALAMINTHA NEBRODENSIS Kern. in Greece. On Pentelicon near Athens in 1914 I gathered a Labiate which was evidently closely allied to *Calamintha alpina* of the Alps and yet which was not identical with my Swiss specimens. Mr. C. C. Lacaïta kindly examined it and refers it to *C. nebrodensis* Kern., which takes its name from the Nebrodensis mountains between Palermo and Messina in Sicily. I believe it is new to Greece. The plant from Mount Olympus which appears as *Thymus alpinus* in Sibth. & Sm. Comp. Fl. Græc. i. 420 is also the same form, which is put as a subspecies—*C. meridionalis*—under *C. alpinus* by Nyman (Consp. Fl. Europ. 589).—G. C. DRUCE.

“A FAMOUS BOTANIST.”—Mr. J. Ardagh writes to us from Dublin: “There is a sandstone tablet in the porch of St. Lawrence's Church, Allington, Kent, with the inscription—‘In memory of James Drayton a Famous Botanist of Maidstone who was buried in this Churchyard 11 Sep. 1749.’” He is not mentioned in the *Flora of Kent*: is anything more known of him?