

THE  
JOURNAL OF BOTANY

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

EDITED BY

JAMES BRITTEN, K. C. S. G., F. L. S.

LATE SENIOR ASSISTANT, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, BRITISH MUSEUM.

LIBRARY  
NEW YORK  
BOTANICAL  
GARDEN

---

VOL. LVII.

---

LONDON  
TAYLOR AND FRANCIS  
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET  
1919.

some allied genera in the family Scrophulariaceæ. If the vexed and unimportant question of specific rank were the only *raison d'être* of the study of these critical plants, I, for one, would regret the time so many have devoted to it. But such investigation is elucidating other and more interesting matters, bearing not only upon the life-history of the plants as known to-day but upon their evolution in different climes and on different rocks, and upon their differences in different countries, the summer and autumn states of some, and the varying degrees of parasiticism of others. Nor let us forget to follow up the suggestion of that great naturalist and traveller John Ball, when, in writing to F. Townsend in 1884, he drew attention to the part insect-visitors may play.

As far as we are aware, no seeds of *Euphrasia* have been found in the late Glacial beds of Britain; but Clement Reid records seeds of the allied *Bartsia Odontites* from the Clyde Beds at Garvel Park (*The Origin of the British Flora*, 1899, p. 135), a most helpful book now out of print, and I am told much in demand.

The distinguishing features of *Euphrasia*, *Odontites*, *Bartsia*, *Eufragia*, and of his new genus *Dispermotheca* were very ably stated and clearly illustrated (fig. 7) by Beauverd in his paper "Plantes Nouvelles ou Critiques de la Flore du Bassin du Rhone," in *Bull. Soc. Bot. de Genève*, vol. iii. (1911), pp. 297-337.

In addition to the coloured figures of *Euphrasia minima* in Schroeter's *Flore des Alpes* and in my *Sub-Alpine Plants*, there is a clearer one in the well-illustrated *Atlas colorée de la Flore Alpine*, by Beauverie et Faucheron, Paris, 1906.

## THE CRYPTOGAMS OF ANDREWS'S HERBARIUM.

BY G. S. BOULGER, F.L.S.

THE following list is supplementary to the enumeration of the phanerogams of Andrews's Herbarium which was published in last year's *Journal*, pp. 294-8, 323-331, 346-354.

CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS Bernhardi. R. S. 3. 125. 7. In the road from Mendip hills to Wells, June, 1731. [Dale's ticket.]

### MOSSES.

Among the Mosses, which have been examined by Mr. Gepp, are the following: all are from Essex unless otherwise noted:—

SPHAGNUM CYMBIFOLIUM Ehrh. Bogs at the foot of Link hills, Maplestead, June 1744.

S. SUBSECUNDUM Nees. An *Muscus palustris albicans terrestris capitulis erectis brevibus*. R. S. 2. 37. 4; 3. 104. 1. [Same locality: 11 July, 1746.]

POLYTRICHUM JUNIPERINUM Willd. Little Cornard Church [Suffolk] and Brake hill, Bulmur, April 18, 1746.

P. COMMUNE L. Link hills, Maplestead, May 27, 1746.

FUNARIA HYGROMETRICA Sibth. Ballindon hills, Jan. 28, 1740.

PHILONOTIS FONTANA Brid. Bogs at foot of Link hills, Maplestead, May 27, 1746.

BRYUM CAPILLARE L. On the bank upon the top of Brake Moore hill, Middleton, May 30, 1746.

MNIUM UNDULATUM L. "*Bryum serpyllifolium.*" Link hills, Maplestead, 11 July, 1746; Ball Street, Stoke near Nayland, with the *Trichomanes*. April 21, 1746. [Suffolk.]

M. HORNUM L. Moist bank next John Stebings field by Sandy Lane, Bulmur, Feb. 4, 1740, April 5, 1745, and April 10, 1746.

HYPNUM ADUNCUM Hedw. var. Upon the Water in a little pond in a wood between Willmore Lane and Gentries. July 11, 1746. [County?]

H. FLUITANS L. Boggy place in the lane from Lamask Brook farm to Alphamston Church, April 22, 1746, and Armsey, Bulmur, July, 1752.

HYLOCOMIUM TRIQUETRUM B. & S. Ballingdon Hills. Jan. 28, 1742.

#### HEPATICÆ.

PELLIA EPIPHYLLA Nees. *An 4 Lichen petræus cauliculo calceato* C. B., R. S. 3. 110. The taste is hot and burning. Found in the gripes by the side of the hill where the lodge stands in the Boys hall park. April. Sandy Lane, Bulmur & Crow bridge, Barfield Bridge, Brundon Mill. 18 April, 1745. ["Broad-leaved Star-lip." Hemsted.]

LUNULARIA VULGARIS Mich. *Lichen seu Hepatica lunulata* ἐπιφύλλοκαρπος D. Dale, R. Syn. i. 20; ii. 41; iii. 115, 5. I received it from Mr. Dale, March, 1716.

MARCHANTIA POLYMORPHA L. 5. *Lichen petræus stellatus* R. S. 3. 115. *An 88 Lichenoides peltatum terrestre rufescens* R. S. 3. 77. In my garden, 18 June, 1745, & In Counsellor Theobald's Yard and in the Vestry yard, St. Gregories Church & In Mr. John Burkitt's Yard. In a Boggy pasture Meadow behind Box Mill, Halstead, 9 July, 1745, plentifully. Amongst the Grass & is often covered with water when the river is full. As soon as you are out of Henny Street towards Middleton in Essex . . . with the *Lentibularia* [*Utricularia*] 26 June, 1740. [The first Rayan name, applied to the garden specimens, is probably erroneous, and refers rather to *Lunularia*.]

FEGATELLA CONICA Corda. 4. *Lichen petræus latifolius sive Hepatica fontana*. R. S. 3. 115. *Lichen sive Hepatica vulgaris* Park. R. S. 40. *An Lichen petræus pileatus* Park. *Lichen verrucosus* Doody, R. S. 3. 114. 1. On the north side of Milford hall, 28 June, 1745. In Chappel Lane, Cornard, 25 April, 1745. This I call the Lichen offic. In the watery lane between Lossins Mill and Corks farm, with *Saxifraga aurea*, both sorts [*Chryso-splenium*], *Lujula* [*Oxalis*], *Nasturtium aq. amar.* [*Cardamine amara*], *Cardamine impatiens altera hirsutior* [*C. hirsuta*], *Veronica-Chamædryoides fol. pediculis* [*V. montana*].

REBOULIA HEMISPHERICA Raddi. 2. *Lichen pileatus parvus, foliis crenatis* R. S. 3. 114. Great Cornard, 2 April, 1745. On a drie bank in Bull St., Stoke near Nayland, plentifully, 21 April,

1746. Lane from Nayland to Heney Tye. [Dillenius attributes the discovery of this species to Andrews. He says "Found by Mr. Andrews of Sudbury in Suffolk, sent by Mr. Dale," though he identifies it with a specimen, *Lichen petræus cauliculo pileum parum sustinente* in Buddle's Hortus Siccus, vol. ii, 13, and mentions its having been observed by Dandridge, "the pattern-drawer in Moorfields" (fl. 1723-30).]

ANTHOCEROS PUNCTATUS L. *Lichenastrum* gramineo pediculo & capitulo oblongo, bifurco. R. S. 3. 109. 1. Bulmur. July, 1725 and 1739. Ditch at foot of Link hills, Maplestead, July, 1746.

## ALGÆ.

HALIDRYS SILIQUOSA Lyngb. "Codded Sea Lintels." "Podded Oar-weed." [One of the set of "Curious Sea Plants" collected by W. Paine between Yarmouth and Lynn. They are not further localised and will here have merely the name "Paine" following each.] R. S. 3. 48. 39, where Dale's record of the species from Harwich is quoted from Ray's Hist. Plant. iii. 11.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS L. By the Thorn near Manningtree, 12 May, 1740. Mersey Island. An 4. *Quercus marina varietas* Ger. em. 1567, R. S. 3. 40.

F. CERANOIDES L. An 16 *Fucus membranaceus ceranoides varie dissectus* R. S. 3. 44. Bucks Horn Wrack. Paine.

F. SERRATUS L. Mersey Island.

F. NODOSUS L. Paine.

PELVETIA CANALICULATA Dene & Thuret. Paine.

LAMINARIA SACCHARINA L. An 31 *Fucus arboreus polyschides edulis*. R. S. 3. 46. Paine.

CLADOSTEPHUS VERTICILLATUS Lyngb. "Fine Wrack." Paine.

C. POSTGIOSUS Ag. "Black grassy Wrack." R. S. 3. 46. 27, Paine.

CERAMIUM RUBRUM Ag. Paine.

FURCELLARIA FASTIGIATA Grev. "Sea Fenill." Paine.

CHONDRUS CRISPIUS Lx. "Wrack." Paine.

GRACILARIA CONFERVOIDES Grev. An 26 *Fucus trichoides nostras aurei coloris ramulorum apicibus furcatis*. R. S. 3. 45.

PLOCAMIUM COCCINEUM Lyngb. Paine.

CORALLINA OFFICINALIS L. R. S. 3. 33. 1. Paine.

JANIA RUBENS Lx. Paine.

ODONTHALIA DENTATA Lyngb. *Fucus dentatus* With. III. 248. Gathered on the shore at Leith by my brother Fenwick. Mr. Skrimshire 1796. [A Hemsted addition.]

RHODOMELA LYCOPODIOIDES Ag. "Grassy Wrack." Paine.

POLYSIPHONIA NIGRESCENS Grev. "Tall silke oare." Paine.

DASYA COCCINEA Ag. Paine.

CLADOPHORA RUPESTRIS Kg. "Grassy silk oars." Paine.

## LICHENS.

PELTIGERA CANINA Hoffm. 87. An *Lichenoides peltatum terrestre cinereum majus foliis divisis* R. S. 3. 76. *Lichen terrestris cinereus* R. S. 2. 23. I gathered this in Collidge Wood Middleton

amongst the moss on the tops of the stubs, 24 November, 1741. Brakemore hill, Middleton, 1746. From off the thatch of the Blacksmith's shop in Foxearth Street, 30 Jan. 1746. Great Cornard. 3 April, 1746.

*P. POLYDACTYLA* Hoffm. Cornard mere. 27 July, 1739.

*STICTA PULMONACEA* Ach. Oak Lungs. New Forest, Hampshire. W. Paine.

*S. SCROBICULATA* Ach. 86. *An Lichenoides peltatum arboreum* R. S. 3. 76. Upon the thatch of Ned Parmenters shed Ballingdon Brickkill, where they set the white ware. 24 November, 1741. I never gathered it elsewhere.

#### FUNGI.

*GEOPYXIS COCCINEA* Masee. R. S. 3. 18. 5. On rotten stick. Jan. 1729, Feb. 1752.

*GEASTER RUFESCENS* Pers. ? *An Fungus pulverulentus coli instar perforatus cum volva stellata* Doody. R. S. 3. 28. 12. Between Ballingdon and Sudbury.

[*LYCOPELON COLIFORME*. "Cullander Puff-ball, Hemsted.]

*AURICULARIA MESENERICA* Fries. On a piece of Elm at Middleton. 23 Jan. 1740.

*MERULIUS LACRYMANS* Fries. Rotten joysts in Humphry's workshop, Sudbury. 27 July, 1753.

*ARMILLARIA MELLEA* Vahl. (rhizomorph). *Clavaria hypoxylon*. This odd Plant grows frequently to the Planks and Timbers that cover wells & to the Pump Trees in Sudbury, Suffolk. This I had from Mr. Stephen Oliver's Junr. May 28, 1745.

*An 6 Spongia ramosa fluviatilis*. R. S. 3. 30. It grows to the . . . old stone Bridge and to the . . . wooden Piles in Ballingdon River. alwaies covered. 1 July, 1740. [The freshwater Sponges, which, until quite recently, were looked upon as plants, are very abundant in the north of Essex.]

---

#### NOTE ON CENTAUREA.

BY C. E. BRITTON.

IN part 2 of the *Prodromus Floræ Britannicæ* (Nov. 1901), after dealing with the forms of *Centaurea Jacea* L. in a manner never before attempted by any native botanist, Mr. F. N. Williams remarked that "the critical study of the British Knapweeds has still to be undertaken." Although many years have elapsed since this was written, very little attention has in the meantime been given to *Centaurea* by our critical botanists, and Babington's arrangement of the forms seems still to mark the limits of their study. Mr. Williams's survey was chiefly notable for the transference of *C. nigra* var. *decipiens* of British collectors to *C. Jacea* as a variety (*C. Jacea* var. *nigrescens* Wild. & Dur.). In associating "var. *decipiens*" with *C. Jacea* rather than with *C. nigra*, I believe that Mr. Williams expresses the natural affinity of the plant, though I am unable to agree with his subordination of it to *C. Jacea* as a variety.