

Indian Botanic Garden Library
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

CLASS NO. _____

BOOK NO. WAL - 111

ACC. NO. 25 - 13044



Lycopodium, Linn.

7

L. patinatum, Wall.

Erectum laeve, caulis elongato subulato
folioso, paniculae compositae ampli-
locatae planae acuminatae, foliis bipinnis
distichis pinnatis, lanceolatis-pinnatis,
pinnis integerrimis acutis, basi cili-
atis, cantho sparsis toto margine
ciliatis, superficialibus linearibus
falcatis subulatis acuminatis; spicis
terminalibus brevissimis quadron-
gularibus paucifloris, sporiis
ovatis, ciliatis acutis.



I found this on rocks between Poachi
and Doyabasa in moist rich
situations, also along the tortuous
banks of the river Prapty, Zoolamb
Ob. An extremely elegant species
from one to two feet high of
a shining bright green colour.
The ferns equalled its stem
in height.

L. semicordatum, Wall.

Erectum laeve, basi repens, caulis
tereti squis, paniculae oblongatae
sursum attenuatae, foliis semico-
rdatis cuspidatis + nervosis, margine
inferiore recurvulo nudo, ligu-
lulae membranaceo-ciliatae ad
basin abundante dilatatae super-
ficialibus falcatis subsagittatis,
cantho sparsis subulatis,
ramis uncinatis bifidis, spicis
terminalibus brevibus tetra-
gonis, sporiis ventricoso-ovatis
acutis ciliatis.

Found growing in tufts in similar
situations with the preceding
at Prapty, Zoolamb.
from

and coriaceous texture, and about
the size of my L. pashanatum. The
pith of the stem a fine often white
coloured

3 L. divaricatum, Willd.

Caulis repente elongato, ramis adven-
santibus divaricatis. Dichot. vis; foliis
opacis mollibus venteribus, basi
paleatis cuspidatis, nervis setigeris,
absolatis & nervis incurvatis. Peti-
olus & nervis sparsis adpres-
subfasciculatis; pedunculis terminis
liberis adpresis & setosis. foliis
opacis sparsis 4-5 alternantibus &
ovatis gracilibus pedunculatis, apice
ovatis plerumque patentissimis sub
reflexis venteribus ciliatis, nervis
nervis acuminatis.

Grows on rocks, seldom on the ground
in the forests about the valley
of Nepal. Decemb. - January.

Obs. It seems an intermediate species
between L. trichiatum, Swartz,
and aristatum, Willd. - The upper
lengthened spikes distinguish it
only from the former, its flexible
and soft habit from the latter.

4 L. pulcherrimum, Willd.

Caulis longissimus teres pendulus dichot.
foliis 12-15 parvis rigidis venteribus
paleatis adpressis venteribus subulatis
lineariibus attenuatis cuspidatis
gerrimis. spicis terminalibus &
axillaribus sepulchris fastigiatis imo
vel furcatis, nervis geminis, foliis
obovatis subulatis, apice demum
recurvatis, caulibus brevibus
articulatis; ramulis venteribus

ma, latitudo compressa
The leaves near to L. squarrosus, Torr.
(Swartz, fil. 177 & 700) but is easily
distinguished by its greater length. The
12-ferious leaves and the other
marks given above.

3. *Lycopodium varietum*, Kunth, pag. 346, t. 2
Folia subrotunda lanceolata basi obtu-
sata, marginibus irregulariter sinuato-dentatis
imbricatis patentissimis, caulis & a-
scendantibus. Willd. spec. 4. 51.

Found on rocks and trees in shady
moist places between Metamura
and Bempody, on Mount Iles
- spore. Decemb. - January.

Radix gracilis, repens, foliis copiose
articulatis ramosis. - Caulis as-
cendens, teres, linearis duos pedes longus
& insertiones foliorum teres ang-
ulatus, ubi tota planta laevis, longi-
tudine variosa, apicibus et
infra, usque ad quadrupedalem
bipedalemque, saepius pedalis, co-
losus, bis, rarius ter dichotomus
rarius simpliciter bifidus. - Folia
approximata, patentissima, immo
prospice inferiora, reflexa, &
digne sparsa, nec videntes. 4. net-
rotroparia, membranacea, sub-
triangulari, rigidiuscula, plana, lon-
gata, acuta, angustiora, margi-
nibus irregulariter serrulata et undulata,
basi attenuata in petiolum plumbi-
bilis, aream basi elevata plana et
recurvata. Florula binaria, in-
te-denticulata, cartilaginea, saepe ha-
rare plures minores. Capsula spi-
ris, bifida, plerumque mediis caulis et p-

per lina pterocarpa pallida, mucosa estans,
apice gulo carulis stipulis major, ut
frons, subundata, lanuginosa, late
velut plana carapax, hancum pteris,
cum fere duplo latioris, altera fere
residua.

Although the leaves are not quadrifid,
as Willdenow has it ^{in the} ~~in the~~ ^{in the} ~~in the~~ ^{in the}
and the capsules occupy only part of
the stem, from the middle to about two
inches below the apex. Hence we doubt
of the identity of the species with
that of Japan.

Polypodium, Swartz.

P. longicaule, Sw. et.

Subcaudum inaequum longicaule
caepe supra medium trifidum, fere
bipinnate, pinnulis lanceolatis,
pinnatifidis laciniis vixis serratis,
rachidem partibus planis marginatis,
panicula ovata composita patente.

Found growing in the forest of Singapore
by many people during the rainy season,
in the month of August.

Plis palmatis, pedalis ad sesquipedales,
erecta subcarnosa, composita, par-
tibus denis obliqua tenua longa
incaua subcapitata, lacte viscidis.

Radix constrictas fasciculis fibrorum
carnosarum longarum vaporum
super. intum. glabrarum. — Scapus
teres a' calce, basi dilatatus et
subulter — hinc divisione lanata,
nunc hinc inde teniter tortus.

Frondes tres supra medium caepe
approximate, basi petiolata ovate,
pyramidata acuminata, pater
tipima, sesquipedales ad pedales.

... latius, copiosiusculis.

The leaves near to *L. guarrum*, Torr.
(Quart. fil. 177 v. 400) but is easily
distinguished by its greater length. The
12-ferious bases and the other
marks given above.

5. *Lyopodium serratum*, Kunth. pag. 341. 3
Folia subochroparia lanceolata basi atten-
nuata inequaliter sinuata, dentata,
impunctata patentissimis, caulis & a-
scendentis. Willd. spec. 4. 51.

Found on rocks and trees in shady
moist places between Tetouana
and Bampady, in mountain Shee-
pore. December - January.

Radix gracilis, repens, planta repens
albidulida ramosa. - Caulis an-
erectus, teres, laevis, densa hirsute
ad insertionem; foliorum limbo mag-
nitate, uti tota planta laevis, longi-
tudine variosa, repulicaria et
intra, usque ad sesquipedalem
bipedalemque, repens pedalis, ac
laevis, bis, versus ter dichotoma
nunc simpliciter bifida. - Folia
approximata, patentissima, demum
procipue inferiora, subreflexa,
indige sparsa, non cordata, 4. vel
ochroparia, nervosa, sub
superficia, reticulata, plana, lon-
gitate, vixata angustularia, mag-
nitudine serrulata et undulata
tenuiter serrulata in petiolis plana
obovata basi et vixata plana et
recurvata. Florula breviora, cu-
m uti denticulata, caulibus duplo ha-
rare plures minora. Caputula spi-
nos, repens foliorum medio caulis et p

secundis. *Spica* contracta, opposita, ~~subsessilibus~~, villosa. *Capitula* adnata, sessilibus & bipedis, valvulae ~~an-~~ *antheribus* laciniatis.

Angiapteris, Hoffm.

1. *A. crapipes*, Wall.

Caedice maximo *crapipes* ~~caeruleo~~, *placenta* *placentiformis* & *triusculata*, *frondibus* *biparis*, *statis*, ~~fructibus~~ *scabratis* *placenta*, *capitulis* *laciniatis*.

The only place in Nepal where I have met with this singular fern is at the N.W. corner of the Valley near a village called *Manekoh* where it

Sp. Ind. 1 taken late in the evening
it also had specimens
sent to me
by my late assistant
M. R. Smith in 1866

grows in many situations at the foot of some hills beyond the range which is commonly pass by the name of *Nag Arjunah*. *January* 1866

Caedice maximo, *crapipes*, *caeruleo*, *placentiformis*, *perispermia* 3-4 & *expedatam*, *crapipes* *semipedalis*, *subtus* *fibris*, *robustis*, *caeruleo* *peristoma* *expedatam* *crapipes* *pedalis* *v. impa*, *caeruleo* *marginatis* *inter* *albis* *interspersas* *fibris* *albis* *reod* *capitulis*, *supra* *convexis*, *antheribus* *lobis* *maximo*, *quampor* *nibus* *erectis* *crapipes* *ovatis* *pollicem* *crapipes* *fructibus* *long* *estis* *spumulosis* *palacibus* *sub* *fascicatis* *lobis* *ventis* *leviter* *super* *lobis* *media* *lobis* *pondiferis* *vel* *(prolatitis* *anther)* *capis*. - *Sp. Ind. p* *us* *teretes*, *erectis*, 2-4 *pedales*, *lobis* *pollicem* *crapipes*, *pallidis* *vidis*, *globis*, *maacis*, *conspersis* *p*

lina perpendiculariter parvatis, angustis
 allicantibus, in 2-3 puncta elevata aperis
 long. inserta ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ pagina ^{marginata}.
 - Frons amplius ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 sagittalis, attenuata ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 character 16, nitescens, albescens, oblongo
 subcaudato, scyphoidales. Rachis ^{cypha}
 duca ^{cypha} ~~cypha~~, ^{cypha} ~~cypha~~, ^{cypha} ~~cypha~~, ^{cypha} ~~cypha~~,
 parvales graciliores ^{marginata} ~~marginata,
 supra plano ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 ter notata basi pollicari ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 glandula lucida ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata, ^{marginata} ~~marginata. -~~~~~~

stigmata recurva.

Pinnula ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 rigida et papillosa, siccitate glaucoscente,
 approxinata, alternis, 2-3 ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 singula pinnula, patentissima, plane
 lanceolata-oblonga, 3-5 pollicares,
 interioribus sensim minoribus, margi-
 ne subrevoluta, inaequaliter argute
 serrata, nervis ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 atque serrata, attenuata in acumen
 pollicare ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 basi ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 nervis subretusis - interdum ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 supra lucida ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 pallida ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 hinc furcatis, costa ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 producta in petiolulum ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 longum ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 pinnula ^{marginata} ~~marginata, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 suba. - Frons ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 apertis ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 in ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 linearum ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 pinnula ^{marginata} ~~marginata, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 acuminis ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 clavata, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,
 pinnula ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~, ^{marginata} ~~marginata~~,~~~~

... ..

The fruit of *caprea*

A. creta

Glechonia

1. *G.*

... ..

The I have

caprea serrata

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Radix caudatim peltatis basi inter se
 connatis ferrugineo-villosis. - Stipites
 peltatis 1-2 pollicibus. - Nagalensis
 mi, teretes basi obtusi apicibus
 coloratis reticulatis. Stipites basi
 laevibus, superne planiusculis sub
 dilatatis in Frondibus 3-4 ungue ad
 pollicarem, hirsutis puberulis
 & caulis craspi lanco latis in sta
 attenuatam, apice ^{caulis ad} frondibus ^{caulis} longis
 non apice caulis caulis, caulis caulis
 rugulatum subtus obscure viridem, sub
 pallidum, costis laevibus basi dilata
 nervisque duobus oppositis lateralibus
 uniuersis. Stipites caulis caulis caulis
 ad bipollicares, subflosculi caulis
 furcati anastomosantes, carius caulis
 pro totam partem a basi ad apicem
caulis caulis caulis caulis
caulis caulis caulis caulis
 parallelis caulis caulis caulis caulis
 stantia caulis caulis caulis caulis
 que eorum caulis caulis caulis caulis
 Capsulae minutae, fuscae, villosae, deciduae

p. reticulata

~~The above species is very different from
 that of Willdenow, H. caulis~~

Obs. I have reason to think that Cass
 Miller's H. repitafolia in the same
 Willdenow's immerita, differing or
 on my Nepal, from the Mauritius
 in being more or less stipitate, and
 in the acumen being short or long
 or none observed in different forms
 of the same root. From caulis
 (my Scleropterus) lanco latis, he is differ
 in having branched caulis caulis
caulis. May not H. peltata Willd
 126 belong to his plant? caulis
 27 caulis caulis caulis caulis caulis caulis caulis caulis

+ Spec. pl. V. 127,

caulis differs
 perhaps in the caulis
 being reticulate and the
 base of fructification villous

M. High Alt. Spring
 Frondibus trifoliatis, l. ca
 fil. 17 et 106.
caulis of this were sent
 to me from caulis
 1815 by caulis
 to show the caulis caulis
 the same the caulis caulis
 other aspect giving the whole
 in the caulis

2. caulis caulis caulis
 Frondibus pinnatis, pinnis longifor

(belong to *Mariscium triphyllum*)

Herb. v. lignosa, ferruginea villosa, caespitibus perennis, cymis
longe exsertatis, compositis. Stipulae plures, erectae, pedales, bi-
pinnatis, pubescentes, venter leviter sulcatus, etate glabres-
cens. Folia ovata, lanata, plana, palmata. Petiolo membrana-
ta, glaberrima, lanceolata vix ovata oblonga, bi-quadri-
pollicaria, acuminata, leviter crenulata et ripanda, basi an-
truncata, inaequalia versus camp. latera interdum scabi-
lata, costa puberula nervisque truncatis salibus numero-
sis pal. parallelis approximatis, vix plurimis indivisi-
biliter inter nervos angulo obtuso anastomosantibus
lateralibus oppositis, subresquilia, lanugine intermedia
lateralibus oppositis, subresquilia, lanugine intermedia
angulo fere majori petiolo pollicari insidens, basi hinc ut
oblonga, lobis stipularum tenaxa subhastata. Petiolo
lanceolata sterilibus duplo angustiora, linearia lanceolata
vix abbreviata, vix attenuata, lateralibus compositis,
alberna. Loci lanulati, nudi, truncati inter nervos
ovales vix insidentes capisuliformi quam paginam
superiorem demum obazentes. Capsula minuta, globosa,
terreus cibus tridua

2. *platyneuron*, Kuhn.

Asplenium platyneuron substratae stragulae, fertilebus longiusculis
lacunatis stratis, minibus repentinis, hinc sub *Asplenium platyneuron*
phylla (sic. ut. stragulae).

Asplenium platyneuron, Kuhn, *op. cit.* 331. *Swartz*, *fl. 79 et 286, t. 2 f. 3*
Asplenium platyneuron, *Swartz*, *fl. 79 et 286, t. 2 f. 3*

Asplenium platyneuron, i.e. *Asplenium repens*, *Steud.* *Manne Solms*, i.e. *Asplenium*
platyneuron, *Kuhn*, *op. cit.* 331, *young*, *loc. cit.* 31.

They found the ferns in the crevices along the rocky
in rocks and trees and on a spur of *Asplenium* (called
Asplenium), immediately to the north of the village of *Asplenium*
Asplenium, Decemb. March.

The *Asplenium* standing very different, which between
the *Asplenium* plant and that described by the above authors
which shall presently advise I venture to consider them
as one and the same species, exhibiting our instances
of a polymorphous form. - It is always found growing
in large tufts almost entirely covering the place
in which it grows. Leaves for the most part oval-
lanceolate with gibbous and the unequal sides, from one
to three inches long, tapering at each end, apex blunt,
base acute and most slightly decurrent, margins sharp
and somewhat membranaceous, sometimes irregularly
repand, they are fleshy and fragile, about a line thick
at the middle. The pale green colour shining on
both sides, perfectly smooth in all their stages, middle
rib narrowed above flattened and broader below, vein-
lets except when viewed through a magnifying glass
towards the light when they appear distinctly reticulate
the like those of a *Thuidium*, when seen under
examined with a magnifying glass they show under
surface appears minutely dotted almost vesicular. This
but very seldom that their outline is roundish and
only in that case they have a rounded instead
of a tapering though obtuse apex. Petioles from 4 to
at each long slender, slightly margined, widening at the
upper end into the base of the frond, smooth, shining,
upright sometimes obscurely pinnate, the base narrow
and with small lanceolate scales. Fertile fronds from 1 1/2 to
3/4 inches long about 3 lines broad, very thick and convex

oblongis, curvatis, serratis, acuminatis, glabris, basi nuda
 implicibus suboppositis, pediculis abbreviatis
 lanceolatis basi obtusis, nervis deltoideis brevibus,
 laevibus, obliquibus vixi instigis squamulosis.
 Spitham parvum in the forest between Williams
 & Ranney, and on the W. side of Chesapeake
 Penn.

capitosa erecta

Stem bi-3 pedalis, a radice caepa fibrosa
 & ferruginea tomentosa. Stipulae graciles,
 cartilagineae, allicantes, uti radiis
 recta obtusi spumio adpressis quasi
 adglutinatis lanceolatis fuscis deciduis.
 Frons ^{laevi} ampla, ovata, stipulam apicem
 pinnae membranaceo, utraque 6-8.
 Frons pedicellata, superior subsepta,
 membranacea, ahovivida, 6-8.
 pedicellata, pollicis duo, lata, oblonga,
 marginibus reticulata, inaequaliter
 et prope exorata, apice attenuata
 in acumen obtusum serratum 1-2 polli.
 are lineari, basi amplexuola cum
 subulosa lateribus obtusatis,
 terminatis prope marginem
 altero supracili geminiferis, inferi
 ore plerumque subopposita, reliqua
 alterna, appropinquata, pedibus
 supra nitida nervis suboppositis
 transversalibus appropinquatis
 parallelis pallidis, subter pallida
 costa elevata squamulosa, utraque
 inter nervos reticulata acore, venis
 gracillimis Hemispharicis more
 furcata anastomosantibus. Frons
partita ille minor ^{oblonga} ~~obovata~~ ^{longa}
 quinque stipitata, oblonga; pinnae
 laminae lanceolatae, bipollicares,
 attenuato-acute, basi marginem cross
 coronato subrevolato, basi inaequali
 retundata, basi pime pedicellata, nervis simplicibus
 inter nervos arcuatis vixi vixi
 transversali supra basin ~~cross~~ anastomosantibus.

x usque

tori veni nonvernaliter individua longae
dilatatione infusculis elevat basi obtusa, sup
basos porrectis gracilibus 23 nervis, nervi
sensu 5-6 in angulo nervus. Dico in
venis demum omnino oblecti usque patit
parapetis maris subultra pediculis.

a distincta fronde, quae
non ad proliferam per
hinc velle sed proprie
produci a novo plant
pau the terminal pinnis

the lower part to the prolegum. In solid white
has occasion to speak hereafter under

pinnis reticulatis striatis, the pinnules
being several times smaller, with undivided
veins.

3 M. longifrons Wall
grammitis Sw.

14 Hamiltonii, Wall

Frondibus simplicibus ellipticis lanceolatis
acuminatis, utrinque attenuatis
glaberrimis, subcurrentibus nervis sub
receptis, fertilibus longius stipitatis
nonvernalibus lacunatis elongatis.

described from specimens in the collection
of my worthy friend and predecessor Dr
Hamilton, who gathered them at
the St. P. fountains of Brangel on rocks
along the sides of mountain toward
Helm afterward received specimens of
Gibber, collected by the late Dr. Sowerby
in 1815.

Rachis elongata, apice subcomplanata, glab
radialis, longis filiformibus simplicibus
peltatis pinnis. Frondes plures, erectae,
distincte stipitatae & subreceptae, basi
late, adhibita glabra utrinque lanceolata
subelliptica, acuminata, utrinque atten
uata, per stipitem porum recurrente
undulata, venulata, nervis certe elev
nerviis nonvernalibus
parallelis tenuiter flavoscin gracillimis
punctis nigrescentis supra conspicuis termi
natis, subulato venulose. Rachis 6 poll
cens, ad pedale; stipites 4-5 pollicari
glabro afflatis nunc subreceptis fertilibus illis
minus similes sed minores longius stipe
tate basiue magis angustate, recurrente
stipites teretes nunc brevissimi nunc 2-3 pol

glabro afflatis nunc subreceptis fertilibus illis
minus similes sed minores longius stipe
tate basiue magis angustate, recurrente
stipites teretes nunc brevissimi nunc 2-3 pol

-caes pondus peribum unguis...
glabris, parvis, supra basi...
in altero pondus...
velis, per transversales oblique...
solitarii inter nervos...
non pondus...
Capacula minima, orbata, fusca, pedicellata

The Boll Dr. Kowall & myself took this
to be a species of Caterach, of Willdenow
which genus however, appears to me only
to differ from Grammitis by the very slight
character of its semi lines of pectiniferous
forming nearly a right angle with the
middle rib.

24. flavescens, Wall.

Frondibus lanceolatis, unguiformibus, utri-
que attenuatis integerrimis, spongioso-carnosis
invenulis per stipitem brevissimum
conspicue decurrentibus, nervis obliquis
longissimis approximatissimis, ^{imperfectis} valde
obtusis.

Spms parasitically on trees and rocks
in shady parts of Nepal, Katsurva,
Chandaghir, ¹⁸⁵⁰ Rajahmundry &
Sec: Selberg.

Radix brevis, horizontalis, teres, fibris
emittens densissimas longissimas
fibrillosas ramosas ferrugineas tomentosas
Fragilis plurimi pollicari vel breviori

quamis, ovata dracis
cariosi lanceolata
reticulata acuminata
aneris,

complanata latissimas ~~conspicue~~, margi-
nibus a pondus basi decurrenti margi-
nibus marginalibus, lateribus condijis
nervis pubescentibus, basi quomori. - Fronds
creta pedales sesquipedalesque, brevissi-
mas, ^{quae} oblique et subspongiosa, mollissima, integerrima longe
acumine subulata lineariter terminata, to brevissimas, ^{longe}
supra avenia eneris, non supra caes valde at
sublime viridis, subter flavicantes costa quate et decurrente
latissime plane partes obtusae et lovi et adulteris visitate quae
velis linearis, valde obtusae et pollicares conclata omnibus partibus
bipollicaresque valde approximates, velis flavae

subulata. Alari, parallelis angulis acutis
 costarum viti usque ad tonnes & margine dicto
 fovea recurvantes, utrum fovea longitudo
 hanc occupantes, quae paginas viti
 leviter impedit. Capitula dense confusa
 aurea, demum ferruginea, pedicellata.

superficial the found
 them had to the light
 appear slightly obliquely
 but very slightly curved and
 subulate.

This is most charming seen on around
 of the thick foliage which in of the softest
 richest green above and yellowish underneath
 and the gold coloured regular greatly elated
 fresh foliage. This in the first of the
 part when the plants begin to dry they become abet
 by decurvens, Hall.

Tronchites granatis leviter, pinnae ovari
promissis, diminutifimis integerrimis
 oppositis apicibus, decurventibus superioris costae
 in viti alata, ovis bravissimis lanceolatis.

The N side of Chesangy, March 20, Dec
 1851.

Rachis terre lignosa, repens, gracilis, folia
ovari longi memori vultu parvis.
in foliis pallidi, ferè albicans, grac
teretibus, pediculis ad semperviventes, lasi quae
lanceolatis lasi deciduis imbricatis
& reticulatis, superis caeterum viti sub
fovea larvas. - Tronchis ovata, nervosa,
nassa, longitudine sterilibus, erecta,
plena, 4 pinnae 4 ad 5 juga erecta
patente, indivisa, ad epithemias, op
proximate, opposita, oblongo unciformi
in axillis impellens sub falcatum
laevare quod ultimum attenuata, ovis,
non contracta sepites, basi dilatata
decurvante (excepto pari infimo) cur,
quae proximis confluentes, marginebus
obsoletis repente, terminatis pedis
perum latis cum jugo terminati
costata; glaberrima, costa gracili
elevata, subtus pallide irradiatione
reticulata venosa, venulis terminatis
parvis ab inque elevata sub diaphana.
Rachis recta, convexa albicans,
ovis margine angulari in axillis non
angustior a pinna decurvante obsoleta
superis labiformi. - Lasi laevare sempervivens.

interdem laevare palensae

alaba, ^{alt.} ~~longifera, subglobosa, lobata~~ ~~inter~~
~~vixit, concoloribus, albigenis, concoloris, in disco~~
~~pagina inferiori, pinnis lobis & splendentibus~~
~~varietate partibus, inequaliter. - Agave~~
~~furca v. ferruginea pedicellata~~

P. candida, Walt.
~~Frondibus pinnatis ^{pinnis} longiformis pinnis,
~~lobis & lobis serrulatis cordatis, acuminatis~~
~~& infimis pinnatis pinnatis, subter~~
~~villiosis, pinnis ^{longifera} parallelis simplex,~~
~~lobis & furcatis -~~~~

Agave alt., frondibus umbellatis tripalis,
~~apice~~ inter Monte San Antonio et Pompey locum

July
 Common in all the forests about
 the valley of Nepean, between Monte San Antonio
 and Pompey, in Chicoma & Chen
Magway. See July

~~Agave~~
~~alt.~~

Folia erecta albidissima varians - scapulis
pedalis longe ad 5 pedalem, scapulosae.

Radix ligata repens, fibris rostr. - Agave
graciles & basi terribis operculatis. specimen fusus latis ovatis,
tristibus,

pinnis operculatis ovatis curvatis
attenuatis graciles, pallidi & per
albicantes, dura pinnis heves,
anther subcatis, tri lobatis quibuscum
ad tripedalem. Frondes oblonge ovate,
stipites longitudinaliter, plane patentes.

Pinna opposita & subalternata, erecta patentes
5-7 juga, inferior subalternata, 4 palli,
erecta, superior magis approximate

concolor 6-14 pallidiores, longissime
et radicaliter longissime

& divisum in duo longum late,
marginibus, obtusis non serrulatis,
apice obtusitate acuta causis attenuata
basi terminata acuminis angustissimi
linearis repandis serrulatis pallidior & basi inequalis acuta
duo et longius et albo super obtusitate & altis latis obtusitate
et causis obtusitate

Polypodium

3 Mr. Longfellow Wall

belongs to the same
after discussion with you

Polypodium longifolium, pin
nae oblongae, linearibus, filiformibus, acutis,
nervis elongatis, Stegogramma basi magis,
latis subundulatis acutiusculis, pediculis brevissimis
postice glandula oblonga, concaviuscula,
vix triangulari-arcuatis

The only two specimens of the fern about
Boston were gathered in the N. face
of Charlestown on my way up to the
Valley, Belmont.

Pinnae valde leporatae, Stegogramma fere oroban-
tine in se parte obrotata, Stegogramma vix
concoloribus Stegogramma, glabris, nigrescentibus,
libris fibris remanens ferrugineis,
veritatis - Stegogramma Stegogramma, Stegogramma,
veritatis Stegogramma, basi vix squa-
mularum, antica vix profunda Stegogramma,
fasciculata, pedes duo et dimidium
longi. - Stegogramma oblonga, vix, Stegogramma
pedalis, Stegogramma lata, superius Stegogramma,
lata Stegogramma, rachide vix Stegogramma,
veritatis Stegogramma. - Stegogramma alterna Stegogramma
brevissimis Stegogramma v. Stegogramma,
approximate, inferiores Stegogramma Stegogramma,
vix, Stegogramma Stegogramma, Stegogramma Stegogramma,
Stegogramma, Stegogramma, Stegogramma, in
antra attenuata Stegogramma Stegogramma Stegogramma
allium, pedales, superiores Stegogramma,
pedales et dimidium lata, basi Stegogramma,
quale Stegogramma v. Stegogramma, Stegogramma,
coriaceae, albae, Stegogramma Stegogramma Stegogramma
Stegogramma Stegogramma Stegogramma Stegogramma
alio, vix Stegogramma Stegogramma Stegogramma
latis Stegogramma Stegogramma Stegogramma

linteis arcuatis, alijis prominentibus, unius
 vel duobus copiosis linteis glaucis unguis
 aculeis aculeis Petalis tristis
 linteis duobus longis, anticis sulcatis, linteis
 posticis ad caracationem in rachis glaucis
 Le oblongis atropis aculeis concavisculis
 linteis linteas, arcuatis, appropinquatis, et
 conjecturam unicam oportere esse
 gelatae, 12 ad 16 inter se nervos, facis:

Polypodium

1. Polypodium Wall

Frondibus coriaceis oblongis laevibus
integerrimis, linariis, aculeis
multis, oblongis, atropis angustatis
marginibus, oblongis, solitariis
magnis propolis junioribus, pallidis op
mi laxi, duris, et obscuris.

In Northern side of Chandagery -
 trees also on Theopore, though
 less frequently growing parasi-
 tically on trees. Dec - Feb.

Piles coriaceo - ovatae floccidae. Dye
 dens densi, cespitosa lacustris
 Radix granulis, longi inde curva, ter
 aperta squamis aridis reticulatis
 Concolati denticulatis nigricante,
 luteo densis, ramosa, fibrae exsicc
 capillares longae nigricante,
 ramosa, numerosa, albae
 Rhizoma pedatis usque hexedatis, ovatis
 modo 5 pollicares, vix 6-8 cent
 lata supra in acumen subulatum
 basi longipinnum gracillimum
abundante novum volo attenuato
 supra laevia ad solem. Linteis linteis
 culata vix atropis elevata, acule
 anevia, vix pallida subalbida
 non pili vix breviter facis adp

inciduis - *Spices* vascul. tenu. vix pallidior
 fuscescens supra & plerumque lacin
 vix in pondis hauri delatatus - *Fori*
 series lobis numerari quorum diametris
 duplii distantes, magnitudine seminis
 conandi, latitudine *impressis* &
 medio apice usque ad apicem utriusque
 inter, stam et marginem lineam
 recta dispositi, aurei, hinc recedentes
 et immutari omnino testis operum lapa imbricati planis
 pallatis - obliquis *multonari* *inter* *glanthe*
 vix cineris *inimulatis* vix *inacula*
 vix *foris nigricantibus* *reticulatis*
 cito *residuis* - *legula* *pyriformi*
abundante *pedicellata*, *divarigata*
gym *intra* *foris* -

The *the* *inimulatis* *legula* *pyriformi* *abundante* *pedicellata* *divarigata* *gym* *intra* *foris*
 in length, but but mostly occurring
 from 1 to 2 feet *length*. When
 1 foot *long* the young *participations*
 look *to* be a species of *participations*
 Willdenow's *Resoptha*. The scales are
 very numerous *shining* and flat *seen* and
 adhere closely to the *ovis* with their
 inner *surface*.

2. *Preparata*, *Wall.* *apicibus* *carorum* *x parca* *form*
Prodrabus *simplicibus* *apicibus* *carorum*
germanis *linearibus* *apicibus* *carorum* *stipitatis*
capis *villosis* *poris* *apicibus* *carorum* *stipitatis*
subtus *lobatis* *apicibus* *carorum* *stipitatis*
fusciatis *ferrugineis* *apicibus* *carorum* *stipitatis*
apicibus *carorum* *stipitatis* *apicibus* *carorum* *stipitatis*
apicibus *carorum* *stipitatis* *apicibus* *carorum* *stipitatis*
 Resoptha *look* a tree *apicibus*
 the *Partis* *at* *Chesapony* *Keopore*, *Seturcum*,
 and other *mountains* *dit* *Polg*.
Radix *apicibus* *carorum* *stipitatis* *apicibus* *carorum* *stipitatis*
simplicibus *apicibus* *carorum* *stipitatis* *apicibus* *carorum* *stipitatis*

Folia ovata, lanceolata, plani utrinque
 acute, 4-6 pollices, marginibus serratis
 pungentibus, submembranis, venis
 subtus glauca, costa velle striata
 nervisque parallelis transversibus
 approximatis, marginibus laevibus
 attenuatis, in nervis, ~~venis~~.
 Loci magni coarctati, sublaris, costa
 approximata, fons paullisper impet
 erque paginam superiorum sublatam
 accendit. - *Capula* ferruginea pedicellata.

4. *P. hemisphaerica* Hall.

Fondus ^{ovatus} ~~oblongus~~ lanceolatus am-
 minatus, apiculis basi velle attenuatis
 perque stipitem & pedicellum decurrentibus
 cum sub stipite membranis laevibus
 transversis multiverticatis striatis;
 vni magnis aciculis, vntis.

Locus fons hic velle fons aut - H
 N. facies Chesapony velle Locus near
~~with~~ ~~marginibus~~ ~~longius~~ ~~near~~ ~~a~~
 small well, a French ~~and~~ - July. * end of Chesapeake
on north side by

Radix gracilis, vena, lobata, ground
 ramulosa, lignosa, vena circa
 lanceolatis laxis caliculis vntis
 natis, stipite ferrugineo fons
 si - ~~hunc~~ ~~plures~~ ~~acuta~~, ~~membranis~~
 natis, laevibus, oblongo lanceolatis
 plus minusve stipite, ^{vntis} ~~membranis~~
 natis, velle attenuata marginibus
 inequaliter vntis v. subvntis,
 palmatis, pedales bipedales quin
 longiores, pallidius ad bas laevibus
 velle striata nervisque suboppositis
 fascis vntibus copiosis transversis
 approximatis vntis, striatis, acuta
^{vntibus} ~~membranis~~ ~~striatis~~ ~~acuta~~ ~~membranis~~ ~~striatis~~ ~~acuta~~
 vntibus, vntibus pallida opaca.
 Stipites velle variat a pallidius
 longitudinalium ad pedalem, ~~in~~ fons superiorum

porrectis subulatis, nunc subarcuatis, supra
 abo. vinctis sublimi pallida costa elevata
 sponulosa, recurvatae approximati oppositis
 flavosis transversalibus apice levibus parum
 dimis, avicis. - Fori superficiales, magis
 sublimi, aureo-flavescens maturitate
 fusca, vixit conditi et elevati ~~in~~ ^{sublimi} serie,
 inter omnes nervos transverales & alios
 interspersi vagis & saepe & irregularibus
 irregularibus biserialibus, ad apicem
 profundis solitariis.

M.

x 3, 4 cells in
 single series
 subulatis.

5 P. costatum, Wall.

See under Acrostichum there in P.
 It was placed by mistake, and from
 whence it is to be copied here.

Copy here

6 Plagiopora, Wall.

superficiales simplicibus

Radice longipenni exente, ~~prostrata~~ ^{sublimi} ~~vel~~ ^{plurimis}
 approximatis oblongis linearibus acuminate
 basi obsolete repandis basi vix attenuatis
 et per apicem breviter recurventibus, longipennis
 membranaceis obsolete repandis, glaberrimis subovatis
 apice superficialibus et vixis ~~per~~
 found the beautiful pieces belonging to
 a very great extent over the banks of
 trees on the N. side of Chaudayery
 & Therapany, Dec? 1843.

Radix vixit complanata basi 2. ad 3
 lata longipenna ~~ramosa~~ ^{ramosa} ~~pluripedalis~~ ^{pedalis}

Calcipennis supra arboribus serpens
 obliqua squamis copiosis linearibus mucosa
 basi aridi trunculatis acuminate vili-
 culatis basi adnatis cordatis dorso saepe
 mucositate pilis apice vixit longipennis ~~per~~
 longipennis et ~~longe~~ ^{longe} ~~vel~~ ^{numerose} alter
 radium prodeuntes, pedalis bipedalesque
 membranacea pallide ~~virides~~ ^{virides}, uterque
 parte parum ~~vixit~~ ^{vixit}, ~~linearis~~ ^{linearis} vel linearis

x Radix filosa,
 apice, longa, etc.
 vixit.

baccato, cum acuminato sursum, et
 attenuato et recurvato, pilicis ad angu-
 lationem media lata, margine leviter et in-
 qualiter repanda utrinque glaberrima vel
 pallidiora valde obsoleta et parca ubique
 lata, costae elevatae albicantes. Septem-
lariae, pallide albicantes, squamulari, cum
apice basi recurvato angusto marginali
et basi magnanti, superficiali, per totam
paginam inferiorem sparsi plus distincti
ambrosiuli minus aequali appropinquati,
elevati convexi primis pallidi vix
quid sursum, apicem ad pondus solent
capitata pallida glabra, pedicellata,
apice.

Aug 12
 1883
 2000

7. P. viridis, Lam.

Frondibus amplifloris, unifornibus, glab-
 punctis numerosis minimis sparsis. -
expl. Bot. V. 213.

Found this stately fern growing on rocks
 & stems of decayed old trees in several
 forests of the Mt. of France Dec^r 1883

Radix creta lignosa, repens, angulosa, p-
 or oblate puberis, vix aridis patentibus
 acuminatis ciliatis reticulatis, & radice
 his numerosis ramosis longis frun-
 villosis. - Septem plurimum crispatis, b-
 vilpini vix unipollicares, basi squam-
Frondes membranacea creta, bi-
 quadrupedales, unispinosa oblonga
 cordata, pallide 2 ad 2 1/2 lata media,
 acuta, dorsum vix angustata, obso-
 repanda, utrinque glaberrima costae
 elevatae, laete vix, supra vilide,
 nervi transversales paralleli, p-
 con dividuum a se invicem distantibus
 gracillimis vixque capillaris inter non
 nervi transversales paralleli et non
 moxantibus reticulatis. - lari minuti, p-

uterque nulli

brevissimi stipitata
 vel vix.

laminata nervosa; angulosis multiseriatis
totaque fere fundi paginam inferiorem occupant
paulo: excepta tertia inferiore eque parte, nisi
gracili, saepe leviter arcuata. - *capitula* parva, imbricatis
lacte viridi, non fusca. -

39. *prospira* Bell.

Radice pendente flexuosa gracili squamulis
funditus distinctis, fertilibus coriatis, ovatis,
supralibus acido punctatis; lobis lamina
lanceolatis acutis, fertilibus nervosis pinna-
ti stipitatis ^{pinna} ~~longis~~ ^{longis} lanceolatis
acuminatis; siccis scaberrimis.

Found on Prosopis during the rains in 1828
rooting and climbing to a great extent
over branches of trees.

Radix longa et squamis lanceolatis
acuminatis, ciliata, villosa, dense vestita,
ramosa, complanata capsulis pinna
cognata, gracili. foliis copiosis ramosis.

Frondes stratis coriaceis, palmatis, acuta *apice*,
arida et densitate, laevi, lucida, supra *x castanea*,

concaeviuscula, scipula v. bivirgini
peltolata, costa valde elevata ligoso
nervisq; alternantibus oblique paten-
tibus ovatis in costam laevissimam
recurventibus, pulcherrimi reticulatis
venis *et* prominentibus, ternis bipalli-
catis suboppositis, utrinque circiter 10
v. 12, anguste lanceolatis, nervis atte-
natis acutis. - *Fertiles* bipedales

glaberrime, supralibus gracilibus qua-
drilobis nitidis fuscis v. castaneis suffulta,
ovata; pinnae patentes pinnae, ovatae,
velae approximatae, media 6 pedicellata,
superiores saepe *trivirgatas*, margine
anguste *nervatis* valde acuminatae, sub
opposita *similibus* distincta angustis basi
parum 6 *lobis* amplatis, nervis leviter

ovulate, ²obovate ovate, set quadr in p
laciniis frondium sterilium, basi parum
angustata, costa utroque claudata, nervi
paululum paralleli oppositi approximati
puberulum venosa reticulata. Rachis
costa a pinnis demum claudata marginata
superiora laminae flexuosa. - Fr. majus
a parviori convexi, dispositi in lineam
seriem longitudinalem simplicem costae
utrimque approximatae minus totam vel partem
modo frondis paginam excurrentem.

Obs. At first sight I took it to be our com-
mon P. quercifolium to which I bear
a striking resemblance on account of
the acid and decicated structure and
general form of its sterile frond which
widely different from the fertile one.
They are, however, very distinct by the
long acute leaves and narrow lacinae
of the sterile leaf, and the concave
laminate fertile pinnae which are
deeply divided, and by the solitary con-

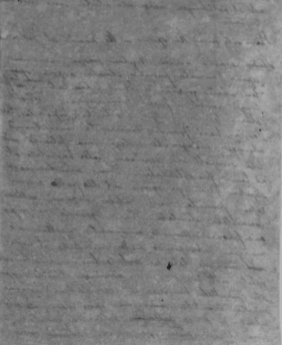
g. Fr. coronari. Hall

Frondium ovipetuum ovaceo lacunoso
basi obovata uninervata, pinnatifida
pinnatifida pinnis oblongis lanceolatis
acuminatis obovatis obovatis obovatis
confertissimis obovatis obovatis obovatis in
lacinis frondis oblongis sinuatis ovaceo
obovatis, spinis multispinis.
This is a most stately fern, embracing and
climbing rocks and filling the stems and
large branches of the loftiest trees. The
only found it between in the forest near
Heteromida, growing there in great profusion
abundant.

Padiis carnosa lygosa variegata et

many parts of Nepal, and
A native of *Polystichum acrostichoides* (L.) Presl, which was first
+ found in the place it was introduced into the Botanic Garden in 1814. Home was
the Botanic Garden in 1814. Home was Pallas quarter

approximation of the same.
Lam. *Polystichum* has at apex pinnidis apparet
apex pinnatifida - Pinnis rectis foliaceis marginate
marginis pinniculis serratis subim angustatis. -
incompletis biserialis, parvis, nervis subparvis, -



gracilis recta apice serrata, pinnis at
incompletis foliaceis glandatis linearis ovatis
supra excavata. - Pinnis parvis, globosis, biserialis, nervis
6-8 in singulis venis ~~inter~~ approximatis, nervis ~~inter~~ parvis ~~inter~~
nervi unius et costae nervis approximatis. -

... *... peltatis, hinc, ablonge creta,*
... 1-10 peltatis, superioribus subinis
... et appressioribus ...
... basi subultrata, magis qualiter
... conaso undulataque nunc laceris repando;
... supra laticifera videntur, subter glauca
... vata etiam, nunc magis granulosius fuscescenti.
... libris appressioribus parallelis valde
... regularibus suboppositis. - Lari magni
... convexi, fascii, rhombos fere cerquibulari;
... solitarii creta appressioribus oppositi;
... lineam utriusque creta ³⁰ ad 50
... hancem rectam formantes creta
... appressioribus. -

x ad ...
 punctata

72 *P. ... A. polycephalum, Wall*

Frondibus planatis, pinnis oppositis peltatis
 oblongis falcatis, nunc subovatis super, multiseriatis
 Di. ciliatis se lacinate-serratis v. integris sparsimque minutis
 basi valde acuminate basi contracta indivisum cum pinnis
 cordatis ad apicem nunc subhastata caducis. -
 infimis lobis geminatis v. ternatis
 ... ad vasa basi peltatisque vitariis viciis
 This is found - most of the forest.

The Valley
 to ...

Both on the way up to the Valley
 and among the mountains surround-
 ing the latter. Dec: July.

Pileis erectis, caespitosa, pondosa,
 ... creta usque ad apudalem
 ... creta repens lignosa, fibris
 longis ramosis nigricantibus glabris.
 ... gracilis, hirsuta 4-6-janua
 ... squamis conspersis hirsutulis
 nigricantibus deciduis, cartilagineis
 ... punctatis minutis asperulis.
 ... ampla, ovata, stipitata squamis
 ... duplo longior ... membranacea.

Sine peris 2-5 oppositis erectis
 - la superiora pubescentia patentia, oblonga
 ad costa oblonga plus minus falcata
 inaperturales, palmatae - pedales, in acumina ga.
 scile longum attenuata nunc latius
 apertis integerrime, nunc profi in.
 ala serrataque ^{o. laevitate} ~~serrata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~caevitate~~ ^{caevitate} ~~caevitate~~ ^{caevitate} ~~caevitate~~
 quibus Musci vel leucaribus
 acutis interdum pellicaribus mar.
 gine altero inferiore convexione,
 basin contracta inequaliter cordata
 nunc ^{filling} ~~hinc~~ ^{longiusque papulata} ~~conata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~terminata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~per~~
~~mas~~ ^{longiusque papulata} ~~complexa~~ ^{caevitate} ~~ovata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~magis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~nunc~~
 cum jugo superiore basi conata; ut
 me pinna (variam jugo duo infirma
 longius ^{caevitate} ~~pubescente~~ ^{caevitate} ~~profundissime~~ ^{caevitate} ~~lobata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~v. tenata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~v.~~
~~tenata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~lobis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~falcatis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~maxime~~ ^{caevitate} ~~quorum~~ ^{caevitate} ~~exterioribus~~ ^{caevitate} ~~interdum~~ ^{caevitate} ~~semihaste~~ ^{caevitate} ~~ta~~ ^{caevitate} ~~lobatis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~ovata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~tenues~~ ^{caevitate} ~~nunc~~ ^{caevitate} ~~non~~ ^{caevitate} ~~recessu~~ ^{caevitate} ~~plane~~ ^{caevitate} ~~supra~~ ^{caevitate} ~~globos~~ ^{caevitate} ~~v. sulcus~~ ^{caevitate} ~~postea~~ ^{caevitate} ~~costa~~ ^{caevitate} ~~vacilla~~ ^{caevitate} ~~elevata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~normis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~que~~ ^{caevitate} ~~ararata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~pubescentibus~~ ^{caevitate} ~~parallelis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~copis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~venis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~transversales~~ ^{caevitate} ~~copiose~~ ^{caevitate} ~~pubescentes~~ ^{caevitate} ~~Radix~~ ^{caevitate} ~~vacilla~~ ^{caevitate} ~~villata~~ ^{caevitate} ~~villosa~~ ^{caevitate} ~~Petiolis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~inferis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~terminalis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~que~~ ^{caevitate} ~~pubescentes~~ ^{caevitate} ~~omnes~~ ^{caevitate} ~~ferrugineos~~ ^{caevitate} ~~villosos~~ ^{caevitate} ~~Soni~~ ^{caevitate} ~~minuti~~ ^{caevitate} ~~numerosi~~ ^{caevitate} ~~breves~~ ^{caevitate} ~~atque~~ ^{caevitate} ~~poris~~ ^{caevitate} ~~intermitti~~ ^{caevitate} ~~nervi~~ ^{caevitate} ~~approximati~~ ^{caevitate} ~~inducunt~~ ^{caevitate} ~~confu~~ ^{caevitate} ~~mita~~ ^{caevitate} ~~globis~~ ^{caevitate} ~~caeris~~ ^{caevitate} ~~villata~~

long. 1/2
 lat. 1/4
 1815 April 2

This species varies extremely in
 the form of the pinna which form has
 perfectly entire to ^{villata} ~~lobata~~ ^{villata} ~~and~~ ^{villata} ~~deeply lacinated~~
 serrate. It seems to come very near

to *P. macrophyllum* Lam.

17. *P. leucorhizon*, Wall.

Frondibus pinnatis laciniatis; pinnis linearibus lanceolatis acuminatis subopacis, alternis super pediculis, superioribus adatis subdorsatis, inferioribus solitariis.

Fronds in great abundance in the forest, & along the Raptly between Helahona and Pongpady climbing to a very great extent over rocks and banks of trees. I have likewise found it at Gokurien, Lumbanath and other places in the Valley, Decemb. Januy. -

Rachis teres pallidum supra plures pedes longa laevis, punctata, viridis, nitida, hirsuta, fimbriata hinc utrumque angustioribus ad hinc capitulum radialis brachium, frondibus numerosis alternis, approximatis, laciniatis, nitidis oblongis, pedes 2-4 longa, pinnata. Pinnae coriaceae, 5-8 pollicares, petioliferae, oppositae v. alternae, pollicem ad sesquipollicem latae, vix attenuatae, acuminis gracillimo longe terminate, basi inaequali acuta et subtruncata hinc profunde pectinata pectato hinc marginata, nervis serrulata superioribus sessilibus, alternis divergentibus terminalibus hinc interdum ^{sub}truncata, superioribus atroviridibus vix ad bases foveolatae, subtus pallide punctata costa elevata, venis ~~et~~ venis. - Trin magis ubi que dispositi in series longitudinalem costa approximata, venis, hirsutis in proxi curis. Capitula vix pallida. -

18. *P. elongatum* Wall. (Fronds replicata immodicis)

x on February

M^o. N. K. Smith under the Nepalese name (Das Paltas) CUS 91472. In Nepal I have only found it on the ^{in the valley} at a place called Mareksh behind Nag Hujun. It delimits in the most shady moist situations, and is only found in dark forest. It grows singly and in no great numbers.

Parbutta name
Nawar

Filix arborca inter alijumos
numeranda, caudice cylindrico
10 - ~~est~~ 30 pedalis, in Bengala
tali hinc raro altitudinem 50
pedalem attingens admodum vixit
Caudex cylindricus rectus, ^{inermis}
pedum ² fere emiliis, sursum
subtriangulariter, sursum cylin-
dricus 5-6 pedum diametro
superficie inaequali fibris ter-
tibus densissime intertextis, sup-
perni ~~alapsu~~ ~~fundum~~ ~~alapsu~~
ter valde inaequalis a baribus
stipitum pervertentibus, ~~et~~
lindricis copiosis. Ponder. ~~maxima~~
de la tertiam vel quartam partem
caudicis ~~stipitibus~~ ~~partem~~
superiorem occupantibus, ~~approximate~~
14 pedales, ~~chouiride~~, ~~lucida~~,
glibra, ~~lucida~~, ^{erecta, ~~potente~~} ~~ovata~~, ~~acumenata~~, ~~medis~~
lucisimo, bipinnata, comam forma-
tis amplissimam densam. ~~Stipites~~
tereti, pedales, hinc valde ~~erecti~~ ~~2~~ ~~pedum~~ ~~fere~~

P. proliferum, Roeb. cat. hort. bot. 75.

St. ... ablongis attenuato-cordatis
laciniibus
haurit in the total absence of long
stem

atra nigra macula, ampla, interspersis squamis
 alii linearibus parvis. - Frons vel
 acuminata, pilibus 3-4 latis, pinnae longae
caere, benignae perforatae laeviter fallae
prope apicem errantium caeruleo longe
terminatis, non per pinna albidis.
lanicula basea, plur numera parva
angustata acuta serrata v integra non foliis
magis albero convexo albero convexo
non opacis minuta. Rachis mult
seriale piloso operculata prope apicem
fre semper gemmipara. - Sex magis
non triplici in longam, late non
quam et costam, non in pinna
errantia et caerulea biseriali.
Indurium uniformi peltatum
venulatum.

3 A. caryotidiana, Wall

Frondibus pinnae, pinnae gracili
subtus puberuli longifolii trilobis
happiformibus habitu trilobis et
anguste perforatis lobis omnibus pinna
intermediis foliatis magis, non
maxim non confertis indurios am
pluribus ulatis.

Frons in hady moist plena on Chond
gney and Gokurru. Jan - Feb.
Pilis capitosa pedalis pedalique
variegata etc. Radix crassa lignosa
fibros emittens longius atras filiformi
Stipes gracilis albicans hinc salcata
longitudine pendis, bas et apicem
parte obtus partem magis lexis non
laevibus ulioris devidis fuscis, super
lomento reparabili oleaceo indurios,
abate gibris. Frons ablonga plena,
pinnae utranque circa 5 alberna
v opposita subseriale brevi perforata

found at Pokurru and other woods
 about the valley. June - March.
 This is a good deal like my *Aspi-*
rium *obovatum* but differs chiefly
 in the the *per* leaflets being distinct
 and the principal one much longer
 than those near it. They are also
 much narrower and more slender
 than when the *obovatum* is
 in flower. The stems *obovatum* in the
 lower part of the stem scarcely
 covered with long spreading linear
 lanceolate glands which are
 at first yellow coloured, but become
 black by age. But *Aspi-*
rium *obovatum* I have not been
 able to discover any *Indurium*.

* *A. aduncum* Hall.

Frodibus lanceolatis alternatis
pinnatis, *pinnis* lanceolatis falcatis
oppositis *caulis* *in* *aequaliter*
erecta *alternata* *acuminata*
bas. sursum *obovata* *auriculata* *pinnis* *confusa*
sursum *curvatis* *subrepulibus* *liber* *ovis* *solitariis*
subtus *operculatis*, *radice* *caespitibus* *indurium* *radicis*
una *lignosa* *stipite* *radice* *superne* *flexuosa*

Chendayy near the North end
 the year Decemb. - Feb.

Radix *lignosa* *longa*, *capice* *brachium*
interdum *capice* *fibribus* *longissimis*
ramosis - *stipites* *plures*, *erecti*, *pedales*,
teretes, *antice* *caulis* *sulcis* *profundis*
erectis *paleis* *ovatis* *magnis* *subad-*
pressis *dacodis*, *demum* *glabris*
albicans - *frons* *stipite* *duplo* *triplo*

in many stages and at different places
 found that they gradually and almost
 imperceptibly changed into each other
 so that often at last two or three
 to reduce them into one, of which I
 now mention the following ^{varieties}
 still leaving it still as a matter of doubt
 whether or not they ought to count
 as such

Taxicoidia speciosa
reprens
opifera pinnatifida

Var. 1. Frons glaberrima pinnis approxi-
 matissimis oppositis basi auriculata
 amplexantibus rachi ^{oppositis} pinnis
 magnis ad basin costae pinnarum
 solis densis pinnis confluentibus
 summa indurata ualde caduca, p. sili-
 pite medio v. glandulosa mucronata

Var. 2. Frons densis pinnis pinnis
 alternantibus uel ^{uol} hinc inde
 rachi subglandulosa, auriculae
 stipites maximis pinnis formantibus

Var. 3. Frons pubescentibus
 pinnis alternis uel hinc inde
 subpinnatis semipinnatifidis,
 rachi profuse et late serratis termi-
 nali longipinna, rachi glandulosa
 uel ^{oblonga} magnis in disca pinnarum
 biserialibus u. in pinnis lacinalibus
 solitariis, stipite auriculato

10 ♀ *S. canum*, Wall.

Incas vitiorum frondibus pinnatis
 pinnis oblongo linearibus acuminatis
 pinnatifidis basi serratis auri-
 culatis, summis integerrimis uel
 in lacinalibus solitariis uel in
 pinnis peltatis bipidis

They only found it on Shigpore, Ind.
 I have seen specimens in the collection

triticeis, lere, supra sulcatus, pubescens
basi nigricans squamisque obtusis nig
sparsis lanceolatis hirsutis magis
Frons erecta ovata cordata, pediculis
attenuato-acuta, ^{versicolor} subquinqueangulatis, le
viridis membratosa, venosa, ubique
pilis brevibus proceris juxta vasa
munita bipinnatifida, apicem versus
pinnatifida v. decursive pinnata.
Pinnae exteriores oblongae, acuminate
profunde et obtuse serratae, subsalcatae, bi
pollicares, alternantes, superiores saepe
breviores obtusiusque in acumen
pandis abeunt. Subpinnarum lanceo
latum, venatum, foliolum quasi
formante terminalem 5-8 pollicar
decursive pinnatum triangulare,
decursive pinnatum basi auriculato.
Media lanceolato-oblonga, brevi
petiolata, opposita, attenuato acumi
nata, pinnatifida, 5-6 pollicares
laciniis approximatis parvis falcatis
venulatis semipollicaribus internodiis
productioribus. Infime parum remanere
peltis fere duos distantes, reliquis
breviores sed duplo ^{dilatatis} latiores. Laciniis
inferioribus longis fere pollicaribus, internodiis
valde elongatae descendente transform
lanceolata pinnatifida bipollicari.
- Rachis gracilis, sola, uti petioli
brevissimi pinnarum. Planis pubescens
apice leviter marginata. Stipulae
majusculi ^{seriales} subulatae, seriem forsan
te ubique inter nervum et mar
genes laciniarum raro biserialis,
remotiusculi. - Copulae dilute ferru
gineae, intente. - Indusia lunato-recur
viformia persistentia, fusca, pilosula.
Obs This elegant form occurs in early

recognized by the long auriculae which are
 united dorsally by the lower pair
 of leaflets. Sometimes it is without
 any middle pinna, which gives the
 frond an appearance of being ternate
 and in that state it resembles exactly
Platanus *Filix americana*; *Polyopium*
Circularis latifolia pediformis folia
quadrumo-convexa, var. *Allen*
 153, t. 289 f. 4, which is generally in-
 quired together with *Filix* *americana*
 in his tab. 296 f. 2, but in my opinion
 erroneously for one and the same
 fern, *Aspid. circularium*. — The
 description which Willdenow ^{gives in his edition of}
Spec. plant. 5, p. 236 does neither agree
 so well with ~~any species~~ ^{any species}
 that given by Linnaeus nor with my
 plant. —

Aspid. patentifolium, Walt.

Frondibus elongato-lanceolatis bipin-
 natis, pinnis superioribus suboppositis
 approximatis, inferioribus pinnatis
 lineariformibus serratis acuminatis
 supra laevibus subtus costa radi-
 cibusque densissime pubescentibus
 barbatis, pinnulis oblongis obliquis
 obtusis crenatis, nervis solitariis. —

Here only found the fertile fern in
 the Oak forest on the summit of
 Pigeon Mountain, January.

Radix lignosa et albulosa perpendi-
 cularis, rhizom tuberoso longis lignosis
 tomentosis abris. — *Stipites* *caespitosi*
pedales — *bipedales*, basi digitum
minimum, fere erecti, sursum attenu-
 ati, articuli profunde sulcati conicalitate

transpunti vertute palis patentibus, las-
 ferrugineis vel nigrescentibus lineam
 lanceolata, capitales - communis fere
 longis 6 ad 10 longis, ciliatis quadrangulis, 2
 dim. palis heroni ciliatis - lineatis -
 x abominanda lucida, stipulata plana, patenti fere, stip-
 la quatuor longis, pedum ³ ~~2~~ ⁴ ~~3~~ ⁵ ~~4~~ ⁶ ~~5~~ ⁷ ~~6~~ ⁸ ~~7~~ ⁹ ~~8~~ ¹⁰ ~~9~~ ¹¹ ~~10~~ ¹² ~~11~~ ¹³ ~~12~~ ¹⁴ ~~13~~ ¹⁵ ~~14~~ ¹⁶ ~~15~~ ¹⁷ ~~16~~ ¹⁸ ~~17~~ ¹⁹ ~~18~~ ²⁰ ~~19~~ ²¹ ~~20~~ ²² ~~21~~ ²³ ~~22~~ ²⁴ ~~23~~ ²⁵ ~~24~~ ²⁶ ~~25~~ ²⁷ ~~26~~ ²⁸ ~~27~~ ²⁹ ~~28~~ ³⁰ ~~29~~ ³¹ ~~30~~ ³² ~~31~~ ³³ ~~32~~ ³⁴ ~~33~~ ³⁵ ~~34~~ ³⁶ ~~35~~ ³⁷ ~~36~~ ³⁸ ~~37~~ ³⁹ ~~38~~ ⁴⁰ ~~39~~ ⁴¹ ~~40~~ ⁴² ~~41~~ ⁴³ ~~42~~ ⁴⁴ ~~43~~ ⁴⁵ ~~44~~ ⁴⁶ ~~45~~ ⁴⁷ ~~46~~ ⁴⁸ ~~47~~ ⁴⁹ ~~48~~ ⁵⁰ ~~49~~ ⁵¹ ~~50~~ ⁵² ~~51~~ ⁵³ ~~52~~ ⁵⁴ ~~53~~ ⁵⁵ ~~54~~ ⁵⁶ ~~55~~ ⁵⁷ ~~56~~ ⁵⁸ ~~57~~ ⁵⁹ ~~58~~ ⁶⁰ ~~59~~ ⁶¹ ~~60~~ ⁶² ~~61~~ ⁶³ ~~62~~ ⁶⁴ ~~63~~ ⁶⁵ ~~64~~ ⁶⁶ ~~65~~ ⁶⁷ ~~66~~ ⁶⁸ ~~67~~ ⁶⁹ ~~68~~ ⁷⁰ ~~69~~ ⁷¹ ~~70~~ ⁷² ~~71~~ ⁷³ ~~72~~ ⁷⁴ ~~73~~ ⁷⁵ ~~74~~ ⁷⁶ ~~75~~ ⁷⁷ ~~76~~ ⁷⁸ ~~77~~ ⁷⁹ ~~78~~ ⁸⁰ ~~79~~ ⁸¹ ~~80~~ ⁸² ~~81~~ ⁸³ ~~82~~ ⁸⁴ ~~83~~ ⁸⁵ ~~84~~ ⁸⁶ ~~85~~ ⁸⁷ ~~86~~ ⁸⁸ ~~87~~ ⁸⁹ ~~88~~ ⁹⁰ ~~89~~ ⁹¹ ~~90~~ ⁹² ~~91~~ ⁹³ ~~92~~ ⁹⁴ ~~93~~ ⁹⁵ ~~94~~ ⁹⁶ ~~95~~ ⁹⁷ ~~96~~ ⁹⁸ ~~97~~ ⁹⁹ ~~98~~ ¹⁰⁰ ~~99~~ ¹⁰¹ ~~100~~ ¹⁰² ~~101~~ ¹⁰³ ~~102~~ ¹⁰⁴ ~~103~~ ¹⁰⁵ ~~104~~ ¹⁰⁶ ~~105~~ ¹⁰⁷ ~~106~~ ¹⁰⁸ ~~107~~ ¹⁰⁹ ~~108~~ ¹¹⁰ ~~109~~ ¹¹¹ ~~110~~ ¹¹² ~~111~~ ¹¹³ ~~112~~ ¹¹⁴ ~~113~~ ¹¹⁵ ~~114~~ ¹¹⁶ ~~115~~ ¹¹⁷ ~~116~~ ¹¹⁸ ~~117~~ ¹¹⁹ ~~118~~ ¹²⁰ ~~119~~ ¹²¹ ~~120~~ ¹²² ~~121~~ ¹²³ ~~122~~ ¹²⁴ ~~123~~ ¹²⁵ ~~124~~ ¹²⁶ ~~125~~ ¹²⁷ ~~126~~ ¹²⁸ ~~127~~ ¹²⁹ ~~128~~ ¹³⁰ ~~129~~ ¹³¹ ~~130~~ ¹³² ~~131~~ ¹³³ ~~132~~ ¹³⁴ ~~133~~ ¹³⁵ ~~134~~ ¹³⁶ ~~135~~ ¹³⁷ ~~136~~ ¹³⁸ ~~137~~ ¹³⁹ ~~138~~ ¹⁴⁰ ~~139~~ ¹⁴¹ ~~140~~ ¹⁴² ~~141~~ ¹⁴³ ~~142~~ ¹⁴⁴ ~~143~~ ¹⁴⁵ ~~144~~ ¹⁴⁶ ~~145~~ ¹⁴⁷ ~~146~~ ¹⁴⁸ ~~147~~ ¹⁴⁹ ~~148~~ ¹⁵⁰ ~~149~~ ¹⁵¹ ~~150~~ ¹⁵² ~~151~~ ¹⁵³ ~~152~~ ¹⁵⁴ ~~153~~ ¹⁵⁵ ~~154~~ ¹⁵⁶ ~~155~~ ¹⁵⁷ ~~156~~ ¹⁵⁸ ~~157~~ ¹⁵⁹ ~~158~~ ¹⁶⁰ ~~159~~ ¹⁶¹ ~~160~~ ¹⁶² ~~161~~ ¹⁶³ ~~162~~ ¹⁶⁴ ~~163~~ ¹⁶⁵ ~~164~~ ¹⁶⁶ ~~165~~ ¹⁶⁷ ~~166~~ ¹⁶⁸ ~~167~~ ¹⁶⁹ ~~168~~ ¹⁷⁰ ~~169~~ ¹⁷¹ ~~170~~ ¹⁷² ~~171~~ ¹⁷³ ~~172~~ ¹⁷⁴ ~~173~~ ¹⁷⁵ ~~174~~ ¹⁷⁶ ~~175~~ ¹⁷⁷ ~~176~~ ¹⁷⁸ ~~177~~ ¹⁷⁹ ~~178~~ ¹⁸⁰ ~~179~~ ¹⁸¹ ~~180~~ ¹⁸² ~~181~~ ¹⁸³ ~~182~~ ¹⁸⁴ 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Annona lanceolata persistentibus, vitibus
 junioribus longe, fere parvis, villosis,
 pubescentibus. Stipites crepidulae palmas
viridis bipedales quatuor teretes costae
haec subciliati, lacin marginibus lacini
palati jucci v. atro purpurei, lacin
pericarpium epineurium super ovarii spongiosi.
Frondis plano, foliis linearibus membranaceis,
lato ovatis, cordatis, costatis, perforatis,
super laevi viridis, subtus pallidiora, pubescentia molli
reticulata venosa junioribus palmas
v. infra ubique pubescentes, acuminatae
basistatae cordatae lobis lacin haec
superioribus obtusatis intermedio
maximo ovato obtusatis acuta
deorsum angustata, super pinnis
bifida lobata, lobis ovatis lanceolatis,
acuminatis sub falcatis interjunctis
rependis inferius deorsum obtusatis
auriculatis. lobis provehentibus acuminatis
varicosis figura et magnitudine pedalis
sempipedales, quin albis lobatis,
super glabris, acuminatis cordatis
ovatis acuminatis auriculatis,
foliis lateralibus sempiternis pedalis
ad bipedalis oblongis uniformibus falcatis,
inequilateralibus deorsum latis lobatis
horum auricula decurrente longioribus
6-8 pallicari, lobis ovatis obtusis,
interjunctis, vel acutiusculis super dimidiis
angustioribus inter v. rependa, folium
intermedium pedalis (costa frondis
oblongata) inferius pallicari 6-8 pallicari
puberulis, maximum lato ovatum lacin
pinnatifidum vel pinnatum, obtusum pinnatifidum
lobatis obtusatis; laciniis acuminatis
obtusatis inferius majoribus foliis
lateralibus vir bracteatis. lobis
magnis, obtusis biseriatis, 6-8

ovata, plana; Stipitem longitudoine equante,
 cuneata. - Stem oblongo-lanceolata,
 approximate; stipulae 5-8 pollicares, subopposita
 apicem acutam obtusam verrucatae pappi
 pinnatifidae, obtusae laciniis oblongis subfalcatis
 acutis trilobatis s. integerrimis, radii
 prope elongatae eorumque superiori fere
 pollicari, superi laevia, inferi pallida,
 pubescente venis ad laciniis longis
 fere transversalibus indivisis. Superior
subopposita breviter petiolata, superior segit
obtusae, summa adnata lineares falcatae segit
integerrime confluentes in acumen
 bidentato serratum. - Radii tres, obtusae
apicem laeviter flexuosa. - Foli obtusae, segit
obtusae, minuta, obtusae, in omnibus loci-
 bus utrinque existunt 6 ad 12 dispositis
 in lineam media inter marginem et
segit situatae. - Capitula segit pallida
obtusae. - Andrica minima uniflorae
bellatae, non concolorae.

The entire terminal pinnae white, all the rest
 others are pinnatifid, and the mostly
 bearded and shaggy stems rarely be-
 quish their form. But the fructification
examined in its earliest stages, the fern Andrica will have
not appear to have any affinity with Polygodium disappeared
under which indeed found this plant.
It is not found that Milkenow has
noticed the plant.

A. unatum, Leav (sub Polygodio)
Frondibus prostratis, probris unifloribus
falcatis laeviter subpinnatifidis, incisuris
semiovatis obtusis nervosis, nervis rachium
pubescentibus, fronda oblonga. - Stipulae fil. 7%
Polygodium unatum, ramosum Engelm. Bot. 5. 534
Grows on dry steep places at the Mauritius
where I gathered it in 1812.

viridatum, *supercuum* 1.

Mr. R. Brown (Prod. Z. p. 143) quotes Swartz A. pteroides with a doubt under the generic Calypso Smith of Linné excluding the synonyme of Stal author, which he brings with a doubt under his Propingnum. My plant does not well agree with the definition he has given of either of the species, and may probably constitute a distinct species. —

(This belongs to No. 6)
P. A. var. *terreum*

not covering a corresponding longitudinal groove
in the upper surface.
The pinnas are appressed of being pinnate, and the
of *conduratum*, Wall.

Prodris ^{approximate} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
pinnis foliatis ^{inferioribus} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
libris ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
pinnatis ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
velde ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
lobatis ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
pinnis ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}

In the forest about Habanrah, Suva,
and Gokurua Dec? Feb? -

subulata, Wall.

Prodris ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
pinnis ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
acutis ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
basi ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
impedita ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}

Prodris ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
pinnis ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
acutis ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
basi ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}

In the forest about Habanrah, Suva,
and Gokurua Dec? Feb? -

subulata, Wall.

Prodris ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
pinnis ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
acutis ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
basi ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}
impedita ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis} ~~longis~~ ^{subtus puberulis}

and amount
of the densely
clothed base
and cartil.

Grows with the preceding, to which it is
very near. It differs in having slender
soft pinnules sometimes covered on both
sides with long soft bristles, the pinnae
acute but without any thing cuspidate.
The venation small and wholly cordate from
the base to the apex.

14 Asplenium barbatum, Nees

*Frondebus oblongis acuminatis, pinna
bipinnatis, pinnis cuneiformibus
approximate praesenti. lamina oblonga
rhomboidis acuta cum cuspidate
basi sursum auritis, infima
elongata pinnatifida, basi glabra
stipite recta sicutique ^{demum} squamulata
barbata.*

Grows on most of the mountains
Nepal in dark forests, above the

July

This remarkable fern varies
very much in the following respects
but as to its texture being
leaves and rigid more or less

2. the pinnae

1. the texture being coriaceous and
rigid leaved or more soft and membranaceous

2. the pinnae being acute or lengthened
into a slender serrate awn, smooth or covered with many long
perigenous & soft bristles entire
or serrate, sometimes pinnatifid
the teeth and lobes ^{as well as the pinnules} simply acute
or terminated by a stipule;

3. the sori being three or several
and confluent or occupying the outer
half of the leaflet, or small

forming a line from the base to the apex
of the leaflet

These differences appear more evident
on the first to consider the fern as
constituting three species, but subsequent
observations have rendered me
certain almost that they can only
be taken as varieties. They all agree
in having the stems and rhizome
thickly covered with large and
small scales and the roots densely
hirsute. —

A. chinensis, Kell

Frondibus oblongis vel lanceolatis
acuminatis bipinnatis ^{hirsutis} lanceolatis serratis
acuminatis ~~hirsutis~~ ^{pinnae} pinnulis oblongis
serratis. Muscosulis ^{acutis} basi
versum auratis interioribus sursum elong-
gatis, siccis solitariis induritis pellatis
aluticis stipite radice laevibus ^{glaucis}
albis rachibus parvibus ^{hirsutis}
flavescens.

In forestis of Nepal. Dec? Poly.

A. eriocarpum, Kell

Frondibus lato-ovatis acuminatis
pubescentibus ^{glaucis}
hirsutis ^{pinnae} ~~pinnae~~ ^{compositis}
pinnulis oblongis ^{hirsutis} ^{pinnae} pinnatifidis
laciniis oblongis serratis ^{hirsutis} ^{pinnae} ^{pinnae}
marginis peltis solitariis (in lobatis) induritis
coniformibus ^{glaucis} ^{hirsutis} ^{pinnae} ^{pinnae}
stipite ^{radice} ^{hirsutis} ^{pinnae} ^{pinnae}
fulgidis, rachibus ^{hirsutis} ^{pinnae} ^{pinnae} —

~~This fern is distinct from~~
in various forests. Found on ^{at} ^{near} ^{the} ^{base} ^{of} ^{the} ^{mountain}
Gokairam? ^{found} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{same} ^{place}

also —
Cherapung and
Chandaghery.
December - June

L. aurea, Nees

Frondibus uniformibus operculis parvis pinnae linearibus
acutis integerrimis undulatis oblongis

Various forests and mountains between Doorgabala and the Valley, also on the peaks, December - March. By extensive pine and pines. Dr. Hamilton found it at Gualpara.

This is one of the most beautiful ferns than ever met with, the whole under surface of the fertile fronds being covered with gold-colored punctation. Perhaps the undaria below has inferior margins are contiguous over the middle rib. Perhaps it ought to be separated into a distinct genus.

Aglaionia, Linn

L. aurea Linn

Frondibus lanceolatis integerrimis glabris subcaulis, Linn

On old decayed stems in dark recesses among rocks in most of the forests of Nepal. Decemb. - March. These plants have similar structures at the Himalayas where it is called Lingua de bouf. 1822.

Frondibus ad 3-pedales crispis subcarnosis, laevibus, lanceolatis anisiformis, margine undulatis, operculis, varius acutis tricus sub divatis vel, acutis, base vales attenuata, binerviis venis vale oppositis simplicibus vel basi med ve furcatis parallelis obliquis intra margines iniqua vale approximate vena granulata anatomorantibus, costa abrupta vale elevata. Super binerviis, crispis, margibus pallidioribus - hypoleucis, superis seriis in frondibus labens, basi verticibus oppositis marginis erectis deciduis lanceolatis acuminatis trilobatis oblongatis.

* Frondibus various pinna transversis remiformis numeris pinna vale approximate, laevibus, dividuis frondibus lobulatis vel lobatis modo epus partem oppositis.

Indurina *egira*, *longiformis*, *ephyra*...
basi subcarnosa, et du...
sumulo superiore et...
per opere pluris... p. 50.

2. *R. rigidum*, Hall

Fondus lanceolatus, *simplex*, *annuatus*...
basi attenuati *subcarnosis* *inequali*...
opende *venulatis*, *ovis* *parallelis*...
matis *inequalibus*, *digitibus* *oppositis*...
fundus *parum* *trivittatus*, *radice*...
opente.

poni in *maris* *vicinis* in *Shogara*...
Huy. *Marsl.*

Radix *longi*, *ramosa*, (potius *circulata*)...
capena, *paucis*, *sternis*, *sporum* *obtusis*...
capitis *longioribus*, *annuatis*...
plures *erectis*, *paucis*, *trivittis*, *hinc* *intabulatis*...
+ *6* *pollinibus*. *Fondus* *rigide*, *erecta*,...
ovis *et* *subcarnosis*, *5-9* *pollinibus*...
obis *annuatis*, *utrinque* *valde* *attenuatis*...
obis *viridis*, *parallelis* *margines* *laevibus*...
et *infus* *opposito* *sicilitate* *evolutis*...
ovis, *laevibus*, *venis* *numerosis* *trivittis*...
circulatis *trivittis* *et* *oppositis*...

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basi *subfasciculata* *furcata* *et*...
oppositis *ovis* *in* *probo* *semel*...
hinc *furcata*, *laevibus* *longis*...
margines *oppositis* *tertium* *fontis*...
latitudinis *oppositis*, *ovis* *oppositis*...
et *ovis* *circulata* *oppositis* *geminatis*...
mare *Polypendris*, *et* *Indurina* *laevibus*...
et *laevibus* *ovis*, *du* *ovis* *geminatis*...
et *du* *ovis* *in* *oppositis* *ovis* *ovis*...

ovis *superioris* *ovis* *inferioris*

ovis *superioris* *subcarnosis*

ovis *ovis* *oppositis* *alterum* *ovis*...
subcarnosis.

3. *R. ensifolium*, Hall

Fondus *laevibus* *oppositis* *obtusis*...
ovis *obtusis* *valde* *attenuatis* *obtusis*...
ovis *laevibus*, *ovis* *oppositis*...
valde *obtusis*, *oppositis*, *laevibus* *ovis*...
ovis.

ovis *ovis* *ovis* *ovis* *ovis*...
ovis *ovis* *ovis* *ovis* *ovis*...
ovis *ovis* *ovis* *ovis* *ovis*...

V. acutatum, Brown.

conditio pinnatis villatis, pinnis elongatis lanceolatis serrulatis serratis basi subcordatis, nervis auriculatis, nervi solita in nervo terminaliter margini appropinquatis, rachis stipitibus lanceatis. - Prodr. fl. N. H. I. 118.

Xiphodermum, Swartz.

Elmopodium, Linn.

Chusquea multiflora, Prodr. Bot. Martii
Pong. p.
found along the Rocky. Ground. In the vicinity of
New York. I have seen the fruit
grows in abundance and the leaves have introduced into
the garden by the natives there, where the Botanic Garden
about in the same as the New Holland ground.
American one. It grows round, but
very well with Willdenow's description
(Spec. plant. V. 231) except in regard to
the shape and rachis which are woody,
the former becoming smoother by age.
It produces numerous round very
white semi-transparent tubers which
are covered with a thin, separable
ratchet at the end, but as far
I have enquired they are not put to
use by the inhabitants of Nepal.
There has been a few precisely similar
in appearance to the species growing in the
in the forests of the Mountains. -

...is oblong serratis apiculatis...
longis acutis integerrimis acutis auris
patis, ovis obliquis pauciculis, radice fasci-
culata.

Spec. found in the mountain
Phoadyung, at Yokurum, Pagan.
mount and other places about the
Valley of Ngazun, March.

Pl. is extremely elegant species from * Signe dark
to two feet high, densely tufted brown lined base
Leaves half an inch long. Red from Asian
type

7. A. lobatum, Wall

Frondibus lanceolatis, oblongis pinnatis
pinnisq. ped. acuminatis, pinnis basi
*obtusis lanceolatis, lobatis * falcatis*
serratis intimo ~~lobis~~ lobis acutis
serratis intimo (nervis elongatis) propinquis major;
pinnis confluentibus, ovis obliquis
dissipatis, rachis ad stipitem squa-
mulois, radice caespit lignosa perpen-

dicular.
On mount Phoadyung, near Taly.

8. A. planicaule, Wall

Frondibus oblongis bipinnatifidis
laciniato-acuminatis, pinnis oblongis
approximatis patulatis, lanceolatis attenu-
atis acuminatis laciniato-pinnatifidis
laciniis oblongis apice intus dentatis
intimo reliquis majoribus auriculiformis scissis
basi unciniformibus, ovis copiosis
costis approx. majoribus longioribus
stipite rachique breviter complanatis,
radice fasciculata.

Found parasitically on rocks and trees
in moist forests about the Valley
and lies between it and the Andriaco.
See? March.

17 16 *marginulata*, Wall

Frondibus caespitosis oblongis serratis
acuminatis apice bipinnatifidis apice
pinnatis, pinnis sepultibus usque
approximatis oppositis linearibus oblongis
serratis acuminatis pinnis pinnatis
oblongis subfalcatis confluentibus apice
obtusis ^{oppositis} ~~marginulatis~~ glabris
decupontibus; rachis lobata apice
rotata sulco lato marginibus inflatis
et ad insertionem pinnarum minutis
auriculatis bipiteque squamosa. hirtis.
In moist places in the High Himalayas

paucosum, Wall.

Frondibus ovato-pyramidalibus ^{bipinnatis} glabris
~~puberulis~~ pinnatis oblongis
attenuato-acuminatis, linearibus oblongis
obtusis falcatis serratis confluentibus
sive decupontibus ^{minutis} ~~auriculatis~~
rotatis, bipite rachique undulatis glabris
brevissimis.

Grows in forests in various parts
of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhamo, etc.,
Szechwan, etc. also in the High
Himalayas. - Feb.

Obs. It is a remarkable circumstance
in this ~~rather~~ stately fern, that frequent
young to a height of six feet that the

~~Diadema~~

A. ~~Diadema~~ spectabile, Walt

B. F.

Foronibus profundibus bipinnatis,
lacertibus pinnisque remotis alternis
ventribus pinnato-acuminatis;
laciniis oblongis obtusis alternis
eporum subconfluentibus
gropis serratis; sors costa appressi-
matis oblongis brevibus alternan-
tibus deinde basi squamosa
rachi undulata.

(What is
pinnate
D. perfoliat

Specimen together with the preceding * A large handsome
in shape, and in general form which you
hold a subdivision comes near
to that species. They may perhaps
be found hereafter to belong
to Allantodia, Brown.

Diplazium Swartz.

D. esculentum, Sw. Fil. 32 et 235

Frondibus bipinnatis (pinnatifidis), pinnulis petiolatis lan-
ceolatis acuminatis, basi truncatis subovatis, pinnatifidis
incis, lacinias subundulatis obtusis apice denticulatis, lacin-
is superioribus majoribus, ovis truncatis confertifloris,
caeci glabra. Willd. spec. pl. v. 354

Diplazium, J. D. Smith in cat. soc. hort. Lond. Vol. ... p. 4 (Arch.

~~imperiale~~
~~impourense~~ Spreng. J. P. Shepherd in lth.)

D. undulatum, Sw. h. bot. ¹⁷⁸⁸ et 260 Willd. Lint 210

Diplazium decapetatum, Sw. L. c. 76 et 260. Willd. L. c. 310

D. antiquum, Sw. L. c. 81. et 274. Willd. L. c. 343

D. poliflorum, Lamarck, Encycl. Bot. ~~1788~~ 2. p. 307

D. heterophyllum, Prodr. Cat. Hort. Bot. 75

Thrombium esculenta Koen. Rey. Ot. ~~1788~~ 6 n. 38

Pana Pana Marawara, Willd. Med. III. 31 t. 15.

Alia esculenta s. femina, Rumph. Amb. 11 p. 57 t. 33.

Very common fern etc

Polypodium Swartz.

U. aculeatum, Swartz. Fl. 92 t. 285, Killed. p. p. 4 p. 337
Frondibus (pinnatis) (pinnatifidis)

Polypodium, Fl. Swartz. - ed. in Bot. Lind. p. 2 (Polypodium aculeatum Swartz. ed.)

Polypodium Swartz. Fl. 92 p. 337. Fl. 100. Killed. p. c. 310. Polypodium aculeatum Swartz. Fl. 92 p. 337, Killed Fl. 100. Polypodium aculeatum Swartz. Fl. 92 p. 337, Killed Fl. 100. Polypodium aculeatum Swartz. Fl. 92 p. 337, Killed Fl. 100.

Polypodium ambiguum, Swartz. Fl. 91 t. 277, Killed Fl. 100. Polypodium ambiguum Swartz. Fl. 91 t. 277, Killed Fl. 100. Polypodium ambiguum Swartz. Fl. 91 t. 277, Killed Fl. 100.

Polypodium proliferum, Lamour. Carth. Bot. Fl. 91 t. 277, Killed Fl. 100. Polypodium proliferum Lamour. Carth. Bot. Fl. 91 t. 277, Killed Fl. 100. Polypodium proliferum Lamour. Carth. Bot. Fl. 91 t. 277, Killed Fl. 100.

Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33. Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33. Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33.

Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33. Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33. Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33.

Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33. Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33. Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33.

Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33. Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33. Polypodium aculeatum Retz. Fl. 41 n. 33.

forms which have hitherto been thought
 distinct become the description Nepal
 Bengal plants, & the identity of them
 there can be no doubt applied to
 to unite them the characters of them
 all. In Bengal it is called *Shakha*
 and *Thapoo* (also the name of *Polypodium*
virgatum proliferum Rob. G.) and the
 young shoots and young are used
 as a potherb (say of *Tarkarra*) but
 in *Jeon* (China) it is not used as such
 in Nepal where otherwise all are
 used for more coarse and acceptable
 food productions are employed
 the culinary usage by ^{the} ~~the~~ *Nepal*
~~countries~~

I find that in my description
 the *Nepal* fern *Thapoo* ^{is} ~~is~~ *Thapoo*
 April 18. 29 with a doubt not being
 the work by me I am unable
 to decide how far it
 belongs to it.

2 *D. Divaricatum* Wall.

~~Fondus, bispinatus, glabris, pinnatis~~
~~Fondus bipinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis~~
~~superioribus, pinnatis, adnatis, demum~~
~~trifloris, uncinatis, pinnatis, lance~~
~~latis, serratis, uncinatis, pinnatis, lance~~
~~bas. subtruncatis, pinnatis, lobatis, edereosibus, pinnatis~~
~~serratis, complanatis, serratis, serratis~~
~~lobatis, remotis, demum, pinnatis, pinnatis~~
~~plicatis.~~

These only found the remarkable
 species in *Thapoo*. *Foly* & *Marshall*
 Obs. It is very distinct from the present
 and is easily recognized by its lower pinnae
 being bipinnatifid like the present ones.

... Ricin. ...

1. P. digitata, Wall.

Frondebus caespitos glabris longe digitatis
ternatis ovatis longe pinatis per foliis
linearibus longis operculatis longis
bus v. adnatis vulgo summat sterilibus
subrotatis sterilibus perfoliis per caesp
min calycosis seu longipinnis caesp

Then gathered the elegant fern in many
forests of Nepal both on low situations
and on mountains such as Cheringy
Aoudagery - Dec. - March

Frax Filix gracilis glaberrima pedalis
ad pedalem f. radice vulgo fibrosa
caespitibus longipinnis vittoratis longi
longipinnis nitidi laevis laevissima
pallidi vilcati densi caespitosis caesp
Frons coarctata late viridi lucida
ovata duplata ternata ovata pari et
impari pinata longe interdum ap ca
radice varius simplicifrons Rare
v. foliola semipedalis pedalis et
ultra sterilis pelliam dimidiam late
margine multinerviis conulatis d
undulatis perfoliis dimidis per angusta
ovata oblonga adnata basi acuta
ovata petiolatis vel adnata et tunc
inequale tunc saepe parum decurrente
rigida pulcherrime transversim et
parallelis venosa venis varis caesp
approximate abund simplicibus vel
percatis intermedium interdum
conjugatum vel bractatum - Laxis vulgo
vulgo abund marginem occupans
ferugineus

2. P. amplifrons, Wall.

Frondebus caespitos glabris longe digitatis
ternatis ovatis longe pinatis per foliis
linearibus longis operculatis longis
bus v. adnatis vulgo summat sterilibus
subrotatis sterilibus perfoliis per caesp
min calycosis seu longipinnis caesp

base unequal

eye same as leaf
pores lacinate
lobes acute

X found in
sterile ovate-oblong

brunneis pedicellata, retroflecta
 linearis, lobis, ontalis circumscriptis
 dimidiata - *Hellicoides* lateri superioribus
 (respiratione portice) linearis, angustis
 serrulata integris; interior lato alio
 viato punctis adpressum pinnae
 la *Phaula* linearis, subdatis acutis
 sub latiusculis distincte vinctis
 striata sterilibus serrulata, vix
 fanda hinc raso stem dimidiata
 pinnatifida. Pinnae apice rivo
 vix linearis, elongata adacta alba
 sensum versuante, terminali
 gipsum. lobi graciles, continui
 gines toto pinnae laciniarum
 que plerumque decurrentes vix
 lineam interrupti. lobula densa, gl
 undata rubra fusca. lobulum angust
 sum, membranaceum, albidum, integ
 rum, laeve, marginata lobula
 demum evanescentis.

Obs. The elegant and singular form agrees
 so well with the spongy, pitted charac
 that I doubt not that they may safely
 considered as one and the same species
 varying according to age and place of
 growth. I possess specimens with semipin
 ted and semipinnatifid lobules, and the
 one side perfectly entire in some, and
 augmented with a distinct linear lobe at
 the base. In young sterile forms the pin
 nae are broken standing towards ovate
 which makes me certain in regard
 Poirer's plant. Lamarck's figure
 agrees also extremely well with my
 The structure of the laciniae pro
 are constant, numerous, inflexed
 very small and very compactly foli
 Hellicoides *B. dimidiata*, *cinerea*
serripinnata and Poirer's *elata*. In
 I am altogether at a loss to account for
 Willdenow's and Poirer's separating
 plants from that of Linnaeus; the former
 author says they are equally distinct
 without adding in what points, while

Descriptions of the both seem scarcely to differ at
all, and superficial, as if the epithel and the
within of this genus, of which the common
at the New York were not great enough
to add that S. alata is different from both (Spec.

plant. 5 p. 389.

Appendix Twenty

Chloanthus

1. Chloanthus viridis var. intermedia major, latis

Phyllis).

Chloanthus viridis var. intermedia major, latis

I found this singular form in great abundance in the forest of the Chloanthus

Chloanthus viridis var. intermedia major, latis

Chloanthus viridis var. intermedia major, latis

Chloanthus viridis var. intermedia major, latis

Chloanthus viridis var. intermedia major, latis

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Chloanthus viridis var. intermedia major, latis

Chloanthus viridis var. intermedia major, latis

Chloanthus viridis var. intermedia major, latis

acuminatis subsinuatis infimis majoribus foliis lateralibus vix brevioribus
- Fors majusculis, notandi biseriales, 5-6 in singula serie. - capsula peltata
gyro ferruginea nitida. - Indusia suborbiculata, peltata glabra, mox infusa
- heliformia et decidua. -

Obs. The frond varied exceedingly from being simply hastate, pinnatifid, trifoliate
to pinnate, and is hardly possible to meet with two individuals quite alike.
It strikes me, however, some of the varieties recorded by Linnæus loc. it has
justly been separated by Swartz and Willdowus, as has been remarked in Poiret's
supplement to that work, Vol. 4 p. 485. -

2 A. Polymorphum Wall.

Frondibus pinnatis, pinnis oppositis petiolatis oblongis falcatis, nunc subovatis
repandis, lacinate-serratis v. integris valde acuminatis basi contracta cordatis, et
- nunc nunc subhastata infimis biloba-geminatis v. ternatis subtus ad vasa
petiolisque villosis serie biserialibus sparsisque minutis indivisis reniformibus
- id. -

This is found in most of the forest, both on the way up to the Valley and on
the mountains surrounding the latter. Desc. Sch. 4 -

Folia erecta, caespitosa, frondosa, pedales usque ad 4-pedalem. - Radia crassa
- pens lignosae, fibris longis ramosis nigricantibus glabris. - Stipes gracilis
- obsolete 4-gonius fuscis squamis conspersus lanceolatis nigricantibus sericeis
- pinnatisque minutis asperulis. - Fronds ampla, ovata, stipitemus aquant
- duplo longior membranacea. - Pinna paribus 4-6 oppositis remotiusculis
- posita patentibus, oblonga vel ovata oblonga plus minus falcata, inaequali

...alis pedunculatis, in nervis parvis longius alternatis una latis super
...la integerrima, nervis parvis sinuatis serratis & laciniatis laciniis serratis
...quibus utrisque vel hinc vel inde interduo pedunculatis marginibus inflexis
...concoloribus, ad basin contractis, irregulariter undatis nervis alternis serratis; nervis
...alis parvis simplicibus longiusque pedunculatis magis ovatis una cum jugis
...opacis basi serratis; inflexis (causis jugis basi inflexis) longius pedunculatis
...profundius bilobis & laciniatis & laciniatis lobis foliolosis maximis, parvis
...reticulatis interdum serratis lobis. Stem tenax, membrana
...plana, supra glabra, infra velut pectus, nervis parvis, nervis parvis
...nervis parvis vel parvulis simplicibus nervisque transversis nervisque pedunculatis.
Radix parvis lobatis velut. Radix inflexis laciniatisque pedunculatis, nervis
...ferrugineis velut. Stem nervis, nervis laciniatis aliisque species internerviis
...nervis appressatis, nervis parvis pedunculatis lobatis velut.

Obs This species varies extremely in the form of its pinnules, some being perfectly
entire to lobed and deeply laciniated serrated. It seems to come very near to A. ma-
rophyllum Lam.
A. angustifolium Wall.
...pedunculatis, parvis nervis velut pedunculatis tenax, pedunculatis lobatis tenax
...lobis angustis serratis lobis ... nervis parvis internerviis pedunculatis nervis, velut nervis
...nervis parvis pedunculatis simplicibus velut.
Grows in shady moist places on Chaudhary and Ghoramuri parts of the
...folia reflexa pedalis ad 2 pedalesque nigra. Radix supra lignosa, fibrosa &
...nervis longis velut pedunculatis. Stem parvis velut albicantibus hinc velut longis

Appendix latine, Hall.

Fimbriae ovatis immixtis hinc pinnatis, pinnis suboppositis appressivis l.
... immixtis ovatis immixtis suboppositis pinnis oppositis immixtis
... hinc suboppositis appressivis stipitibus lanceolatis (ovatis
... hinc) lanceolatis immixtis hinc

In the forest between Pittsburg and Decatur along the Rapt. at Pittsburg
... Decatur Sept 18

Folia ovata obtusiuscula immixta subopposita utrinque, vasa infra pinnis & longis
... pinnis suboppositis ovatis longis immixtis oppositis multibus. Pinnis

oblongis suboppositis ovatis supra et longis, foliis longis pinnatis lanceolatis. Stip.
... ovatis foliis, hinc pinnis oppositis lanceolatis foliis longitudo ovatis

... hinc ovatis pinnatis lanceolatis, ovatis suboppositis pinnatis, hinc longitudo ovatis
... ovatis pinnatis lanceolatis pinnatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis

pinnatis pinnatis lanceolatis pinnatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis
... lanceolatis pinnatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis

hinc glanduliformis in stipite longitudo. Stip. pinnis pinnatis lanceolatis
... lanceolatis pinnatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis

... lanceolatis pinnatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis
... lanceolatis pinnatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis

longis pinnatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis
... lanceolatis pinnatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis lanceolatis

Linnaeus pinnarum: fortis glande to fovea tumida, supra sulcata, pinnatitate
oblonga. Lacinia minutis lacinis approximatibus lacunam utrinque pinnatitatis
interius inermis, lacunam lacunam utrinque ita unguem, unguem. Lacinia
uniformis peltata, atate in pinnatitate, pinnas, glabris.

the. This sketchy form occurs in so many aspects that I at first subdivided
into three species. But as I had opportunities of examining these in many
stages and at different places I found that they gradually and almost
im perceptibly changed into each other so that I have at last been obliged to
bring them into one, of which I shall now mention the following primary
varieties still leaving it as a matter of doubt whether or not they ought to be
sub-

Var. 1. Lacinia obtusa, reflexa, pinnas, glabris, pinnas approximatibus pinnis
oblongis, minutis lacunis pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis
glandulis unguibus at lacunis, lacunis pinnatis, lacunis pinnatis, lacunis pinnatis
lacunis lacunis, lacunis lacunis, lacunis lacunis, lacunis lacunis.

Var. 2. Lacinia obtusa, reflexa, pinnas, glabris, pinnas approximatibus pinnis
pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis

Var. 3. Lacinia obtusa, reflexa, pinnas, glabris, pinnas approximatibus pinnis
pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis, pinnatis
lacunis lacunis, lacunis lacunis, lacunis lacunis, lacunis lacunis, lacunis lacunis
lacunis lacunis, lacunis lacunis, lacunis lacunis, lacunis lacunis.

L. ...

Stipagrostis linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
Stipagrostis linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.

Stipagrostis Walter.

Stipagrostis linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.

I found this plant fully in the mountains about Babaco at the same
 in 1813.

Stipagrostis linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.
 Linn. *Stipagrostis* linearis & ad 20 longis atque quadrangulis herbis pubescentibus vestitis. Linn.

Mr. Schrebler's Walt.

Found that all the specimens of *Lepidoptera* found in the same place
had all the same characters and the same habits. Some were
found in the same place, some in the same place, some in the same place
of the same place.

Found in most of the specimens in the same place. Decent. Full

The first specimen of the same kind was found in the following manner.

1. the body being somewhat and ^{hard} soft and somewhat curved.
2. the feet being small or lengthened into a slender acute numerous small
and with many long feathery soft bristles which are sometimes joined
for the teeth and held as well as the antennae which are sometimes
of the same kind.

3. the eye being large and prominent the outer half of the body
smaller forming a line from the base to the apex of the body.

The different appearances of the feet to make the feet undulating and
but subsequent observations have made me certain about that they are only to be
noticed. They all agree in having the legs extremely thickly covered with long
and curved scales and the scales being prominent.

Mr. Schrebler's Walt.

Found that all the specimens of *Lepidoptera* found in the same place

Handwritten text in cursive script, likely a letter or document, covering the top half of the page.

I have only found 3 in the mountains of the province

Richard P. Wall

Handwritten text in cursive script, continuing the letter or document, covering the bottom half of the page.

Lomaria Walli.

L. murrayi Walli.

Lomaria murrayi *complanata* *pubescentia* *fructus* *lanceolatis* *quadratis* *ovatis*
integerrimis *terminalibus* *elongatis.*

Therms forests and mountains between Deepdale and the Valley, also on the Pennines
Dumfries, Scotland. My relations found one specimen for Mr. Hamilton found it
at Glasgow.

This is one of the most beautiful ferns I have ever met with, the whole under one
form of the fertile fronds being covered with yello. coloured fructifications. Before
the umbels burst their contents emerge and are exposed over the under side. Perhaps
it ought to be separated into a distinct genus.

Asplenium Lomaria

Asplenium Lomaria

Lomaria lanceolata *integerrima* *glabra* *erigata*; *linearis*

On all large stones, in dark masses among rocks in most of the forests of Scotland
Dumfries, Scotland. I have found it on mountain sides at the Allandale, where
it is called Lingua de bove. 1712.

Lomaria lanceolata *pubescentia* *fructus* *lanceolatis* *quadratis* *ovatis*
integerrimis *terminalibus* *elongatis.*

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Advertisement Wall

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Advertisement Wall

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Found on hills at ...

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lobis liliaceis brevibus, integerrimis l. ciliatis, exterioribus (fructibus et junioribus) ...
 in lobis brevibus confluentibus. Rachis gracilis subteretibus lobis flavo- ...
 per longitudinalibus a marginibus distinctis, oblongis. Capsula frangens, ...
 angustifera, subteretibus.

Antiprimum Willd.

Fructibus ovatis ciliatis pericarpio brevibus, junioribus brevioribus, ...
 integerrimis integerrimis marginibus lateralibus brevibus, exterioribus terminalibus ...
 — aspectu ovatis, pericarpio confluentibus, ciliatis, junioribus pericarpio ...
 a Rachis of the liliaceis ...
 subteretibus, ...

Antiprimum Willd. ...
 fructibus ovatis, pericarpio brevibus, junioribus brevioribus, ...
 pericarpio confluentibus, ciliatis, junioribus pericarpio ...
 a Rachis of the liliaceis ...
 subteretibus, ...

Abutilon

Leaves pyramidal, sessile, lanceolate, serrated, pinnate, petioles
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I gathered specimens of this well from the N. side of the Long
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gymnospermis, monocotyledonibus, integerrimis, laevibus

Artemisia Willd.

Flores tubulosae, subdiphysae, bicoloris, superne purpureae, inferne candidae, in
racemis corymbosis corymbis corymbis, vix magis hinc libere per
aggregatis. etc.

Quercus in minor parte in Hispania, Luff.

Folia oblongo-ovata, mucronata, subglabra, vix ciliata, vix glaberrima
peltata et subglaberrima, angustioribus, venis septem, peltatis et ceteris venis etc.

... Radix caudata, foliis oppositis, repens, pubescens glabra. Ligulae graciles, vix
caudae breviter complanatae, vix submarginatae, vix etc.

... fructus foliis breviter pubescens, immixtus, vix magis hinc libere per
lobulatus, deciduus, vix laevis. Stem vix a caudae, elongata, et peltata, longioribus, vix
vix etc. hinc et ceteris superne purpureae. Quercus bicoloris, mucronata, peltata

... folia longioribus, obtusius, inferioribus suboppositis et vix etc. vix etc. vix etc.
... capitula bicoloris, vix etc. vix etc. vix etc. vix etc. vix etc.

... quercus vix etc. vix etc. vix etc. vix etc. vix etc. vix etc. vix etc.

... et vix etc. vix etc. vix etc. vix etc. vix etc. vix etc. vix etc.

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Apertion Hall

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subulato, conatis, ovali, pinnatis longifolius, pinnatis conatis subulatis et pinnatis
pinnatis, mollioribus pinnatis

I have found this species in various parts of the Valley in moist places. The
the habit is that of a *Diplazium*, and it comes near to *D. conulatum*.

Asplenium Wall.

Frondibus conatis oblongis conatis conatis bipinnatis foliis pinnatis
conatis, pinnatis oblongis conatis conatis bipinnatis conatis pinnatis
pinnatis oblongis conatis conatis conatis pinnatis conatis pinnatis, conatis
conatis bipinnatis conatis, pinnatis conatis conatis conatis conatis conatis
conatis, pinnatis conatis pinnatis conatis conatis conatis conatis conatis
the moist places on the rocks. *Frondibus*

Asplenium Wall.

Frondibus conatis pinnatis bipinnatis foliis pinnatis oblongis alternatis
conatis, pinnatis oblongis conatis conatis conatis conatis conatis
conatis pinnatis, oblongis, pinnatis, conatis, pinnatis, conatis, pinnatis, conatis
found in forests in various parts of the Valley, Hartmann, Pinnatis, conatis
conatis, pinnatis, conatis, pinnatis, conatis, pinnatis, conatis, pinnatis, conatis

The habit is a remarkable circumstance in this state of ferns, which gives
you to a light of our fact that the leaves of ferns are most frequent

attached before the bifurcation of the trunks they are often hooked.

Diphysa

Quadratum Vol. 92 ad 200

Truncatus (pinnatus), pinnatus, pedicellatus, lamellatus, uncinatus, bicus, truncatus, subtruncatus, pinnatifidus, minus, laevius, pedicellatus, striatus, apiculatus, lamellatus, truncatus, inflexus, unguiculatus, ovatus, dimidiatus, unguiculatus, pinnatus, uncinatus, glabrus. Willd. Sp. pl. vol. 256

Diphysa, L. & Thunb. in verb. on herb. Linn. Vol. 1. p. 111. (Diphysa pinnata)

Spring of Shigella in 1811

Quadratum L. & Thunb. 92 ad 200

Diphysa longifolia L. & Thunb. 92 ad 200. Willd. L. n. 200

Diphysa ambigua L. & Thunb. 92 ad 200. Willd. L. n. 200

Diphysa pubescens Lamour. Encycl. Bot. 2. p. 207

Diphysa heterophylla Desf. Cat. Hort. Berg. 75

Diphysa umbellata Horn; Bot. Beech. 6. n. 21

Diphysa pubescens Lamour. Encycl. Bot. 2. p. 207

Diphysa umbellata Lamour. Encycl. Bot. 2. p. 207

Diphysa pubescens Lamour. Encycl. Bot. 2. p. 207

Lycopodium, Linn.

L. pectinatum, Wall.

Caeterum, basi, caulis elongata robusta foliis, pinnatis -
ramosis acuta costa plana acuminata, foliis bipinnis
distinctis patulis lanceolatis falcatis planis integris
-serris acutis, basi ciliatis superficialibus hinc
falcatis subterminis acuminatis, apice terminalibus brevibus
-vixis pinnis quadrangulis paucifloris, squamis ovatis carinatis
-ovatis.

Spiculae in rostris, interea Karibona et Repobana in
moist rich situations; along the banks of the river
Raptly, December.

This is an extremely elegant species, from one to two feet
high, of a shining bright green colour. The form equally
is shown in L. p. h.

L. seminudatum, Wall.

Caeterum, basi, caulis terete rugosus, pinnatis
-elongatae sursum attenuatae, foliis seminudatis acuta
-datis 1-nervi, marginibus superioribus ciliatis, super-
-serris membranaceis subulobis obtusis. Subulobis
-superficialibus falcatis subulobis, ciliatis apice
-ulobis profusis, serris subulobis bipinnis, apice termina-
-libus brevibus tetragonis, squamis ovatis - ovatis ovatis
-carinatis.

Found growing in tufts in similar situations with the pre-
-ceding along the Raptly, December.

This species is of a more pinnate and more textured, and
about half the size of my L. pectinatum. The lower part
of the stem is found often without leaves.

L. divaricatum, Wall.

Caeterum, caulis elongata, ramis ascenduntibus divaricatis di-
-chotomis, foliis bipinnis multibus verticalibus lanceolatis
-ovatis cuspidatis nervis caliginis, obsolete 1-nervi squamis
-patulis pinnis, ciliatis apice 2 profusis subulobis,
-pinnatis terminalibus 2 profusis & 2-nervi foliis, apice
-pinnis 4-8 alternantibus cylindricis gracilibus pedunculatis
-tis, squamis ovatis planis patulis pinnis subulobis ovatis
-tis ciliatis subulobis acuminatis.

Grows on rocks, seldom on the ground, in the forest about the
Valley of Nepal. Decemb. - January,

The St seems an intermediate species between L. trichotoma
Swartz, and erectatum Willd. - The cylindrical longish
spines which it readily forms from the former, is flatter
and soft hatted from the latter. -

L. puberulum, Wall.

caulis longipennis basi pendula dichotoma; foliis 12. fere
regiis verticillatis foliis - recurvatis lobatis - basi
obtusis, cuspidatis integerrimis, apice terminatis
longipennis cuspidatis fereque integris vel fereque
gemmatis, foliis basi ovata lobatis, apice demum
recurvatis, caulibus brevibus recurvatis, capsulis
fereque complanatis.

An extremely elegant species, which I found hanging down
from the trunks & branches of trees in dark forest of the
mountain of Nepal and others. January.

Rhizis intricatissima et capillaris, fibrillosa plura
- terminus truncis & ramis arborum arborum - caulis

plurimi, basi, pendula, laevis, nitidis teretibus, subultra
tri. usque ad cuspidatis, pennam arborum crasse
propter foliaque fibrillosa, cuspidatis indivis
- tis. - Folia linearia, crassa, firmis laciniata, str.

viridia, costis glaucis, undique sparsa dente appressa
- patuliforma, denticulata, fere, fere cuspidatis, valde
- lata linearia, v. basi flavis dentata et intrinseca
- culis depressum recurvatis inter verticalibus, vir
- uis linearis linearibus lata. Herba caulinis denticulatis

brevis, elongationibus sparsum 2-3 pollicibus long
- tudine variegata, planis, puberulis, hanc, vultu
- apice demum recurvatis. - Spica cylindrica, longa, sp.

thamata, denticulatis ad pediculis, solitariis, variis gemmatis
- avaris ad medium lutea, vultu gracilibus, ad elongationibus
- periodis fere annatis per pollicum quadratum ad
- tentis cuspidatis vel angustatis. - Capsula solitaria,

capite in omnibus vultu foliis 4-5 brevibus, pallid
- flava, laevis, chartacea, vultu oblonga, lobatis recurvatis

Similarity of the
Lycopodium

Bernhardia dichotoma Willd.
Pulch. *L. guibonii* ^{Wend.} ~~Boiss.~~

Bernhardia Willd.

1. *B. dichotoma* Willd. spec. pl. V. 56
Ptilotum triquetrum, Swartz. pl. 187

They found this singular fern growing parasitically
on decayed ^{of trees} roots at San José with rare coprales in
March 1850. At the Mauritius Island it is
the greatest abundance - strong uncultivated zone
about Savillebaque in 1812.

Mrs. R. Nees, ^{about occurs to} differs in one singular form that has
been by authors of other countries in its branches
being ~~by no means~~ triangular stem being round
through the base, but upward as well as the
branches hexagonal and slightly compressed.
It is only the ultimate branches that are triangular.
In every other respect it agrees with that the
description of ~~an~~ authors. I find that Comar
only mentions that it is a native of the East
Indies (Ceylon. Bot. 3 p. 649 under *Lycop. medium* but
a circumstance which has escaped the two
authors quoted above. I have adopted ~~Willd.~~
~~as occurring~~

-subulata.

The leaves near to *L. squarrosus* Hook. (Swartz) Jul 117 8 609 but is easily distinguished by its greater length, the 12-ferrous leaves and the other marks given above.

Conrotation, Thunb. Jap. Bot. t. 38. Folia subrotundifolia lanceolata basi attenuata inequaliter serrata, dentata cuspidata patentifolia bipinnatis, nervis adnatis. *Epiphyllum* Wall. spec. V. 54.

Found on rocks and trees in shady moist places between Hakone and the Bay of Sagami on Mount Atsugi. Decemb. January.

Radicis gemmulis, repens, fibris albis, repens albicantibus ramis.

Caulis caeruleus, teres, teres, densa teres, repens, ad insertiones foliorum densa angulatus, uti tota planta laevigata, longitudo...

...virescens, supra pubescentia, et infra, usque ad angustissimum, breviter...

...longior, supra pubescentia, angustior, et, rarius ter dichotomus...

...nervis simplicibus bifidis. *Folia* approximatata, patentifolia...

...dumina, praecipue superiora subreflexa, undique sparsa, nervis...

...subulata h. nec subulata, membranacea, subaphana, rigidis...

...nervis, plana, lanceolata, acuta, unguiculata, margine...

...inequaliter serrata et undulata, basi subrotundifolia...

...attenuata in petiolum planum tuberculatum lineis elevatis...

...flava subrotundifolia. *Radicis* linearis, pilis denticulata...

...ta, nervis duplo, basi rarij pluris minoris. *Capitula* caerulea...

...supra foliorum, medio caulis et per totum petiolum...

...foliorum sursum catenata, spica, flos parvis albis, magnis...

...periferis rotundis obtusa tuberculata plana, concava, basi...

...tus foliorum pro duplo latioris, albis filamentis.

Ch. Although the leaves are not quadrifid, so as Willdenow has it subrotundifolia and the capitula occupy only part of the stem from the middle to about two inches below the apex of leaves, no doubt of the identity of the species with that of Japan.

Ms. *Conrotation* *Rotryobium Swartz*

Longirostris Wall.

Conrotation incana. *Longirostris*, caps supra, medium longior.

Radicis gemmulis bipinnatis lanceolatis pinnatifidis, laevibus, nervis...

...pinnatis acuta composita palatilis. Found growing in the forest of Atsugi by my people during the rainy season in the month of August. *Folia* palmatis pedalis ad angustissimum, nervis subnatis, omnibus partibus dense obtusa laevigata longis incana subulata. *Fructus*, taste...

Radix contains fascicula fibrosa carnosissima longioribus cap-
 arum sustentibus glaberrima. Caespit teris, strictis basi
 dilatatus et subbulbosus ibique densius lanatus, raris hinc
 inde laeviter tolos. Radices hae supra medium caepis opposi-
 matae, basi petiolatae, cretae pyramidatae, acuminatae, pet-
 ioliferae, semipedales ad pedales tripinnatifidae apice tri-
 pinnatifidae, sua inferioris opposita. Pinnae alternae, in-
 obliquae, cretae subflavae, basi petiolatae, 4-5 pollicares, 4
 acuminatae, nervis, cretatis alternatae. Pinnulae pollicares et 11
 pollicares, alternae, lanceolatae, obtusate, cretae, apice et parte
 obliqua complanatae late marginatae subseriatis, 1-2 nervis
 supra glaberrimae, profunde bipinnatifidae; lacinae alternae
 lanceolatae, cretae, utrinque versus apicem cretatae 2-8 nervis
 internis, juniorumque ferebuntur integrae. Pinniculae spissae et
 ovatae cretae alternatae 3 ad 5 pollicares productae suffruttae, cre-
 ta acuminatae, quatuor si sex pollicares longae, decompositae, raris
 cretatis, cretae, inferioris oppositae, superiores alternae, ramulae ap-
 proximatae seriatim. Spinae puberulae, graciles, lineares unguales
 ad pollicares, valde approximatae, solitariae, raris geminatae
 puberulae, sessiles. Capitula flavicantia densa appo-
 mata, cretae, alterna, orbiculata, complanata, concava, profunde
 lobata, valvis margine tenuibus, raris ferebuntur albae dicitur.

Obs. Two plants approaches to Conocida (Botrychium)
japonica, Thunb. Jap., 329 t. 32; but differs in being usually
 having three distinct tripinnatifid fronds above the middle of
 the stipes and decomposed pinnules. Its stature, is besides longer.
 It has also some affinity to Pen (Botrychium) virginiana of
Linnaeus.

D. Spissum Wall.

Coracium parvi villosum, cretae supra medium 2-3 pedales, ferebuntur
 late ovata subtripinnatae, apice tripinnatifidae, lacinis oblonge
 lanceolatis venatae cretatis acutis subseriatis, supra la-
 vis laeviter pinnula oblonga cretata.

I gathered specimens of this noble fern in the forest of the temple of
 Puspambuth, and at Ghoroum in the valley of Nepal, Year
 Felix pedalis bipedalisque consistentia forma subseriata, in
 cretatis, cretae, solitaria, vel subgrogosa; cretae pedunculatae ferebuntur
 sequae valde compressae velle multibus alternatis pinniculis.
Radix brevis subbulbosa cylindrica fibris raris tractis longae
 raris numerosae ramulosae via fibillosae. Caespit a basi dicitur

fere ovata, sensim attenuata, pectus... Frons late ovata, sub-
 triangulari, pectus palmatis - pediculis, caepha rigida, acuta-
 lata tripinnata, pedis bipinnatis, apice pinnata, ped bipinnis
 bipida, pecti robusta, subtus convexa supra plana et latius-
 nata, petiolata. Stipites semipollicares, erectiusculis, utri-
 utrinque profunde in scapulum decurrens. Limba altera
 & subopposita brevis petiolata, oblonga, mucronata, infima
 4-7 pollicares, interiores sensim breviores. Fanacula oblonga
 lanceolata, subrecurvantes, inaequaliter acuminate, ovata, stri-
 mulata et acuta, bases obtusa, 4-pollicares, super² bipollicares
 supra lunda laevia, subtus costis, pectibusque pectatibus in-
 versis villosulis, striata. Fanacula oblonga, ovata, acumi-
 nata, superrecurvata, pedunculata, indidens 4-5 pollicares, un-
 guis a basi petioli (procraspis rotundata habendi) procraspis un-
 guis unum latus villosa, simpliciter, ramis demumque
 suboppositis pedunculatis, erectiusculis, secundis. Spica in-
 anteres opposita, pinguiculari, carnea, villosa. Capsula
 ovata, pedice & bifida, valvis pinguicularibus laevibus
Agriophorum, Ruffen.

Agriophorum, Ruffen.

Limba maxima, superius carnea, placentiformi subulata, fru-
 sitas bipinnatis, pectibus ovatis planis capsulis laevibus
 striatis.

The only place in Nepal where I have met with this an-
 gular form is at the N. E. corner of the valley near a village
 called Marobek, where it grows in swampy situations at the
 foot of some hills beyond the range which commonly goes
 by the name of the Bog. Boudha January, 1817. I have also had
 specimens of what I take to be this species from the lower
 mountains east to me by Nepal, resident Mr. Ch. R. Smith, in
 1815.

Limba maxima, superius carnea, placentiformi, peripheriam
 sub recurvata, caepha ovipetala, subtus fere demulcentia
 robusta, carnea, pinnata oppositam caepha, pediculis a supra,
 laevia pinguiculari, subtus alba, interspora fere, valvis, pecti-
 bus capsularibus, supra unguis, sensim abscissa lobis, maximis equantibus
 apicibus ovatis confusum ovatis obtusis pollicarum caepha a

Gleichenia

Thunberg, Brown.

Stipites dichotoma prolixa, ramis ultimis partibus frondosis pinnatis lanceolatis pinnatifidis glabris subtus glaucis, pinnis lanceolatis integerrimis obtusis, capsulis numerosis pyriformibus impediticollatis. Brown, Prodr. Nov. Holl. 2. 151.

Chesteria dichotoma, Willd.

Stipidium dichotomum, Thunb. Jap. 338 t. 37.

This is among the common ferns of Japan, delighting in exposed situations on the more barren parts of mountains, where it frequently forms great extensive clumps, and, like our brack, at home. It generally grows with my *Quercus fragrantiflora*, Boiss. Bot. III. 377. Decid. - July

We have nothing to add to the description given by Thunberg and Willdenow, except that the *Stipites* is creeping to a great extent, slender as thick as a writing pen, rigid and woody, covered with red-colored capillary and easily separable scales. *Stipes* from 2 or 3 feet high.

gigantea, Wall.

Stipites elongata prolixa, ramis ultimis bipinnatis subtus glaucis, pinnis lanceolatis integerrimis obtusis, capsulis numerosis pyriformibus impediticollatis. Brown, Prodr. Nov. Holl. 2. 151.

Grows in rich shady situations, on the north east face of Chanda-ging, also between Thangkote and the foot of that mountain; on the N. side of Nagayubel forming impenetrable & extensive jungles. Dec. July

Stipites 6. 6. pedalis, densifloris, gurguribus rigidis et sublyris, sed propter obtusum gurguribus stipites scissis prostratisque frondibus accumbens. *Thunbergia longiflora*, ramis prostratis, digitatis

frondibus pinnatis, super radicebus filiformibus longis, repens, squamulosis. *Stipes* tenuis, prostratus vel prostratus curvatus, 4. pedalis, laevis, repens, ut, rachibus ferrugineis, lanceolatis, basi digitatis, pinnarum frondibus prostratis, attenuatis, in confertis

feminae oppositae, anticae leviter pubescentes, ad divisionem & delatam
 impletas primam furcatis geminis, secunda & tertia elongatis
 has anastomosis posteriores productas, iuxta fundum oppositarum
 2 ad 4, distantia 1-2 pedalis, emittunt Genus, maxima in-
 -vicinata h. tripliciter, uti stipae, scilicet oblate, quae de-
 -est ad spicem imbricatis lacunatis trichocoidibus, pinnatis, utra-
 -que lobata, utraque basi, inaequaliter et imbricatis, cordatis, lobatis
 lobis, lobis / fovea distincta? / laterali, rigida, apice, subdactylis
 amplifera, emittit lobis - lobata pubescentia lobis lacunatis
 productis lacunatis, palmatis bipinnatis lobis lacunatis, sublo-
 -bis unguiculatis acuminatis. Fundus partiales partes partes
 stipulata, 2-4 pedalis, oblonga, opposita, plana, divaricata, palle-
 -tespinae, bipinnata, acuta, utrinque angustata. Pinna palle-
 -tes, palle, opposita, apice, subdactylis, acuminata, utraque palle-
 -tes, pinnae indivisa. lacunae unguiculatae, palle lobatae ut-
 -marginata. Furcula convexa, lacunata, obtusa, integerrima,
 lobis octangulis angustis distinctis, superius lacunae, palle
 lobis palle, lobis glaucis, palle, palle, ad centrum elevatis
 lobularis, palle transversalibus appropinquatis parallelis medio
 furcata, basi leviter delatata subquadrate. Lappula palle
 glaucis, parva, globosa, subcompessa, palle, lacunae 2-3
 aggregata, palle geminata & solitaria, ad bifurcationem
 -mularum palle, lacunae divaricata, lacunae palle
 -sorem palle, lacunae occupantes, lacunae, lacunae palle
 -mularum, palle bivalves. Termen palle, lacunae
 palle.

Obi. In the authority of Mr. R. Brown I have referred
 these two plants to the Genus Gleichenia. That which I
 have last described is a very beautiful stately fern, which
 has a strong affinity to Electronia glauca L. (Polypteris
 Thunb). Indeed I should have considered them as one and the
 same, had mine not been more divided and its furcula either

underneath. The lowest pair is two of partial fronds, and generally
found, with the stem decayed, and very often only the terminal ones
are in vigour.

Hydroglossum f. f. f.

Hydroglossum f. f. f. (and Hydroglossum f. f. f.)

leaves erect, frondules pinnatis, pinnis cordatis simplicibus latis
linea, & glabris, nervulis serrulatis. In fr. 102.

Spreads this among the bushes near Barbours, Dream.

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Spreads this among the bushes near Barbours, Dream.

superior latius, longius, pediculis, involuta, rugulosa.

Haec non vix dubitatur, si species ought to be referred to any of these, without doubt; its being leaves and pedicels smooth, indicates a specific difference. In order however not to remember this beautiful genus with additional difficulties I have placed the plant under 'Drosera' *Drosera grandis* to which I strongly suspect that name of the species, by Willdenow, in the fifth Ed. of his Edition of *Sp. plantarum* ought to be reduced. I have likewise retained Willdenow's generic name, as prior in date to that given by Swartz, and adopted by Brown, although its claims in that respect seems to be disputed by one or two still older names. The singular variation of the upper margin observed by the last mentioned eminent Botanist (Pach. & Hall. 3. 153).

P. apiculatum Willd.

Caulis scandens, prostratus, foliifera, scaberrima, villiscula, glandulosa, rugulosa, bipinnatis, pinnulis ovatis, crenatis 3j. lobis serrulatis, vix hinc inde obtusiusculis, lobis pediculis primigenis uterinatis, profunde elongatis, pinnatis, subpinnatifidis, pinnulis pectinatis, glandulosis, apice recurvis.

A pretty common plant among bushes on mountains in England, especially about the Valley of Wharfe.

Caulis folia et pediculi communiter in articulis, sed glandulosis, et pinnatis, villiscula. Pinnae ovatae et ellipticae, serratae, simpliciter.

Pinnulae 5 ad 7, pectinatae bipinnatae, et ample crenatae, uncinatae, marginibus lobis depressis, pediculis 3 ad 7 lobis, lobis inaequaliter serrulatis obtusiusculis, vix hinc inde uncinatis, subpinnatis, pinnulis primigenis longioribus linearibus, elongatis, sinuatis, pinnatifidis lobulis dentatis, pinnis recurvis, articulis furcatis, utrinque peltatis, serrulatis, glandulosis.

Caulis uncinatis subpinnatis, pinnulis pectinatis, marginibus lobis pinnatis, foliis pinnatis, pinnulis dentatis, pinnis recurvis, articulis furcatis, utrinque peltatis, serrulatis, glandulosis.

It intermixes leaves & is long.

The first species comes near to the japonicum Thunb. (and sp. nigra L.) but is several of the other species enumerated by Willd. in his edition of Sp. plant. It appears, however, to be sufficiently distinct from them all to warrant my separating it, on the whole I think that this beautiful genus requires to be carefully revised and I doubt not that it will be found, that nearly one half of its present species ought to be reduced as varieties depending entirely on age and situation.

Commenda L. See MS.

Polybotria, Kunth et Benth. in Willd. op. cit. p. 39.

P. vivipara, Hamilt.

Scand. sub pinnatis

Described by my valued friend Dr. F. Hamilton at Suvaiva. Folia ovata, crispata, glabra 2-3 pedalis radix lignosa, confusate repente squamis obtuse lacinatebus fusca, fibris fascis longis. Stipes gracilis, teres, subcylindricus, pubescens, squamulosis, crispatis, funis columbina, 5-8 pollicaris. Frond oblongo-lanceolata, 12-18 pollicaris pinnata. Pinnae approximatae, alternae patentiferae, brevissimi petiolatae, oblongo-lanceolatae, acutae, subfalcatae, tri-pollicares basi subcylindrica, venata interque venas capillares & confusculatae, glabrae, pubes pallida, venis parallelis fasciatis ut in fr. pinnatis, - terminalis linearis, longissima, marginata, in tendum vivipara. Rachis subquadringularis, squamulosa, inter pinnas summas truncatae, marginata. Frond foetilis parva angustior longiorque stipitata. Pinnae quatuordecim cylindricae, multiformes resistentibus, patentiferae, inferiores subfalcatae, 6-10 pollicares resistentes per numerosas hemisphaerice appressas et adnatas, unius, utrius, subfalcatis rachis, pinnam frons complacentibus, paribus via linearis a se juncturae, punctis, ramis variandis, via marginata. Capsula minuta, confusa glabra brevissimi pedicellata, fusca, gyno distincta, guttibus, saturativis, venata, funis elasticis bivalves.

The foetile frond has the appearance of a compound intemp.

OKs

Diffant at St. squamoso. Trarby fil. 10 et 195 surculo &
pente et fronda sterili supra glabra nuda; at St. ^{st. mura}
ibid. 10 et Flor. und. occid. III. ~~page~~ 1591 frondibus longioribus
acutis.

Stemium radicans, foliis oblongis obtusis. Pinnis alternis, ovatis

Rheed. tabul. 28. 39. tab. 19

This fern species was sent to me from the mountains near Sylhet by the late Mr. Smith, in 1810. It grows freely in the Herbar. Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta, in a soil mixed with pebbles.

Folia caetera demum mutans glabra, sessilia, tri- & pedalis, ovata
radice repente fidesia gerente. *Stipulae* geminae oppositae pinnae
superiores crispae, bases subulsi, squamulae parvae nigrescentes vanae
caetera. *Stipulae* oblongae pinnae subulsi obtusae, & suboppositae utrinque
sua base vasis petiolati sine nervida, & petiolosae semipinnis pedicellatis
alternatae serratae, subulsi, inaequaliter serratae, glaberrimae, basi
inaequales, nunc subulsi, nunc geminis subulsi, subulsi oppositae
caetera, subulsi, serratae, *terminalis* reliquis pluribus longior, in
caetera inaequaliter, petiolis 2-3 petiolosae, marginatae, serratae, &
basi oblongae attenuatae, in caetera hirsuta angustata, serrata, repen-
tam, subulsi pinnatifidam, mutans demum terra perulsi
apice, vel geminis marginata, nunc subulsi pluribus radicans. *Re-*
chis vasa profunda subulsi. *Stipulae* foliis breviter stipulae sup-
eriores pinnae oblongae, subulsi, tripetiolosae, obtusae
inaequaliter, bases repanda, subulsi, supra vasis, longior
caetera vasis pinnae prominenti, subulsi obulsi repandae demum
perulsi, *terminalis* magis attenuata elongataque, reliquis 2-3 lon-
gior, acuta repanda.

Old I am aware that it is a very common thing among the members of the
order since both afford to meet with foot-ferns or gemmiferous ferns
but in the present instance that circumstance is a mistake that I
have not hesitated in saying it in the specific character. The fern is
at first lanceolate, simple, it soon, however becomes ternate and you
usually pinnate. The terminal leaflet is extremely long and narrow
bending downwards, owing perhaps chiefly to the weight of the gemmae which
is produced from its extremity so margin; in the latter case there are often
two or three. As soon as it reaches the ground it strikes root and imme-
diately forms a new frond, to a considerable extent. It is in consequence

most easily propagated. A singular anomaly sometimes happens by the capsules being arranged in linear lines between the parallel veins; but this is by no means a common occurrence.

Cact. appendiculatum, Willd. spec. pl. V. 114.

Fundibus pinnatis, pinnis lanceolatis venosis basi suorum sursum pediculis pinnatis, pinnis subtentibus integerrimis hille, loc. cit. Found by Dr. Hewitson in moist shady places among the mountains of the Eastern parts of Brazil.

Stem capitate, pedalis 3. pediculis erectis, glabra, pinnatis stipitatis pinnatis distinctis. Radix repens, teres, medulla compacta squamis nigricantibus oborta, pinnis longis simplicibus pubescentibus. Stipites pedalis et ultra, pediculis longior, geminis, squamulis, subactis Stem stipitis lanceolatis, acuminatis, plana, pinnis patentibus, oblongis lanceolatis, obtusis et acutiusculis, saepe, et bipollicaribus, striata, inferius suboppositis, callosorum sursum, minus, fere sessilibus, obtusis, mucronatis, inter areas capillares cuspidulatis, apice subinopacina basi aequalis, sursum mucronata, sursum, pinnis subacuminatis, utrinque glabra, obscure viridibus, costa elevata sulcis squamulosis quibus capillares parallelis pinnatis, terminalis elongata bipollicaribus angustifloris linearibus gemmifera. Pinnis geminis, subactis, utrinque angulatis obsolete flouosis, squamulosis. Stem pediculis longioribus, stipitis longioribus dimidiisque angulatis, pinnis angustioribus, ellipticis, obtusis, integerrimis vel mucronatis, inferius subactis, de pediculis basi suorum, pinnis, pinnis superioribusque sursum minus sessilibus, erectis oppositis, striata fere subacuminatis apice basi. Capsula glabra, fusca, nitens, pinnata, inferius pinnarum pinnis pinnatis demum obliquatis.

The Cactus in its greater size and fruitfulness terminal height of the stem found I do not consider it as differing sufficiently from Willd. plant to warrant a separation.

Cact. pinniculatum, Linn.

Stem pinnatis, pediculis obtusis lanceolatis integerrimis inferius mucronatis

superius demum subulata supra punctata glabra. - Leaves Suppl. 104.

A. angustatum Lam. Encycl. Bot. 3. 35

A. auritum, Michx. Suppl. 1. 133.

I have found this in various parts of Massachusetts, in woods moist & shaded 1812.

Radix caespit. squamulosa, fibrosa. - Stem erecta, membranacea, glabra, vasa pedales pinnata, distincta, stipitata suffulta pediculis bipedalicisque gemulis teretibus caulis subulata basi squamulata.

Stem frondis, oblonga, lanceolata attenuata, acuminata, s.

6 pollicibus integerrima, vel obsolete cuneolata, utrinque striata.

5 basi angustata, infima subopposita, brevifloris, petiolata, supra

caulis adnata: lanceolatae duae laterales cuneolatae unius altera striata

im-punctata inter nervos parallelas reticulata, concava. - Stem frondis

petiolis vellis dimidiis minoribus lanceolata, acuminata, oblonga attenuata,

hinc vasaque caespit. inferioribus subcuneolata, terminatae basi ang-

ustata, supra, vasa punctata operis depresso. - Stem frondis, petiolis

frondis, glabra, quae subulatae vasa striata.

All the parts of this fern possess a small like acrid. From the

specific character given by Lamour and the slight description of

Lamour I judge my plant to be the same as theirs. -

Radix caespit. squamulosa, fibrosa. - Stem erecta, membranacea, glabra,

vasa pedales pinnata, distincta, stipitata suffulta pediculis bipedalicisque

gemulis teretibus caulis subulata basi squamulata.

Stem frondis, oblonga, lanceolata attenuata, acuminata, s. 6 pollicibus

integerrima, vel obsolete cuneolata, utrinque striata.

5 basi angustata, infima subopposita, brevifloris, petiolata, supra

caulis adnata: lanceolatae duae laterales cuneolatae unius altera striata

im-punctata inter nervos parallelas reticulata, concava. - Stem frondis

petiolis vellis dimidiis minoribus lanceolata, acuminata, oblonga attenuata,

hinc vasaque caespit. inferioribus subcuneolata, terminatae basi ang-

ustata, supra, vasa punctata operis depresso. - Stem frondis, petiolis

frondis, glabra, quae subulatae vasa striata.

All the parts of this fern possess a small like acrid. From the

...caulis, terminalis densa & teres racemata. Rachis gracilis, super
 laeviter marginata. Frondis foliis oblonga, parum sinuata, &
 -gula stipitata. Pinna lanceolata, acuminate, serrata, nervis
 superius, subhypostoma, inferioribus nervis articulis, terminalibus
 -alis. Nervisculis. Capsulae fusca, nitida, latam, parvas paginas
 -corum. color marginis, latiusculis legentis.

Obs. It differs from the next preceding (act. pinnatifida Linn.)
 to which it nearly approached, by having distinctly serrate, remote leg-
 -lets without any dots. It seems also to differ more to act. obtusata, the
 -flor. ind. caud. III. 1595 act. viciatianaefolium Guss. fil. 13 et 193, the
 -caulis entire pinnas, and the much longer fertile stipules rising
 from the same root distinguish it from the former, the distinct
 -frondis and serrate pinnae from the latter.

act. aurum, Linn.

Frondibus pinnatis globis, pinnis petiolatis elongatis, linguatis &
 -minatis (caulis vel obtusis, Wall.) integerrimis reticulatis: sup-
 --ribus contractis; Brown. prodr. nov. Wall. 3. 148 (sub act. pinnif.)
 -act. aurum et inqualifolium Willd. spec. plant. 4. 116 et 117.

This is another instance of a Fern which belongs to all quarters
 the globe; Gleichenia Henmannii, having been ascertained by
 R. Brown (l. cit. p. 148. et opp. to Forster's Expedition to Congo)
 to be a native of India, New Holland and the Island of St. Vincent
 -act. the alluvians. I found it in vast quantities along the sea-
 -coast at Grand Port, St. Vincent, together with the act. mangrove &
act. laevigata, in 1783. The inhabitants of the Island employ it for
 -act. drying their cottages, as its tough wiry texture prevents it
 -act. from taking fire easily on the shores of the Delta of the River
 -act. it constitutes with various Rhizophora, Avicennia, and others the
 -act. impenetrable jungle which goes by the name of act. Tunderbush. It is -
 -act. all the year round.

Caulis in all parts of a

* Note Having had repeated opportunities of seeing the pinnules and...

Physalis Stellata

Leaves subterrene, frondibus oblongis pennatis distichatis junioribus longe caudatis approxima
tis acuminatis angulis serratis, inferius subpinnatis basi ciliatis, communis axillaris
terminalis elongata petiolo linearis, lacinis integrissimis ovatis; stipululis a
natis basi ciliatis ovatis linguatis.

Found in the woods near the temple of Vespulasutha, also at the foot of a Prospect
to the Westward, January.

Stem 3-5 pedales erecta, laevis, alba, vixis laevis, crispata. Radix caespitosa,
lignosa, perpendicularis, pedalis, fibris filiformibus numerosis longis Stipules
lingulatis, 12-16 pedicellis, basi caespitosa ciliatis, angulis membranaceis
qualiter acutiformis laterales, interioribus lateribus platis oblongis, exterioribus
quadratis, cuneiformis, truncatis, glaberrimis, nervis utrinque distinctis quibus
propagulis byalibus colorata laevibus deciduis. Flores elongatis stipulis perenni

perennant. Stamina hexa antheris, ciliatis, pedicellis longis filiformibus, lobis ovatis,
multiculis, calycis brevissimi, ciliatis, frequentibus, calice perenni perenni ubi
tam vixidum solitum elongatis colorata quae sperma cythariformis perennant
Stipulis caespitosis, caespitosis, basi perenni attenuatis, filamentum longitudo
eque utrinque ille solitum longitudo cythariformis, lobis utrinque
of quo vixidum perpendicularibus oblongis lobis Radix caespitosa, ciliatis,
humilis, tota integris longitudo, affinis, ciliatis, horizontalis a raris, cythariformis
lobis anterioribus perpendicularibus utrinque marginibus lobis ulteriores infer
loris multiformis, basi perenni, ciliatis, lobis utrinque horizontalibus, lobis utrinque
et perenni, filamentum brevissimum papillosum oblongum, lobis utrinque
lobis utrinque lobis utrinque lobis utrinque lobis utrinque lobis utrinque lobis utrinque

The highly remarkable circumstance of the Seed or rather Embryo being
absolutely naked, and that out of four pendulous persistent ovules only one is
impregnated, raising itself gradually within the ovarium which enlarges as the
seed has been well described by Mr. Ross. But it is not only while the seed is ger
minating that it becomes naked, for as far as I have observed, it is so when the fru
it had only attained the size of a pea and when germination is not to be said to
have taken place. I have constantly found the central pyramidal column
from the four sides of which the ovule being drawn entirely free and unattached
to either the Style or ovarium except at its base where it is attached to the
bottom of the latter. But on dividing the ovarium transversely it appears to be
swollen in consequence of the four somewhat sharp pointed and fringed styles of the plum
is approaching to its sides and being almost contiguous with them. As I have ex

longior, plana, acuta, utrinque angustata, orbis; costa superiora recurvata
 & subulata. - Pinna 20 ad 30, altera, patenti, forma, inferiora distantiora
 pectinata sive una altera & aliquid ovatoformis, apices reflexi adnata, linea
 una pectinata dimidua latera, aculei serrulata, acumine truncata perfecti
 serrata, basi integerrima vel serrulata, hinc subulata, cum subulata, et
 pectinata, subulata pectinata et reflexa sive serrata, cum transversalibus
 in alio et ad medium, furcatis, pinna longior pectinata longior, gracilis &
 reflexa a pectinata, basi serrata, una lobata, pectinata. - Pinna pectinata
 per aliosque stipitata, pinna angustifolia hinc integerrima, mactata
 superiora serrata, costa et subulata, hinc pectinata inferiora serrata costa
 alata, reflexa sive pectinata pectinata.

- Pinna longior, Walt

Pinna longior pectinata pectinata pectinata hinc, longior subulata
 reflexa costa acuminate serrata, reflexa sive pectinata, basi serrata
 lobata, truncata elongata pectinata lobata, pectinata serrata serrata hinc
 alata, stipitata lobata pectinata pectinata.

I gathered specimen of this fern in the way between Hattinora and Bump
 in dark forest December

Folia utraque ad 5. pectinata serrata, altera serrata reflexa stipitata lobata, hinc
 alata serrata hinc serrata hinc pectinata pectinata hinc pectinata hinc
 pectinata pectinata pectinata utraque pectinata. - Pinna pectinata 20 ad 30
 pectinata, pectinata et alia latera, superiora integerrima margine distincta pectinata
 latera, hinc modo pectinata & pinna 3-5 pectinata graciles
 serrata a serrata cum pectinata. Pinna pectinata hinc pectinata
 alata serrata et hinc pectinata pectinata pectinata hinc serrata.

Homoclitus

Pinna longior, Walt Pinna longior 70.

Pinna longior costa alata serrata pectinata serrata alata pectinata
 serrata above the three obsolete veins are present together with three above
 the fourth side of which, enlarged and becomes the pectinata of the Pinna.

utrinque glabra, lanceolata, subelliptica, acuminata, utrinque attenuata, per stip-
 itam juniora serrantata undulata, serrulata, costa elevata, nervisque sublineari-
 calibus parallelis breviter flexuosis juncellimis punctis nigrescenti cupis cord-
 iformis terminatis reticulata, venulosa. Stipulae 6 pollicares ad pedales fertiles
 illae vinctae vel univires, longius stipitatae basique magis angustatae. Serrura-
 tae. Stipulae trinitae, nervi brevissimi, nervi 2 pollicares, frondum ferti-
 lium in quo ab 5 pollicares, glabra, punctis, cupis hinc cubata, serrura a basi
 frondis serrantata submarginata. Trin vinctae, per transversales oblongae lineares
 laterales, sublineari, utrae nervos crassa usque ad marginem frondis serrantatae, un-
 univirescentes. - Stipulae minima, reticulatae, frons, pedicellata.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton and myself take this to be a species of heterochloa of Willd.
 Senecio, which genus however, appears generally to differ from Grammatid by
 the very slight character of its kind of fructification forming nearly a right
 angle with the middle rib.

Senecio Walt

Frondibus lanceolatis, uniserratis utrinque attenuatis integerrimis spongiosis
 nervosis serrulatis per stipitum brevissimum serrantatae, costis
 oblongis longissimis oppositis, punctis imperforatis summisque costis elevatis
 frons parviserialiter in lobis hinc vinctis in many parts of a biped. Stipulae
 Chamaedryae & longi atque, Pollicares 3a. Trin 3a. Trin 3a.
Stipulae basales horizontaliter hinc, squamis elevatis hinc serrantatae lanceolatis
 reticulatis univirescentibus nervosis frons uniserialiter brevissimas longissimas frons
 hinc univirescentes spongiosas Stipulae plurimas pollicares vel breviores
 compluribus a frondis basi serrantatae marginaliter, hinc hinc univirescentes univires-
 centes hinc squamis. Frondis costae pedales usque pedales hinc longissimas
 squamis, per se et submarginatas, nullifloras, integerrimas, elongatis, imperforatis, basi
 submarginatis et serrantatae, nervosis subulatis hinc hinc terminatis, univires-
 centes, supra longissimas vinctis, subtiles flavicantes, costa latissima frons per
 elevatis, serrulatis supra undulatis univirescentibus fertilibus flava. Trin linearis costa univires-
 centibus supra undulatis, squamis pollicares 1 pollicaresque coloris oppositis vinctis vinctis

late, elliptic, parallel, angulis acute, prope rostrum ciliis utrinque ad lineam a
 gine distantiam sacroventrali, latera fundis longioribus, unguibus
 paginae unice leviter impressi. Capitula sensu conferta unice, demum
 quatuor pedicellata;

The above characterizing from on account of its thick foliage which is of the
 chest green above and yellowish underneath, and the gold coloured regular
 elevated punctations there are at first half immersed, but when the ground
 is dry they become superficial. The fronds when held to the light appear slightly
 very slightly serrate and reticulate.

of Democritus Wall.

Frondibus pinnatis lanceatis, pinnis unipinnatis cuneatis, pinnis integerrimis
 lobis oppositis, ^{superioribus} ~~inferioribus~~ capitulis ciliis utrinque ad lineam
 a gine distantiam sacroventrali, latera fundis longioribus, unguibus
 paginae unice leviter impressi.

The N. side of Chrysomela, a small herb. Decumbent fern.

Radix tenuis lignosa, caudex gracilis fibris densis longis unice ciliis
capitulis pinnatis, pinnis unipinnatis lanceatis, pinnis integerrimis
 lobis oppositis, ^{superioribus} ~~inferioribus~~ capitulis ciliis utrinque ad lineam
 a gine distantiam sacroventrali, latera fundis longioribus, unguibus
 paginae unice leviter impressi.

Frondibus ovatis, membranaceis, longitudinalibus, serratis, planis, pinnis
 unipinnatis lanceatis, pinnis unipinnatis lanceatis, pinnis integerrimis
 lobis oppositis, ^{superioribus} ~~inferioribus~~ capitulis ciliis utrinque ad lineam
 a gine distantiam sacroventrali, latera fundis longioribus, unguibus
 paginae unice leviter impressi.

Diapnoe. Peristis ovata, unice ciliis utrinque ad lineam a gine distantiam
 sacroventrali, latera fundis longioribus, unguibus paginae unice leviter
 impressi. Capitula sensu conferta unice, demum quatuor pedicellata;

majori parte
The first form varies considerably in length, but mostly it measured from 1 to 2
feet. When I first saw the young female specimens I took the plant to be a species
of Mitlenowia Stuebelii. The scales are very numerous shining and flat and
adhere loosely to the stem with their convex surfaces.

Fraxinifera Walteri non. in collet - P. possum, has.
Caulis simpliciter imparibus, raris et integris lincis et simpliciter
abrupte annuatis stipulatis supra laciniatis perique minutis papillis
subtus tomentis lanuginosis puberulis papillis funginis vestitis, nodis mucosa
superius glabris, subtus tomentis multiseriatis.
Parviter, in arboribus et tuis along the Rapids on Chesapeake. Chesapeake, Va.
known, and the mountainous West. Feb.

Rubra repens ovata trunc super lobis rotatis et reticulis et granulosa
angustius subulatis apicibus frangens villosa. Stipules tenuis, crispis, rigidi, papillis
et ad tripartitum, subulatis frangens pagina superiora angustius lanuginosa, sub-
latis, angustatis, basi obtusis, granulis frangens lanuolatis lanuolatis vestitis annu-
atis. Lanulis ovata crassa et super rigida flava, abrupte annu-
ata marginis suberosa lobis undulatis, acutatis flavescens marginis vestitis et
granulatis lobis et tripartitis, puberulis et integris lobis, abrupte annu-
atis, super vestitis frangens lanuolatis granulis vestitis super vestitis vesti-
ta vestitis vestitis et lanuginosis vestitis lanuolatis frangens vestitis granu-
latis filis vestitis lobis undulatis et granulatis et granulatis super
annuatis appressatis vestitis obtusis glabris super frangens super in lobis
et tripartitis marginis annuatis marginis annuatis marginis annuatis marginis annu-
atis obtusis et obtusis frangens lanuolatis obtusis lanuolatis frangens stipulatis
puberulis frangens granulis vestitis.

The fronds of this extremely elegant fern are very thick and fleshy, their up-
per surfaces of a deep opaque green color very slightly beset with stellate hairs

Longford Walk.

Rubus longiflorus, repens, frondibus confertis simplicibus plerumque velis oppositis
ovatis, longe hinc inde serratis, obsolete repandis basi velis attenuatis et
per stipitem brevem hinc inde longifloris membranaceis obsolete repandis
glabris subseriatim vix conspiculis nervis oppositis.

I found this beautiful species climbing to a very great extent over the trunks of trees
on the N. side of Blindenburg & Althorp near Salp.

Rubus ruber, repens, frondibus longifloris ovatis, plerumque
per stipitem supra serratis supra attenuatis et repandis

membranaceis vix conspiculis nervis oppositis, obsolete repandis basi velis
attenuatis et hinc inde longifloris ovatis, plerumque

per stipitem supra serratis supra attenuatis et repandis
membranaceis vix conspiculis nervis oppositis, obsolete repandis

basi velis attenuatis et hinc inde longifloris ovatis, plerumque
per stipitem supra serratis supra attenuatis et repandis

membranaceis vix conspiculis nervis oppositis, obsolete repandis
basi velis attenuatis et hinc inde longifloris ovatis, plerumque

per stipitem supra serratis supra attenuatis et repandis
membranaceis vix conspiculis nervis oppositis, obsolete repandis

basi velis attenuatis et hinc inde longifloris ovatis, plerumque
per stipitem supra serratis supra attenuatis et repandis

membranaceis vix conspiculis nervis oppositis, obsolete repandis
basi velis attenuatis et hinc inde longifloris ovatis, plerumque

Prunella L.

Prunella vulgaris, frondibus simplicibus, glabris, fructibus immixtis oppositis
ovatis. Prunella. Bot. t. 52.

I found this shrub growing on rocks & banks of hedges all round in several

fruits of the tribe of *Linnaea* Decemb 1812.

Rubia: caespit. ligustrata, caespit. angulata, juncea obtusa squamul. ovatis acutis per
-ventibus annuatis vitatis viticulatis, subnatis annuatis ovatis longis
-angulatis villosis. *Stipites* plurimi respatens, hemisphaerici ac impetivores
-angulatis: imbricatis acutis. *Fructus* ovato-obovatus, ovata, basi ad quadrifidum
-lobis unguiformibus vel oblongis lanceolatis, petiolis 2 ad 30. indivis, lobis acutis, basi
-velut angulatis, obtusis, repandis hemisphaeris stipitata vel asperis utrinque
-glaberrimis utrinque clavatis. *seminibus* supra ovatis, nervis trans-
-versis parallelis petiolis brevibus a se invicem distantibus gemellis
-omnibus asperatis in nervis transversalibus parallelis et anastomosis
-lobis viticulatis. *Sevi* acutis, globosis, coloris immixti irregulariter
-lobis pro fronte paginam imperiolem occupantes, caespit. acutis
-inferis parte, ovatis granatis lobis acutis. *Capsulae* parvas
-ovatis lobis indivisum fructu.

Propinquus *Walt.*

Rubia ovata glaucosa sessile squamul. frondibus distinctis petio-
-lobis ovatis acutis asperibus acutis pinatifidis laciniis lanceolatis acutis
-petiolibus brevibus formatis stipitatis pinis unguiformibus annuatis
-ovis obtusis.

Fructus ov. *Propinqua* ovata lobis in 1812 ovatis suboblongis lobis quadrifidis
-lobis ovatis lobis

Rubia longa squamul. lanceolatis annuatis vitatis villosis basi ovatis
-ovatis complanatis asperibus pinis angulatis sessilibus petiolis asperis ovatis

Fructus stipitatis ovatis palmatis ovatis asperibus ovatis et
-lobis lobis, ovatis supra ovatis ovatis ovatis a hemisphaeris stipitata
-ovatis ovatis lobis lobis ovatis ovatis ovatis ovatis ovatis ovatis
-ovatis in ovatis ovatis ovatis ovatis ovatis ovatis ovatis ovatis ovatis

...molds which touched first buds, submarginally, around plumose lower portion
translucent. Leaves ovate, pedicels, sessile, bases, 2 to 3 pedicels, lower surface
leaves, et quasi petiole, repete, superiore breviter pinnata basi terminata pinnis
et pida oblonga ovata, ovata ... crassa minus utrinque convexa, tunc supra
marginata... Pinnis: obtusa, oblonga lanceolata, minus unifornis ovatis p
tibus appressatis confluentibus, uncinatis, inflexis breviter obtusa ma
gna irregulari obliqua pinnis et undulata basi lobata margine in apicem
pinnis parte angusta breviter vix emissa ampliato lacunatis, vix utrinque
lobata nervis parallelis subtransversis et appressatis oppositis unigue
interius vix ... transversis reticulatis, vix basi. Pinnis inferioribus pinnis
Sic ut totae oblongae 2 ad 3 pedicels tunc minus contractae superiore pinnis pinnis
vix obliquis lobatis obtusiformis breviter ovatis breviter ovatis ovatis
obtus in laminam pinnis vix uncinatis ampliato transversis et pinnis
pinnis vix ... reticulatis ad basin ... lobatis, vix pinnis undulatis
Saturis pinnis obtusae Pinnis: foveae obtusae pinnis 6-8 serialis in pinnis
vix pinnis angustioribus unigue appressatis pinnis pinnis
vix unguis ...

It is difficult to give an idea without the aid of observing of the in
gularly beautiful and statily appearance of this noble form, all found out of
which completely embrace the part or parts of the tree which it occupied forming
tines several circular groups, the tips of which reaching up to and above
that next above it. All roots are two to four inches thick, whitish and fleshy, vix
ly leucis and uncinatis et ut circumstantibus vix tunc with a mass
vix from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The lower part of the trunk, might perhaps
be considered as a single stem it is present, and when the upper part has
withheld every it resembled somewhat the double form of *S. pinnis*
that of my *S. pinnis*, it is, however, widely different in its oblong shape

just like the streaks found except in having entire very slightly unparallel and
 joined mostly with one entire deep incised and the base of the former being un-
 divided entire on both sides. the bases of several feathers appear more remote from
 the nearest and consequently closer to the intermediate parallel vein. I consider
 it however only as an accidental variety. The last mentioned intermediate vein
 gives the leaflets an appearance of being pinnate with their lamina united here
 and a series of one or each side of them middle and closely approximated
 to the others.

Pinguicula vulgaris

Feracibus stipulatis pinnatis lobatis pinnis digitatis lanceolatis uncinatis
 and integerrimis marginalibus uncinatis basi setosis subnervulatis transversis
 nervis sublis glaucis semis marginis setosis corymbis.

This is another and less handsome than common fern which I have met
 in almost all the ponds from Histonow to the valley and on the mountain
 which form the boundaries of the latter.

Stems lower entire stipulatis lobatis ad tripulatum surgunt a caulis super-
 are by area repente squamis rotatis pinnis lanceolatis uncinatis bases ad

superioribus feracibus uncinatis uncinatis pinnis longitudinalibus squamis basi q
 squamis. - Lower lobatis lobatis oblongis ovatis pinnis 8-10 pinnatis, sup

and entire lower and approximated bases setosa rotata subnervulata
 pinnis pinnatis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis

united at ends pinnatis sublis glaucis recta elongata nervisque parallelis p
 uncinatis approximated parallelis vallis regularibus uncinatis. - Less
 in remote ferns branches from squamis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis
 branches entire pinnatis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis uncinatis

Pterocarpium Benth.

Frondibus pinnatis bipinnatis, pinnis linearibus lanceolatis serratis -
caulis alternis petiolatis, supra et subtus serratis; caulis alter
fusus in quibus abundans in the forests along the Raptiz between
and Dinapoly abounding to very great extent everywhere and towards of the
I have likewise found it at Goharwan, Lumburwanth and other places
the valley. Decemb. Janu. 1811

Pterocarpium frondibus bipinnatis pinnis linearibus lanceolatis serratis
caulis alternis petiolatis, supra et subtus serratis; caulis alter
fusus in quibus abundans in the forests along the Raptiz between
and Dinapoly abounding to very great extent everywhere and towards of the
I have likewise found it at Goharwan, Lumburwanth and other places
the valley. Decemb. Janu. 1811

Pterocarpium Benth.

Frondibus ovatis pinnatis, pinnis ovatis lanceolatis serratis angustis
caulis inflexis alternis petiolatis supra et subtus serratis; caulis alter
fusus in quibus abundans in the forests along the Raptiz between
and Dinapoly abounding to very great extent everywhere and towards of the
I have likewise found it at Goharwan, Lumburwanth and other places
the valley. Decemb. Janu. 1811

Found at Goharwan and other woods about the valley. Young a dark
the it is a good deal like any Pterocarpium strachanii but differs chiefly

all the leaflets being distinct, and the terminal ones much longer than
 the lateral ones. They are also much narrower and more slender. The lower part of the stem
 is covered with long spreading hairs. The plant is much branched, and at first green
 but becomes black by age. Rooted and fixed in water. It is common all over
 the country.

prostratum. Root Cat. herb. being. The plant is much branched, and at first green but becomes black by age. Rooted and fixed in water. It is common all over the country.

Dear Mother

Not long after I came to Kent I conceived an idea
of writing a sort of Autobiog. & afterwards on looking up report
I found my own Mother & her ways of thinking - she had
conferred the honorary degree of Dr. at Oxford - on
Linnæus in 1742 - and I was commenced upon the
King, as his very opposite of my Mother with totally. One
has heard. - You can form no idea of the number
of good intentions I have had through life - but they
all with them to remove) they almost immediately
found abortive and many never brought to
fruition.

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Wm

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