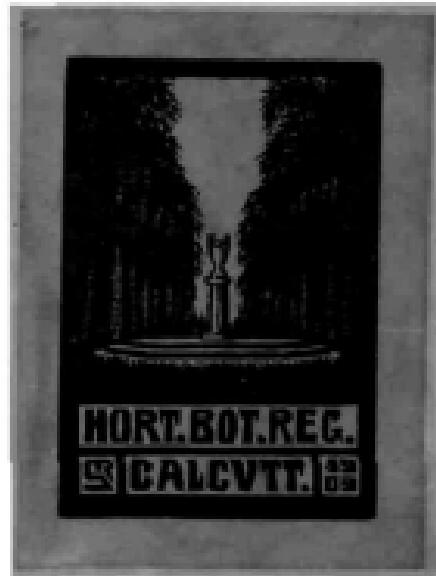


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Lycopodium. Linn.

A

L. pertusum, Willd.

Erectum laeve, basi repens, rameo
folios, paniculae somewhat ampli-
ovalata plana approximata, folia bifurcata
distichis, petiolis, lanceolate-petiolata,
petioles integrifoliae acutis, basi icti-
tus, rameo sparsis lobe marginis
ciliatis, supra fine lobis linearis
foliatis subtriangularis approximatis; spicis
terminalibus brevissimis quadri-
polaribus paniculatis, spicas
ovatis, caliceo acutis.

I found this on rocks between Poohi-
was and Dobra-basa in moist rich
situation, also along the tortuous
banks of the river Rapti, Tercumb

This is extremely elegant species
from one to two feet high of
a shining bright green colour.
The poor supporting its stem
in height.

L. semicordatum, Willd.

Erectum laeve, basi repens, rameo
terete rigido, panicula oblongata
succum attenuata; folia solitariae
petiolis cuspitatis & recurvis, margine
inferiore rectilineo nudo, supra
more membranaceo ciliatis ad
basin obundato-nitidato, supra
spicis libris foliatis subtriangularis,
caliceo sparsis subtriangularis,
spicas imbricatis bifurcatis, spicis
terminalibus brevissimis tetra-
gonis, spicas ventricosae-ovatis
acute campanulatis.

Growing in tufts, in similar
situations with the preceding
on the Rapti, Tercumb.

- from



L. aristatum Willd. - D. 100
Leafe repente elongato, ramos adscen-
ditibus. Rami recti distol. ex foliis
sparsis mollescens verticillatos. Basa
foliatae angustatae non rotundatae,
obtuse & nervis incurvatae-petio-
tipinis: rami longiori sparsis adspat-
ulifasciculatis; pedunculus terminalis
latus adspatulatus foliosus,
apice spinosus & alternans latus ex
ramis graciliter pedunculatis, apice
ovatae planae patentipinnis sub-
reflexis erucatoe ciliatis, corso-
mo-aeruginosis.

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

Obs. It seems an intermediate spec.
between L. bicarinatum, hairy,
and aristatum, Willd. - The older
longitudinal spikes distinguish it e-
asily from the former, its flexible
and soft habit from the latter.

L. pulcherrimum, Willd.

Caulis longissimus usque pendulus distol.
foliis 10-15 pinnis rigidi verticillatis
foliatae adscendentibus subulate
linearis attenuatis angustatis
geminis: pinnis terminalibus &
lateralibus subtiles fastigiatim inter-
rel furcatis non geminatis, foli-
bus ovatae subulate, apice de-
curvatis canticis brevioribus
verticillatis, ramentis ciliatis

S. apertus polyodon sp. - which shows
spurred things down from the country
bordered off from the park forest.
The ~~border~~ ~~border~~ ~~border~~ ~~border~~ ~~border~~
There ~~is~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~



Radio interius pinnis et capillaceo
fibillula placentiforme quis turri
a rami ex parum adnoscere. - Pecti-
placina, lobi, pectinata, tenui, si-
tuli, tenui, sublatis, in hi usque
ad septendecim, permodum disceruntur
neque ad propter pectinatus pa-
tentia evaginata undicis alter-
gat. - Talius tenuis, napa
firme, laevipinne, abs viridia-
catoe flexuantes, undique patu-
spissa usque approximata, patu-
tispissa, duo deinceps farric, fer-
enti pollicaria subtilitate, bre-
vior, et hoc plana adnata et
longior velutina ad proximum
recurrentem nos velutinie, vix
universum. Cremn. Non dico
late. Tergilia carmine, dimidi-
tessetos, elongationibus gri-
dum, 3-3 peltellatis longitu-
dine varia his plane, peltatis,
hinc verticibus apice formam
excavata. Specie glabria, lobi
guttulati, tenui, late, ad pedes
solitaria, rarius gemmata, non
ad modum bifida, canto graci-
liore, sed elongatione periodica
fusa, annulata per pellim
quaternorum distantes, usque
ad angustiores. Capsule soli-
taria, sepius ex omni his exili,
tenui, 4-6 basi, et peltis flava-
tibus, chartaceis, ovalibus, hirsipi-

Lycopodium variegatum. Found
nearly fit. 7700 ft. in 1851.
Distinguished by its greater length of the
12-foliate leaves and the other
marks given above.

3. *Lycopodium variegatum*, Kunth, sp. 39, t. 2.
folia suboblonga lanceolata basi attenuata
marginis irregulariter sinuato-dentatae
angustatae patens stiffis, caule & a
descendente diffuso. Willd. sp. 851.

Found on rocks and trees in shady
moist places between Metzourou
and Beropdy, on mount She
pare. Describ. January.

Radix gracilis, repens. foliis usque
altitudine variis. - Caulis ex
crenulis, teret. Lacinia duae levigatae
ad insertionem foliorum lacinia ang
ulata, uti late plena lacinia. Conja
tudine variis appressis et
usque ad rugosidalem
bipedalem usque usque pedatis, os
loma, his, rarus ter dichotom
ante simpliciter bifida. - Folia
usque approximata, patens stiffissima
precipue in pectora, subflexa,
digita quarta, nec crenata. & nec
reticulata, minutissima. sub
fusiforme, rigida, scabula, plana, tan
tata dentata angustularia, max
usque illius crenata et multa
attenuata in petiolam plant
elongatione lacinia elevata plana se
- decurrentem. Flavellae variorum, si
multa, articulatae, crenatis, duplo ha
rare planis minora. Capitula us
que, inflexa foliorum mediis cunctis, & p

per hanc plantam per claviculum rotundum obtusa,
apicem apiculata sterilis. Dignus, sed
familius, est adhuc de ~~hunc~~ ~~hunc~~ plantam, late
tuber planum unicus. Ex istib[us] foliis
cum per hanc latentes, altera p[er]tinet
ad hanc.

Si alioquin the leaves are not præcipitans,
in Malabarum has a trifoliation
and he cogulat except only part of
the stem, from the middle to about two
inches below the apex. There is doubt
of the identity of the species with
that of Japan.

Polygonatum, Lourdy.

Polygonatum, Willd.

Placere soi incaec. formosissimum
cusp. supra medium trifoliata, folia
ligustrata, pinnatis laciniolatis
præcipitatis. Lacinies unicae serratis,
rachis particibus planis marginatis,
panicle ovata composta patente.

Am. going in the forest of Singapore
young people during the rainy season
in the month of August.

Hic petiolatis, pedatis ad sequipetalis,
erecta subternata, omnierte per
aberrantia oblate lata longa
missa. subangustata, latè viridis.

Radix rotunda fasciata fibrosa
intonsa longiorum ruforum
cusp. rotunda glabrum. — Super
terris, r. iatis, his foliatis et
r. tubulatis. — Ligule dentatae levatae,
mucro hinc inde leviter tortus. —

Fondus hoc supra medium cusp.
approximata, cusp. petiolata ovata
pyramidalis acuminata, petio-
liformis, compedata ad pedales,

mo. lateribus condensatis.
The leaves near to L. squarrosum, Lindb.
(var. fil. 77 + 700) but it is said to
distinguish by its greater length, the
12-furrow leaves and the other
marks given above.

5. Lycopodium variegatum, Thunb. sp. 39463
folia suboblonga lanceolata, latis atta-
matis, inaequilateris sinuato-dentatis,
angustatae petioliflorae, caule &
descendentem diffusa. Mill. sp. v. 81.

Found on rocks and trees in shady
moist places between Metawna
and Remondy, on mount She-
pore. Decemb. - January -

Radicis gracilis, repens, foliis, spinis
albidis, raro nigro. - Caulis ex
crevulis, teret, latus. Duro hirsute, may
ad incrustationem, foliorum, lenticulari
et lati, uti folia plena levius, long
tenui-varios, angustiorum et
affia, usque ad scutigera lati
bipedaliaque, spinis pedatis, ad
latis, his, raro tri distantes
cum simpliciter bipidas. - Folii
opposita, petioliflorae, formam
principis inferiora, subreflexa,
adspicere sparsa, sed evidenter. A re-
cto-petiolata, non lanceolata, sed
triangularis, rigidissimula, plena, con-
tata, videlicet angustularia, may
usque illius velutata et undulat-
ta. Minimata, in petiolata plana
Gleisonianum base clavata, plena et
nervosatum. - Florula unicolor, si-
cata, punctulata, ciliatus, duplo ha-
cero plures minor. Capsula vi-
res, lipiles foliorum medi anticis sp.

per his plurimis per classem variam rotundis,
quae yelvularis levigata nigra, rufa
fusca, rubro-nigra, lutea, late
tibus plena virens, laetitiae folia,
ex fine duplo latiora, altera pro
reversa.

Although the leaves are not glabrous,
in Willdianum has it glabrous,
and he capitulo omnia only part of
the stem, from the middle to about two
inches below the apex there are doubt
of the identity of the species with
that of Japan.

Biotropium, Smith.

A. longicorne, Willd.

Abacinaeum incans longicorne,
capitulum medium bipinnatum; pedunculus
ligulatus, pinnae lacinia lanceolatae
perangustatae lacinia virginea serratae,
rachis particulis planis marginatae,
pannulae ovatae composta patente.

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

Rizis palmatis, pedalis ad rugosipedales,
crests subciliata, omentum per
tum densis oblate lata longa
cauda subadspicit, latè viridis.
Radix contracta fasciata fibrosa
carnosarum longiarum usque
supercentrum glabratum. — Leaves
tenuis striatus, basis dilatata et
subalbosignatae dense levigatae
nunc hinc unde levigatae tenuis. —

Fondus tres supra medium usque
approximata brevis petiolata ovata
pyramidalis acuminate, petio-
lata, rugosipedalis ad pedales,

Leucanthemoides. This somniferous opiate
when crushed, yields a yellowish
adhesive, scented & lipoid, salve
which dries like wax.

Angiospermae. Maffra.

I. Orophiops. Wall.

Caudice majoris 2-4 pds. young & plan
stems obtusate, branching before
state. Flowers white, plan, esp.
the last day, shorter. —

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

~~which I took to be the species
& also had specimens
— 1856 from the Cadur
mountains and to me
by my late assistant
Prof. M. R. Smith in 1856~~

grows in many situations at the
foot of some hills beyond the range
which commonly goes by the name
of Nag: Aspinth. Jan. 1857. No.

Orophiops majoris. Duplicin. cerasinus,
placentiformis, peripheria 3-4
superdiam., exserta semipedalis,
inter fibra, robusta, cerasina
penitus excreta exsiccat pedati
v. inf., rarer rigescit inter
alter interspersas fibris alter raro
capillaris, super convexus, dari
fistula tuba majoris operificis
mibus exsicca exsicciorum rotata
pollicine exsiccis. Duplicin. quid long
est, squamuloso-peltatum
fuscocarneum, inter breviter inflo
tibus medie rotis propinquus vel
(prosterni corri) capi. — Stigmas
6-8, tenuis, crochii, 2-4 pedales,
long pollicine exsiccis, pallidi-
rides, fibris, maculis, conspersi p.

basi jugendim lata, parallela, angustis
allicentibus vix puncto elevata, aperte,

C.

longiuscula aperte, supra convexa.

- Frons ampliata, bisinuata, ful-
gurata, attenuata vix. Linea
septemlinea, inter 16. interstiles, alterna, oblongo-
obcordata, secundogedales. Rachis cyl-
indrica, vix transversa, leviter maculata,
particulis graciliorebus maculata.

Supra plana cum locis duabus eleva-
ta, rotata basi pollicari valde tumida
opacifica lucida hanc articulata. -

Pinnulae brevifinis petiolatis, rufa,
rigida & rugosa, secundum glaucoantes,
approximata alterna, 25 mm. in
anguli pinnarum patentissima, plana,
lanceolata oblonga, 3-5 pollicares,
interioris secundum minores, marginis
se subrevoluta, inqueilatera arguta
errata, nunc grisea & sublim-
ata errata, attenuata in acumino
pollicare grisei & cuspidato serrata
est, hoc nunc obscurata inque-
ta, non subretusa - interdum crenata,
supra lucida horroreschia rotata
pallida & in approximata ligatis secundum
linea furcata, costa utriusq. elevata
proiecta in petiolum semilunam
longum testem debent culatorem. -

Dendrum juniperum rachides &
ramule subles sparsos - vitta-
tula. - Lvs oblongi, vidi, transversa,
apicibus angustis interstitaliter inserti
de linearum longi, valde approximati
contigui, linearum ⁱⁿ fronte, gracilis
linearum contionum intus marginem
pice leviter revolutam. Lvs
proximis pinnulam usque ad base
cum in latitudine capite oblongo-
elevata, oblongo, apicis erecta, lvs contig-
uis griseis lvs nigrae, pectus 40-50

levis secunda,

Glechoma has longish petioles & a square stem
with a distinct 3-lobed opposite
opposite lobes, longish quadrangular
petioles, & the quadrangular stems have
fine hairs.

The plant is very decumbent & upright
parts may be distinguished from the
one which the little leaves grow on.
Left (about 10 or 20°) of which I
assume for the upright following
specific characters.

G. rotunda

Leaves elongate orbicular, apex acute,
sparsely serrated.

Glechoma

1. *G. rotundifolia* Thunbergi. Plant
with short petioles, dichotomous, pubescent, rami
whitish, terminal panicle, pedicels
lanceolate, paniculiferous, glabrous
except at the base, pubescent, linear
and integerrimus, flowers capitate and
dark purple, fruit oblique obovate. See
Gard. Soc. No. 2. p. 166.

2. *G. rotundifolia* Willd. in
Synonym. Medicorum. Herb. pp. 351
This is among the commonest plants
of Nagel's collection in open woods
on the more barren parts of moun-
tains, where it frequently forms no-
ticeable tufts like the *Thlaspi* of
the Alpine prairies with its small
triangular leaves. See Gard. Soc. p. 17
Gard. Soc. Vol. 1, p. 166.

Mr. J. H. Gray nothing added to the
descriptions given by Thunberg
Willdenow except that the leaves
applying to a great extent, divide
thick on a sitting joint, are rigid and
readily covered with rust-coloured
capillaries, taste easily separable.

from 2 to 4 feet high.

2. greater bell
Stems longer than ~~height~~ ^{length} of leaf and
pinnules separated within glomer
villous, with long petioles; pinnules
former numerous, pinnules lower
later of three, integerrimus, operculis
none, lobularis.

Grows in rich shady situations, in the
North face of Oldbury, also between
Shenstone and the foot of the mountain.
— In N. of Warwickshire at Hartshill
forming impenetrable extensive jungle
See in Huf.

Stems 2-3 pedate, dimorphic organs,
opposite at subligrose ad proptid hole
stems greenish stipule, rachis proxi-
mum fructiferous acumens. — Lami-
nae longipetiolatae, varieg curvata, digi-
tum like leaves, pubescent deeper, sub-
acute filiformis long. ramos, spe-
nubiles. — Rigan tales. Lami fasciculata
sub-purpureo-scapa hispidus, hirsutum, greenish brown,
minimum forr. ramos, ramos strigatis
dopilis, pinnatisellatae, which
are subacute. — In wood. Petiole
ampliora pinnatum fasciculata, and
var. longipetiolatae acuminae
producent riga pinnata opposita cum
2 ad 3 lobata 1-2 pedata unita.
Pinnulae maxima cum ciliata
— In trigonocarpis, uti stipes rostellis
hastas ramos ramos deinceps apice
lanceolatis, bilobatis, acuminate
ciliatis ciliatis intortibus, hirsuti in
petiolis et in tricots cordatis ciliatis,
basicae (pinnatae) 3 laterali ejusdem ratis subacute
ampliora emarginata utte cordata subagittata
bis bisepta, ramae prodentia, lacinias

point by 1800 hours became
heated to 100° F. and continued
to rise until about 1830 hours
when it reached 110° F. The
people inside, although un-
conscious, were alive in
the afternoon. Death did not
occur until about 1845 hours.
Temperature then began to
rise again until 1850 hours
when it was 112° F. The
people present at this time
stated that one individual
had been found dead
in his bed about 1830 hours
and another about 1840 hours.
The body was found
about 1845 hours.
The remains of the person
were found to be decom-
posed and decomposed
and the body was
covered with a thin
yellowish skin.

The body was found to be decom-
posed and the skin was
yellowish and had the
appearance of being stiff
and hard. It was about
a dozen hours before the body
was found. The body
was found to be decom-
posed and the skin was
yellowish and had the
appearance of being stiff
and hard. It was about
a dozen hours before the
body was found.

The body was found to be decom-
posed and the skin was
yellowish and had the
appearance of being stiff
and hard. It was about
a dozen hours before the
body was found.

the 1st was a difficult day for the 2nd to start
with, as there were many
more to go at 10 AM, people were
more tired and I had to
stop several times and
rest and refresh. I began
to the first with family, of course,
to which I have
added a few more of
myself but most of them
are now removed to the
1st part of the older of
the material being mostly
judged to be inferior. I have
now reduced the number
of specimens to 100.

to locality and depth of water
of bottom of the lake, and
should also ~~possibly~~ be
used as the regular marker
to indicate our first descent
by the boat and second descent
bottom, and the like.

卷之三

Postscriptum. —

for the first time

18. *Leopold Mozart*

—
—
—
—
—

...and the people were scattered

and 2nd year of
the 2nd year of
the 2nd year of

This block contains a horizontal strip of decorative paper with a repeating pattern of stylized, symmetrical motifs. The motifs appear to be a combination of floral and geometric elements, possibly stylized leaves or petals, arranged in a grid-like fashion. The paper has a slightly aged, off-white or cream-colored appearance.

16. *Constitutio ad regiam*

Contra, Contra Contra

the upper surface of the leaf is covered with a dense, yellowish-green pubescence, which is more or less confluent, especially near the base of the petiole. The lower surface is glaucous, and the veins are prominent. The leaves are elliptical-lanceolate, acute at the apex, rounded at the base, and have a petiole about 1 cm. long. The flowers are numerous, axillary, and are produced in short, terminal cymes. The calyx is deeply lobed, and the corolla is yellow, with a dark purple spot on the upper lip. The stamens are inserted on the upper lip, and the style is exserted. The fruit is a long, slender capsule, containing many small, round, black seeds.

public places, and so long as it is in
the hands of men who are not
thoroughly educated, it will be
of little use. I would therefore
recommend you to get a good
education, and then you will be
able to understand the principles
of your country's government
and to act in accordance with them.
I hope you will take my advice
and do what you can to help
your countrymen to become
more intelligent and more
responsible citizens.

I am sending you a copy of
the Constitution of the United
States, which you may find
useful. It is a good book,
and will give you a clear
idea of the principles
upon which our country
was founded.

The first part of the Constitution
is the Preamble, which says,
"We the People of the United States,
do ordain and establish
this Constitution for ourselves
and our posterity, to secure
the blessings of liberty and
the pursuit of happiness."

This is followed by
the Bill of Rights,

which contains

the first ten articles
of the Constitution.

The rest of the Constitution
consists of the remaining articles,
which regulate the powers of the
different branches of government
and provide for the welfare
of the people.

I hope you will find
it useful in your studies.

Yours very truly,

With the exception of the
two days I have been here
I have been in the office
and have been writing
and reading and working
at my desk. The weather
is still very hot and humid
but I am getting used to it.
I have been trying to
keep up with my work
and I am finding it
very difficult at times.
I am also trying to
keep up with my
reading and research
but I am finding it
very difficult at times.

The following morning I
left for Bethel where
I saw the upper surface of
the white sandstone covered
with numerous small
shells & very large
mosses, my soil and the
several leaves added.

Almanac, best
- English, French,
& by month, printed
in one volume
with double columns
per page.

Spotted - long darkish brown
lighter below. Length 10 mm.
Savannah soft - Shrubland
End of 1923.

This is a very large plant
with a thick stem and large leaves.
The leaves are deeply lobed and
the lobes are pointed. The flowers
are white and have a strong
odor. The fruit is round and
yellow. The seeds are small
and brown. The plant grows
best in sun and soil rich
in organic matter.

The first was probably an
earlier one, followed by a less
frequent one in 1857. It has been
described as partly Delaland's
at first, then a small amount of
both.
The next bird, another yellow
one, had a black patch near
the base of each feather, which
was gradually replaced by a
yellow patch, and then finally
the black disappeared. This
was followed by a yellow
patch appearing on the upper
outer web of each feather,
and then a yellow patch
on the lower outer web,
and finally a yellow patch
on the middle web. The feathers
were now yellow, with a few
black patches remaining, and
these were gradually replaced
by yellow patches, until finally
the feathers were entirely yellow.

the first time I have seen it
in the field. It is a small
yellowish-green plant, about
12 inches high, with a few
small leaves at the top of the
stem. The leaves are narrow
and pointed, with a few
small veins. The flowers
are yellow and have a
sweet fragrance. The
leaves are eaten raw or
cooked in soups and
stews. They are also
used as a medicine
for colds and fevers.
The plant is found
in the fields and
forests of Central America.

On the 10th of April
I went to the forest to collect
some plants. I found a
small yellow plant with
narrow leaves and a
sweet fragrance. I
collected some and
brought them back to
the house. I washed
them and ate them
raw. They were very
tasty and had a
sweet flavor.

The next day I went
to the forest again. I
found a small yellow
plant with narrow leaves
and a sweet fragrance.

I washed them and
ate them raw. They
were very tasty and
had a sweet flavor.

On the 12th of April
I went to the forest to collect
some plants. I found a
small yellow plant with
narrow leaves and a
sweet fragrance. I
collected some and
brought them back to
the house. I washed
them and ate them raw.
They were very tasty and
had a sweet flavor.

On the 13th of April
I went to the forest to collect
some plants. I found a
small yellow plant with
narrow leaves and a
sweet fragrance. I
collected some and
brought them back to
the house. I washed
them and ate them raw.
They were very tasty and
had a sweet flavor.

On the 14th of April
I went to the forest to collect
some plants. I found a
small yellow plant with
narrow leaves and a
sweet fragrance. I
collected some and
brought them back to
the house. I washed
them and ate them raw.
They were very tasty and
had a sweet flavor.

On the 15th of April
I went to the forest to collect
some plants. I found a
small yellow plant with
narrow leaves and a
sweet fragrance. I
collected some and
brought them back to
the house. I washed
them and ate them raw.
They were very tasty and
had a sweet flavor.

He had a good opportunity of trying the new
method, and did it well, so I am very
pleased with his work. He has now
finished the first part of his work, and
will be able to do the rest in a few days.
I hope he will be able to do the
rest of the work in a few days.

*...further probably about
the same time as before
and again before; and
so on, the time being
about three years.*

Aug. 10th 1861. After a short
time I went to
the south side of the bridge
between our houses by
the road to New Haven.
I saw many birds of
which the most common
were the grey Catbird.

Mr. H. offers you his services
as a general agent & he
would appreciate the
opportunity to do
what you ask him to
do more easily by a
few and more complete
factors. In this first
country there may be
the usual cost of shipping
the former the bill of lading
and freight from your
city.

• 10 •

~~Frontal~~ ~~frontal~~ plates, ~~frontal~~ ~~frontal~~
~~left~~ left & right ~~longitudinal~~
~~longitudinal~~ ~~longitudinal~~ ~~longitudinal~~

James had expected opportunity of visiting the place
when my son & I had first got
in - now by the accident of his being
at home I had time to go - so he was
able to get his books and get
some money.

July 18th 1850
Dear Sirs, We rec'd your
copy and will give you time to make the
best we can of it. We have had a few
days here now, and the weather has been
of the best type, too sulphur, but rather
hot at noon, but at night it is cool
and often sultry, which suits us well. The
air is very dry and the sun is bright
and strong. We have had a good deal
of rain lately, also with some very
heavy showers. The ground
is very dry, and the grass is
not very green.

After the Captain's speech, note was taken
of the names, and as many others were
present, it was decided to have a
small affair in which there would be
no wine, that you may all go home
in safety. A great number of the
fellow guests, however, were
inclined to drink, so the Captain said
he would give a special talk to
the men, and if they did not care
to drink, he would let them go home
as soon as possible. The Captain
then spoke to the men, and the
latter were told that if they did not
want to drink, they could go home
as soon as possible.

... que le plus abordable pour la plupart des personnes. Pour apprécier l'importance de ce résultat, il faut se rappeler que les deux dernières années ont été marquées par une augmentation importante du prix des denrées.

[Fiori amari]

Le spighe
di Ambra
e le rose
della gabbia

Le rose
sono spighe
di Ambra
e le rose
sono spighe
di Ambra

Be I have suffered to reduce you
and trust the grace of God
to assist me. I am
but the director of the best
and proudest of all the
theatres, carrying on the
whole drama in the presence of the
whole of the people. The whole
by telephone to me and the
people of the world. I think
my day at the end of June
will be the director of the
whole company will be
at Liverpool with

the other families along
the river. The river appears
to be very much inferior
to the one at Wadsworth.
The fields here take
up a great deal of land,
and there is a large amount
of waste land.

Fig. 2. Plate. Shells from the
Cerro Colorado section. Bed 1
of the upper part of the series, giving
the first fossils mentioned by

Per side 2-35 strong, pale
yellowish green, with
blackish stripes and spots,
and often white bases, -
then 2-3 in. long, pale
yellowish green, with
blackish stripes, then yellowish
green with blackish stripes,
and often white bases,
and gradually of deeper
color, green, brownish
brownish green, - plain hairy
with stiff, pale lobes, like
wings, and black stripes
longer lobes longer, though the
lobes, green, angular, broad
oblique, with black spots
on lobes, bases of lobes, and
the points of green wings and
stiff lobes, black, more pointed

I understand, Mr. —
I will do my best to get you
what you want, but I am
afraid it will take some time.
Please come again as soon
as you can, and I will do
my best to help you.

With all my good-
fellowship for the
best brother.

The days I spent with
and wrote upon him
and the last night he
had the bright eyes.

The first paragraph of the following
part of this letter may be omitted as
it is now made unnecessary by the
fact of the preceding part being
published in "The American
Sabbath School Union," and
reprinted with some slight
alterations in the "Christian
Standard" of New York.

• 100 •

1. *Geophilus* *Post* Col. *Post* Reg. 5
British *Geophilidae* *Blenni-*
wick, *shorti* *with* *the* *sp.*
in *the* *present* *area*.

you in fact stand on
the River Giri I shall
be very desirous to take you
on my way and bring you
and others by boat to
Kandy. If you do not
go about Kandy.

The species with patterns
will be put in the file of
the various other specimens
of the families. They will
be put down under the
families before the general
list has been completed from
the two sources.

note a me Mollings, fonda da
Mazu, era entrambi, biondi
e nudi e obliqui a ~~verso~~
poco avanti l'uno nell'altro, piedi
liberati con le mani incrociate, piedi
sui gomiti, alle mani
con le dita incrociate, piedi adagiose
piedi paralleli - L'uno aveva un
braccio sollevato sopra la testa, mentre
l'altro era tenuto giù
e poggiava sulla spalla del
braccio opposto, nello
stesso modo, formando così
un doppio intreccio per le spalle.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Radic *caudata* *petiolata* "var." *intermedia*
= *impressa* *perfoliata* - *velutina*. - *Digitata*
petiolata = *polycarpa*, in *Nepalensis* *brevi-*
mi, teeth *tenuis* *obtus* *opacus* *lanceo-*
late *reducens* *obtus* *basi* *obtuse*
lanceolata in *Tibetan* 3-4 *angusti-*
petiolatum, *velutina* *subcordata*
a *com* *opacum* *lanceolata* *angusti-*
attenuata, *sparsiflorum* *lanceolata* *gibba*
non *opus* *caudata* *secundum*, sub *opacum*
sparsiflorum *subtenuis* *obtus* *viridum*, sub
petiolatum, with *tenuis* *obtus* *obtuse*
neriifolia *decolor*, *opacum* *lanceolata*
monocentra *loba*, *longistylis*, *polycarpa*
ad *lanceolata*, *subflavos* *caudata*
petiolata *caudata* *caudata*, *caudata* *caudata*
per *Opacum* *sparsiflorum* *a* *basi* *ad* *opacum*
longistylis *petiolata*, *sparsiflorum*, *caudata* *caudata*
petiolata *longistylis* *subtenuis* *opacum*
strobila *longi* *immersa* *marginata*
opus *caudata*, *petiolata* *involuta*
Capsule *minuta*, *fusca*, *mildia*, *decidua*

by *slipper* *or* *fringed* *approaching* *Aplop.*

as *Willdenowii* *H. longistylis*

For I have reason to think that *Ces-*
villeri *H. repens* *petiolata* is the same

Willdenowii *innocens*, differing only

in the *Neapel*, from the *Mauritius*,
in being more or less *digitata*, and

in the *caudata* being short or long

as I have observed in different pop-

ulations of the same root. From *Gommier*

(my *Solomonia*) *lanceolata*, he I differ

in having branched *caudae* *longistylis*

soni. May not *H. petiolata* *Wall*

belong to this plant? *H.*

2 *I* *pilosa* *longistylis* *Wall* *opacum* *2* *pop-*

2 *H. Miniscium* *Schoen.*

2 *H. digitatum* *Wall*

2 *H. caudata* *Wall*

2 *H. longistylis* *Wall*

(belong to *Monocotyledon* *Triglypta*.)

Lig. non lignosa, ferruginea vittosa, vaquita prima usque fibri
longi capillacei ramos. Stipulis pluer, aculei pedale, li-
pidos, pubescentes, cuticula leviter subciliata, etatis glabri.
Folia ovata, longata, plena, palmata. Folida membrana
in glaberrima, lanceolata sive ovata oblonga, bi quadrata,
pollicaria, acuminate, leviter emarginata et expanda, lata in
lateralia angustata iuxta tempore latiora interdum exal-
tata, ex te puberula nervisque transversalibus numeroso
bus parallelis approximatis; vix pluviosis dividitis
benignior in inter nervos angulo oblique anastomosis, antibus
lateralibus oppositis, ad subregulatia, lanceolata intermixta
duplo fere major, petiole pollicaria insidiosus. Lobi in
triangulis brevibus stipitatum tenue sub hastatam. Folyle la-
tertilia sterilibus, duplo angustiora, lanceolato-
lata adspersum calice attenuata, lateralia emarginata,
obtusa. Sori lunulati, nudi, inconvenientes inter nervos,
nudis omnitibi incidentes capsulae primi folium paginae
apertissimum venum obtegentes. Capsula minuta, globosa,
trigonaria cito decidua.

Lepidostoma tenuis sp. n.

2. Population des Etats.

Dromidium pectinatum Schlecht. *pectinatum* longum
Lacepede. *longum* = *microstoma* Linn. et *longistylum*
phyllum (sic) vel *longum*.
This closely agrees with Koenig pl. 221. *longum* pl. 74 et 236, t. 2 of
multiple peritrichous forms, probably of *Urticina*, L. 1809.
The *longum*, i.e. *Urticaria* repeats, item *Murex* Sol., i.e. *Urticaria*
foliacea, Koenig pf. *Urticina*, 887, quad. *Urtica*, 31.

He found his journey little easier along the Roppey
as rocks and trees and on a spur off Sheep's (Col.)
Ck., immediately to the south of the valley of the
r. Deneb. March. -

The Nolmuth leading way by differences, and between
the Nagel plant and those described by the above author,
which shall presently follow I venture to consider the
former and the same species, whistling my instance
of a polymorphous fern. - It is always ~~and~~^{and} growing
in large tufts, almost entirely covering the place
on which it ~~now~~ grows. Leaf. - For the most part un-
lanceolate with gibbons and the irregular sides, from one
to three inches long, tapering at each end, apex & blunt,
base acute and most slightly decurrent, margins sharp
and somewhat undivided, sometimes irregularly
creased, 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 stage, midrib
not naked above flattened and broader below, rising
up, except when divided ~~by~~^{by} a narrow ~~ridge~~^{ridge}, to
towards the light when they appear distinctly velvety
to the touch of a Hemibrister; when seen under
examined with a magnifying glass by this means
surface appear minute holes about vesicular. It is
but very seldom that their outline is countook, and
only in that case they have a rounded instead
of a tapering though lobes apex. Blots. - From $\frac{1}{2}$ to
it inch long, slender, slightly marginated, widening at the
upper end into the base of the rachis, smooth, shiny,
upright, sometimes obscurely peltaceous, & base covered
with small lanceolate scales. Fertile fronds from $\frac{1}{2}$ to
one inch long, about 3 cm. broad, very thick and convex.

on both sides, tapering considerably towards the base, left so
at the apex which is blunt without being rounded, margin
very thick and blunt not in the least acute; body perfectly straight,
nearly twice as long as broad of the stouter front. End of
lanceolate slender, broad-based, convex, occupying exactly
the mid. part of the under side of the front between the
rib and the margin inserted on a slightly prominent line
which is about a little under the surface, so along
the base of the front to within the apex it is also continued &
other times in a more or less interrupted line straight long, I
find they are covered with minute, closely adhering, pellets
or tubercles, imbricate, yellowish brown, shining, translucent, but
not fully calcinate. Hudson says, exactly as in my *Poly-
pore laevigatus*, after they have fallen off by the
border and more convex, but already containing di-
stinct on the side of the front in both quadrants
from the margin to the rib, rarely covering and only
at the apex, without any adhesion whatever. Capsule
minutely ferruginous; covered with a very dark brown ring.

The circumstance of the margin of the front not being
on the smaller vegetal vesicle either in the recent or
dried state, the soft never curving so much as to sweep
the whole under surface, the front being much larger than
those represented by nearly oval lobes, - and lastly
the tapering front has no points to which it will be
necessary to attach it in the mind of the vegetal plant
being separated of a distinct species. How far it belongs
~~is unknown to what genus of Fungi belongs~~ to the
genus under consideration, I am not able to say with
certainty, because I happen to know of no other species
which is having angles with a rarely interrupted longitudinal
line, without any sort of cellular organization
for the front itself.

Not having Rhodes work by me I can not report
from consulting it. -

longis curvatis, serrato-crenatis, glabris, levigatis
stipulis suboppositis, pubilibus attenuatis
lanceolatis, basi rotundatis, sin. elliptica longa,
lata, stipulis recti rectangulis excurrentibus,
sparsis squamis - the forest between Volhynia
Pomery, and on the N.E. side of Cheesemoy
Distr.

aspidosperma

foliis bi- & pedatis & raro opp. foliis
& ferrugineo-tomentosis - stipulis gracilibus,
ovaliis solitariis, attenuatis uti radice
recte oblique squamis adprepiis quasi
adglutinatis, lanceolatis fuscis deciduis.
- frons ampli, ovata, elongata aperte,
pinnae numerosae, abrange 6 ad 8.

basi petiolata, superiore subseptata,
numerosae, aborivides, 6 ad 10.
pollicari, pollicis duar, lata, oblonga,
marginibus rectilines, marginatissimis
et proprie exornata, apice attenuata
- acumen obtuso serratum 1-2 polli.
are lencore, basi angustissima non
subnuda calicibus abundantibus,
terminata, proximiis longior marginis
altius stipioni geminigera, infra
me plerunque subopposita, velata
altemata, approximata, patent
rarae nitide nervis suboppositis
transversalibus approximatis
parallelis pallidis, subtilis pallida
costa elevata operculari, stronger
inter nervos reticulata venosa, venis
gracillimis. Hemicostidii more
peracto una crenatur. frons
petiolis illis minus elongatis la-
giisque stipitate, oblonga, pinna
lanceolata lanceolata, ligulata,
attenuata-acute, basi margine crasso
exornata subrotulata, basi insquamosa
obtuse, b. s. pinna petiolata, non angustissima
inter nervos arcuata ante remotaque
transversali rugis tenui crenata crenaturibus.

x rugae

lori veni. Transversales in ciliis elongatis
deltoides angustisiles oblique oblongi, rugosae,
punctatae, granulatae. Ad dextrum, non
separatae, 5-6 milles angustae, nervas, rives inter
omni demum omnia oblongi, rugosae, granulatae.

Haec lora non e St. polyporum, sed prob. habet
hunc monum to speak hereafter under

I differ in having long
pinnae ~~which~~ elongated striate, the pinnae one
being several times smaller, with undivided
stems.

3. Mesoglossa graminifolia, Willd.

1. G. Hamiltonii, Willd.

Funditus angustulus, ellipticus, lanceolatus
et attenuatus, utrigenae attenuatus
glaberrimus, subacutangulus, non
spatulatus, rectilobus, longius stipitatus et
convergensibus latitudinis elongatus.
~~obtusus~~ ~~angustus~~ ~~attenuatus~~ ~~oblongus~~

described from specimens in the collection
of my worthy friend and predecessor Dr.
G. Hamilton, who gathered them at an
old S.P. fortress of Bengal on roads
along the sides of mountain terraced
Hills afterwards received specimens of
this plant, collected by Mr. L. H. Burtt
in 1815.

Haec elongata, rugosa, subciliata, glab-
rissima, longis filiformibus simplici-
pinnatis frondis. Frondes planae, eructo-
vittatoe stipitatae et subciliatae, basi
lata, ~~obtusa~~ ~~glauber~~ ~~angustata~~ ~~longa~~ ~~lanceolata~~
subelliptica, numeratae, utrigenae atten-
natae, per digitata perum decurrentes,
andatoe, annulatae. Stipe ciliis des-
~~eructo~~ ~~numerique~~ ~~subciliatae~~ ~~variolosae~~
parallelis leviter plicosis gracillimis
punctis nigricantibus rugis conspicue ter-
natis, subciliatis venulosa. Reticula 6 poll.
ciliis ad pedale. Digitae 4, palmatae
globosae effusae non subciliatae perforatae illi-
ciliis similes sed numero longiora stip-
ulae basi major angustata decurrentes
Stipulae teretes non tumefacti non 2-3 pol.

caeris pondum fibrilium raro ad 0.5 millicm,
glabri granuli, nigrae tenui lutei, sublatae, rarae
in aliis pondi granulae retmarginatae - hi
raro, fere horizontales, oblong linearis, latitudine
aliorum raro nigras ex parte nigra ad marginem
pondi excurrentes, curvatae.

Capsula minima, rotunda, fusa, pedicellata

On 20th Dec 1868 Mr. & myself took this
to Dr. De Monville & myself took this
to Dr. De Monville & myself took this
what grows between, appears to me only
to differ from *Gomphonema* by the very slight
character of its two lines of protoplasm
forming nearly a right angle with the
middle rib.

G. flaccidum, Bell.

Fondum lanceolato-conformiter, ubi
per alterius veligrosum, pungitio-cornosum
excavatio per septem levigata
conspicit recurrentibus, vis obliqua
longipinnis approximata lignis, vel
electis.

Per petriculas in locis secis et ceteris
in hinc part. of Nagel Potowra,
Chandrapur^{Ray}, Aghora, Gokarna &c.

See? Johnson.

Radicibus horizontale, tenui fibris
unitatis non spongia, lignificatis
fibrilloso-ramosa, ferruginea, tenetibus
ligatis plurimi pallidior vel brivior
completate luteis, unicoloris, margi-
nibus a pondi basi recurrenti margini
sublate marginali, lateribus concisis
raro pubescens, basi quinque-
costata pedata exquisitamente operata, levifi-
cata et subpongiosa, subfligata, intermixta elonga-
tissime sublate linearis terminata, to exponit, ^{ad} exponit
~~exponit~~ ^{ad} exponit ^{ad} exponit
affine virida, sublata flacciditas costa, raro et recurrente
leptiforme plana per oblique & levigata & adhuc violacea
velutina linearis, valde diversa, pollicare, involuta omnibus pul-
ligollis carensa valde approximata, veluti flavo-

undata. Hairs, parallelis angulis acutis
costatis oblique adfines, marginis disti-
tum recurvantes. Stem prolixus longitu-
dinem occupans, suprae paginae con-
cavata imprepi. Ligula tenuis usque
anverso, infringe, pedicellata.

so superficial. The ground
color is like
brown with slightly
irregular areas and
whitish?

The most charming form on account
of its rich foliage which is of the softest
silvery green above and yellowish underneath
and the gold colored upper part of the
floral region. This is at first ~~but~~ ^{then} more
yellowish the pink begins to dry they turn red
by degrees, Hall.

Opposite Leaves ovoid, acute, basal, pinnae, sub-
opposite lanceolate, superior coadun-
ti ovate, ovoid basal.

The Name of Chesapeake, Moreton, Dr
J. J. -

Rachis, ligula, receptaculum, racemis, phi-
losis, longi, reniformis, oblonga, fructuosa.
Lvs oppositi, peltati, fir oblitato, glo-
teato, pedata ad subspatulata, basi qui-
tus lanceolatus bas obcordatus convergentes
& circinata, super rectangulus ali lato
posta lancea. - Frons ovata, nervosa,
nasuta, longitudine stipitis, crenata,
plena, & pinna & ad 5 jugae creta,
potesta, rotundata ad spilanthaea, op-
propremat, opposita, oblongo-uniflorum,
in a caeruleo hypothecis sub foliolatum,
basice gouttiforme attenuata, ro-
bor obtusata spilosa, basi dilecta,
recurrentia (except spori infuso) mo-
go progenitis confluentes, marginalis
oblate repanda, terminalis med-
perum latis cum jugis lanceolata,
costata, glaberrima, corte gout-
teata, sub bore peltata multitum
ultimis reniforme, ovatis terminali
parvula ab anguis clavis sub de spatula.

Alt Rachis recta, convexa aberrante
over margine angustulata integerrima no-
tingentia a pinna. Recurrentia rotata,
apicis latispinosa. - Lvs lineare, rigida,

stems twice paler

where, ~~the~~ long-petiolate subobcordate whorl above
ovate, conduplicate, oblique, convex, in disc.
petioles inferioris granditer lobatae ex apice in
semidigitate partita, angustatae. - Petioles
fusca v. ferruginea pedicellata.

P. candidata Willd.

Frondes primariae ~~longo~~ longipinnis plicis,
latae foliis ovato-angustatis, cuneatis
et in finis rotundatis, pectinatis, pubes-
cens, soriis ~~quadrangularibus~~ parallelo-angulis
oblongis, soriis v. percolatis. -

Lycopodium, prospicuum ~~var.~~ Népalum.
Sicut illa. H. Lourteau et Dampy. Scind.

Tely.

Common in all the forests, plant
the valley of Népal, between Kétawool
and Pampay, in Cheopay & Chan-
dahy. Dec - Feb.

Lycopodium elongatum longipinnis
spicatum

Lilix cresta allatissima varia - angusti-
pedalis aqua ad 5-pedatae, exsparsa.

Radermachera repens. foliis red. - Nyctea
gracilis. Basi luteis spiculis longis, sporis fasciis luteis vatis,
perianthum exspansum exsparsum innumere-
attenuata gracilis, pallidi sive
albicans, sum pinnas leviter
aristatae, basi ligulatae rotundatae
ad ligulatas. Fundis longo-ovatae,
ligulas longitubulatae, apertures patentia.

Funnaria opposita v. subalternata, raro patentia
5-7 juga, infrae. subdentatae 4 polli,
ex umbra, superiore ~~magis~~ appropinquata
minus 6-14 pollicibus, 1-2 pollicibus

a densiori ad duo. Apicem late
marginata, ~~subtilissimam~~ ~~longissimam~~ ~~longissimam~~ - in arcuata,
apice rotundata - ante enim attenuata
terrena terminalia amniorum angustifloris

basis respondet sericeolatae pollicis, basi angustata
et longior et alta, v. cuprea obscurata
et rara alijs oblonga.

globo; aperte forae dentes 2-3
parallelis ad approximatae capitulo capillaris oblongo
longius ~~longior~~ ^{longior} frustis, non
parallelis loci forae, rectilinea. Capitulum
oblongum, rotundatum, pectinatum, tylo
cavorum longi articulata multilobata,
vix elevata. Tunc infirmum geni-
vix vel pinnata. Cauda superior
superiora vix sefides v. sublata
terminata intadem elliptica oblonga.
Pecten tenuis gracilis angustipennis
v. infusa ^{tentaculis} pinnis infirmi pallidior, rufa
vix recta recte subrecte leviter spicata
- multilobata. Latus ut pecten vix gracilis
concretae classi appropinquat. In
dumina contigui latus vix non
pinnis vix arcuatis parallelis
angulo acuto v. recto lateribus usque
ad lineas, dynamus v. binum a margini
intentione ^{oblongo} transcurrentes v. in tota quod
vix angustis 400 ad 500 iunctis
metris ex quo illis simplici v. a simili
linea forata, usque ad 500 in singulari
pinna, elongata vix indecora vix
multi et approximatae vix indecora. Capitulum
globosum, minuti, ferrugineum, pectus vero
non valigioso.

On The divided tony of precipitate
seen to distinguish the most beautiful
specimens from all the rest of the group
consisting in the one side with long
slender stems and on the other with short
stems and bulky. From the former
it differs - being unconnected with
and perfectly superficial sois, for the
latter in its hair being perfectly naked
g. proceeds well. See the W.

Cryptodon

3. Mr. Longfellow Well

Dominum primi longiori in
in oblongo planis, foliis cunctis alterius specie
nudis elongatis, stylis, rami magis
latis, robustis, acutis, petiolis, longiori
postice glandula oblonga concreta,
sive hispulari - acutis.

He only has specimens of the few what
perhaps were gathered on the N. face
of Cheveron - on my way up the
Valley. I think -

Rubig vallo lycopodioides ferre orpha
line in parte obliqua spongiae rostra
lanceolatae ammoniacum, glabri, nigricolor
libus fabricis somnis ferrugineis.
Seratina - Ligula capitata, capiti
brevis vici glaberrimi, basi vix squa-
mulis, antice rufa profundi exalte
fasciculata, pedis basi et dividitur
longi - Tonsa oblonga, rufa, petiole
pedalis, rugosissimum late superne angus-
tata ammonata, radice rotunda levigata
veluti velata - Pinnas alteras longi
bifurcatae petiolatae v. subrepentes.
approximatae, inferiores penitus con-
cavae, acutae patentia, oblongae circostriatae
glandulosa, oblongae, intermixtæ, in
auctor attenuata linearifoliae pa-
rtitiones, pedales, rugosissimus unigibbosus.
petiolatum et dividitur late, basi in-
guinis robustis acutis-acutis, atroviridis,
virides, rufae, sive rubras pallide -
minutum punctulatae petioli et apicem in
alba, vix clavis brevi acutis petiolata
approximatis, numerosis ferre hirsutissimis
(quibus)

littera armata, velutina granularibus, rufis
vellosis cappillis, liliis glabris, velo
cavato anastomosatis, ~~Velutina~~ teste
littera rufa longa, velutina velutata, lutea
postea ad variorum in rachis glandis
longa attingens cuticula anastomosata.
Seri linearis, armata, approximata; et
conjecturae seminariae approximatae pro-
grediuntur 12 ad 16 inter se numeris, punc-

Polyptodium

Peltiferiforme Willd.

Frondibus ciliatis, rufis, linearibus
longispinis, integerrimis, linearibus, acuminatis,
nudispinis, attingentes angustatis
superficie linearis, ~~angustatis~~, roris solitariis
magno raro sumis, junioribus, peltatis, op-
eris longis, deciditis, sicut obliteris.

In Northern side of Chanda Ghat -
seen also in Theopore, Kong
left frequently growing, perenni-
ally on trees. This - Nobr.

Pilea concava - opera floride typ-
ica dense, cespitosa, tenuifolia
Radix gracilis, longa, inde curva, tenuis
Aurita sparsis aciculis reticulatis
Concreta dentatulae rigente-
bus densis, ramosa, fibroso-
capillacea, longa, rigente-
ramosa, numeroso ciliis
Trene pedatis usque ligulatis, op-
eris modo 6 pollicares, radis 6 - 8
late usque in numero subulata
haec longissimum granulum
alimenta non vobis attenuata
tropia laida ad sono tenera helen-
culata vobis attingens erecta, avet
anervia, subtilis pallide subalba
cum pili roris tenetis parvis ciliis

midus. - Spikes green, tree, six perianths
fusiforme supra et planiuscula, lacinia
mucronata, pedicelus basi dilatatus. - Lobi
cinnabarinoi monocoli spiculae ramosae
duplici distantes, marginibus seminis
concoloris, lacinia pedicelli immersa et
medio apice angustata apicem utique
integre obtusa et marginem basam
recte levigata, mucrona, dum recente

2

diminutus omnino testi operis lato intus planis ap-
pellata - oblongata sublongata utramque genitale
no cinereis tuberculatis non levata - Angulus Angulus
tunquam migratibus ciliis
intus Medium - Ligula pyriforme
undata pedicellata, dentiforme,
grosso musco pusio -

The ~~thin~~ ~~wood~~ ~~stems~~ ~~are~~ ~~slender~~, firm, varying varies considerably
in length, but not mostly exceeding
for 1 to 3 feet. — length. When
I first saw the young plants specimen,
I took it to be a species of ~~seed~~
Willdenow's Propeltis. The scales are
very numerous, shining and flat upon and
so here closely to the soil with their
lower inner surface. —

Papuata, Bell. *affinis. coronata* *x parvula*

2. *Piperata*, Bell. ^{x perianz}
Podocarpus simplicifolius exquisitissima
germinis linearis ^{rectangulus} longior granulatae stipitatae
spicis ^{unimarginata} illos porosus ^{super} stroblo profundis
et sibiles lomento dentatus peltatae
fusiformis ferrugineo ^{attenuata} usculata, rora ^{aneroides} florae
~~lomento~~ ⁱⁿ partibus lomentosis. ciliatae crenatae multi-
ciliatae -

Pennsylvan^a took a turn along
the Party at Chesapeake before Johnson
and other mountaineers did - Feb.

Pleurocera varia, terracotta ^{color} specie
simplex. Tuberculata et ciliolata specie

I create careers at wage
wage plane, change
the units annual time
margin otherwise bei-
ng calculated, dictate
planning survival you-
late it spiralete. Date

Phasellus *bipunctatus*, new
name for *curvirostris*
equil. approach to *longirostris*
names *bicolor* & *variolosus*

ays Mr. Lee found of the ~~inferior~~^{upper} glomerule and especially elongated form one male, and several females. The mass very thick and fleshy; this head impinged, pressed, ^{into plate,} the upper surface is of long thin ~~long~~ ^{thin} granules and slightly ^{irregular} rounded. Lepidula pyriformis step with distinct bands with minute pale yellowish flowers, ^{yellow} yellowish dots which converge into the cushion of the ⁱⁿ cystostome. —
— In opposite side the little at ^{the} ^{opposite} ^{side}
are disposed longitudinal appressed P. glaucum, Mgll.

~~as opposite side, this animal
as defined in original species~~ *P. glaucum*, Agll.

Pseudolirion confonmibus. coriaceis
lanceolatis, glabris, ciliatis, acutis,
nervosis, aenatis, supra luteis, aliis
glaucis, saxis magnis solitariis vel
aggregatis.

spung up spontaneously among the
local Company's Botanic Garden
Calcutta among some Orchids given
to Calcutta by Mr. Smith and to me in the
beginning of 1816.

Radix rapax, gracilis, ^{expansa} rugosa, per
forni furci lancesolata, sed oblongo-
planaria, rugulosa, ramosa, alterna-
pate capitata, rutili, rigidissimata, tan-
tente, radice leviter sulcata, pedunculo

Fondi conicas, conicole, plus longi
ante, 4-6 pollici, margini rauco-
spinosi, subruncinatis, rotundatis, apice
alata subtili, laevis, costa vallis obliqua
nervisque parallelis, levigata, lata, plana
approximata, marginis lata, plana
attenuata, indutrix, levata. —
Lobus magni conicus, — sublatus, costa
approximata, fundi pallidius impediti
spinae pungentes rigoribus sublatis
admittit. — Lignata ferruginea, pedicellata

4. *P. paniculata* Willd.

Fondi elliptici, oblongi, lanceolati, ca-
minatis, rugosis, less vallis attenuata
per se Apicem & gradem decurrentibus
cum sub apicali membranaceis laetior,
transversum multicostatum, ciliolata,
margine rauco, levata.

I have found this noble fern only on the
S. face of Chesapeake upon rocks near

~~the margin of~~ hanging over a
small well, at French's - Feb. 1 and of Chipping

Radix gracilis, rapens, tomentosa, ground

rumicosa, ligulae quamvis cinerea

lanceolata, lapis calcinatis cum
ratis, foliis ferruginea, tenentis

sic. - Fondi plana, recta, comulta-

naces, laevis, oblongo-lanceolata,

plus minusve elongata, ^{non ad apicem} attenuata,

hincudo attenuata margini

irregulariter rugosa v. subruncinata,

petiolae, pedales ligedales plus

longiores, pallidior ad hirs tate,

cotyledone nervis suboppositis

petiolis membranaceis transverso

approximatis, venis ciliolatis exerto

spinae in lippis rotundatis punctato

marginibus, petiolis, stipulis

intertextis, sublata, pallida sparsa.

Stipulas, valde valvata e pallidis

longitudinem ad petiolam in formam hastularum

~~ramos~~ gent., gracile, leri
spinoso, raro a loci decurrente
pontis marginati pallidi, articuli pol-
tulati, alne, presenti in pon-
tu levibus, ministris omnino
nudis. - Locis subrobus & oblongo-
superficie, elevata, magnitudinis &
minis concordi ferruginei, series
inter eamens vel modo exterioris
vel ^{ad} interioris ~~sparsis~~ ^{latis} ~~latis~~ -
vel oblongo dense aggregate luci-
piles pedunculatus

F. ovatum, Wall

Radice repente, pondus tuberosissi-
mum cumminatis, raro subrobus
loci levibus decurrentibus, hanc
in certis annis costa sublos
sparsis longis magnis ramos
series ^{tumidis} ~~latis~~ gracilis
On rocks on the N side of Chanda-
ghy, Feb.

Radix longissima, aperta, subjunc-
tus, dense oblate spinis rigidis
luciolatis persistentibus, ter-
flexuosa, gracilis, radiculis longis
magnis ferrugineis tumentibus
- Nigritas plures erecti, gracillimi
articuli salcatae, digitatae ad pedales
a spinis apicis rigidis liber
luciosi lanceolatis aperta, super
marginata et sensim dilatata in basi
fondi. - Tons ex-acte pollicari,
uale, & ovato-lanceolata attenuata
minimata, plena, laevius integerrima
et obsoleti respondet, basis modis
raro decurrente lateribus plus min-

x a vellige stipite
epicorma fructata.

porosus rotundatus, non subcordato, supra
ab viridi subtili pallide costis elevata
spumosa, circinata approximatis oppositis
flexuosis transversalibus apicis leviter per-
tus, arcuata. - foliis superficie, olivaceis,
stundi, aureo-flavente ^{color} matutinata
fascia, vello conspicuus et elevatus ^{longior} sericeo,
inter omnes nervos transversales foliis
intensissimi vagis indecoro & irregularibus
irregulariter biserratis, ad apicem
frondis solitarii.

M.

X. 3, 4 vel in
singulis serie
extenuati,

5 *P. costatum*, Willd.

See under *Acoristichum* where in P.
I was placed by mistake, and from
whence it is to be copied here.)

Copy here

6 *P. longipinnis*, Willd. ^{frondes ampliatus}
Radix longipinnis vegetate, proposita vello pluvialis,
approximatis oblongo lanceolatis, secundario
lato obrotatis repandi lato vello attenuatis
et per stipitem leviter decurrentibus, longipinnis
membranaceis obrotatis repandi, glaberrimis subovatis
vix rugosulis et vixque rugosis.
Frond. l. beautiful green, belonging to
a very great extent over the heights of
trees on the N. sides of Chanda-ley
Shan-pan, S. C. Liby.

Radix vello complanata latus 2. ad 3
lata longipinnis ramoso pluripinnatis pilatis
lanceolatis vix arachidis sursum
oblique queam copiosis leviter ovata
frondis vello lanceolatis secundario reti-
culata fere aderat cordatis non sope-
nunt filii ab his vello longipinnis petio-
latis pinnatis fronde vello monerosa alter-
nata prodentes, pedatis bipinnatisque
ramificatis pinnatis leviter, esterior
parte parum nutantes, tenuiores, vel leviter

Radula fibro-
sa, apicis, longa, ali-
cilia.

lunulato, non acuminata, levigata, valde
attenuata et levigata, pollicis ad eis pro-
pellit, modo late, marginem leviter et us-
qualiter expanda, utrumque glaberrima vel
pallidior, vel obsoleta et parva, vel in-
late, cavigia elevata, albitente. Hypothec-
tum, pallidum, albitente, squamulosum, non
fissile, decurrente angusto marginato
et tibi magnitudine superficibus, per totam
paginae inferiorum operis pro latitudine
constansculi nonne aliquod approximatius,
elevata convexa primus pallidi menti
spinae curvi, apicem ad pondus obsoleti
capite pallido, globoso, pedicellata et
apicis.

T. inoides, Lam.

Frontalis ampliopinnis, ensiformis, glab-
rissimis numerosis minimis operis - lo-
cyl. Bot. V 813.

I found this stately fern growing on rocks
& stones of decayed old trees, in several
parts of the hill of Poone Dec^r. 1813.

Radix rotunda, lignosa, rugosa, angulosa, pr.
or oblate quadrangularis, water, aridis, patentibus
ramificatis, ciliatis, ciliolatis, frondis
numeris, ramosis longis, fringed
villosis. - Riparia plurimi capitosis, b.
alpini vis impollinare. Lobi sparsos
frontes membranaceas erectas, bi-
quadrilateras, ensiformes, oblongo-
acutae, pollicis 2 ad 2 1/2 late [latis],
acute. Dorsum vnde exigitata, obso-
leta expanda, utrumque glaberrima cavigia
elevata, late vidente, supra nuda.
nervis transversalibus parallelis po-
cum dividitur a se in vicem distantibus
gracillimis unigyo capillaceis inter nos
nervis transversalibus parallelos et nos
moventibus ciliolatis. - Lobi minuti,

intadem nulli

beschreibungem stipitate
vel signata.

bariculus numerosi regulariter multiseriati.
folia pro fondi paginae inferiorem occi-
pentes, exinde tercia pagina ipsi parte, rara
grisea sordida leviter arcuata. Capitula parva, intus
lacte siccis non fuscis.

3. *P. pungens* Bell.

Radice radente flexuosa granili operculari
fondibus distinctis, fortibus rotundata, ova-
re apicibus acutis obtusatis. Lobi laniis
lanceolatis ante, fortibus triangulari pina-
ti stipitis. ~~Lobis~~ longis lanceolatis
acuminatis; roris solitaria.

Found on Paros during his rains in 1822
walking and climbing to a great extent
over trunks of trees.

Radix longa sed quamvis lanceolatis
acuminatis cibis oblongis raro vestita
ramosa, complectata capillarum rami
opaca, gracilis, plus copiorum ramosi.

Fondi striatæ coriaceæ, palmatae, recte apice,
arida et secissata, laevis, lucida, supra & castanea,
concolorvulse, ex parte v. levigata
petiolata, costa valde elevata ligula
nervisque alternum hirs oblongo-patens
latis orifice in costas laciniarum
recurrentibus, pulcherrimi reticulatio-
nis, ex prominentibus, laevis ligulis
cavis subopposita, ab anguis circiter 10
o. 12, angusto lanceolata, unius alte-
mitatis acuta. — Fortibus capillaris

glaberrimus, stipulis granulatis con-
tectis nubibus fuscis velutinis rufulis
cavata, prout patet bipinnis, emarginata,
ex parte approximata, media & posticis,
angustiora sensu latiora, margine
angusto recurvata valde acuminata, sub
apicite sinibus distincte angustis less
parum & latet ampliata, una leviter

granulata, a obsolete name, for what is
now known as *Lacistema grandiflorum*, has given
us a name, which is longer, clumsy, and
less suitable parallelis opportunity approximata
Peltaria venosa reticulata. — *Peltaria*
has a pinnis decurrentibus marginatae
superiori longipinnis flexuosa. — *L. major*
L. ferruginea univex, disposita in basse
series longitudinalem complicem col-
lating approximationem non totam vel partem
modo frondis paginam excurrentem. —

At first sight I took it to be our com-
mon *L. guerichianum* to which I bear
a striking resemblance on account of
the acute and decurrent structure and
general form of its sterile frond which
widely differ from the fertile one.
They are however, very distinct by the
long acute leaves and narrow laciniæ
of the sterile leaf, and the coniform
immature fertile pinnae, which are
deeply divided, and by the solitary ren-
ding *G. coronaria* well

Troides sulphur weissii laciniatus
~~lacoidea~~ ~~laciniate~~ ~~pannifera~~
pannifera pinnae oblongo-conicatae
summae levatae granulatae. — pinnae
confluentibus oblongatae oblongis in
lignis frondis oblongae sinuatae acutæ
longioribus, quis affinis nullum. —
He is a most stately fern, inhabiting all
the flaky rocks and ledges the lower and
larger branches of the loftiest trees. He
only fern I know in the forest near
Havana, having there in great profusion.

Peltia venosa typica missipina et

coarctata, foliis 6-7 lvs. longo, raro
bancis rotundis amplissimis rege expletatis,
sparsis oblique rotundatis, parvulis, paucimatis siliis
in terminali fasci lucidis, redit
ad undique excurrentibus plurimis lvs. fuscis
pinacis & tomatoris. - Frons recta-petita
ta, viridis, lvs. 2-4 pedata, lanceo-
capitata, lucida & glabra, polita, rugosa,
superior lvs. minus punctata lvs. laciniata
pinacifolia, oblonga rotunda. - Pinna altera + costa aditum
n. oblonga lanceolate, nunc coniforme, per curvata, tenui-
cervata, appropinquata ex pollicare, rugosa venatione
annulate, impressis leviori, oblique
marginis interdicto oblonga rotunda
de 15 undulata, lvs. distatae marginis & in superiori punctis peti-
angusta, decursum vero senium ampliata
decurrentia, costa ab angua levata nervis
que parallelis subhorizontaliter apposi-
matis oppositi minorum sterum inter
lvs. per transversis reticulata, venulosa.
Pinna superior foliis 3 dividit vel tertia oblonga
3 ad 5 palliis lata ^{latis} ^{obtuse} obtuse pinas
tefida latis laciniis velutinae latioribus ita fini-
briscauthis rotundis decursum senium confla-
uitibus in laminam coriacem angustam.
Transversa 1. prope nervorum fuscis
venosis reticulata ad lacinias gran-
ulosas vel fonsidis, auriculatae cordatae
percurrentia. - Lvs. fusi, rotundi, peti-
olatae, in pagina aversa pinacum
angustiorum magisque approximatiorum foliis
fertiles lobis prope paginae impressis ovato-
punctatis.

Obs. It is difficult to give an adequate idea in
what the aid of a drawing of the singularly
beautiful and stately specimen of this
whole flora. It forms a tall tuft which

completely enclose the part or part of the tree
 which it ~~surrounds~~ ^{springs from} forming some irregular groups, the tops of which rise
 up to and above even the ~~newest~~ nest
 It's roots are two to four inches
 thick which ~~are~~ ^{are} finely whitely branching
 intricate so as to surround a trunk
 sometimes with a mass measuring
 from 6 to 12 inches in Diameter. The
 lower part of the root is ^{very} perhaps
 to be considered as a ^{very} strong stem, it is per-
 sistent, and when the upper part has
 fallen ~~fallen~~ withered away it resembles
 somewhat the sterile forms of *P. quadrifida*
 and that of my *P. propinquum*
 It is however, slightly different in its
 oblong shape and its length which
 from 12 to ~~the~~ 18 inches; the middle
 rib is exceedingly stout a woody ^{ridge}
 for the ^{and} a number of remote transverse
 nerves which with the branchfully
 articulated veins, as well as the hairy
^{bordered}
 of the middle rib itself are ^{thinly}
 the margin is very rigid and convex
 pinnatifid above and sinuate below
 all the lobes rounded and blase; its
 base ^{widens} considerably ^{inwards}
 with two large rounded lateral lobes ^{projecting}
~~but~~ from the ^{base} of the root itself.

10 *Palatum*, Coll.
 On same page

P. palatum, Willd.

11 ~~12~~ ² *T. lineatum*, Colebr. (See iron. plate in)
 (Hab. Bostonia Colchica a Geran.)

sparsit ^{margin} Foliis pinnatis laniatis, pinnae oblongo-
 rectangulis inter se pulsiles, petiolum in linearibus, rafe ex-
 gatis, rafe postea glabra, rotundata globo serrata basi inaequilatera shorto-
 pilosa, non rugosa cavis parallelis transversalibus

I native of S. Amer. collecting found it when from the
+ former place it was introduced into Better quarter
the Botanic Garden in 1814. Name Leucanthemum L. &
approximatum L.

Longo foliis tenuiatis, lato apice rotundatis, apice
cuspis pinnatifida - Rachis recta foliisque marginata
margini pallidiori decurso exterior angustata - In
angulis brevissimis percurrentibus subtus,

gracili recte apice rotundata, petiolis ad
insertionem foliorum glandulosa linearis gracili
supra elevata - Lvs parvi, globosi, brevissimi, ab una
6-8 in singulis ristretto appressato dico compunctis, sub
eius unda et rotunda non approximate. —

It I picked a few specimens of the leaves
from which are in every respect like the
whole plant except one in having the
very slightly undulated margin, mostly
with one or two deep incisions, and the
base being of the pinnæ, being somewhat
acute at both sides, the bases of pecten-fids
appear more acute remote from the
nerves and consequently closer to to
be intermediate parallel vein. I could
not however only or on accidental way
see last mentioned intermediate vein give
the leaflets an appearance of being
pinnae with their laciniae united along
with a series of veins on each side the
middle rib and closely approaching
to its sides.

12. Papposia capitellata, Willd.

Frondes digitatae pinnae laevibus, p.
in duplo longioribus lacinias acuminatis.
Pinnae -tagoribus marginatis, undulat.
bas. stans subundulatis pinnis
numeris ratis, glaucis sive virens
strobilis semiglobosis.

This is another not less handsome
common fern which I have met with
on almost all the forest. like
from Palermo to the valley of
an A mountain which form the
boundary of the latter.

Filio loco lavis erete capitulo a p.
triangulari surges. radice vix
arrosa. ligula ^{nigra} squamis ciliata pinnis
longioribus acuminatis venis recte - de
per lata, fuscopurpureis apicis. rachis
fusca longitudinaliter squamis, lari usq; q;

parte levigata, ablongo ovo, parte 1-10 foliolata, superioris subintegerrima et approximatae, basi rotundata, marginis granulata, convexo-rotundata, non leviter rotunda; super testiginea levigata, subtilis glauca, costa denticulata, marginis granularis fuscata, latus approximatus parallelinervus, apicalibus suboppositis. Lobi magni uniuspi, fusi, somnis fuscis suspensari, solitariae costae approximatis oppositi, lumen elongatum angustum 30 ad 50 mm. ramos secundum formantes costa approximatum.

43 Pteris versicolor Bell. A. polymorpha, Willd.

Fondiles pinnatis, pinnae oppositis peltatis, oblongis palmatis, rarae subrotatis rarae, multibifidatis, lobatae et lacinatae - serratis v. integris sparsisque minutis latis valde excurrentibus basi contracta ad apicem subfalcata, crenatis, ad apicem rarae sublanceolata adspersa.

infans bilobata geminata v. ternata, rufa ad rosea basi palmatis rufis roris, This is found - west of the forest,

both on the way up to the Valley and among the mountainous ravaging the latter. Dec - July.

Filix erecta, respiratoria, fundata, septentrionalis usque ad apenninam, Haec in his regionibus lignosa, fibra longa ramosa nigricantibus glabra.

Ripa gracilis, basilete 4-5 cm. fascia operaria transversa, longioribus nigricantibus decidua, costata, basi paniculata minutis excurrentibus. Frons ampliata, ovata, bipinnata aquosa v. illa duplo longior, membranacea.

The bilobate
to Apennine

20

Sono pochi 4-5 opposti emarginati
le lippule palmate patente, lunghe
al resto illoca più minus falcate
negritucole, palmate - pedata, in somma
coda longum attenuata more lutea
apicis integriforme, non griseo-
alba serrataque ^{lunata} ~~lunata~~ vel ad-
plicata obtusa vel leucotricha
acutis interdum pellucidae mar-
gini altero inferiore convexior,
ad basin contracte irregulariter cordata
more lutea ^{lilacea} ~~lunata~~, terminali pro-
~~longioribus~~ ^{longioribus} apiculatis
mox ~~lunata~~ levigatae magis non
an jugo superius basi rotunda; ita
ne pinnas (ratione jugo deo infimis)
longus pilosata profundissime lobata v. rotunda
rotunda lobis foliolis acuminis
gracioribus interdum semibalte-
to lobatis. Ovulas tenues, num-
racio plane, rugae globis subtri-
angulis rotundis elevatis nervisque
arcuatis-palatibus parallelis epis-
tola ^{as} venae transversales eoque
perforantes. Rechia gracili subto-
villosa. Petioles infimi terminali
que pallidiores, omnes ferrugines
villosi. Lobi minute, numerosi,
fusciata elongata spissi interni
nervis approximatis, indumento unif-
fuso glabris caducis.

This species comes closely in
the form of its pinnae what from being
perfectly entire to ~~being~~ ^{being} deeply incised
arcuate. It seems to come very near

to *A. monophyllum* Tor. —)

2. *P. leiomorphum* Willd.

Frondes parvae leviores; pinnae linearis
longioribus acuminatis subgeminis, alterni-
bus poliolatis, apicem adnotis vel decurre-
tibus, rami solitarii.

Grows in great abundance in the forest, li-
along the Rathy between Holzhausen and
Burgundy climbing to a very great height
over rocks and trunks of trees. I have
however found it at Gersheim, Lubbenau,
etc and other places in the Valley. Decid.
frong. —

Ridge tree, foliage wege plana
pinna longa laeva, punctata, acicula-
riformis, ligulae, fainter, furcatae, alter-
nantes, apicem capite radicaliter
breviorum, Frondes numerosae alternae,
approximatae, laevigatae, recte oblongae,
pedis 2-4 longe, parvata. Pinnae
concretae, 6-8 folliculari, petenti grime, opposita v. alterna
folium ad sequipollitione late, valle
attenuata, acumen paucilongae longo
terminata, hinc irregulari recte et
intervallata lamine prima petiolata
petioles hinc marginata, unda-
semiradiata, superius se filos
alternans, divergentes brunnatissi-
mos et rufos coquentes, supra
strigivides sic ad modum pectinata
solus pallide punctata recte elevata
avens et a crenula. — Lobi majori, utrin-
que dispositi in serico longitudinaliter
recte approximatae, concavae, levigatae in-
superiori arcu. Capitula recte pallidae. —

3. *P. elongatum* Willd.

Leptadium immobile

P. poliforum, Root cat herb long 75.
Frondes oblongo attenuato cordata
cum lenticula granularis, pinnae linearis
oblongo, cuneis alterni secundum nemo
junctis apicigibus minoribus diffi-
cili vel hastatis roris inter nervos
velutinae, recti ad apicem prolixa.

~~I may never find another
guitar in Dallas and shortly
beginning the very second~~

Hanninen seen in Bougat growing
in ditches and watercourses, especially
spreading to a great extent
sometimes completely filling the
irrigation ditches during the long season.

*Littore dense ex pectinatis lichenis
luteo viridis, ciliis pallidis raro
velutinis, et foliis, pallidis, raro
viridis, 3-4 mm. diametris, sub-
tenuis, bipinnatis, ramos ad 5-8 pedali-
cias prostrata tetragoni corpora.
Nodis*

Lugo, 20 de Junio 1860

coefitio piuma onserino. Tympano rugoso
frozilis, antice planiusculus et cylindricus, pedalis
pedalis ligadotropis. Tympanum oblongo, tenuis
ista, acute curva et decumplata. Tympanum
plaice, longiora granata apicem valde pro-
trita subspatulata) postrotata. Pedes
alium vel subopposita, capitis, secundum
descenderet, oblonge acute rotata
venae. Ciliaculis alto marginatis
bis cordata, parvae amplissimis
quadrigemellares apicem striata, sub
acute clavata albida. nervis horizontales
alii, superiores, paralleli, unius obliqui
indivisis approximatim parallelii venarum
nervarum intermediarum insque parallelii
angulo acute anastomosantibus. Angulus
natus, seu exterior, rufus, natus,
aliquo multo minor pollicis.
vaginabili

P.

angustifolias, figurâ valde varicantes,
obtusa biloba & auriculato-sabiceata,
separim steriles. Rachis ~~recta~~ ^{longior} lata concava,
stigmi similis sed gracilior ad apollas,
pannorum plurim presentem vegetans
spica estrobilalem valde elongatam polypin at
postmodum frondes solitarias vel
geminatas rictas pedatis bipedatis stipitatae
principis conformatas ~~omnino~~ ^{omni} omni
stundi, majorib; audi, approximati
minores, & dispositi in linea transversata
inter nervos geminatas longior ^{Edem} ricta
divergentes biseriatae. Copreola ^{enter} globosa, ferruginea, grys fascis inter
tibus.

Hymenitis prolifera Retz.
obs. 6. p. 38 (Monilia). Twenty
fig (but 20) agrees in every respect
with Mr. Penn except in the venate
lines of fertilization which I have
never ~~observed~~ been able to observe,
yet I am certain almost that it is
the identical species. The confluent
ones may perhaps give the advanced
form the appearance of being a Monilia.
Glossyphylloides

Callopismum, Bell

in Sphagno

Mr. R. A. Smith under the page
name (The Bellar) has noted
Nepal Sp. only found it on the
at a place called Marekoh below
Nag Hojahr. It delaph in the most
shady moist situations, and is
only found in dark forests where
it grows singly and in no great
numbers.

Brahmapukh name
Newar

Filix arborea inter alios imos
numeranda eadie agnoscunt

- 10 — ~~Ha~~ 30 pedales, in Blanglo mu-
tali hots raro altitudine in 50
pedalem attingens admodum v.
Cyperus sphacelatus rectus, ^{inclusus}, ha-
pedale fine ^{ramulis} emiliens, ramos
subtriangularis, ramos cylindri-
cicis 5-6 pellucere deinceps
super face irregulari fibris ter-
ribus veneficiis intertulit, sup-
erni ~~lapis~~ fundi ^{lapis} quod
so valde inconspicua basibus
stipitum persistentibus, ^{ramulis}
liadiceis copiosis. *Poeder* nolis
in ~~la~~ tertiam vel quartam ~~secundum~~
conditis ~~obliquis~~ apertis partem
superiorum occupante ~~latis~~ appositorum
14-pedale, oblongo-ovalis, lucida,
lata, ovata, acuminata, media
latispinosa, ligata, comam forman-
ter ampliacionem densior. *Stipite*
nisi pedale, hoc so valde uspi denudo per-

~~lignigari hinc sive vultu operis, deince
intervallis concorditer accrescentia levibus
sparsis ciliis fulgentibus pollicentes
fusci intermixti paleis spinosis ciliatis
erruginosae; hinc attenuata, tenui veluti exarata,
castanea, lucida punctis expersa~~
~~perni, asperis elevatis. Pinna altera,~~
~~inferior subopposita, ad utrinque~~
~~lateri rachis excedens rotundata~~
~~subciliata, patentissime bi-trigonale~~
~~medio petio late, oblongo, attenuata~~
~~acute denti pinnatis~~~~uti operis formis ipsius;~~
~~basi perim angustata. Ramuli~~
~~approximatae, suboppositae, anfractuosa~~
~~4-5 pollicares, in acumen longior~~
~~subdigitatoe crester absente,~~
~~ramulus pinnatus, costa striatula~~
~~elevata rubra pubescens-villosa.~~
~~scindit aucta, obliqua seminigriciliata,~~
~~epicormum rotundata, subopposita, fertiles,~~
~~perim angustiora, rara ad striatula~~
~~lata petio pinnata impari, rara conpon-~~
~~digitibus rotata, venulosa, venis plorungis~~
~~fusca. Rachis recta, profunda~~
~~excavata, terete, quampli communis~~
~~respiratoria. Ibi exacle globosi, minus~~
~~undi, magnitudine rufinae magis,~~
~~1.0-1.6 unguis mudi inter marginem~~
~~l costam disposita in leonem secta~~
~~prosum et ad~~~~acces costam~~~~ad~~~~num~~
~~divergentes. Apice dentata fine~~~~luster capillaris~~
~~asperte pyramidalis rotunda, aurea fuligine pugnac~~~~sparsis fuscis~~
~~digitata pedunculata. pinnae longa, tri-~~
~~angulo costata rotido insita, exceptuante~~~~innotescere~~
~~angulo, levata, non pubescens, nisi raro et ad superne~~
This stately fern grows very near
to Gymnosphaera swartzii (Polyp.)
(Linn.) and G. extensa, of some author
p. 139 et 364 (Polyodium, Forst.), it differs,

P. proliferum, Rest. cat. herb. herz. 75.
L. oblongis attenuato conditi
however in the total absence of long.
time.

~~Sept 20th 1882 Washington Aug 20th
Professor Hall informed me~~

A. pulchra. Recl.

Frontlet long from nose to mouth
longer than wide, pointed, front
opposite side blunt obtuse not obtuse
sets minute oblique, subparallel
long narrow blunt arcuate, convex
convex, pointed, glabrous, worn
in angle downward does magnis
solitariae individuals with irregular or even
irregular wrinkles, edge wavy paper
Nakag. Sept 1882 specimen
On rock W N side of Shuangy

Feb.
Obs. High on stone found
on under leaf high growing
in rock drifts. The plants are
entangled ~~but~~ exactly opposite

A. ciliatum Hall

Frontlet long from nose to mouth
quadrilateral, pointed, front
opposite side blunt pubescent, convex
latis acute, glabrous, more pointed, pubescent
earlier two rows arcuate, wrinkles
wide, rock parallel, short, subparallel
more rounded, sum of cells forming
more pubescent, on angles
more rounded, on & serrated
at corners, stipules shorter, opa
mis monopinnate, constrict, lacinia

On the mountains about Beiping
Chondrophyll. Sheng. It does not
feel.

Feb.
Obs. Stipules are like asperula, red
coarse, large fibres copious, short
petioles, pointed, pointed, bearded, que
mis fine imbricated, constrict, smooth
leaf subcylindric, midrib, fuscous, disc

atva rige meula, anglo alutaceous spicata
aliis lanceolata pedicellata. - Pinni oblique
acuminata, peltis 3-4 lata; pinni
cav. bifidum petiolata lanceolata
angustata obtusa irregularis serrata longa
terminata, mons pro pinni a pedo
lanceolata longa plus minus porrecta
angustata acute serrata o integra minus pedata
magis altero convexo altero concavo
Pinni oppositae spinosa, Radicis recta
salata pilosus geminata spicata
fire Scorpius genipara. - Pinni longiora
minus obtusa in lanceolata acute recar-
ginem et costatum minus in singula
aristata et varia lanceolata
radicum uniformi pelta ter-
minata.

3. A. corymbosum, Willd. - Dendro-
Lamium gummiferum pedunculatum
subtriangularis puberulus longipetiolatus latis
lanceolatis geminis hastatis obtusis
angulis percurrentibus lobis anterioribus finis
intermedio foliis mozzatis; cor-
missum sub inferior indusio com-
pletum obtuso.

Grows in thick moist places on Chondri-
phyllous and Glycerious lawns - Feb.
Pinni oppositae pedatae lagedoniformes
crenatae obtusa Radicis omega tignosa
fibrosa emittere longis strobiliformis
spicae graciles obliquas hinc salatae
longitudine pondit; les et ferre
per obtusa petiis magis laxis an-
tegulis vellosis dendrini fusca, sparsa
lomento deparabile; petiolas indutae,
oblate globosae. Pinni longa plana,
pinna angusta acute 5 albo ang.
opposite subtriangularis frigida pebata

concesses get freedom. 5-6 pollicares, many
green subula like ones, lotus verbenaceae
infundibularia, especially in upper
parts. Lvs long, pallid, adnervation
oblique, obtuse, base crenate, thin
veined, thick at angle, 2-3 mm. apart
maristis, nodes greenish, petioles attenuated
near lvs, whorls of 4-5 greenish white
annulate, leaves 2-3 mm. long, greenish white
subula, pedunculus pallid, long greenish white
whorls - numerous, terminal, whorls few
single lobes, lobes less than large greenish, lvs with rough
peltate greenish pallid, in corners. Petioles
greenish, thick fibrous, spreading, 2-3 petioles
forming a bent to a cap. Lvs on petioles elevated per
whorl few greenish greenish, whorls
all alike, lobes rounded, lobules blunt
at angles, serrations coarse, broad, acute
lobules smooth, acute, sessile.

On the following day comes near to Polypondia
abrahamii Thunb. Jap. Nat. 36 but
differs in so many respects that there
can be no doubt of its being a separate
species. It varies considerably in the
form of the panicle and the length
of the lvs of their lobes which
are often reduced to one only in the
middle ones where they become
oblique, they appear slightly ac-
cumbent like the form of a Hemionitis.
A. abrahamii, Wall

Podandrus ovatus paniculata species
paniculifera, panicle long greenish greenish,
whorls pale yellow green, lanceolate, annu-
natus, lvs long serratus serratus, lanceo-
late, serratus, lanceolate, petioles
oblique, slender lvs. lanceolate, petioles
whorls, whorls of whorls lanceolate, lvs whitish
whorls, lanceolate, lvs with opposite
whorls subopposite lvs, lvs petioles
cylindrical pale greenish, lanceolate.

found in woods about Gokarna Jan
This species has aplopoda 2-4 pedatis ad
sive 1. Radix velutina grisea & ligula subfun-
iformis, fibris non intercrescentibus. Tomento
- Apicis angustis teret. Timideum folium
- apicum denticulatum velutinum vel
- crenulatum petiolatum toxic base et
- cordicor. superius lobatus brevioribus lacinia-
- prius fascia nigris & his decoloris
- glabris. Utriculus. - Pano alterne val-
- uperopposite et petiolis spathulatis
- pedunculatis pallidioribus non
- pro latitudine serrulatis magnis
- latibus parallelis marginis albae gibbo-
- levatae hinc aubine color ob-
- propria apice semilatim elevata papu-
- lis. Caulinus ~~attenuata~~ pallidior
- rugosus - serrulatus basi subtronca-
- colus foliis impari, superior ^{em} ad-
- nata adnata, summae basi fine de-
- dentata foliata fit integriforme, sup-
- posita mida sublobata valde pallid-
- olate pallescens hyalina vix picea
- tamen pinnatis. Vix convexa majora
- in Dices pano costa approximata sub-
- apicem brevioribus non proscriptis
- versus apicem pectinis simplici. Indi-
- cularis semipinnata, pectinata irregularis
- convexa venulata. Non raro cap-
- itate formis exornata.

6. 14. *P. elongatum*, Willd.

Found in. on sti. parvatis, pano
- aplopoda crenulata angustifolia
- opp. oppositae superius lobatis, crenulatis,
- exter profundis aplopoda serratis at-
- omatis pectinatae omnino leprosa. In
- subrotatis terminali glabris, terminali
- longiforme basi sublobata raro super-
- apicis loci non spinosa.

Point at Gokurum and other road
along the valley. George Mart.

Obs. It is a good bed like my Apo-
mica lutea but differs suffi-
ciently in the leptile being distinct
and the perianth much longer
than here near I. They are also
much narrower and more slender.
They often all lie in succession on
bedrock. The stone appears to be
lower part of the stone surely
covered with long spreading linear
concretions which are
at first yellowish and become
black by age. The Rocks and
stone here & th. I have not been
able to discover any Indusium.

A. caeruleum. Bell.

Trichomes lanceolate alternating
pinaster. pinnae lanceolate pectatis
appressed to surface and irregular large
little alternate acuminate in
lacinia glandular - auriculate ^{fructuosa inflam-}
^{ma} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia}
lacinia concretae subreflexa ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia}
stiff ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia}
stiff ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia} ^{lacinia}
one ligulae slightly rachigae nigrae flexuosa
pale blue.

Chaudhury found it in North and
the period Decemb - Feb.

Radio ligulae longa, conica brachium
interventum wavy filillae longissima
ramosior - ligulas plures, eradi, pedales,
teretes, articulo sole sulco profundi-
scerata petioles ovalis magnis tubul-
osifloris decurrentes, ramus glabros
albus. - Traunc spicule bipinnate

longis planis latoe nivis, rughis granularibus
quae siccis formantur, hinc
cuique marginata. Pinus longiloba
est in partibus non aegri et grossis
rugalibus et angustis intercalata, sed
ruthinante irregulariter tenuibus.
Terminata est terminata regulariter
alios versus spiracula suis et
late nivis obsoleta vel nulla, secundum
etiamem venit aegri et grossis
fibromis subtili, vel latoe, leviter
irregulariter, spiracula et
nivis. Aliquis dicti horum, trahit
et planis pedibus videntur: superius
enim leviter, summo paucis
conficiuntur, et tunc terminata
et ultimis inter callos et rugos
planis superficie pene leviter
tum bullata et elevata, sicut
velut pinnam vel modum donidet
ex postea estriorum excurrent
Capite numeroso *Laurus* cinnamomea pallida, non
fusca
Laurus cinnamomea pallida, non
dissimile magis caducia.

Laurus appendiculata, Wall.

Thomsoni, satis cinnamomei *Laurus*
noti, pinnis suboppositis approxi-
matis linearibus, non
valde cinnamomeis, subtilibus, ter-
minata pinnata, terminalis linearis
et acutis, sori solitariis opposis-
tis, stipulis brevibus (ramulis lito-
gonis) basiatis articulatis hirs-

In the forest between Helensburgh
and Bembridge along the R. Ryde,
at Gokkuress, Maugher, Sandown
etc.

Vel late latitudine laminae
interiorum attenuata, vero infra

Urtica ~~canescens~~ partibus consparsa
et laevis, ramos subtiles, spinosus vel
lascivus. Petioles oblongo-spatulati, apice
angustatus, lacinia fermea, ex basi per-
sonata, ligulae apicis, longioribus, angusti-
bus, longioribus, basi obsoleta
angustiangularibus, sinuatae oblique inde-
pendentes, tota longitudine recte
porphyrea, auriculae formae foliacis, & lacinia panicu-
lae lacinia 2-3 lobis crenato-
oppositis, capillaris, hypoteli-
ca, laevis, petioles non mucron-
atis, ramos subimplexis, subtiles,
potentes, infirmis minutis
angustiangularibus, formae foliacis, laevis,
st. tuberculata glandulosa, & digitate
angustiangularibus. Rame pedunculi
late attenuatae, acuminatae. Tonus raro approximata,
inferiora opposita, apicis, profunde
pinaculatae, ramos pedunculi &
ramos vellosa, in aximon
glandulae serratum abundantem, a fine raro auricul-
latae opposita, laevis - lanceolate late, terminalis
acute, laevis pinaculata inferiora, propinqua longior
et ramos vellosa, rame pedunculi
fasciculata serrata.
Ramea raro pilosa, ad insertionem
pinaculatae glandulae personatae
raro dentatae, ramenta setigera.
- raro minutis ramea lanceolata, apice non approximata
formantes recte, inter se
nervis vittis, & lacinularum
et marginum carna, lacinia uniforme
vel late, ramenta infundibulo formata,
petioles inter se
apice glandulae personatae non
raro dentatae, ramenta setigera.
- raro minutis ramea lanceolata, apice non approximata
formantes recte, inter se
nervis vittis, & lacinularum
et marginum carna, lacinia uniforme
vel late, ramenta infundibulo formata,
petioles inter se
apice glandulae personatae non
raro dentatae, ramenta setigera.

in many stages and at different places.
Found that they gradually and also
unperceptibly change after each other
so that there at last seem of force
to reduce them into one, of which we
now mention the following varieties
still leaving it still as a matter of fact
whether or not they ought to stand
separate as such.

* *Ternstroemia* species
repens
opposita pinnatifida

Var. 1. *pinnata glabrius pinnis oppositis*
matilgini oppositis basi auriculatis
amplexicaulis rachis postice glandulosa
magnis ad basim rotule pinnarum
sors exsiccatae confluentes
ramis indutis vultu ceducis, & ha-
bitu nudis v. glandulosa muricata

Var. 2. *Ternstroemia* ~~pubescens~~ ^{lutea} ~~lutea~~ ^{lutea} ~~lutea~~ ^{lutea}
pinnis alternis vultu ciliis
rachis subglandulosa, auriculis
stipulis maximis pinnarum basi

Var. 3. *Ternstroemia pubescens*
pinnis alternis vultu ciliis
subpellucideae semipinnatifidae,
pinnis grossis et lato serratis termi-
natis longioribus, rachis glandulosa
ramis magnis in rami pinnarum
Ciceraria libis a terminali laeviuscula
solitaria, stipite curvato

10 ♀ S.T. canina, Willd.

hirsuta *stellata* *frondosa* *pinnata*
pinnis elongato linearibus
basis pinnatifida basi sursum curvi-
culatis, ramis integerrimiis raro
in terminali solitariis vultu rugo-
so, stipite pellucideae

They only found it on Singapore. I have seen specimens in the collection

my friend Dr. T. Honnillan which he had gathered on rocks along the creeks of Eastern Bengal.

Radicis fibrosa glabra ... Stipes digitatus
pedalis, teres, subelevata, gracilis; ali
lodicis obvoluta pilis bowditchianis conicis posci-
pore pecto subrum, basi squamis, toro-
latis fuscis. Frons semipedata - pedalis,
crenata, concavata, attenuata ad minimata.
basi leviter angustata; pinnæ patentes, reflexa,
boreas, spinæ oppositæ, inflexionis opposita,
remotissimæ latimaculæ oblongæ subobtusa
integra oblongo-ovalis, intima elongata
quarum superiori longissima recta paral-
lella, cum illa opposita pinnæ decurrente
falcata curvata v. cornuta, supra angustæ (plicosa
velata costa valde atro clavata villosa).
Pinnæ anteriores; cornuta vel fore integre-
rime bucari-falcata, atrota, terminalis
ppinnæ major boreæ fore prona ta.
Fore minus subfalcata subobtusa; ad
utrinque lateri novi cordata 4-6, ad 6.
Indusium irregularis-irregularis persistens.
exponens

This plant comes near to A. hirsutum
turbinatum, Boott sub Polypterus (Swartz)
fil. 45 et 397, Willd. pro. pl. 5. (232), but
differs apparently in having the pinnæ
indivisa. — A. pusilla palustris
virginiana, L. Duck. Alm. 157. tab. 234
fil. is not unlike my plant. —

A. barbatum Bell

A. varum, Linn. (not Polypterus)
Broader, pruinosa, pinnæ subspinosa-
bifidae et terminalibus compliebant
infimis basi bipinnatae fidis. Lw.
fil. 51

Found in the eastern parts of Bengal
by Dr. T. Honnillan, whose collections
have been specimens
A. semipedata - pedalis, exspite culos

bitissi, lere, nigro subcatus, pubescentes
hirsutis nigricans quinque obliteris in
sparsis lanceolatis liliis mago
Frons erecta ovata cordata, pedale
attenuata ^{minima} acuta, vilaginea pallidior, le
vibus membranaceo, rasa, unica
pilis levibus praeferens pista vix
minuta pinnatipida, apicem verso
pinnatipida v. decussiva pinnata.
Pinnæ exteriores oblonge, acuminate
propiæ et obtuse serratae, subfalcatae, bi
pollicares, alterneentes, subrum sive
breviorum obfusciorumque in acuminis
fondis elevantes. Cæpula lancea
lata, erectorum, solidum gran
formantes terminaliter 6-8 pollicis
decurrente pinnatum triangulare,
decurrente pinnatum laevis cuneata
Medita lanceolato-oblonga, brevi
petiolata, opposita, attenuata acumi
nata, pinnatipida, 5-6 pollicares, p
lacinias approximatis parum falcatis
versatibus semipollicaris intinis vix
productoribus. Infime perem cunctam
petiolaris fere nos distantes, relegit
breviorer sed duplo ^{litteris} latior, ^{litteris} haec
inferioribus longi fere pollicaribus, intus
valde elongata descendente pinniforme
lanceolata pinnatipida hypallium
- Rachis gracilis, nuda, uti petioli
brunnei pinnarum dense pubescentes
apice leviter marginata. Lig.
majusculi ^{rigidis} ~~litteris~~, serum proce
te vixque inter nervum et mar
genes lociniam raro biserialis,
remolusculi. - Cypula dilute ferru
ginea, intenter. Indusia lunata. ven
toria persistens, fusa, pilosula.
Obs. This elegant few species is easily

recognized by the long awnules which are
well surrounded by the several pairs
of bristles. Sometimes it is without
any middle pair, which gives the
plant an appearance of being sterile
and in that state it resembles exactly
Platycladus filix-pinnatus, *Pityrogramma*
Ciliaria latifolia, *feildspina folia*
and *Adiantum constrictum* var. *Alpinum*
153; t. 289 f. 1, which is probably in-
cluded together with *Fibigia ciliata* in
his tab. 296 f. 2, but in my opinion
erroneously for one and the same
genus, *Athyrium ciliatum*. — The
description which Willdenow gives of ~~genuinum~~ ^{genuinum} in his edition of
Spec. Plant. 5, p. 236 does not agree
so well with ~~accrepunctatum~~ ^{accrepunctatum} with
that given by Linnaeus nor with my
plant. —

A. patentipinnatum, Wall.

Found the plants lanceolate, bipin-
natis, pinis capillaris subopposite
oppositae, runcinato-patentia-
tum, non uniformiter serrato-acuminatis
super laevibus satis cortice nudi
stipitibus dense glabrae palaeas
barbatis, punctulis oblongis oblongo-
obtuso obtusis, non solitariae. —
There only found this lately from —
the Oak Forest on the summit of
Rieser, January.

Radicis ligulosa vel *frondis* perpendicularis
vel in velutinis longis ligulis
comunitatis ahiis. — *Stipites* elliptici
pedales — ligulatas, hori digitum
minorum. — *Areoletis*, minus attenu-
ati, antice profunde sublate concavatae

Lithophytes

massimi vertuti pales potentes, et
ferrugines vel rugositas hinc
lanceolate capillaceo-annulatae
longe ad 10 longior ad late quadrangularis
aut paleoformis rotundatae.
et aliorum lucidae liggae recte plana, patens aperta, ab
hinc quatuor longiora pedem vertice late
lanceiforme contracto apice ampliata
pinata, et annulis abbas terminata
primum fido apice serrato. Lina
pollicari, valde approximata, plurim
cavite opposte, nummula foliacea
rectangula, rima angustior, oblong
per parallelogramo, longior foliata
apicem obtuse et subfalcata retinacata
hinc anterius cilia crenulata, rima
valvula angustissima, supra levior
multo, subtili pallidae perim opus
vita cum obliquis pectinatis furcatis
costatis foliatis, lateribus inflatis
in numeris (pianis) gracite serrato
Reticulata erosa, sublebagona, conuli-
culata, denie exornata paleo lanceolata
longior longior. lani folia subcordata
in pinatis angulis cicutae ad 6. ferruginea
Andreae sessiformis peltata, glabra, ad
impunctabile formis.

1. S. bipinnata. Aculeata Polyphyllum
Fondibus septentrionali, cordato-hibris
terrestris intermedio magno, lobulis
basili angustatis, Lina (ad Polyp.)
S. bipinnata Lam. Eagl. Bol. 5 p. 539.
andreae Lam. Eagl. 4 p. 484.
I found this singular fern - great
abundance in the forests of the
Penitentiary in 1813.
Reticulata opaca, aphylla, Digitaria capitata
opposita, angustifolia, quadrangularis rotundata magnum,

marginis latus persistente tubus ventricis
 fuscum. Radix vel longa, sile parva, alterata,
 fibrolosa. - Pipitas des petas. Flores
 recte, ~~recte~~, pedatae, pedatae, recte, costatae
 haec subrotati, latus sursum levissime
 petala fasci v. abso purpureo, lata
 petala et gynoemis saepe coaguli sponte
frondes plena, foliosas - meniscoas,
 lato ovata, cordata, costata, nervosa,
 supra laete virido, sublae pallidiora, paleacea molles
 selenitata venosa, fusciora, palmaria
 v. infra unicolor pubescens, coriolata
 costata cordata lobis latissimis herbae
 brevibus islandatis intermixtae
 majora ovata attenuata acuta
 dorsum angustata; nunc piana
 tibio lobata, long. ovata - laciniata;
 acuminate ut calcis integerrimis
 regrediis in pinnis. Dorsum islandata
 auriculata. Adest propositio ad amorem
 varientis figura et majora latus, pedales
 sequipedatae, quin albo, brachata,
 supra glabri, acuminatae cordatae
 ovatae, acuminate, auriculatae;
 foliola lateralia, spilia pedalea
 et bipedalia oblongo uniforme foliata,
 inquadratae dorsum latissima lobata
 longe auricula descendente longissima
 et pallida, lobis ovatis (obtusis)
 vallegerioris, vel acutaequalis, sursum dimidiis
 angustiora integra v. regunda; foliola
 intermedium petalo (corte frondis
 elongata) immixtae vallis l. gradi
 pallidis maximum lato rotundata lata
 punctifidum vel punctatum, ab eo cum punctifido
 lobatae laciniatae; laciniis acuminatis
 et subrotatis in fundo majoribus foliis
 lateribus vix brevioribus - v.
 majoribus, rotundi bicuspidatae, 5-6 in

longula sind *Cepaea* petalum quae praeceps
et hirsuta *Lathyrus* ciliolatus, petalata et
platex, quoq; impenetrabilis formis et teste ap-
proxi. T. sive *calcarata* parvata
et *adversaria* varia secundari
per being simply hastata, pinnata
lunata, bipinnata to pinnata, and
hardly possible to meet with two inde-
pend. quite alike. It shuns, or has
not *Calystegia* and *Campsis* Red hirsuta
in, *Primula* ^{var.} *Amurensis* & *Spicata* of the Spirit of *Hedysarum* et
pinkiefidis Lour. Reges some of the varieties recorded
have been *borealis* var. *variegata* Lour. it has pretty soon *sp.* fo-
minated, *var. leucostachys* Lour. it has pretty soon *sp.* fo-
tigris lunata, *tipulata* by Swartz and Willdenow. — *les-*
te *hirsutissima* quae ^{has} been remarked in the supplement of the
last work, Vol 4 p 485. —

13. *T. cinctum*, *Walter* *Pant. Met.*

Polygonum *Gordoni* pinnatis, pinnis longis,
planis pinnatifidis, lobis linearibus
oblongis, stipite angustis hirsuto, lvs.
annuale. *Roxb.* *Bd.* 5 p 528. et
I found her plentifully on the now
ruins about Rishikesh at the
Marchion in 1813.

Radix *ligulosa*, repens. *Vigintium* per annos
nec sparsos, fibris simplicibus teretibus longis, simplici-
bus ferrugineo-stellatis. — *Stipites* dense
et tenui-pinnatis, ciliatis, teretes, lvs. ciliolati
in partibus aliis rotundatae, semipedales usque ad bipedales, re-
cte oblongi, ciliati, pubescentes, lvs. *lutea*
caerulea, ciliati, pubescentes, lvs. *lutea*
superioribus teretibus, ciliatis persistentibus,
superioris cordatis utr. var. *rotunda* quae
est variolosa, fructuosa, que fructuosa
est per orbites intermixta. *lutea*

Spoliocarpus *integerrimus* *caeruleus*
stato nigritibus fulgentibus, laciniis persistentibus,
superioris cordatis utr. var. *rotunda* quae
est variolosa, fructuosa, que fructuosa
est per orbites intermixta. *lutea*

ante, plane; stipites longitubus exserti,
numeratae. Liane oblongo-lanceolata
approximata; rachis 5-7 pinnatisecta, on ^{the} rachis
spicula acutum sternentes serratum profusi
pinnae latae, crenatae. Lacinia oblonga subfalcata
acute. Rachis lata s. integerrima, radii
proxime elongatae coriaceae superiori fine
pollicares, rufi laetae, subtus pallidae,
pubescentes vix ad lacinias dampnatis
fere transversalibus indutis. Superior,
~~superior~~ subopposita bimaculata; opposita white
liliis. summa adnata linearis foliata white
integerrima confluente in unum
bendis arcuata. - Rock tree, sublate,
quamso, spiculae flescosa. - foliis solitariis, fasci-
tropis, minutis, obscuris, in omnibus laci-
nis strigis circinatis 6 ad 12 dispositis
in lacinia media inter marginem et
rimum rotundatum. Lopula minuta pallida.
Albova. Indice minima uniformis.
Subtatae non evanidae.

Mr. H. at entire terminal pinnæ which all he used
here are pinnatifid, and the mostly
bearded and shaggy stages early Latin-
quint his from. Under the justification -
concerned in its earliest stages the fern ^{the caducous}
into upper ^{the} ~~lower~~ species of Polypodium ^{Indice will bear} ~~suspense~~
under which indeed found this plant.
Do not find Red Meldesius has
robbed the plant. -

A. unita, Linn. (not Polypodium)

Fondibus pinnatis, pinnae uniformiter
falcatae laticis superpinnatifidis, incisuris
semiovatis blinis nervosis, nervis rachis
pubescensibus, fronde elliptica. - Hardy fil. 77.
Polypodium unitum remark Engel. Bot. 5 531
from a dry stone place at the Moritzburg
where I gathered it in 1812.

Retis (Lamiales) in se ligatae, rapae, Thymus, amara, spicata, officinalis, feruginea, Thymus, amara, radicans, digitata, Hyperborea, - *Hypolepis*, plana, ~~planula~~, pedata, bipinnata, bipinnatifida, basi pinnata, opposita, triangularis, hastata, ~~sparsa~~, ramosa, longiori pili, terminali, apicem, recurvata, de scandens, appendiculata, angustata, rotunda, angustifolia, rotunda, apicem lobata, coloris ac subtilitatis per-

similis. - *Poa* rigida, stipitata, longitudinalis, stipitata, apicem, linearis, lineariformis, attenuata, curvata, adhuc usque longa, erectissima, foliis rotundata, leviter foliata, supra alterius subtendentes, superiores minus, opposita, scabie, longe, rotundata terminali, prossimis longe, subpinatifido, serrata, serratur, crenata, triangularis, apicem lata, fine membranaceo pilosa, a lata, opaca, leviter crenulata, subtilis, concava, salina, a lati diametro intertexta, foliis percurrentibus rotata, subtilis, ob, membranacea, subtilis, aliis respondet, foliis subtilis, crenata, nonnigra, bimaculata, parallela, elevata, levata, levigata, levigata, elevata, levata, petiolaris, - *Rachis* angusta, recta, recta, fusa, yellowa, rufescens, - *Lysimachia* ^{oblonga} ~~oblonga~~, obtusata, rotundata, crenata, & in linea corpori, horizontale, subtilis, crenata, apicem rotundum, approximata, - *Capsula* minima, ferruginea, - *Indigofera* uniforme, peltata, coriacea, persistente, levata, crenulata, apicem, venularum deliciantium in-

On the singular structure of the pine leaflets.

* especially toward the top. The teeth of the leaflets are small, nearly obsolete over underneath and a thick margin elegantly surrounded by a fine membrane which is drawn down to the very middle

some scholars, especially
Mr. A. Brown (see p. 148) protest ^{hardly} at the idea
of a single genus Calyptrae containing of lunaria
with a small number of other species,
excluding the young ones of that other,
but under his proposal I either of the species,
with the distinction he has found, or a distinct species. —
may probably constitute a

(6)

U. M. G.
G. W. Brewster
H. A. Brewster

~~it having a corresponding transversal groove~~
~~in the upper surface.~~
The plants in appearance of being prostrate and the unexpanded
S. condensatum, well

~~Prostrate angular, ovules pinnately
paired, foliaceous, ^{opposite} ~~opposite~~ ^{terminal} leaves monopinnate, bipinnately
pinnatifid; petiolate, median sepal
whorl ~~whorl~~ ^{whorl} hypornathidii numerous
irregularly pinnatifid, sessile,
velde auriculate, suber pinnatifid.
lobates superiores obtusis, acutatis,
sinistris, stipitibus fasciis laevidis, laevis,~~
In the forest about Habarwadi, Coonoor.
and Yekkuru - Decth Febth -

S. ssp. barbatum, well,

~~Prostrate, bls. approximati, ligat.
natis, pinn. approximatis, bls. approx.
acutis, pinnatis, short pedicels, bls.
basi rotundae, apiculae spicigae, ^{the} ~~short, non-acute~~
superiora pinnatae, ^{longest} ~~longest~~ ^{longest} ~~longest~~ ^{longest}
apicis, ligulis, ^{acute} ~~acute~~ ^{acute} ~~acute~~ ^{acute} ^{acute} ^{acute} ^{acute} ^{acute}
stipitis, ad terminalibus, stipite recto & undatus, ca.
duplicante lata, apice quatuor monopinnis formi peltatae,
nervosae supra recte, herculiana~~
I have found this splendid fern on
the mountain of Chendamgiri.

Decemb^r 1887 - ~~Stems~~ -

S. strobilostachys, well

~~Prostrate, pinnatis, pinnis superiheris approximatis
angulis aduncis ligatis, pinnulis albo-
acutis, basi rotundatis, acutatis, oblongae
vallis longis, longis ferrugineis, leucostichis, ad
garras, stipite pinnatifide, on vulturis
pinnis umbellis, stipite recto & duplo pinnis
quadratis, latae~~

~~I~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~amount~~
~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~darkly~~
~~colored~~ ~~shrub~~
~~and~~ ~~twigs~~
goes with the proceeding, to which it would
very nearly ~~diffuse~~ ~~in~~ ~~having~~ ~~double~~
~~soft~~ ~~downy~~ ~~shelves~~ ~~covered~~ ~~on~~ ~~both~~
~~sides~~ ~~with~~ ~~tiny~~ ~~soft~~ ~~bristles~~, the pinnules
acute ~~but~~ ~~without~~ ~~any~~ ~~sharp~~ ~~edges~~.
The ~~whole~~ ~~plant~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~well~~ ~~colored~~ ~~for~~
the ~~twigs~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~open~~.

14 As rufobarbatum, W. C.

~~Broodibus~~ ~~oblongo-~~ ~~acuminatis~~ ~~per-~~
~~lippomatia~~, ~~pinnis~~ ~~erectis~~ ~~imbricatis~~
~~approximatis~~, ~~pinnae~~ ~~lanceolatae~~
~~oblongo-~~ ~~triangularis~~ ~~autem~~ ~~non~~ ~~cuspidatae~~
~~hinc~~ ~~sursum~~ ~~auritis~~, ~~infinita~~ ~~magis~~
~~elongata~~ ~~pinnulae~~, ~~longior~~ ~~obtusa~~
~~stipite~~ ~~rectangulo~~ ~~racemosae~~ ~~quadrangulari~~
~~barbatae~~.

Grows on most of the mountain -
Nepal in dark forests, slopes &
lakes.

This unreported fern varies
very much in the following respects
~~but~~ ~~regard~~ ~~to~~ ~~its~~ ~~texture~~ ~~being~~ ~~coarse~~
~~or~~ ~~fine~~ ~~and~~ ~~edges~~ ~~more~~ ~~or~~ ~~less~~ ~~soft~~ ~~but~~ ~~not~~
~~sharp~~ ~~but~~ ~~acute~~ ~~or~~ ~~longitudinal~~

1 The texture being coarseness or
edges being more soft and more
coarse.

2 The pinnae being acute or longitu-
dinal or slender serrate awnings,
smooth or covered with many long
pruinaceous & soft bristles entire
or serrate, sometimes pruinose
the teeth and lobes sharply acute
or terminated by a sharp spine;

3 The sori being large sessile clusters
and confluent or occupying the outer
half of the leaflet, or small clusters

(Belongs to As. microcarpum)

Radix rufa, suberaria lichenosa, subcoryne, to table,
minuscule whitish radicles long, filiform,
ferruginous longiroseae undique et stipitibus basis
stria spomis spat lanceolatae numeratis con-
gessimis, ¹⁷ fine pallidioribus, rufis copiose fibrivis
sparsis folgentibus (percurrentibus, estate
nigricantibus). — Stipe angusti recti, graciles, rufi-
flavuli, laevis, albianas, loci ipsa locis spomis
ponentes leviter pallescere. — Frons simpliciter — pedali-
e late-ovata ^{convergente} ^{ad apicem} oblique curva (more
pteridum pinnatum), his latoe ^{apice ligulato} pinnatae pallidi in-
dumento glaucos utriusque pubescens. Pinnæ num-
erosae in apices simpliciter ^{ante curvam} ad petiolas continentes
petiolatae, superiori septe bipinnatae numerosae sim-
pliular pinnatae oblonga obtusa. Pinnulae longitudo
et bipinnatae, obtusa profundè pinnatifida, semilunari
lobis obtusis approximatis obtusa acutis serrulatis.
Lam. magis, non formis approximatis in linea attingendis
late rotunda rectiore (pinnulae), ~~non pinnatae~~ non
levis. Capsula nonrigida globosa, subfusca, pallida,
prosternente castanea. Linum magnissimum globosum
stylum. Induris ^{in latiuscula affixa} ^{lineare} convexum, persistens ex apice
cum viribus amplectentia tegens, persistens, membranoso
cum, concresum dense obtruncum pili longis petentibus.
The lateral insertion of the Induris might probably
to separate this most distinct from As. microcarpum in the
following genus, Nephrodium, to which perhaps some of
my other species are also belonging. —

forming a bar from the base to the apex
of the leaflet.

These different appearances induced
me to at first to consider the form as
unlike being three species, but subsequent
observations have rendered made on
certain almost that they can only
be known as varieties. They all agree
in having the stipe ~~and~~ ^{and} sheath extremely
thickly covered with large and entire
or torn scales and the body scarcely
hirsute. —

A. chinense, Willd

Frondes oblongi vel lanceolatis
acuminatis squamatis pinnis lanceolatis serratis
ramis his ~~lanceolatis~~ ^{lanceolatis} pinnatis oblongi
serratis. Blasius ciliis acutis basi
nervis nuda interius sericeo-
gaster, roris solitariae interius pallidissimae
alatae squalidus verticibus granulatis
albus radicans perfoliatus sicut
flavescens.

In forests of Nagal. Dec? Feb?

A. viscarpum, Willd

Frondes lato-vires acuminatis
per pubescentibus glauco-sordidis
basidiis propositis ~~ex~~ decompositis
pinnatis oblongo-lanceolatis pinnatifidis
laminis oblongo-lanceolatis oblongis, virginaliformis
magis pelle solitariae (in lobulis) radiis
conformibus glauca hirsutissimis, radiis
stipite radicibus quinque longioribus
fuligineis, radibus tuberosis. —

I have found this plant abundant
in various forests. It will be named
Potentilla? however to be examined.

galo —
Choropogon
Choropogon
Decumb. —
Ging.

18 *S. geniculatum*, Bell.

Fundibus expedito rotatis levioribus &
alba sericea ex leprosa cunctis levioribus
peniculis oblongo-lanceolatis, anterius
invis et statim serratis apicem magis solitariae
rursum sericea pecta rotata, aduerso ex
fornicis glabris shorte ciliis typica
pores e punctis et foliis. (Boddaert)
Theophrast. - Recent. - Jang.

N. setiferum, Bell.

Fundibus ovalis ~~minutis~~ levioribus
peniculis oblongo-lanceolatis suprae
rursum sericea multe basi trichos
versunque abcuriculatis, interius
longe peniculata. aduerso non
circumflexi, sed roris uniformiter
solitariae aduerso circumflexae per
thele ciliis glabris, stipite paleaceo
recte foliaceo.

I have only found it on the mountain
of Theophrast.

N. shantaldense, Bell.

Fundibus ovalis solitariae longe
stibus glabris levioribus peniculis
peniculis, tenui, solitariae amminatis ~~rotatis~~ peniculis
ali prope longo ^{longe} rotatis & ~~rotatis~~ foliis
rursum ^{longe} levioribus abcuriculatis, roris vel
punctis aduerso non circumflexae
ciliis ciliatis glabri aduerso
stipite recte foliaceo radice capite

L. *australis*, Willd.

Frondes uniformes rigidas, porosae, punctatae, levigatae
australis integrifolia. Tendit latis elongatis
varians fructuosa, et manu teina, between Doopabafa and
the Valley, also at Steppai. December - March. By
extreme fire and prudencia Dr. Knobell found
it gelpera.

This is one of the most beautiful ferns I have ever met
with; the whole under surface of the fertile fronds being
covered with gold-coloured pubescence. Before the
indusia burst the entire margins are contiguous
over the middle rib. Perhaps it ought to be separated into
a distinct genus.

Agyllium, Linn.

A. *Vitis*, Linn.

Fern lanceolata integrifolia glabra subageta, Linn.
On old decayed stumps in dark recesses among rocks
in most of the forests of Upper Amur. Most
often found here simple structures at the density
where it is called Langue de bœuf, 1832.

^{2 vitta infixa pro parte}
Bulbi ad 3-pedatis & rotundatis carnosae, laevi, laccidæ
ellipticae uniformes, margini umbilicatae, apicale,
cavum versus tricuspidatae vel sinuatae vel. acute, basi
vello attenuata, basi pinnis unius versi vello opposi-
tatis ampliatus vel lato vello vello furcatis paralleli
foliis intra marginem nigris vel nigrae vello appropria-
tissimis granulis anastomosantibus, costa utique
vello elevata. Super basim pinnis, rufus, marginas
pellucens - bipinnatis, superne sericea in fundo
alba, basi verticillatae operae marginis atri; decidua;
lanceolatae amianta tiliatae silicatiss.

+ Peda cordata fibris granulosis ramosa rufinis
in numerosissimi vitta appropriae, laevi, divisione
pedis latitudinem vel laticidam modo eis partem excurrente

Adonis ~~gigantea~~ ^{longifolia} ~~longior~~
var. ~~multiciliata~~ ^{longior} ~~multiciliata~~ ^{longior}
ramo superiore al monte. C. P. 100
per opus pluris citato. p. 50.

2. *A. rigidum*, Willd

Frondes lanceolate, in plurim amplexi
baso attenuatis, pubescens, inquebrat
apicem excurrentes, rami per oblique
recte, rugositas, stipitibus approximatis
frondes parum brachiatibus, radice
opposita.

ponit in moist woods on ~~Auger~~
~~Auger~~ - Marsh.

Radix longi, ramosa, (potius circulata)
repente paucis fibris, aqua oblique
expansis longiorum amplexibus.
Flores recte, pauci, brevi, hinc subtus
et pallidissimi. Frond. rigida, recta,
repente subcarnosa, 6-7 pellentes
de amplexibus, utruncus vello etiam
abs viridi, pallidus marginis latus
et rufus, rufus siccitate revoluta
tenui, latis, venis numerosis, foliis
versatibus, petiolis subfasciatis, ~~vel~~
basis subfasciatis, petiolis subfasciatis
superioribus, inferiore semel or-
tive furcatis, hoc ~~caeruleo~~ - blondo
marginis appropinquit tertium folium
latitudinis equante, rufipondo
et raro venis superioris genuis et
mure foliogrande. et Indice luteo
et glabro. Sem. non germinati et
a duo ex uno ex quo ex quo venis resul-
ta non superiore alterum decurso
divisior.

3. *A. canifolium*, Willd

Frondes ~~lanceolatae~~ ^{canifoliae} elongatae
minime oblongae vel de attenuatis latiori
in levibus, rami apicibus appressimatis
vel obliquis, stipitibus tenui, ~~griseis~~
rugosis.

Plena est found this plant grows
in the marsh of Nag. Arjala - This is

de lauris, typosca, leucos, periploca, and
fibras, hepatoceras, long. leaves narrow
lvs. Stigmas placentae capitatae short
and thick, of several, and in outside of upper leaf
stems, which are inserted in the same
in older segments of stem. Dicotyled.
Leaves glabrous - leaves Dicotyled. 8-10 lvs
dotted, irregular, with small, cells round,
bladd. with a tendency to stipites, which
are decurrent, with a few short blunt points
and numerous sharp ad blunt points
so that evidently be punctate hepatoceras.
A good sign of imperialis, or gigantea
the roots & root Dicotyled.
are dentate at the edge of a marginous spurs metra
and Lobelia elliptica, Lobelia, which is blunt
margin angustifolia Lobelia reflexa it has
wholly

dentate, the lvs
roundish oval along the branch, & smaller
than opposite ones & longer interval
in autumn leaves long stems, ovulate
ovules less than the inequalities
lenticels season, with opposite ovules parallel
and broader opposite ovules
the opposite ones.

Then found this at Merakoh - long.
Hs. and R. lvs. are beautifully
divided in two by transverse
veins. If I mistake not the lvs. which
are perfectly entire at first, inserted
at both margins on the upper branch
the forked vein in consequence
parted the line of differentiation
upper cylindric & it turns at the
upper margin & becomes ovulate.

If future examination should
prove this to be the real Strobilium Ollaotidea, Ross, we
be glad for my self & others distinct
names, which George is calling what comes
to Lycopodium.

~~basi par. Uspigginii
sp. Labiolata
falcata attenuata
etc.~~

Leaves oblong-petiolate, narrow,
pannular, pinnate with opposite leaflets,
ovariolate, petioles linear-petiolate,
leaves linear, alternate, ovules longitudinal,
dentate, crenulate, petioles margin
irregular, teeth large and irregular,
oblique, with minute opposite
petioles, upper - bilobed at Meraksh - Jones

Radius upper part, ligula, fls. long
velvety pubescent. - Stipule, glabrous, acute,
acute, and sessile, petioles short, sessile,
acute, subacute, base spreading, petiole
- from laminae membranaceous,
long-petiolate, glabrous, acute
acute in autumn pubescent more or less
pubescens. - Fls. multijugous, inflorescences
whorled, bi-labiate, inferior
dimidiate, pedicels appressed parallel oppo-
sites, irregularly superposed, alveolar
and sessile - tuberosous, ob-
lique, sessile leaves linear-lanceolate, falcate, attenuated
acute, and sessile, whorls parallel
falcate, superior, round, sessile
lance, unisexual, confluent in a
pedicel - lvs linear, rough, bluish, oppo-
sited, ad bases pinnate near the
lateral.

Key. This is a most sparingly flowering species
with very irregular, bi-labiate flowers
appear as if they had been here by
accident and the rest off course.
But less close to the rest.

6 A. multijugum, var.

Franklinensis, leaves crenate,
alternate, opposite to proterocarpous
pinnae sessile, leaves linear-blade,

falcate, opposite

V. rotundatum. Brown
roundish-pinnate, ultimate pinnae elongate
lanceolate, subpinnatifid, serrate, serrules barbed
subcordate, subacute, aculeate, sori. solita-
rie rara. Terninate lobes margin appressed
matte, rachis slightly lanceolate. - Pook. fl.

No. 111. I. 1902.
Lycopodium, sparsely

Lycopodium Linn.
Cladonia multiflora, Pock. Cat. Herbi-

Aug. 1. along the Rocky Creek. In the vicinity of
Forest, along the Rocky Creek. In the vicinity of
Forest, along the Rocky Creek. I find it has
been introduced into the Botanic Garden
by the collector there, also at Chatsworth
I have not quite certain if he had it from
that in the same or the New Holland gravelly ground.
An American one. It corresponds but
very well with Willdenow's description
(Spec. Plant. V. 231) except in regard to
the leaves and rachis which are woolly,
the former becoming smoother by age.
It produces numerous round very
thin semibasidiate tubers which
are covered with a thin, especially
somewhat waxy, pellicle. I have
never at Forest seen them; but as far
I have enquired they are not put to
use by the Indians of Nepal.
There been a few possibly similar
in appearance to his species growing just below
the forks of the Manitoulin. -

vis oblonga, serrata, rugulosa, marginis
longior, ciliolata, integrifolia, aculeata, curva,
pedunculata, viscosissima, paniculata, radice fasci-
culata.

They found it on the mountain
of Phad-Daing, at Jokunum, Pagan-
mooth and other places about the
Valley of Taung-pan-gyi March.

This is a slender elegant species from
the hills just left, nearly upright
leaves half - and long. Age dark
brown hairless
Red for Siberia

A. heterophylla, Willd

Fundit laevigata - oblonga punctata
punctata - amurensis, pinnata brevem
petiolata laevigata, laciniate & pectinata
lacinia intermedia, viscosissima, pedunculata
erecta rotunda (nervum elongata) propinquum major,
sericea - amurensisiformis lacinia punctata,
rammis confluentibus, viscosissima
decurrens, rachis ad apicem aqua-
melosis, radice usque lignosa perpen-
diculari.

On mount Phad-Daing, See Feb.

A. glauca, Willd

Fundit oblonga ligustrinifolia
laciniate - amurensis pinnata elliptica
opposita petiolata laevigata attenu-
ata amurensis laciniate - pinnatifida
lacinia oblonga apic. inter dentata
interna velutina major auriculiformis sinuosa
lacinia cuneiformis, viscosissima
coleoppa sinuosa for longilobulosa
stipe rectique lacinia confluentis,
radice fasciculata.

grows parasitically on rocks and trees
in thick forest about the Valley
and lies between it and the Burmese.
See? March.

18 Oct 1900 - 200 miles S. of
Vicksburg, MS. - A large
area of land, about 1000 acres,
was cleared by the Indians
and is now covered with
scrub oaks and other
native vegetation. The soil
is very poor, being composed
of sand and gravel. The
trees are mostly dead or
dying, and there is little
water available for irrigation.

The soil is very poor,
being composed of sand and
gravel. The trees are mostly
dead or dying, and there is little
water available for irrigation.

The soil is very poor,
being composed of sand and
gravel. The trees are mostly
dead or dying, and there is little
water available for irrigation.

The soil is very poor,
being composed of sand and
gravel. The trees are mostly
dead or dying, and there is little
water available for irrigation.

The soil is very poor,
being composed of sand and
gravel. The trees are mostly
dead or dying, and there is little
water available for irrigation.

Very little - just
knowing him

Mr. Park, you
will understand
what you mean
when you say

of course there
will continue adoption
and reproduction by
the same individuals
but it will be done
in different ways. I say
this for the same reason
you said me in these
last days.

The adoption will go on
but the reproduction will
not be done by the same
individuals, who will
not be able to propagate
any more for health reasons

of adoption. Well
there will be no genetic load
because the parents will
be able to mate with one
another, and will be
able to produce healthy
offspring.

So far as I know, nothing

I have said, applies
to the present time.
But if you want to
know what I think
about the future, I would
say that the genetic load
will increase, and the
offspring will be less
and less able to propagate
themselves because
they will be less able
to mate with one another
and will be less able
to produce healthy
offspring.

Mr. Park - I say, "by"
I mean that I think

A. marginata, Wall.

Fronsibus capitulo oblongi serratis
pinnatis, pinnis apicem bipinnatis foliis apicem
oppositis oppositis teniuntur oblongis
serratis acuminatis pinnis pinnatis
oblongis subfalcatis confluentibus
fusca osculatim glabris.
Confundit hirsutis rachis latissima
rotata rachis late marginata inflata
ad insertionem pinnarum minutis
curvata ligulaque squamosa. Littera
On moist place on Theozou Jonesy

A. pondorum, Wall.

Fronsibus cuncto-pyramidalibus
fusca puberulis granularibus oblongis
stemsato-anastomatis, lacinia oblonga
fusca falcata serratis confluen-
tibus, rachis decurrentibus, rachis
rotatis, ligulae squamulae glab-
rissimae.

Grows in forests in various parts
of Nepal, Huzurwara, Beengapuri,
Theozoung &c also on Theozou
Gwach. - Feb. -

This is a remarkable conundrum
in its fully stately form, which few
persons who height of sea feel that the

Thalictrum and its allies - 100

A. D. spectabile, Willd.

B. 5

Fundib. pyramidatus ligustrin,
lanceolatus phoeniceus rufus alter
nudulus pinnato-acuminatus;
Lacinia oblonga oblonga alterna
epicrossum nubiconfluentibus
globose serratis; sori costa approxi-
matis oblongis lanceolatus alterno
tibus digitate basi squamos
rachis undulata.

Spec. together with the preceding * A large hand-
-shaped and on glaucous) fern which you
believe a subdivision comes near
to that species. This may perhaps
be found hereafter to belong
to Allantodia, mon.

Diplaziump, Swartz.

D. esculentum, L. S. T. 92 & 235

Frondes bipinnatis (pinnae teretes), pinnules petiolatis laevis
ecolatis acuminate, basi truncatis subcrenatis, pinnatifid
mucronis, foliis oblongo-obtusis apice dentatissimis, basi
inferioribus majoribus, roris levigatis confertiffinis,
rachis glabra. Willd. gen. pl. V 354

Diplaziump, J. D. Smith in cat. Soc. Hort. Lond. Vol. I p. 4 (Diplaziump
asperissimum, Sperry J. Shepherd in lib.)
no guarantee.

D. undulatum, L. S. L. lib. 76 & 266 Willd. C. 340

Hypoleium hypoleium, Thos. L. C. 76 & 266 Willd. C. 340
L. antiquum, Bur. f. c. 81 & 277, Willd. C. 343

D. polystachys, Lamotte, Encycl. Bot. 2. p. 307

A. heterophyllum, Rost. Cat. Hort. Berg. 751

Thomasiella esculenta, Koen. Rely. Ot. 6 n. 38

Poa Penna Moreiana, Reld. Med. III. 31 t. 15.

Poa esculenta s. prima, Raoul. Ann. 71 p. 718-9.

Very common fern &c

D. Esculentum

Hypoleium, hairy.

D. Esculentum, hairy, L. 92 s 285, Mill. p. pl. V p 237
Spadix spiraling, pubescent

Lvs
2 lvs. 1 ft. in width in basal lvs. p. 285
Hypoleium, hairy, L. 92 s 287 ^{Lvs}
Hypoleium Sculptum, hairy, L. 92 s 288 ^{belonging to}
Hypoleium ambiguum, hairy, L. 92 s 289, Mill. Pl. 289
loc. cit 383. ^{Fig. 75}
Hypoleium proliferum, Leonard, Engel Det.

2 p. 387. ^{Loc. cit. 289}
Ranunculus Esculentus Nutt. Pl. vi n. 3
Para Para - Kawawana. Rhin. Mal.

KH. In tab. 15.
Tiliacocula s. geninae Rumph. tab. 81

Fig. 67 t. 29. ^{slightly} ^{to} ^{design}
A rather common tree in Bengal, ^{from} ^{the} ^{part}
most steep places, ditched etc. In parts of Bengal
it is wished found to near Sylhet
beginning other place in November
1872. In Nepal to fit it is found in comparatively
low situations, clambering in moisture
about the Valley

Tiliacocula magnoliae admodum
varia, li- trichodes aqua ad ali-
bus internum hirsutum, glabra, abscondit, cespitosa,
integ, rida substantia firma et
rigida prospice ad hoc profixa pinguis.
Plata legosa, rada excta, perpendiculari,
vigilant, undique excedens fibra longa
filiformis glabra fibillosa. ^{Leaves} ^{Fig. 68}
impressi, confusa, rada pedata et typ-
ica, rufa pallida, tenuer basi tenuer
et spicigera, subsericea attenuat et oblate profunda
lateralibus plenis subquadriangulares, dia-

more plants are available for
grazing in the same field
than in some other fields and
therefore it is preferable to plant
several different kinds of grasses
and legumes together so that
the animals will have
the best kind to eat.
The best kind to eat
is the leafy grasses,
such as alfalfa, clover,
etc., and the legumes,
such as lupine, etc.,
which are good for the animals.
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is the leafy grasses,
such as alfalfa, clover,
etc., and the legumes,
such as lupine, etc.,
which are good for the animals.

form which have hitherto been thought
forest because the ~~name~~ ^{name} Nepal
Bengal plants, & of the identity of which
there can be no doubt applied to or
to unite the characters of the
etc. so Bengali it is called Chakka
and Thepos (also the name of Tejpos
~~an~~^{an} ~~spice~~^{spice} ~~gutifern~~^{gutifern} Ramb.)
young stalks and fronds are used
together (say on Tortarre) &
so I can tell as it is not used outside
in Nepal where otherwise all is
of far more crude and coarser
but productions are ~~more~~^{more} ~~coarse~~^{coarse}
the culinary uses of the Name
difficult.

I find that in my description
of ~~Nepal~~ ^{Bengal} ~~fern~~ I have noted from
April 1st to 29th with a doubt. Not from
the work by me for unable
to decide how far it
belongs to it. —

2. *D. dimidiatum*, Willd.

~~Frondes~~^{Frondes} ~~lanceolate~~^{lanceolate} ~~glabrous~~^{glabrous}
~~lanceolatae~~^{lanceolatae} ~~prostems~~^{prostems} pedicellat
superioribus ~~lanceolatis~~^{lanceolatis} aculeo ~~confluentes~~^{confluentes} pinnatifidae ~~lanceolatis~~^{lanceolatis}
~~terrfornis~~^{terrfornis} ~~aculeatis~~^{aculeatis} pinnulae lanceolatis
acute serratis ~~aculeatis~~^{aculeatis} ~~lanceolatis~~^{lanceolatis}
bas. subterminalis pinnatifida lobatis, aculeolatis ~~lanceolatis~~^{lanceolatis}
serratis confluentes, pars elongatae
aculeo aculeatis dense granulatis ~~lanceolatis~~^{lanceolatis}
plumbis.

I have only found this remarkable
species on Thepos. Tilly & Merel
has this in very distinct form the species
and is easily recognized by its lower pinni
being ~~terminalis~~^{terminalis} with the pinnule not

Ranunculaceae

1. P. capitata, Willd.

Fundit capitulo glabrum longe stipitatis
teretis, non typicis rotundatis foliis
lineariis longioribus, proculque lepto-
bus, v. rotatis vellosum, ramentis sterilibus
subcompositis, sterilibus, fertilius ap-
proxi-
mis inflorescencis, non longipinnis vel

Non sicut in elegantissima - in
foreste Sogol loci in low situation
et in Montibus sub or. Cheongy
Aengsugheo - Dec^o - March

Aenea Filix gracilis glaberrima pedatis
ad bipinnatis, foliis radoe velate fibro-
sophyllis longipinnis villoso-
longipinnis nubidi, luteis, tenuissimi,
pallidi, silvatici, densi capitulo, non
Frons variegata teste iridiis lucido-
nivea bipinnata ternata, non peri et
impeti-punctata bipinnata interdum ap-
petita, farinae simpliciflora. Ran-
v. foliolis semipinnatis, ad pedatis et
alio shrub petiolam dimidium late
margine multibranchea composita et
undulata, fertilia dimidiis per organa
non adspersa vada lessi ante
brusa petiolata vel adspersa et tan-
nigra non sapa parum decurrent
rigida, pulcherrime conservata et
foliis venosa randa vena oblique
approximata ad et simplicibus vel
perforatis, intermedium interdum
conjugatum vel bracteatum. - Loria val-
viflora blura marginam corporis
ferruginea.

2. P. angustifolia, Willd.

Fundit capitulo vado-
oppositatis, longipinnis
approximatis. testa articulata ampliata
alternatis vado summittatis ^{angusti-} foliis
vellosum vado striatis subtus ad rachem
plumbis, sterilibus serratis, inferiori

of the Hydroys Wall

92

~~multo~~ ~~minore~~ ~~rester~~ ~~substrato~~
stipite longe recte teret, radice & novellis
rapente.

A native of the higher parts of Rogers.

Feb 1 I picked specimens of a fern
which have to be a variety only
of this or a different ~~name~~ plant,
but downwards on the slope
of an orch. the lowermost very
rich substrata. It grows to
the same place with the

3. P. semipinnata, Linn.
Fronde pinnatis pinis deltoideis
horizontalibus scandens semipinnata
inflorescens semipinnata, expressis
stipulis vix dilatis pinnatis linearibus
et ramentis canibus.

P. atata, Poir. in Géol. Bot. Spp. Pl. &

Linn. Illustrat. t. 36).

P. divaricata, Willd. sp. pl. v. 381.

P. flabellata

Folia palmiforme cincta glabra, late
triang., apicata, in triplicata, ad latitudo
per se non excedens. Radix horizontalis
subtropica, ligata, angustissima, fibris
numerous longi plerumque ciboris.
Stipite granulato, cincto basi cincto, cincto,
parte basale, nisi basi cincto cincto,
parvis linearibus. Fagus altius
concreta, stipite longitudinaliter aquilosa,
attenuata acuta, subundata, secunda,
ramulis bipinnatifida apice decurrente
pinnatum. Radice remota, apicula, in uno

"late" vix bland. nisi ad

D. trinervia pedicellata subopposita - Well
lanceolate, lobes on stalks curving back
- *Nimidaea* - *Alloidia* - *Lettia* ^{superior}
(respiration portio) linearis angularis
- serrulata integrifolia, ~~integerrima~~ late elliptical
- right panicle exposed ~~pedunculus~~ ~~pedunculus~~
- *Panicum linearis* subdigitata - *caeruleum* ~~caeruleum~~
- *latisquamis* *distichon* *variegatum*
- sterile spikelets serrulate, rachis later
- *luteum* *variegatum*, *paniclea* *regia* stem *nigra*
- *picridifolia*. *Pennisetum* *organoense* is
- very linear, slender, adnate also
- *sericeum* *Verbenaceum*, *Terminalia* *gigas* - *Lysimachia* *contorta* *variegata* *lepto*
- *gigantea* *pedunculata* *laciniatum*
- *Vitis* *placida* *decipiens* is in
- *lanceum* *interrupta*. *Lippia* *densa*, gl
- minata white fuscous. *Thlaspi* *angust*
- *nummularium*, membranaceous, *oblongum* *integ*
- *nummularium*, marginally *fringed* *adnata*
- *dominicanum*.

On the elegant and singular form agree
so well with the synonymer quoted above
that I shall not tell they may safely
be considered as one and the same species
varying according to age and place of
growth. I prefer *guineense* with *sinuata*
and *antennariaefolia* leaflets, and the
one side perfectly entire in some, on the
augmented with a distinct linear lobe at
the base. In young sterile forms the panicle
is broader tending towards oval,
which makes me certain in regard
to Poiret's plant. Lamotte's figure
agrees also extremely well with my
The variations of the corolla *subdigitata*
are constant, *guineense*, *integerrima*,
very small and *angustifolia* probably both
Willemsii & *Nimidaea*, *variegata*
serrapicata and Poiret's *stata*. In
sum altogether at a loss to account
of Willemsii and Poiret's separate
plants from that of Linnaeus; the former
author says they are equally slight
without adding in what point, while

of the old botys G. Welsch
descriptions of both seem nearly to tally at
all, and although, as in the G. alata
will in this country, it should enough to
say that G. alata is different from both species.

plant. 5 p. 389.

A. theobrigii Willd.
Lamiastrum rotundatum ~~var.~~ variegatum Lindley
folia rara utriusque foliis parallelo rugosula. Indus
duplex. ~~folia~~ foliis ~~magno~~ pinnatis ~~et~~ etiam
interioribus ~~lanceolatis~~ lanceolatis; pinnatis ~~magno~~ ~~lanceolatis~~
rugosis in modo angelii sibi inservient. marginae ~~lanceolatae~~
punctatae.

A. monosperma Willd.

Found with a local Peasant on the first gathering to the
hill from the plain of Madritxay, in the parish along
the Royal Turnpike and Gobernacion, also on the
highest mountain of Chacopy in Chacopy town
Tolima.

Fls. flavae, luteo-purpureo-roseo, ceraso, rugosato,
luteo-roseo, rugosato, ex parte marginis luteo,
quoniam leviter longe excurrente basi, luteo, foliis
longo, ex parte marginis, radice granata, longa, lutea, testic
luteo. Liges. tere. lige. sparsa appressa, onus at
sparsa appressa, luteo, coriacea, firma, glabra
imma, longitudine leviter longior, luteo viride, et
moderno do glaucescens, bipinnata, bipinnata, spicie
stellata planata, notinata. Spicile. ovata, petiole
strene, pilosa, pinnata, ~~opposita~~, ~~opposita~~, ~~opposite~~,
opposite, opposite, pinnatifida, segolitacea ad luteo
strene, a basi luteo, sursum viride, breviora subopposita
superiora. Ovula. pinnata pinnata ad finis duplo longiora.
Pinnata opposta, oblonga, oblique, oblonga, minifolia pr
atela, subopposita, angustiora ad pollicares, diversitate
patente bifida, luteo concretae, luteo sursum aperte
gibba, extensa, sessum confundens, in secundum pinnas
lineare serrulata, in pinnis ex fundo luteo luteo fo
pinnatifida, supra viride, subbas. pallida obscurae varia
runtur duplo, apollinaris semel luteo fasciata apicibus arcu
marginem variegato-luteata reddigentes. Radici tere, vte
luteo, luteo, partibus a pinnatis decurrentibus margin
ate, pinnis undulatis, super plena, luteo ad apicem
et in apicem ferruginea notata. Flores fortiter longitudine
luteo luteo, longe, excurrente, testicando, ruscum
et compotum articulatim initio refueris (unde ruscum)

postes magi appear petiolatus elongata. Pinus magi
gated pinnæ angustiores. Pinnae linearis oblonga, thin
and brittle, angles acute, apex long acuminate, blunt
below, serrate. Distichomorphæ apical leaves are slender
oblong, serrate, pointed, acute, apex acute, base acute,
petioles long, narrow, sides broad, petiole entire
acute, plane, & subconcreta. Insertion near
base. Lobi magni, convexi, valde elevata, contiguæ et levæ
per confluentes, inter se receptaculo pergenit aliante
rambo superioris non faciat obo. 4.6. Verrucosæ in formis
triangulari, rotundatis parallellam recte totum pinnulem super
tegunt, loba yugae disum occultantem. Indumentum duplo
ciliatum compunctum, marginæ apicale stria rotunda undulatæ
ligeri, ad pedunculum angustiora opposita extensione
antiquam, non rufinæ ita liberam extensionem
et contiguum non debessent et evanidere. Particula
terrena sordidissima imposita est centro stipite in
ta membranaceæ, longi stipitata, glabra peltata, &
gine reflexo umbilicata hinc fijo a semiponicis,
escendens, petro, ruga convexa umbilicis depresso ac
legitima, persisteret. Capitula mandibulæ confo
rmissimæ, unicolor, undique hirsutæ, apice ampli
oribus articulatis cestorum à pinnule suffulta long
tenuipinnis capillaris hinc in membranam tuta
decessor receptaculo insertionem ventris, Linnae magi
la, globosa ferruginea.

What I have separated this from for Syphurus and Nephritis
to what it approaches most ~~more~~ in regard to
it is in and this makes perfectly because there go
not the external insertions ~~more~~ which
completely cover the sovi, and what gives it the best
for Ponlea? This form belongs to Welldeanum
subdivision which he calls Tilicos, and to Mr.
Brown's Polypodaceæ.

Aspidium Tunstall

Polyptis.

Wiped up Captain's boat in Lower Longt. Oct. 5 p. 1245

I found this angle for my students in the first of the Class.

LITERATURE

2006

卷之三

27 - 2000

10 of 10

A. S. H. CHAN

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The author

10

Z. S. KARABEY

— 1 —

- 7 -

- 2 -

11

— 1 —

1

... *Continued*

1

Document ID: 2024-01-01-00001

- 1 -

100

卷之三

examinatis subsinuatis infimis majoribus foliolis laterilibus via brevioribus
- Tori majusculis, rotundis bisinuatis, 5-6 in singula serie. - Capsula pallida
gyro ferruginea nitida. - Indusia suborbiculata, peltata, glabra, non infundibulariformia et baccidaria. -

Obs. The frond varies exceedingly from being simply hastate, pinnatifid, trifoliate
to pinnate, and it hardly possible to meet with two individuals quite alike.
It struck me, however, some of the varieties recorded by Lamarck loc. cit. have
justly been separated by Swartz and Willdenow, as has been remarked in the
supplement to that work, Vol. 4 p. 485.

2 A. Polytomophyllum Walk.

Frondibus pinnatis, pinnae oppositis petiolatis oblongis falcatis, rame subovali
reversis, lacinato-serratis & integris valde acuminate basis contracta cordatis,
- rame subhastata infimis bilabio-geminatis & terete subtus ad nosa
petiolisque villosis soris biserialibus sparsisque minutis indusis denudatis
est. -

This is found in most of the forest, both on the way up to the Valley and on
the mountains surrounding the latter. Decr. Feb'y. -

Folia erecta, cespitosa, frondosa, pedata usque ad 4-pedata. - Radicis crassae
per se lignosae, fibris longis ramosis nigricantibus glabri. - Stipes gratus
obsoleto 4-gonis per se squamis comparsus lanceolatus nigricantibus scinditur
punctigera minutis asperulas. - Frond ampla, ovata, stipitum agnante
- duplo longior membranacea. - Pinnae parvulus 4-6 appositis ramis inter se
posita patent, oblonga vel ovata oblonga plus minus falcata, inaequale

vals paler and pubescent, in summer greenish brown attenuate more or less
so elongated, many of the smaller ones with a longitudinal band with a
pubescent surface and transverse white midrib following which appear
variations, at least one-half the larger ones with a narrow brown band; lower
and lower portion of the long slender petiolate major ones with very few
exposed hairs on the inflorescence; inflorescence (with large long petiolate
peduncles) paniculate with a terminal spikelet which is sessile and pointed
whitish pubescent with numerous short awns; awns numerous
plumose upper glumes with awns pointing either posteriorly anteriorly or
anteriorly pubescent awns numerous transversely across pubescent.
Pedicels granular whitish yellowish inflorescence branched pubescent and
fusiform others. Leaf minute, numerous branched clusters of small internodes
and opposite, indistinctly coniform flattened glabrous whitish -
the this appears most strongly in the few of the few few being perfectly
white to light and deeply laciniate several. It seems to me very near to ~~the~~
~~apply this~~ Imperata lutea

A. caryophyllacea Willd.

Similar panicle, few is whited and pubescent by pubescent bracts the
latter acute rounded lobed numerous fine intermediate palea numerous and
most in full flower upright and white.
Grows in dry moist places on sandy loamy and gravelly soil. Leaf
like vegetative parts of a pale green color. Petioles very long
without ligule at the apex. Ligule greenish whitish hair scattered long

below found, but it is often past its best point and would be
better suited for a more temperate temperate climate

Zonotrichia querula poecilophrys longipennis variorum californica

This species has a very large bill which is slightly curved upwards and is well adapted for cracking seeds. The feathers are long and pointed and the tail is deeply forked. The plumage is mainly greyish brown with some black on the wings and tail. The legs are yellow and the feet are strong and powerful.

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developing towards the ultimate adult. *Dugesia*. *D. didactyla*.

Dugesia longa, comma, broadens anteriorly & is filled by pointed
tapered process, which projects ventrally. Anterior ends profusely ciliated ventrally margin
and profusely ciliated anteriorly, glabrous elsewhere. Head slightly reflexed before long dorsal
tentacles, mouth, gills, genital, excretory, and anal slits of young marginate. Lateral
tentacles numerous, pale, in young, yellowish, vegetative & reproductive condition, other
than marginate, minute, yellowish, tan, semi-transparent, anteriorly, becoming
extremely numerous, delicate, red, yellow, brownish, all small, minute, integumentous, & profusely
ciliae, ciliated, pale, later, yellowish, p. Extent and degree taken
and probably beginning at place indicated, experienced sudden larval change
from epifauna. *Gasterosteus* ventral white, sides yellowish, margins
yellowish, with white lateral streak between pectoral and anal fin base, yellowish posterior
region, numerous, *Lepidota* numerous, *Perca*, *Schistura* numerous, *Peltastes*, no
white, numerous.

Dugesia didactyla

Larvae numerous, linear, elongate, right, pointed, approximately 30 mm. - slender
but transversely segmented, weak, slender, well developed head, numerous, thin, well
ciliated, numerous, pale, yellowish, tan, ciliated, numerous, well developed ventral and anal
slits, numerous, pale, yellowish, tan, ciliated, numerous, well developed ventral and anal
slits, numerous, pale, yellowish, tan, ciliated, numerous, well developed ventral and anal

slits, numerous, pale, yellowish, tan, ciliated, numerous, well developed ventral and anal

slits, numerous, pale, yellowish, tan, ciliated, numerous, well developed ventral and anal

Amphioxus lineatus (Leuckart)

Larvae pointed, pointed end furnished ciliated striated or spinous, faded in

various conical lobes around, and some p-branched fronds of
Lacy, fig. 4 of *Diphidium ciliatum*, Lemoine, Encycl. Bot. & 2001.
Grows in dry sandy places at the summit where it is found in the
Pecos (Trembles) before leaves appear, vegetating in among
the tangled ferns and other scattered fibrous roots. It
has short pale lobules which have given it its name of "fern
of the fibrous roots". The lobes are irregularly lobed off from
the opposite sides with irregular rounded lobules which
are often pointed. Lined with stiff hairs, longish narrow leaf
blades opposite to each other, shorter folioles, inferior ones being
opposite and the upper ones whorled, all ending in sharp points
and larger, irregular lobes, mostly smooth with longish pointed lobules
innumerable placed like spikes back to back on the main stem
so that the surface will be covered with a thin mass of interlaced
lobes, few vegetated with small branched tufts of hair
but most are bare and the surface is covered with a dense
network of parallel veins which are very conspicuous
below. Backs of lobes are smooth, but the surface
is approximately like the inside of bone. Opposite transverse
ridges between opposite lobes divide the surface into
two rows of points the outer consisting of points
which consist of two points, a central one and two
points on either side.

The back of the leaf is rather smooth especially toward

for long nearly reaches over the soil and this margin slightly rounded by
a few minute tubercles which is however true to the very middle where many
irregular transverse furrows in the upper surface give the ground an appear-
ance of being plowed. Mr. A. Davis (part I, p. 44) gives Lamy and plowed
and would make a good name within the general Rhipidium section of
Lamy, including the synonym of that author which belongs with it well -
but his rapae variety placed here will agree with the definition he
has given of either of the species and may possibly constitute a distinct species
~~but not a valid one~~

Lamy rapae var. plowei appears to be a plant of the polyploid species
since approximately half of seeds from it germinated and could easily be sep-
arated from those of the normal Lamy. It was also found to be
able to hybridize with other forms of Lamy and some of these were
described as varieties of rapae, although clearly different from the
normal.

On the mountains about Bumpass Mountain, Oregon, David Ley
the botanist wrote us after we had been away from the place about three weeks.
He pointed out to us a number of plants which he said were
certainly Rhipidium but which were not rapae. They were
all of them low growing and few vegetated roots were seen
in the soil. The leaves were all simple, entire, opposite, linear,
and pointed at the apex. The upper ones were
more or less pointed and the lower ones more or less
oblique. The upper ones were pointed at the apex and the
lower ones were pointed at the base. The upper ones
were pointed at the apex and the lower ones were pointed at the base.

Beets into plants open panicles few flowers
- some develop in branched structures into regular structures more likely
- to resemble branched branching uniform patterns mentioned
at stations, etc.

Lobules into plants open panicles few flowers branched off
- small panicles branched numerous flowers mostly scattered but
- always with basic branches outside summit branched branched
- approximately sub-sessile, stiffish and rather pale green, broad
- leaves in width about fifteen mm. long

Leaves petiolate opposite to pedicels alternate - Petioles otherwise at top
- subsessile, fibrous bases for upper branches - Stems rough, tan, hair
- slender, liguleless, grayish, long-petiolate, pubescent pedicels
- leaves petiolated opposite to branched panicles few flowers
- lobed at the glabrous alternate - On stems with opposite ligule
- glabrous at lobulated panicle few flowers numerous regular panicles of
- other glabrous smooth branched panicles open and branched panicle
- numerous alternate panicle upright branching hair numerous regular
- liguleless, grayish, alternate short, narrow, long-petiolate pedicels
- few flowers, open branched with others who pedicels with glabrous hair
- few branched panicle - Ligule irregular numerous hair panicle, etc. off
- to branched branched numerous panicle rows of four flowers upright
- pedicels hairless or pubescent with numerous small, numerous short

Opposites in Leaf

Leaves with immobile hosts provide good oppposites approximated by
immobile with immobile subjects provided common formate
leaves leaves with this without opposite. Opposite leaflets described (inverted)
opposite leaves associated hosts.

In the first time Florida and largely along the Rappahannock
led to Grand Ledge

The older stations have now taken setting and are inferior & large
and full and more like large associated opposite leaflets. But
they are found under large old trees, first large prairie limestone. The
older plants, as from a grassy bottom below big trees are
the best with great lobes, simple lobes, pointed, old big trees and
the opposite leaves found plants with leaves and the leaves
small opposite & following trifoliate leaflets, leaflets subequal,
and not pinnatifid, rufous small opposite pinnatifid leaflets taken
but found leaves in spite big leaflets, these given for late summer
these with opposite, inferior opposite, opposite pinnatifid
the opposite leaflets smaller as in some cases, in some cases
the leaves smaller, as opposite opposite, terminal pinnatifid
leaflets opposite leaflets larger than leaflets with leaves pinnat-
ifid leaves with leaflets smaller. Backed out, as in

been numerous instances placed before me which upon investigation
attracted my notice. Some of these were approximate because it was
not known whether the changes had been produced by time or
by some other cause; but others were so manifest as to leave no
doubt in my mind that they were produced by time.

Mr. Thos. Dickey from whose work I have many subjects that I did not intend to
use here copied. But as I had opportunity of examining them in many
places and at different times I found that they gradually and almost
promptly changed into each other so that I have at last been obliged to
leave them unto me of which I shall now mention the following principal
varieties still being in a state of health whether or not they ought to be retained
and.

1. *Lathyrus palustris* f. *glabrescens* f. *spicatus* f. *variegatus* f. *variegatus* f.
This last variety is characterized by its pubescent pubescence which
gives it a rough appearance and the leaves are deeply lobed and
variegated with white and yellowish green.

2. *Lathyrus palustris* f. *variegatus* var. *oblongifolius* f. *oblongifolius* f.
Lathyrus palustris f. *variegatus* var. *oblongifolius* f. *oblongifolius* f.
This variety is characterized by its long narrow oblong leaves
and yellowish glaucous flowers which are produced in branched
racemes despite its name.

John Wall

Second specimen found last Friday from along the road leading
to Pampas field back toward the Atlantic ocean and in
bamboo thickets about one mile from Pampas Bridge.

I have only found it in the upper half of those same specimens in the
collection of my friend Dr. L. H. Shantz which he had gathered near
by the mouth of Estero Bengalito.

Same place, just above Pampas Bridge, granite bed, cut down
and old white field bounded with poor fine granite stones low ground.

Locusts found. Large nymphs pale with brownish dots, others
more numerous, less brown, orange, greenish, orange, pale tan colored bands.
Spines appear as follows and infrequent opposite, nonobtusate, becoming

slight obtuse in larger specimens, otherwise elongate greenish or
brownish fine suberect and nonobtuse opposite fine tan colored
bands, smooth or rounded, along the main processes with other short
white ones.

Line whitened mostly at first in young locusts, later yellowish
and then terminated pointed orange tan for female. Line red
in young males and it becomes brownish before passing

the last instar. This plant was very near to at Lantana, Lind. and Steyer
(L. p. 45. 534) (See you p. 5. 533), but differs greatly in
the leaves, indumentum, locusts purple brownish black. See

pp. 533. tab. 224 for illustration of my plant. —

Lantana Profund Polypodioides.

Spine broad & at 10 long, state gradually to slender, pubescence minute, but
short, scattered, hair-like, mostly placed, pointed, from apical to just above long,
low, shorter hairs, hair fewer & shorter, often in shortish bunches, numerous &
not so prominent after maturity. Length 6-7 pellentes approximate, flower with
petals. Petals arranged along, parallelly placed, hairy, pointed, apex acute
but base obtuse, rounded, sinuate, sinuate between angles of petals, surface low
elevated, middle petal few narrow lines, others parallel, parallel &
flame-like, various reflexed or curved (inner), giving a conical effect.
Sepals oblong, acuminate, hair on the petal bases but hair long
in substance in the petals arranged as if pinnate. Siliques stiff
petiolate, glabrous, state infundibular form.

Obs. on wintering Waller.

Polygonum foetidissimum, pinnae elongate, plain, pointed like the
preceding, blades deeply angular but hair on the petal bases long
Pet. 5, p. 528. -

I found this plant fully in the meadows about Rosario at the end
of Dec. -

Polygonum foetidissimum pinnae few, narrow, few numerous fine simple
hairs long, imbricated, pinnules alternate. Pinnule long, pointed
with toothed base, scattered, sinuate, apex of lobe obtuse, continuing with
a few narrow ligaments for upper margin. Terminalis; inferior parts to 10

South against long fine unfolded leaves held numerous irregular bunches
of yellowish integuments which take a prominent place in the leaves
which are exposed like scales on the ground. It has no distinct terminal
leaves but the bunches are well developed. Leaves not at all like other longitubular
grasses occurring here. Long slender awns approximate to stiff hair 5 to 6 ft.
long on a specimen noted probable grass of the genus
it was a fibrous root system with a few fibrous roots -
no signs of a fibrous root system - In fact it is a grass -
and has no awns - but the awns are very minute & dense -
fibrous roots & exposed capsule all over, ~~even~~ - ~~but~~ - dense leaves &
foliage integuments in common form & manner - Looked this
at the government pasture grounds - Saw nothing from experiments
which would lead anyone but the experts in botany make out
any good about it - Esperanza under pathologist Llave -
was a pure foliage was noted -

On the water course where all the soil is gravelly and the sandy fine
and soggy especially during the first part, though the first part is
mostly in the sand at edge the sand will have dropped the fine
and sandy bottom few species of Cyperaceae which will Root deeply
and do not find that Williams has noticed the plants on

Scutellaria elongata Linn. is found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It has a slender, erect, hairy stem, 1-2 m. high, with opposite, lanceolate leaves, pointed at the apex, entire or slightly serrated, and petioles which are articulated near the base. The flowers are numerous, axillary, in whorls, and are produced in a terminal spike.

Grows in most of the mountainous types of landforms. Dant. Fifty

Fig. This species can differ very much in the following respects:

1. the leaves being sessile and ^{and} opposite and membranous.
2. the flowers being wanting or lengthened into a slender spike, numerous, with or without many long perianths soft bristly scales or bracts, sometimes placed at the base and others scattered along the spike, empty and a number of stigmas.
3. the corolla being wanting the outer half of the bracts
smaller than forming a tube from the base to the apex of the bracts.

In effect it appears that in order to make the flower distinct that of last segment shortened has made no return short but they merely become shorter. They also gain in length the spike extremely thickened with ligules and enlarged and the whole having greater

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most numerous pinnae the upper ones being crowded near the base and
others more sparingly and scattered along petioles which appear to have been
pinnaless at the middle portion but the lower few are -

To you all right. Dear Sirs

Washington D.C.

Lobed leaf with pinnules from petiole opposite and the petioles infor-
mation - spine of the petiole and a single lobe of the pinnule min-
imum 1/2 in. long. Lateral petioles are not pinnatifid like the up-
per ones but are alternate, opposite leaves having
-

To the first chief of the State and War Dept. Dear Sirs

Washington D.C.

Lobed leaf with several pinnules in pairs inserted alter-
nately on petioles which are (in lobes) about uniform in length having
one spine on each lobe and a single lobe of the pinnule
The first pair and as President Johnson, when Library at Washington
said before who gave you this plant he said it was called a
Pineapple fern as the leaves were very like a pineapples leaves
and the lobe of the petioles with spine of the lobe like the
leaves of a pineapple. I hope this will be of some service to you
in your researches. I hope you will be kind enough to let me know if you
have any further information or any other plants which you
think may be similar to this one.

The upper parts of the plant are pale yellow-green
(not glaucous), the lower parts of the stem, petioles and
young leaves green. The lower leaves of the upper part
of the stem are entire, petioles exposed, the upper part of
the stem shows the characteristic pattern of the young leaf,
but the edges appear to be somewhat irregular. The margin of the
upper part of the stem is bordered with greenish-yellow hairs.
The glaucous petioles of the lower leaves are covered with
brownish-green hairs, the upper part of the stem has no
such hairs.

The last name of the species probably refers to the habit
in the following sense, a plant which perhaps one of my other species
also displays.

W. A. M. Hill

Found this interesting plant in the banks of the river near Lake Nukta, province
of Khotan. The plants are yellow-green, slender, annual, complete
with regard to their numerous small, pointed leaves, but with a faint blue tint
to the edges of the leaves.

Given name of the plant, *Thlaspi longilobum*. D. J. H.

Litho. and glassy sand-pits found under Megistinae to upper
part of glacial epoch made down into water by melting snows
left in a somewhat irregular profile, which marks unflooded areas where
the surface has been protected either by the drift of fine sand or by gravel.
Show only part of the section of Niagara.

Niagara Falls.

Litho. and glassy sand-pits found under Megistinae to upper
part of glacial epoch made down into water by melting snows
left in a somewhat irregular profile, which marks unflooded areas where
the surface has been protected either by the drift of fine sand or by gravel.

Lewis W.H.

Lewis W.H.

Lenticular sandstone intercalated between greenish sandstones
with yellowish brownish streaks

Lens pebbles and matrix between Dryhope and the Valley, also in Lugar
Dundee. About a mile west of Dryope Mr. Hamilton found it
at Dryope

This is one of the most beautiful fossil floras in the world, the white limestone
part of the rock fossils being mixed with yellowish greenish streaks. Before
the rock was laid down there may have been a layer on the surface at Dundee
thought to be composed of white sandstone.

Appleton Lewis

A. Appleton Lewis

Lenticular limestone glauconitic, thin bedded, light

On a large stone which may be among rocks in most of the forest of Ayr.
Dundee. This find is an indication of the limestone when
it is called Lugue leif.

Rock contains fine ferruginous pyrite. Looked at a pale yellow
greenish grey, otherwise looks like all other limestone margins indistinctly, no

gravel, sand, sandstone with coarse sand, has well defined longitudinal
and water approximatelyimplies all have well defined parallel slopes
into meadow larger valley approximate and gentle meadow with
water, stronger valley slopes. If so long and high, no greater fall
efficiency appears when in flood than has nothing equalled
so far. Complete inundation will be certain later. The meadow is
approximately, broad based on flood bed, lower and lower with age for
centuries. Subsidence, ground transformation, subsidence have been noted
at our dipole as you much prefer it would not have in great plain
here by p. 150.

Syrup Well

Large implants broad base inundated has a limited subsidence is not
to expand inundated the greatest slope and greater the slope and
has flooded from limited when appear.

Ground water in Syrup Long and thin

Pale (pale sandy) large areas appear gravel floor of sand
is not limited inundation. Slope floor with gravel beds, has
less slope and limited area, pale and white, big piles of
water, stones, soil, etc. also in top may be better reflected

the above, land and water is bounded by the following facts
from upper left to lower right, and from west to east.
The lower edge against opposite bottom finds little room
granted as far as one mile off coast, and *Lepidium sativum*
is in great abundance, while *Artemesia maritima* and *Calystegia soldanella*
are also present. At greater distance, and further out, *Calystegia soldanella*
and *Artemesia maritima* are present, while *Lepidium sativum* is
absent, and *Calystegia soldanella* is dominant.

L. sativum, Willd.

Leaves linear and pointed, along the numerous slender stems,
obtuse pointed and equal to the upper ones, while *Lepidium sativum* has
glandular dots.

I have only found this elegant species in the estimation of a big, though not too big,
but long green sprig, and in this place up the bay has been
seen. This place appears not to follow gently, and is about twice
as broad, and of great height, and the upper part is quite
narrow, while the lower part is broader, and the latter
is more loosely packed with vegetation, with many small plants
of *Lepidium sativum* and other smaller plants, and very
few flowers.

The sprig I found was with the other plants, and kept at
the bottom of a great pile of *Calystegia soldanella* and *Artemesia*.

large to notice objection starts it wife. Since she has been in
against him been often.

To Amherstton Hall

I find his wife being present, found opportunity to talk to his wife and
his son, however they were unable to answer the question he was
absolutely correct, and appear to possibly have his alleged equal to a water off
matter.

I have found this at a cottage in fungi.

To The highest number of my patients either of the species of Sclerodermus
the skin is perfectly normal just now and will again - the upper limb
fades away & becomes white of fibrous tissue and from this a kind
of ulceration develops probably to afford a shelter to the worm, which is found
- about a year later seems to disappear.

To Amherstton Hall

I find his alleged patient - now as far as I can see the opportunity
patient to be probably his possibly gets return to make false statement
as before but no sign of any large growths or lesions - with
opportunity and no opportunity.

For a little additional money

Take up your guide for a full day at no extra charge. Despite pleasure may
be minimum but for me it is not the best time of year to go to the plate. They
have numerous patches of wild asparagus of course, although you may just
see some here and there. Locusts are found in pairs opposite to Spiders in
the same bush and opposite parallel to the Locusts are Asparagus bushes in
bushes which are also found in the same bush. Locusts are found in a number
of bushes which are opposite to the Locusts of the last bush just as you have
already seen them in Locust bushes, and opposite to Locusts
and Locusts are Asparagus bushes.

using a magnifying glass you can see

Locusts eating Asparagus opposite to Locusts, note Asparagus bushes are found in
bushes.

The Locusts are not having pairs with any regularity like what appears of the
time when the bush has been cut off toward their last bush to the right.

Anthonomus Mall.

This has been reported to have been found in Locust bushes in the same
bushes opposite to the Locusts. Anthonomus Mall. was found all over the world excepted in
Europe, but it was in America's until recently, and Anthonomus Mall. is present but not
so plentiful.

It is a small black beetle about 1/2" long.

and through the City of Chapel, for publication
and every other place fit to be published by either the
City Council or the Corporation of Chapel, and by
Subscription

That the said City of Chapel for ever hereafter publish
and print, and shall cause to be made and published and displayed
at the said City of Chapel, and in every other place where
the said City of Chapel may be, a copy of the said Charter
and the said Charter of the said City of Chapel.

A. J. G. in the Hall

That the said City of Chapel do make and publish and display
and cause to be made and published and displayed
and printed at the said City of Chapel, and in every other place where
the said City of Chapel may be, a copy of the said Charter
and the said Charter of the said City of Chapel.

Given publicly and read two or more days after the day and date
and before the Clerk.

A. J. G. in the Hall

That the said City of Chapel publish and display

one of the best and most abundant species of trees.
There find this in great abundance on the banks of the Río de la
Carretera to Pátzcuaro. It is a little far from the lake especially
perhaps by the dryness of the soil of the prairie it grows at height of four or five

Angustisoma Linn.

Linn. Angustisoma glabrum Linn. is perhaps the genus which
contains the greatest number of species. It is a little tree of the size of the palm,
or a palm tree.

Grows well in the hills, was collected from above the town and was sent to
me in 1846 by the late Mr. H. H. Linn.

This species, as I understand, probably belongs to the subgenus *Angustisoma*,
and is glabrous. Its leaves are few, lanceolate, acute, opposite, perfectly
smooth, and of a green color. Young leaves, older, somewhat

show signs of pubescence, which however disappears
as the plant grows larger, further on it becomes glabrous. Once having
lost its pubescence it remains free of hairs, only a few others being
seen on the young pubescent parts of the stem, and on the surface
of the fruiting pedicels, which are very numerous, and are often
seen from the pubescence of the young leaves.

the bed consists of a thin bed of sandstone (found at first)
to which occurs a few thin beds of grey-greenish sandstone
followed by a layer of yellowish-grey fine-grained sandstone
with some white streaks.

Aug 10th

The bed contains several lenses of greenish-brown, flat-
topped, greyish-green laterite, the upper surface horizontal.
Despite its sulphur sulphurous, numerous parallel wrinkles
a feature of the latter. This is surrounded by the laterite
which is 10 ft. in thickness.

This bed is very difficult to work, as it is composed of
partly ferruginous sandstone, partly shale, and
is often broken down into pieces containing many
fragments. Length 2-3 meters, has probably a thin, very pale
yellowish band, irregularly placed, has numerous horizontal
wrinkles, also numerous irregular surfaces, and
is found from the middle of the bed to the top, and all
over the bed, more or less greyish black, some brown and others
white, places undulated, and contain pieces like those of
oppositional parallelings, irregularities.

Alta. No.

Lenticular pyramids made of sandstone & quartzite pebbles are
the principal material for the pyramids like those shown in the
latter was mentioned.

I gathered specimens of this rock from the back of the pyramids
of the mountain just the Valley Branch Rd.

This is a good fine white sandstone having no visible particles other than
quartz & feldspar grains. It has two main characteristics of
one low grade limestone band - a yellowish orange band &

a pyramidal & tabular plane surface, occurring in triplets of three.

Large alabaster, particularly tabular, blocks of the mass, elongated, have
been found.

Large fine white sandstone bands, yellowish orange.

Large white, low grade sandstone blocks have been found to be tabular &

fine white sandstone bands, yellowish orange.

Large white, low grade sandstone bands, yellowish orange.

...goings on between us, in general, have

A Briefing Bill

Small and minor difficulties which we have got to grapple with
in this bill have been offset by my desire that for the
present...

Given under my hand at the Hague, 10th.

The Sublime, polished, luminous; telephone, etc., and with gloominess,
filled with apprehension, negotiations were opened, political atmosphere,
an absolute victory plus profits against reflecting glass. Hope, granite, etc.
was held suspended over a abyss which reflected,

an apprehensive look of foreboding upon his face, minute for
minute decided, etc., time. Time was a subduing of other legislatures and
ministers, but without experiments. Time was held in minute, public
and legal documents, difficult to understand, opinions offend
against hard rubber and lucid glasses, glass, stone, granite, limestone
of time to make him with his public life, who had not yet reached in, minute for
the others to be important the bounded sufficiency in the measure of a
measure of a fine public with a simple note. Time had fol-

and this is what you wanted with your
lunatic. But he is gone.

Apostle Hall

Ladies pyramids to depend
upon you to apprize us of your
success in your various labours & efforts for the sake of
the poor & helpless. Despite such difficulties as we have
had in getting the people to give up their money -

Apostle Hall

Ladies pyramids to depend
upon you to apprize us of your
success in your various labours & efforts for the sake of
the poor & helpless. Despite such difficulties as we have
had in getting the people to give up their money -

The last few days you will be passing on the river, and in
your last addition you wrote that you had perhaps to find
time to stop at Atlanta, Georgia -

Apostle Hall

Ladies they are in the following list of the names of
those you will be passing through who have agreed to help you
with their contributions. They are in the order of the cities you

which is rounded and numerous compactish rounded tubercles often to
give it a rough granular surface

I have found this species in various parts of the Valley in moist places. Like
the St. Louis, a lot of Diphysia, and it comes next to D. concolor. In

Americana D. Wall.

Found this species along streams running through fields of pine forests,
and especially where affinis opposite brevirostris and concolor.
Leaves oblong suffused with bluish green streaks, roundish glaucous, and off
white underneath, with pale tongue upon white under side, marginated by
dark greenish purple, minute veins like stiff tissue, greenish blue
the most place on the upper surface.

Americana Wall.

Found this near pyramidalis tip in small fields of pines, leaves alternate
and linear, leaves oblong elliptic, smooth, suffused with, and deep purple
more pronounced stiff purple and dark glaucous.

Grows in fresh in various part of Egypt, Hartman, Baumgärtner, Chod.
etc. also in Upper, D. concolor, St. Louis.

Ch. It is somewhat remarkable in this species, which grows
just to a light of air, that the lines of justification are not perfectly

marked like the bifurcation of the veins they run often back...

Diplozonus Lacustris

Distribution: See Vol. 2, p. 208.

Female epiphysis (finnagan), female genitalia mounted in
water, two small ova about 1/2 mm. apart, near ovaries, placed in the apical
lumen of the oviduct; inferior lobes unpaired, one large pale unfertilized and
yellow, the other yellowish, colored.

Diplozonus I. & T. described in loc. cit. Pl. 2, p. 27. (Diplozonus)
(Eng., J. Agassiz et al.)

Distribution: See Vol. 2, p. 208.

Aphytis longifrons T. L. Plat. 26a. Abd. 1-2.

Aphytis longifrons T. L. Plat. 274. Abd. 1-2.

Aphytis longifrons T. L. Plat. 275.

Aphytis longifrons T. L. Plat. 276.

Aphytis longifrons T. L. Plat. 277.

Aphytis longifrons T. L. Plat. 278.

Aphytis longifrons T. L. Plat. 279.

Aphytis longifrons T. L. Plat. 280.

Lycopodium, Linn.

L. reticulatum Wall.

Rootstock, base, rachis elongate rather pliable, punctuated -
ramous simple with few small rhizoids, rachis often
distichotous punctate, lanceolate-foliate planis integra-
tivis acute, base articulated superficially & linearly
foliata subtriangularis acuminate, apex terminatibus brev-
ibus praeangustis parvifloris, operculis rotundatis coronato-
ciliatis.

Sometimes occurs between Hedysarum & Hypolepis in
most rich situations along the water-banks of the river
Rapido, Tuscany.

The strongly elegant species, from one to two feet
high, of a shining bright green colour. The form growing
at home in Italy.

L. complanatum Wall.

Rootstock, base spines, rachis tortuoso, punctated
elongate curvum, articulata, folia omnino simplicia
obtus & acute, marginus superficies intermixtae dentatae, expon-
entes membranaceo velutinae obtuse dentatae. Superficies
superficialibus foliatae subangustifoliae, medianis operculis
velutinis, rachis subrecta - ligera, apex termina-
tibus brevibus oblongis, operculis rotundatis coronato-
ciliatis.

Grows growing in tufts in similar situations with the pre-
ceding along the Rapido, Umbria.

This species is of a more firm and various texture, &
about half the size of my L. reticulatum. The lower part
of the stem & rachis often pubescent.

L. circinatum Wall.

Rachis sparsa elongata, ramis decurrentibus decurrente - li-
gante, foliis operculis mollibus articulatis, basi angulat-
e, apicibus non ciliatis, oblongo - acutis operculis granulatis
punctatis, medianis operculis operculis subangustatis,
rachis subrecta terminalibus operculis planis, oper-
culis 4-5 alternantibus cylindricis granulatis percurrente-
bus, operculis rotundatis planis foliis spinis subangustis corona-
tis ciliatis non uniforme - acutis.

Grows on rocks, seldom on the ground, in the forests about the Valley of Aspal. Decemb. - January

The It seems an intermediate species between L. trichotricha Lour. and eristaloides W.M. - The epiphytic lengthened spicules distinguish it readily from the former, & the soft hairs from the latter. -

L. pubescens, Willd.

Leaves long-pinnate base pinnatifid lobato; folios 12-15; rami
epiphytes subtillissimis foliato - downy subtilis sublate - leaf
lvs alternately cuspitato integerrimos; spicis terminatis
longipinnis capillaris fastigiatim integra vel furcata vel
geminatis, foliatis obso. vel subrotundatis, apice tenuis
succrescens, caudinis brevibus acutivalvis, capitulo vel
flosculis complanatis.

An elegantly elegant species, which I found hanging down
from the trunks & branches of trees in Dark Forest of the
mountain of Asparu and others. January.

L. ericetifolia et capillaris, Gilibertus pl.

- Leptosmia brunnis obamis solanum annuum - Leptosmia
plurimi; lvs; pinnatifi; lvs; subtilis tenuis, sublate
triangularis exspatulatis, perianthum annuum nigrum
prosternit foliis undique patentia, capitulo inclusi, et
lvs. - Folia tenuia, crassa, forma lanceolata, ter-
minata estatis floriventia, undique sparsa raro appresso
patentiformis, succisa fara, lvs compeltitaria; sub-
late lancearia, & basi plana small & integra &
raro ad proximum decurrente non verticillata, ex unita
via lancea dividitur late. Florula caulinis rufa
brunnea, elongationibus spicorum 2-3 pollicibus vel

pedunculis varia, plana, patens, hanc subtili
spicis formam rotundata. Spica cylindrica, longa &
thomosa, subverticillata & foliata, solitaria, rarae gemmata
raro ad basim bifida, costa gracilis, & elongata
perianthi formam annulata per pollicum quadrata
tenuis apicem vel angustiorum. Capsula solitaria
apicis in omnibus vultu foliis 4-5 brevibus, petiolis
flexu, lvs; chartaceis, valves illuspinis, lobulatis ventre

~~from field of
left over~~
Bernhardia dichotoma Willd.
Pacif. 2. ~~growing~~ ^{under} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~
Bernhardia killed.

1. D. dichotoma Willd. spz. pl. V. 56
Falsera triperton, Warty. fil. 187

Then found this singular fern growing parasitically
on decayed ^{of stems} roots at Sankob with us corporate
+ March 1890 to the Mauritius Island +
the greater abundance on stony uncultivated
about Savillebaque - 1812.

Mr. R. Noel ^{start now to} differs in one regard from that seen
by authors of other countries in its branching
being by no means bi-angle stem being from
without the base, but upward, as well as the
branches hexangular and slightly conjoined.
It is only the ultimate branches that are bi-angle.
In every other respect it agrees with that the
description of a author. If ~~that~~ ^{is} general
my intimation that it is a native of the East
Indies (Coryl. Pl. 3 p. 649 under Gesp. und
a common name which is a merged the two
authors quoted above. Has adopted this with
no evidence being

-insubis.

The leaves near to L. squamulosum Thunb. f. Tzveetz fil 117 & 209
but is easily distinguished by its greater length, its 12-lobes leaves
and the other marks given above.

L. squamulosum, Thunb. Jap. 546, t. 38. Folios subrotundatis lanceolatis
basi attenuatis magis lati similis lanceolatis compeditis foliis
lanceolatis, raro adnervatis ligato with spars. V. 38.
Found on rocks and trees in shady moist places between Shatou
on the River Inde on Mount Shuefong. Dorsum leaves
lanceolata glabrescens, pubescens, pubescentis ramosa
lanceolata, lato, longa, raro times longer than wide, at intersections of
veins leaves irregularly oblique, plants leaves longitidinal,
veins especially at apex, rarer at equidistant. blades
longer, rarer pedate, rarer linear, raro leaves like dichotomous
rarely simple ligulae. Folios approximatis, petioles tipis
tenuis, proprie rufescens subeffusis, undique sparsis, per
nudicantis 4-5, nec callosa, non leucostoma, subleptophala, rigidis
ramis; plana, lanceolata, raro angustolata, marginis e
marginibus rotundata et subrotundata, base subangustiorum
at least in pedunculum planum subangustum latus elevata
Planis subdecoloratione lanceolata linearis, petiolis levigata
ta, canalis duplo, lato, raro planis minoris. Capitula rati
ore capitulo foliaceo raro raro et pro loco petiolata
foliis raro raro callosa, sparsis, raro petiole steriles, magna
reniforme, raro rotunda obtusa lanceolata plana concava, basi
lato foliaceum pro duplo latiora, ali planitudo.

Qd. Although the leaves are not granularized so as to become less
so called foliaceous raro raro and the capitulo occupy only part of the stem
from the middle to about two inches below the apex I have
no doubt of the identity of the species with that of Japan.

Rothrockia Tzveetz

Lanigeraum Wall.

Folios nonne lanceolatos; caps supra medium tipis
lata, glande bipinnata pinnatis lanceolatis pinnatifidis, la
minis pinnoserratis rectibus petiolatis planis marginata
pinnata raro compeditis foliatis...

Found growing in the forest of Shuefong by my people
during the long season in the month of August.
Folia palmatis petiolis 20-25 cm. long, raro subangustata,
minibus pinnatis dentis lato lato longi incisa subal
pinnatis, lato pinnatis numerus raro raro raro raro

Stachys contains fasciculate fibrosus racemosum longiorum coriaceum rugosissimum glabrum. *Scapus* teret, striatus, basi dilatatus et subbullosus sanguineus levigatus minus hiscide leviter levatus. *Fundis* tres supra medium rufi appressatae, brevi petiolatae, scuta pyramidata, crenulatae, petiolaris, compeditae ad pedales trifidum trifida apice bispinosa trifida, rara, inferiores appressatae. *Rura* alterna; iuxta rhizas rufa subflavescens, brevi petiolatae, 2-6 pollicibus, 2-3 mm. excesso, corollinae alantes. *Virgula* pollicibus et 6-7 petiolata, alterna, lanceolatae, attenuatae, acute, apicis acutis, subtriangularitate late marginatum subdorsiventer, 6 mm. supera glaberrimata, profunde punctatim; *Lacinia* alterna, lanceolata, acute, striata, versus apicem corollinae 2-3 mm. excedens, jucundissima, frontium integra. *Viciula* episcopum imitata rufa, attenuata, 3-6 pollicibus producta suffulta, et crenulata, quatuor si sex pollicis longa, decomposita, raro evanescens, inferiores appressatae, superiores alternae, ramulis ex proximate decurrenti. *Spirae* patentes, graciles, linearis rigentes ad petiolares, valde approximatae, solitariae, raro geminate patentissimula, rufitela. *Capsula* floribundata dentis appressata, rufitela, alterna, rotundata, complanata, immunda, profunde divaricata, valvis marginis levigatae, seminis forata atque hirsuta. *Ob.* Our plant approaches to *Cominda* (*Phlogobium*) *japonica*, Thunb. spp. 32 & 32; but differs in being without having three distinct trifidum trifida flowers above the middle of the stipes and decomposita peduncle. Its stature is besides large. It has also some affinity to *Com. Phlogobium* (*virginiana*) of Linneus.

? *Spinosum*, Willd.

Coronarium, part. villosum, rufa supra medium & glandulosa, foliis late rotundatis, apice bispinosa trifida, lacinia oblonga lanceolata, raro rotundata, rufitela subdorsiventer, supra leviter levigata, glandulosa oblonga exserta.

I gathered specimens of this noble plant in the forest of the town of Pugnaliath, and at Geduroua in the valley of Aghel, *Yed* of *Tellia* pedalis bipedalique consistentia forma subracemosa, 10 cm. diam. erecta, solitaria, vel subgregaria, rufa, pedunculo prospere subtus compatis villoso villosa, alluvialibus paucimis, rufitela, locis sublanceolata cylindrica fibra exrens, tectoris longa, raro rotundata, rufitela via fibrolosa. *Scapus* a basi rigid-

for deeply pectinate, attenuated, petioles. Frons late rotund, subtriangular, petiolae, palmatis-pectinatae, rufous rugosa, acute, late trifidate, palmis bipinnatae, apice pinnata, pet. bipinnatifida, petiolae robustae subtus rufous supra plane et hispidata, pectinate. Petiolae complicitae, rostrinervibus, atra, strigosa, profunda, pro caput demorsa. Brana alterna et subopposita, brachia pectinata, oblonga, acuminate, infra et pectinata, rufescens, sanguineo livore. Fructu oblonga lanceolata, subcavatissima, inqualiter rotundata, rotunda, attenuata et acute, basas obtusa, 3-petiolata, rufa, bipinnatifida, supra brachia lacerata ciliata cum pubescere, pedicellis unius, villosulis, striata. Franula oblonga, rotundata, acuminate, supra rumpita, pedunculo inclusa 4-5 petiolata, angusti et lati pedale (pro rumpi rotundata habendi) pinguis et ramosa rufa, lutea, glabra, simplicata, rami decumbentes suboppositis, pectinata, rotundata, secundis fructu excurrentes oppposite, rugosulato, rufosus, villosa. Capsula rotunda, rotunda & bifida, valvis pericarpioribus levibus

Lagophyllum Hiffae

and Leptophyllum Wall.

Lindia maxima reporta corona planiflora velutina, fructuibus bipinnatis, paucibus rufis plenis capsulis levibus striatis.

The only place in Aghol where I have met with this in great year is at the N.E. corner of the valley near a village called Marath, where it grows in swampy situations at the foot of some hills beyond the range which commonly goes by the name of Big Bagdon. January last year I have also had specimens of what I take to be this species from the lower mountains out near Ghat, against the S. R. South in 1815.

Lindia maxima, bipinnata corona, planiflora, peripheria et rufa rugulosa, ex parte simplicata, subtilis fibrosa levitatis et robustae, rufescens, perianthum rufum, petiolae 3-4, longe rugosantes rotundata, inter se petiolae et brachia rufa et capillaris, supra rufescens, brachia oblongata lobis maximi equis, terminalibus rufis confertim rotundata petiolam rufa et

— quoque longis ratis squamulosa — petiolae fructuatae ad
vitis basicalis profertur sed nonne sono foliis foliis. vel / petio-
latis vix) capiti. Hoffmann plures, breves, erecti, 2-4 pedale
bus pallidum capiti, pallidus pinnas, glabri — manubrius vix
in foliis profertur lacinias procellatis angustis allungatis
modis puncto elevata exponit. loci pinnula squamis supra mem-
bris. Dens ampla costa, bipinnata foci repedalis, — lacinia
lacinia pernixa. Dens ratis 4, pulcherrimis, alba, oblongo-
subtriangulariis, rugosipinnatis. Platyn cylindrica pinnis, ~~racemis~~
lacinia pinnatis, pectinatis pinnatis manubriis supra foliis
lacinia basalis elevata notata basi pallidum pinnis cylindrica
lacinia lacinia rotundata. Pinnula lociferae — petiolatae vix
rigida et fragilis similitate glomerata approximate, alba, 2-
ratis in singulis pinnis, patentissima, foliis, lacinia, lacinia
3-5 foliis, interiores sensim minores, marginis subciliatae, inop-
tilis argenteo erosa, pinnis griseis et subciliatae erosa, alba
in ratis pallioris grisei, capitate crenatae; lacinia pinnis, petio-
late irregulariter, subciliatae intimum punctatae, supra lacinia
lacinia, lacinia pulchra pallida pinnis approximate pinnis vix
lacinia furcata, costa, quoque lacinia foliis, in petiolata
ciliatae longum lacinia subciliata. Folium je-
num perh. 8 pinnata subtilis squamosa, siliqua. — Lob 10
— 10, ratis transversale apicibus penitissimum inter se distans
lacinia longi petioles approximate, contingit in ratis disposita
pinnata lacinia rotundata, iuxta pinnatum lacinia petiole
petiole pinnatae usque ad finem emarginatim subtus.
Lobato
oblongo, albostr. pinnis, costa, base contigua, spine. Strob. Flores
pinnatis 4-6 in singulis ratis oppositis, iuxta in a posse et
lacinia ratis juxta et pinnis ratis oppositis vix longitudinali
lacinia longitudine crenata lacinia, pectinatis crenatis
lacinia folium, globosum miniatum.

Mr. I have given this copious description, in order that my friend
may be distinguished from the only one which has hitherto been
known, C. ventosa Hoffm. (Hedw. fil. 156 et 395) of which it
remains for me to suggest the following specific characters:
Cauda elongata solita, grayous, fructus spinosus; pinnis
subciliatis apice serratis, capsulae striatibus.

Gleichenia

Thunberg, Brown.

Spiralis substems prolixi, rami ultimi rotundifolii foliis ex-
tubis lenticellatis fine levigatis glabris subtili glauco, pinnis -
lanceolatis integerrimis obtusis, capillis numerosis pyriformibus
subpedunculatis. Brown. Prodr. v. Holl. 2. 115.

Austromia distictoma, Willd.

Selaginum distictum, Lindl. Jap. 332 t. 37

This is among the commonest of hepatic, delighting in exposed
situation on the more barren parts of mountain, where it fre-
quently forms most extensive brush beds like no other alpine.
It generally grows with my *Glechomia fragrantissima*; Diet. Brit. 220. 197. Distinct & tidy

We have nothing to add to the description given by Thunberg and
Willdenow, except that the Lamellae is owing to a great extent
thin as a writing paper and, ready, covered with pale
yellowish capillaries easily separable scales. Spires from 2 to
4 feet high.

Glechomia, Willd.

Spiralis elongata prolixa rami, foliis subtili ellipticis, pinnis glau-
co, subtili, rachi lenticellati, pinnis lanceolatis numerosis.
pinnis lenticellatis obtusis, integerrimis, capillis minus soli-
tariis.

Grows on rich shady situations on the north East face of Chanda-
ling, also between Thankot and the foot of that mountain
on the E. side of Nagayabal forming impenetrable & ex-
tensive jungles. Dist. 57.

Peltis L. c. pedunculata decipiens propinquas rigidae et subligatae, sed
propinquas glutinosas, peltis sociis pinnatisque foliis
subacuminatis. Lamellae longissimae, rami procumbentes, ligula
fusca rugosa, punctata, super coloribus filiformibus longis, rugosis
granulatis. Spires tenui, fasciculati vel profusos levibus
& peltis, levibus, rugosis, ut peltis ferruginea, levigata, levibus
ligulis, granulatis fusca rugosa, ramosa attenuata in apicem.

forma oppusa entire levata, subrotundata, ad discoloria & dilatata
implorata pinnata pectinata gemmifera, lacinia 4, non elongata
lvs connivens petiolatus pectinatus in a formam oppositam
2 ad 4, lobata 1-2-pedata emarginata. Gemmae parvae re-
currensa ex. trifoliis, pte. rufa, rufella oblate ovoidea
ad apicem imbricata levigata trilobata, paucimaculata rufa
-a rotunda rotundata levigata et imbricata - nodosa rotula
-a rotunda (puncta striata 3) laterali rigida apicis subducta
-implorata, rufa rufella rufella pubescens pectinata lvs laciniosi
-pedata, levigata, palmata, spinulosa lacinia levata, sub-
-tenuis angustulata emarginata. Lemna pectinata ptes pect-
-tulata, 2-4 pedata, oblonga, opposita, plana discoloria - pte.
-tenuis, tenuissima, rufa, oblonga angustata. Pinnia pect-
-tata, folia oppinate, rufa, subtenuis, emarginata, ex pecto-
-ra, pinnulae indistincte, basi levata ob-
-marginata. Pinnula minima, levigata, oblonga, integerrima, lvs
-rufa, subtriangularis angustata distinguita, super lacinia, petiolata
lato rufa, subtilis glaucescens, pectinata ad extreum elevata
-illucular, post transversalibus oppositionibus parallelis, rufa
-pinnata, basi levata dilatata subrotundata. Laporta pectinata
-flavescens, parva, globosa, subtrigonopeps, rufa, lacinia 2-3
-aggregate, rufa, geminata ex solitaria, ad bifurcationem, p-
-ulacrum juncata, lumen levigata, lacinia pectinata
-rufa, pinnulae pte. rufantes, rufa, pte. pectinata
-rufa, rufa, levigata. Lemnoides pulvrosa testacea, lacinia
-geminata, -

Obs. On the authority of Mr. R. Brown I have referred
these two plants to the genus Glechomia. That which I
have last described is a very beautiful stately fern, which
has a strong affinity to Elatostoma stans L. (Diffracte-
-rum). Indeed I should have considered them as one and the
same, had mine not been more divided and its pinnulae all

underneath. The lower pair or two of petiolate pinnules are generally
joined without any decurrent; and very often only the terminal one
is so joined.

Hedysarum (Dr. R.)

(seconded, Greeley (and Lygodes))

Leaves twice-pinnatifid; pinnules pinnatifid; pinnulelets elliptic,
acute, glabrous, suborbicular, granular. Lvs. fit 112.

I found this among the bushes near Bushman's Draw.

Leaves twice-pinnatifid; pinnules long, narrow, pointed, suborbicular,
glabrous, twice-narrow linear lacinia dentate; subangulated, pinnulelets elliptic or
ovoid, acute, indehiscent, firm, impetiginous, pubescent, colored
brownish. Pinnules pointed, serrulate, pubescent, conuplicate. Lvs.
entire, entire, simple, single pinnule. Petioles wavy, curving,
entire, narrow, pubescent, angulated, velvety, terminated by two
petiolate pinnules, joined from base granular. Each pin-
nule twice-pinnatifid; lacinia pointed, & pinnule ad pedunculum apicis
posticis ligula linearis, marginata. Pinna petiolata elliptica,
3-4 lobed, lobes pinnatifid; pinnule lobes obtuse, rounded, in
triangular rows of pinnulets. Lacinia linear, pointed, marginated.
Hedysarum multicarinatum magnum 3-4 rugosus ad rugosissimum pub-
escens - 8.0. Lvs. cordata + sessile, lacinia linearata, oblique,
intermediate, oblique, ligula linearis, lobes obtuse, rounded
or pointed, pubescent, granular, smooth, pinnule ad rugosus
obtuse, with oblique margin, appressed, oblique, narrow,
and 1-2 of pinnule, oblique, pubescent. Petioles like former, man-
y times longer, terminal ligula linearis, pubescens, lacinia linearata,
lobata, cordata + linearis, marginata, pubescent, smooth, granular.
Sessile. Spicule recta, pointed, orbicular, small, suborbicular, dis-
tinct, consisting of numerous short, suberect, planes, basal
lacinia longa, apicis acute, & ligula oblique, pubescens, puberulent
lacinia, suborbicular, suborbicular, & ligula recta, suborbicular.
Ligula, pubescent, obtuse, transversum, intra ligulam granular, pubescent.

opos latia ligae pedic. inservia vegetata.

The lowly shrub of this species ought to be referred to ^{as} one of those hitherto described; its hairy leaves and pointed acute indicate specific differences. In order however not to intrude into this beautiful genus with additional difficulties I have placed the plant under *Ceratostylis ligustrina* ^{var.} ~~var.~~ ^{lanceolata} & which strongly suggest that most of the species by Willdenow in the fifth Ed. of his *Botanik für Pflanzennatur* ought to be reduced. I have however retained Willdenow's name as prior in date to that given by Ceratostylis and adopted by Boernigk although it abounds in hot regions seems to be disjunct from two still older names. The angular section of the capsule was first observed by the last mentioned eminent Botanist (Proc. Acad. Berlin 1858).

Dr. cypripedium

Leaves scandens granulosa petiolaris, subtiliusque, pilosula, foliis
bis conjugatis, pinnatis, pinnae ovatae cordatae 3f. lobis punctatis
in hiscalt. oblongo-lanceolatis, petioles pinique rotundatis, rufis
coloribus elongatis pinnae subsessiles, pectinatis punctatis
granulatis, apice acuminatis.

A pretty common plant among bushes in mountainous regions,
especially about the Valley of the Tigris.

Leaves folia et pectinatis communis, per anterius, sed granulatis
et pinique, pilosula. Pinnae ovatae 3 alternae, rotundatae,
punctate implexae. Pinna 3 f. lobis, pectinatis, hyalino-viridis,
amplexicaulis, unilateri, angustae, lobis latoe definiens, petiole
3 ad 4 lobi, lobis irregulariter granulatis, basi rotundatae, costa
ad 1/2, pinnae pectinatis, petiolis longioribus. Ovarium
ellipticum, squalidum, pectinatis, lobatis, granulatis, semina ex parte
antibasalis levigatae, pilosae, pallide, pectinatis glauco-
virentes. Ovario uncinatus subfluvosa apice pectinatis, rugosae, latae,
pinnae, foliis striatis levigatis, granulatis, flatulenta, petiole
inside, spicigera, granulata dentata, base, integerrima, ad 1/2
menta. Spica supra planiscaulis subtilis varia, quam pectinatis

P. pubescens leaves 2-3x longer.

The this species comes next to *P. japonicum*. Rumel and Gedigk say
this is general of the other species immaterial by Willmow in his
edition of their plant. It appears however to be sufficiently distinct from
them all to warrant my separating it on the whole. I think that the
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 situa-
tion.

Cognacq L. loc. cit.

Polybotrys, Rumel et Brongt. in Willm. op. pl.
v. 93.

P. circinata, Rumel.

Frondes pinnatae.

Described by my valued friend Dr. T. Hamilton at Jufra.
Pilea cuncta, vegetativa glabra 2-3 pedata pedita ligulae exsertae
repente squamis oblongo-lanceolatis fuscis, foliis fuscis longis. Stipe
gracilis teret, subciliatus, pallidus, squamuoso, rufopilea puma
oblonga, 5-8 foliaceis. Lobae oblongo-lanceolatae, 12-18 foliaceis
pinnatae. Pinnæ approximatae, alterna patentissime, longi
mij. petiolata, oblongo-lanceolatae, acute, subfalcatae, leu-
peltisca basi subrectangula, venae interne versus apicillatae &
apicillatae, glabra, pallidissima pars parallabis floribus ac-
ta prominenter, terminalis linearis, longiflora, marginat, in-
tegroidem, piceiflora. Rachis subquadriangularis, squamuosa, rufa
pinnæ summae tenuipinnae, marginatae. Lobæ foliæ formæ an-
gustior longiusque apicillata. Pinnæ grossiliæ cylindraceæ, mu-
nicipales rufopileatae, pallidissima, rufopileas subapicillatae,
leu-peltiscaas consistentes post numerosas hemisphaericas cap-
sulas et adscatis, unius pars, subapicillatae rufas, undas for-
matoventilas, pectinis sic linearis a se inservit, rufas, rufo-
vires, sic rufas. Capsula minute, completa glabra leu-
peltisca, fuscæ, gyro disticta, guttæ salutariæ rufæ,
rufa, rufa, rufa, rufa.

Ob. The foliæ foliæ has the effusion of a compound nitroge-

to spines; the distinctly annulated capsules distinguish it from the family of Monocotyledon (R. Brown) to which this object formerly bears a striking resemblance. This being the point of view of Polybotria that formerly described by W. D. may be thus characterized:

P. remondiana, Duth.

Spicules of stellate bipinnatis, foliaceous trileaflet-pinnules
Trichotrichum Linn.

Leucorrhiza, Duth.

Foliaceous trileaflet-pinnules, stipitate, oblong-lanceolate, disto-quadrate, subopendia annulated, stellate lanceolate,
-girded, stipitate.

I found it on dryish places at Louisville just not far from Prof. Johnson's in Louisville in Oct. 1855.

Radix repeat, simple, disto-quadrate lanceolate fuscis brown, exsertus annulated, fibris longis filiformibus firmagine, robust.
Stipites rugosus, granulat, tenet, glaber, base quadratus to 6 mm.
-wide, apice apiculae decurrentes, hastis procurrentes, foliolum part
longissimum, spinos, exstans, unica & foliacea & petiolata, petiole foli
-ae dimidiatum to 2, stipit. oblong-lanceolate, pinnules foliacea, pubescens
-hastigine, pubescens, granulata, basis attenuata et subdorsum
-tenuique, glaber, pinnulea 2 granulata pinnatis, petiole exstans ad
-adspicere hastas, unica pulvinaria, super calvata, rufa, hirsuta
-latis petiolata. Folioli per hastis angustiora per se longiora, folio
-tenuiora, levigata, granulata, petiole foliatis, hirsuta pet. hast
-lanceolata, rufa, pulvinata tenuiora, plane, pubescens, unica hirs
-tata, granulata, foliatis, nitida.

The Stems considerably in the size and toughness of the folioli, about a foot or more long, moist life distinctly repeat and nodes
-anterior, running down to the last almost of the apex.

It approaches most to Abutilon (L.) Twenty, fl. ind. n. 2. 1859.
But conforms to just fl. 21, 22, 192, tab 3, from the former, it diff

~~- having linear, linear-lanceolate, larger exserted punctate
fronds from the latter for having different surface punctate fronds -~~

~~and according, Tuesday Feb. 4 1842.~~

~~Frondes integris stylifera linear lanceolate stipitatae elongatae ex
longe exsertae - exserta stylifera punctata pallida pallidissima
- aperturatae, hardly fragrant, and the 1842
grows at once only at Southwold Bay, or elsewhere in England. A few
Tuesday Feb. 4 1842.~~

~~To the description of the late Prof Gray I have to make the following
additions:~~

~~Petioles rigentes capitatae, non exsertae, integrae, aperturatae, tuberculatae,
nervosatoe, per leonis aperturatae rotundatae exsertae, exsertae non
exsertae. Stipites officinalis capitatae, 2-3 pollicares pallidissimae
allucatae, operculatae pallide, exserta stylifera, frontatae, pro parte
longiorae. Frondes styliferae elongatae attenuatae, marginis pectinatae
rotundatae, basis folii exsertae rotundatae rotundatae, attuta, ex
pro parte rotundatae, suspensa exserta grossa, non adhaerens, non
frond exserta, velutina. Frondes linearis pro parte linearis linearis
late, non rotundatae rotundatae.~~

~~Excelling.~~

~~Perules exsertae, formidabilis conicus integris stylifera linearis
- exsertae, exsertae, pupae globosae, styliferae pallidissimae oblongae
punctatae, stipitatae rotundatae suspensae, ^{stiffly} ~~linearis~~ ex
intervallis, exsertae, exsertae.~~

~~Lipsum quadruplicatae
frond of Frondulae, or Clematis ellipticae~~

~~Excellens, exserta longa, exserta longa, basis rotunda, exserta
lanceolata, punctatae exsertatae hirsuta membrana pallida, non
punctata, exsertatae exsertatae pallidae, pallidissimae. Stipites 6 pollicis
- exserti, frontatae, proboscide, exserti, sticta, torquatae, rugosa,
non profunda, condensatae et submarginatae, minus tenui ex
parte rotundatae exsertae exsertatae, exsertatae, membrana tenuissima
- et integerrima, et tenuissimata. Frondes distentatae, integrae
- exsertae, styliferae exsertatae, exsertatae, exsertatae, ex-~~

ta, reticulada, lata attenuata, lato dissecante, obliqua, ap-
pealata, supra, lobis parallelo-pinnatis, subtus pinnis foliis
attenuata, petiisque ruderis operae superius foliatis. Fundis foliis
strobilis pro limitis leviorum et angustioris hiscicis, concreta de-
sa, lata attenuata, supra foliis fibris solitariis operae hiscicis
attenuata, petiisque lata foliaria, subtus latae operae foliis purp-
uraceis, pinnatis.

~~44~~ I sometimes feel a desire for quiet, I do not
at the first instant, I much prefer myself to all
the world here there is a distance of 10. or 12 ft. and sand 20 ft.
I differ greatly and largely from friends.

Subcription

Radix capillacea-fibulosa, band repens. Stipites ~~racemosa~~ racemosi
-pilosus, erect, terete, 2-5 foliaceous, fascicled, superior fascicles very
narrow, opposite capillacea-fibulosa poligyna minimis foliatis oblongo-
lanceolatis parvissimis obtusis. Spadix pedate, 3-5 foliis, stronge allato,
a flavescens caeruleis foliis pinnales complicata, perianthe at flav-
o- neon lepto concolor, anthers glaucum unus, granos reflexu- glo- bul-
nitata transversum clavata; costa obtusa polonica. Apex ob lance-
ob- superius per rotundum capitulifera. Leptotis linearis subtilis angustata
lis fructuosa, apicalis calyx opposita glaucosa guttis grandis capitulata, pro-
minutis fusca opposita glaucosa

~~Salvage Information~~

~~Fundulus~~ ~~Lepisosteus~~ ~~pinnatus~~, ~~membraneous~~ ~~pinnis~~ ~~longis~~ ~~latis~~ ~~concretae~~ ~~in~~ ~~lateralis~~ ~~caudalis~~ ~~gravis~~ ~~longipinnis~~ ~~latus~~

Hs

Dif. H. sphaerocarpa at H. integrifolia.
Leaves fil. 10 at 19 at
leaves at broad sterile types
ibid. 10 at 19. (var. occid. II. ~~1591~~)
H. integrifolia longooth
acutis.

ta lemniscata, pedicellata, pubescens. Magis oblonga. Panno. abaco. Maranu.
Rhod. Mal. 23. 39. tab 19

This fine species was sent to me from the mountains near Tiflis by the
late Mr Smith in 1816. It grows freely in the Khati Company's
Botanic Garden at Colchuk, in a soil, mixed with pebbles
Aha rostra, dense, patent, glabra, repanda, non s. pedicellata, rugosa
~~angustiora~~ segmenta folia rotunda. Stigmas granulosi approximatae formae
conflavissimis rufis levibus subratis, segmenta parvis rugosissimis vix
rotundatis. Flores illango ~~prima~~ subcylindrici staminei & subopposita illigo
luteo tenui, interpatellatae, binarum & foliacearum superius pubescens, pubescens
attenuata cuneata, rotundata, rugosissima vix late glaberrima; basi
rugosissima, rotundata, vix granulata, pubescens, pubescens rotundata, appen-
ninate, pubescens, convexa, rotundata, vix longa, non
tendit rugosissima petiole 2-3 foliacearum rugosissimis, non
luteo illango attenuata in rufam luteum angustum rufum &
non pubescens, petiole 2-3 foliacearum luteum non pubescens, luteo
integerrima, leviter repanda, subcylindrica, supra villosa, luteo
cunea vix folia prominentia, subratis rotunda segmenta rugosissimis
foregrediuntur, terminalis magis attenuata elongatior, vix longa, non
granulata, rotunda.

The few more that it is a very common thing among the members of the
calochortus tribe offend to mix with first species in genus of course per-
mit, but in the present instance this circumstance is so evident that I
have not hesitated naming it in the specific character. The flower is
at first lanceolate, simple, it soon, however becomes branched and pro-
ducibly pinnate. The terminal bract is extremely long and narrow
bending downwards, owing perhaps slightly to the weight of the flower which
is produced from its extremity so meagre, in the latter case there are often
two or three. As soon as it reaches the ground it strikes root and some-
times is found creeping to a considerable extent. It is in consequence

most easily propagated to angular anomaly sometimes affected by the
spurules being arranged in linear lines between the parallel rows, but
this is by no means a common occurrence.

Cat. appendicis lotus. After fig. 8. 11a.

Trichobas pinnatis, pinnis lanceolate venatis basi pubescent and
pubescens pinnatis, pinnis subtriangularis integerrimis Willd. loc. cit.
Drawn by Dr. Hamilton from moist shady places among the mountain f.
the Eastern parts of Bengal.

Lotus capitatus, pubescens 3-pinnatis exalt. glabro, pubescens stipitatis
noto distincte. Rachis exalt. vix, rachis rufa, operculis operculis nigra
cavatibus oblonga, fibris longis simplicibus pubescens. Opusculum
glabrum et nuda, foliis longior, operculis operculis, velutina lanceolata
lanceolata, connivente, plana; pinnis petiolatis oblongo-lan-
ceolata, obtusa et angustioribus, longior, obtrigillaceo, obtusa, op-
erculis suboppositis, callosus sordidus, minore pro capitulo, obtusa
velutina, inter operculis capitulo undulatula, apice subintegerrima tri-
angulares, basi rotundata, parum petiolata subcuneolata, oblongo-
glabra, obtusa viridis, costa elevata subtilis operculis quid capitulo
parallelicus pinnatis, terminalis elongata trigillacea angustifolia
liscais genitrix. Rachis gracilis, velutina, longior ob-
tuse, glandulosa glandulae operculis, operculis. Folii foliis longis
petiolatis, strobili longior dimidiisque angustioris, pinnis angustioribus
obtusis, obtusa, integerrima vel connivente, imparsus subelliptica
obtuse, petiolata basi discolor, ciliis, media superiusque pectinata
minore capitulo rotula opposita, rotula pro subcuneolata operculis
bas. Capitula glabra, fusca, nitida, paginae infuscatae
vix rufa, foliis tenui elongatis.

The plant in its greater size and profusion becomes a pest of the soil
so I do not consider it as differing sufficiently from Lotus corniculatus f.
to warrant a separation.

cat. punctulatum, Linn.

Lotus punctulatum, pinnatis, foliis obtusa, lanceolata integerrimis infuscata, ciliatis

upposed Dianella spicata glabra. - Final Suppl. 1844.
Lam. Bot. 1845. No. 2. 35.
A. monitum, Hb. Suppl. I. 1842.

I have found this in various parts of Mauritius, in sandy moist situations 1844.

Radicis apertae oppositae fibrosae. - Scandens rotunda, membranacea,
glabra, rete pedata, pinata, stellata, stipitata effusa pedata
lipedatibusque gigantibus teretibus rotundatis longe spinulosa.
Spina fracta, decidua, longe terete, attenuata, annulata, o-
- 5 foliaceo integerrima, vel foliolata, stringue rotunda,
5 lata, angustata, opina subopposita, bifurcata, pedata, super-
versus adusta: ramulosa viscida rotundata minim sterile prolixa -
in pinata ratio versus parallelata rotundata, viscosa. - Spina fracta
rotulata itis ramulis minimis teretibus, annulata, longe attenuata,
terete rotundata rotunda inpresso subrotundata, terete rotunda viscosa,
rotula, rotula pinata sparsa hydryli. Spina decidua, pallida,
longe glabra, gross rotundata, but rotulata.

In all the parts of this from perhaps a small like this. From the
typical characters given by Lamour and the slight descriptions of
Lemarch I judge my plant to be the same as theirs.

Redundation well.

Scandens stellata pinata, pinata rotunda, terete, annulata, super-
versus condensata.

So found with the preceding, 1844. -

Radicis sticta parva, whittemorei. - Scandens pinata, rotunda, stellata, glabra. Stipitata gigantibus teretibus, longe subestigia, pedata, lipeda, late
triangularis et stellata opina terete, rotundata frond scandens, rotundata
vel longioris. - Spina sticta rotula, pinata, pinata membranacea,
longe vel rotula, terete annulata; rotula, rotula, 5 foliacea,
inpresso, rotula glabrum, rotula et parallelata viscosa, terete, rot-
ula, rotula inpresso bifurcata, pinata subopposita, integerrima, ro-
ta, annulata, biserrata, viscosa sparsa; sparsa annulata, vis-

anted, terminated by a toothed marginata. Rachis serrated, supra-
lance marginata. Lobes folioli elongate, pinnatifid, 3
-jed stipitate. Pinnæ lanceolate, connivent, rachis later, exserta
expedit, subopposite, inferior rachis excurrent, terminalis unde
-ala decurrent. - Pecten fuscæ, articulæ latentes pinnæ pinnos
versum color marginæ latitudine ligatae.

Mr. H. St. differs from the rest preceding (ab operculo Linn.)
to which it nearly approaches by having distinctly smooth rachis to
-lets without any dots. I would also like to add oblonga, the
flexu. var. var. 1595 see Microleptium, Godfr. 13 et 193; the
nearly entire pinnæ and the much longer pinnule slopes rising
from the same root distinguishing it from the former, the latter
rounded and smooth pinnæ from the latter.

Oblonga, Linn.

Spiculifera pinnæ glabri, pinnæ foliolata elongatae - lingulatae et
-minatis / acutis vel obtusis / levibus / integerrimis reticulatis: cap-
-acutibus rotundatis; Brown. pecto. var. Hab. 3. 155 (sub A. fragil-
et curvum et angustifolium, Willd. sp. plant. & 166 et 177)

This is another instance of a Liver which belongs to all quarters of
the globe; Gleichenia Thunbergii having been constituted by Mr.
A. Brown (b. et. p. 166 et 177) to Tuesday's Expeditions to belong
to be a native of India, New Holland and the Island of St. Vincent
at the alluvium. I found it in vast quantities along the coast
as at Grand-Bret. Heng. sea, together with the Abangaria at
Karralay, in 1813. The inhabitants of the Island employ it for
-shing their cottages, as its tough wiry texture prevents it
from taking fire easily on the shores of the Delta of the Ganges
it constitutes with various Rhizophoræ Brahminica and others the
practically jungle which go by the name of Tamburina. It is one of
all the year round.

* Note. Having had repeated opportunity of examining the pinnæ and P.

Liliaceae. Pedicels erect, dense-pubescent, rounded pointed glabrous. Petals
yellow, ligule of fifth petal toothed. Stigmas from ligule pedicels branched
pedicels at base of leaves four weeks same time alternate, pubescent, pubescent
zygomorph exserted, cylindrically acute profusely whitish. Lance illinoianus, is
acute to pointed, subcircular, slightly exserted. Petals lanceolate longish. Blame
white wavy at corners, without stalk, pointed, subcircular, obtuse, yellow
longitudinal, 6-11 per lineare, obtuse at center, more numerous, interse
cating, marginibus rectis vel exsertis basi plus minus inaequali, concur
tae et obtusatae, pallide virens at grossly granulated, oblique pubescent reticu
late, convex, narrow, superciliata. Liparis strobiloides, capillaris
varia et subspontanea, liliis virens obtusis angustis; superciliis non so
unique structure of the monosporous anthers of this last distinguished by the
tubular nature of Petalostylis liliiflora Mill. T. 848, Staphylinus ^{still here retained} lanceolatus
afforded occasion to following detailed account of liliiflora.

Armenia tenuistylis Poir.

Report of the Abd. abt. 17. juli 45

Chrysanthemum album, Rumph. Coss. 22 no. 5. fig.

Cologe parvus rotundus, apicibus & postice glaber, basius late rotundatus
sinu recurvus membranaceus, marginato ciliatus, venae profundi, sufficiens longa
petiolis Duplicata basi ciliata, parvula illa persistens, levata ex parte latè, fl
ex parte media nuda, inter basim tubus reflexus velutina fere. Super la
gior, base ampliata fructus parvus, quadrangularis, levigatus, ciliatus, ciliis pectin
eis major, face ampliata parva. Flaminia parva, subangustata, petiolata, disten
ta, ciliata, glabra, face nuda non infra floribus levata, basi ciliata levata in
genito illa attenuata, super ciliata puncta. Lamium longifolium subulatum anthi
nata ciliata, stylus usque elongata longitudinaliter subciliatus. Pistillaria
longitudine clavata. Convolvulus viscosus, albus, parvus, perenne, proboscide
bus oblongis ciliatis, pedicellis ciliatis ex officiis plantis ciliatis ciliata
ciliata in angulis & inter pedicella ciliata illa persistens, perenne, his ciliis
ciliata. Hedysarum subulatum, ciliis hirsutis invenit. Ligustrum an
tum, levigatum, ciliis marginatis.

Brachypodium: bipartita (Ligustrum officinale?) illigata raro, uniplanata foliis cordatis apicem peltatooides, lanceolata usque ad usque ad altiora marginis juncitores; in communione attenuata.

etc. fructiferous state all alonge consisting late suberect, either annual or biennial
capsules occurrs flavid transparent minute, either sigmoidal, pyriform
but Peltate exserted as far as semi-pellucide.

The Author intended to deduce the above mentioned three species to Lemna
Chenopodioides because he has reportedly found the characters of them to agree, as
specimens brought to me from the Liedeburg varying in their nature
as to the form & arrangement of the pinnae but undoubtedly belonging
me and the same species Mr. Bowes, in his valuable Appendix to the
Eng. Description quoted above p. 261 and 262, seems disposed to my
opinion, that few which I gathered during my stay at the Isle of Boon
correspond more with the character of Leviorum as given by Willdenow.

Aploidea with two parallel rows of smallish polygons no confluent
various subciliate place convex, others epidermally subcylindric -
oblong punctato-striatis bounded by stiff cellular, subciliate marginated
granulations of fine tubercles, like hairs, ciliolated, non-globose (see sketch)
Volutula place, subglobose, with white wavy translucent rami spicato
Plante percula s. hair bristly, on short, sessile, sessile surface, hair also
radiately diverse, some occupied A. dimidiatum place like Leviorum sit-
uation, pyramidal, suggest a hair bristly part placentam idem seminaria
per illa lateralia concreta, operculum cupuliforme perhunc ictis tubo cyl-
indrici rotundato-pyriforme dividens ventre, ipsa operculum granditer rotundata
et rotunda operculum minus operculum et non figura et magnitudine
apparuit operculum breviter lobatum ex vixi plumbum, subtilissimum, ventre
brevitatem maxima, amygdalinae variae, inter se diversa, locis operculi
rotundato-ligatum, rotundata, rotundata, integricornis, hinc operculum inter
se, longiora et late petiolata, rotunda, subglobose, rotunda major inter
se, rotunda impletata et complicita illata, sine basali oblique ob-
longa, rotunda, sessilis, rotundata, integricornis, hinc operculum inter
se, rotundata, sessilis marginum principis gibbosorum respicuum, de
interiori petulis longior, eximia levior, subciliata petulis rotundatis operculi ventre
present, lobis levior petulis rotundatis Eng. longipinnat, subciliata
rotundata, marginum cylindricum rotundata, hinc operculi peti-
longipinnat lobis levior, immixta efficiunt, superius petiis angulis rotundatis
affixa inter se subciliata rotundata, opercula seminaria lobis angulis

Big-stemmed

Leave subdiam, fundibul oblongi formis distinctis primis dividunt oppositae
et secundariis angusti ovatis, inferior subtropicatis basi rotundatis, communis oblique
tumultu elongatae folibus laevi vix latitudine excedent, digitatim
cuneo base, ramosis evolutis trigintae.

Found in the rock near the temple of Drepethath, also at the foot of Pugor
to the Westward, Jangsu-pur.

Leia. 3.5 pedata cuncta laevi strobilis laeva, cylindrica. Radix ex profixa,
lycosa, pyramidalis, pedata filosa filiformis numerus longi. Stigmas -
fragiles 12-18 plicatae, basi rotatis unius signis, angusti membranaceae
cylindrici exstipitis lateri, petiolis latioribus planis obliquis convergit, tenui -
glandulosis, succinigratis, tenui glaberrimis, non rotundis obtusis, parvulis
capillaris hyalinae velutinae cunctis densis. Lobi elongatis digitis precon -
traversis.

Plante haec ante raro, pubescens capillis foliis raro, vibrans
multistylis ciliis laevi, clavatae fragiles vel ex profixa sive
vel ex radice solitaria elongata et rotunda apice cylindrica protractione.
Stigmas exstipitis transverso alterata foliis longioribus longitudo
aperte angusta illa rotata longitudine cylindrica contracta, latius et
spissioribus pyramidalis angusti foliis Radice ex profixa cylindrica,
longiora 12-18 in longitudine officinali, longiorata eam ex
tuberculis interioris pyramidalis protinus excurrenti ex locis admodum rapi -
tiori multistylis longioribus ex profixa sphaerulatis ex angustis floribus subtili
ex apice foliis laevi foliiformi papillatis aliquantus ex profixa germinatis et
obtusis ciliis laevi cunctis breviter rotundatis.

The highly remarkable circumstance of the his or other tuberos being
obtusely pointed and that out of five pyramidal persistent ciliis only one is
pyramidal, rising stiffly vertically within the axilla which enlarges and the
ciliis has been well described by Mr. Brown. But it is not only while the said organ
is mounting that it becomes acute for as far as I have observed it is so when the fun -
dus has only attained the size of a pea and when germination does not begin to
have taken place. I have constantly found the central pyramidal column
from the four sides of which the ciliis hang down entirely free and unconnected
so with the style or vasculum except at its base where it is attached to the
bottom of the latter. But on dividing the axilla transversally it appears to be
caused in consequence of the four somewhat sharpish and pointed angles of the fun -
dus approaching to the sides and being almost contiguous with them. So I have ob -

longior plana, recta, utrinque angustata, recte recte usque crenulatissima
et subtilis. Lima 20 ad 30 attensa, patentissima, inferius distentioribus
petiolatis sive non ulloco. calyx utrumpicis, apicis rotatis adnata, basi
utrinque crenulatum late, recte crenulata, crenula terminata profundi
crenata, basi integerrima vel crenulata, leviter rotundata, non subtilis, de
petiolatis subtilis petiolatis et apicis plicata, non transversaliter gran
ulata et non multum furcata; plicis plicatis plicatis longior, petiolata,
reflexa petiolata, basi crenata, non lobata pinnatifida. Lima foliata
utrinque stipitata; pinnae angustifoliae basi et apicina, medianae
super crenatae rotundatae, tota et subfalcata, tota pinnata inferior, excepto uero
steri capitulo sensu petiolis paucimis.

Subantennaria, Wall.

Fasciculata elongata pinnatis subtilis pinnat linearis. Longis subappressedo
- confertis satis crenulatis crenatis, exponit crenulas angustatis, basi aliud
- aliud terminata elongata pinnatifolia, fimbriis crenatis crenulatis basi
- aliud stipitatae crenulatis utrinque granulatis.

I gathered specimen of this from the way between Asturias and Burgos
in dark forest December.

Lixa angusta ab 6 pedatim rotata, sive vix oblique elliptica, lata
- utraque usque base angustata velut plana prope totum longitudinaliter
- utraque pinnatae longior quam latior. Lima foras folia 10-12 plic
- atus, plicans et alias lateri, apicem utrinque marginem effundit excep
- tata, semicircu modo angustiora: anno 3-6 plicatis gracilis non
- crenata et subtota non granulata. Loba pinnar loculis exponit
- subtota crenata et basi pinnis ex parte exponit altera vix oblique granulata.

Monnitid

The woodfern Book Bot. Acad. Eng. pt.

Fasciculata elongata rotata aliud crenulata aliud foliata pinn
- atis sive tota crenulata sive percurrente together with two other
- parts side of which, enlarged and turned the plants of the first

in pots in the vicinity of the Botanic Garden at Colombo and upon
the 1st of November I do into season here a slight

Leptandra

Leptandra

Leptandra

Leptandra

Leptandra

was a very good specimen. It had a
subopposite leaf corolla lobed whitish with
the mouth whitish marginous border
and the lobes yellowish. The calyx was
whitish and the stamens white.

Leptandra

Leptandra

Leptandra

a whitish corolla, most whitish

a whitish corolla, whitish

Leptandra

Leptandra

Leptandra
Leptandra
Leptandra

most whitish corolla, pinkish
border

Pachysandra contains fibrous roots interwoven around foreign objects. My
old plants, 1-2 pinnate in a bipinnate longipinnate inflorescence,
opposite leaves lobed or crenate with 5-6 lobes having opposite
acute pointed lobules in London 2-3 years old of this age, integuments
consist of upper longitubular sulphuraceous strings alternating with
wavy red exuviae around them. Stems glaucous with numerous opp.
opposite leaves rounded subtriangular pinnate with hand-like lobes
lateral wings which subtend lateral whorls of flowers. - The upper
spine pinnate & bipinnate suffused with blue green, ending
with round indusia proclivous pinnules of upper longitubular
leaves opposite each other parallel with spine & subtending pinnule
or margin of wings which probably indicates capitate mouth
form, unlike, *Scroph.*

On I have seen a dried plant described as *Scroph.* is the same
Pellionia impressa. Open fl. & 1/2, differing only in the basal leaf for
the described plant, in being more or less digitate and in the upper leaf
shorter & broader than observed in different forms of species from the same
the reticulate differs perhaps in the pinnules being crenate and the lack
of fruitification etc. from Gemmata (of Glechoma) longitubularis
as it differs in having branched and longitudinal midrib and T. filiformis
with l. & st. belong to this plant?
2. *peltata* Leibnitzii (Scroph. impressa paper)

With trifoliate Spring

Found this trifoliate T. fl. 19 & 206
Specimens of this were sent to me from Leyden in 1815 by Mr. J. W.
de Vries who reported that the leaves were red when dry & green
when wet of the leaflet.

2nd trifoliate leaf

Found this pinnatifid trifoliate pinnate longipinnate elongated with
infructescence globous, lobed, acute inflorescence sulphuraceous, pubescent. The

posteriorly rounded, with a median triangular notch, stipitate on
the costal margin of the leaf.

Spotted specimen in the first known literature was described under
the name of *Chrysophyllum Brasilicum*.

Leaves 6-8 feet long, opposite, exstipulate, ovate, acute, apex acute, glabrous, some-
times slightly pointed, with a distinct midrib, the rachis with short spines
and stiff pubescent glands; petioles slender, linear-petiolate,
expansive, subopposite, membranous, stipitate, 6-8 inches long, pubescent, pubescence densest
along the margin, with scattered, irregular, minute, apical tubercles,
in summer, these exserted 6-8 inches beyond the rachis, which is continued down the midrib
and subtended by a small, pointed, pectinate ligule; rachis articulated near the base and
slender, articulated at the junction of the rachis and petiole, the rachis becoming longer after each
pair of leaves, inflexed, pubescent, subopposite, slightly attenuated, opposi-
te, pointed, opposite, the second and fourth leaves transversely oppressing
parallel parallel, subtended by a small, pointed, pectinate ligule, the rachis articulated near the base
and articulated, narrow, with granular transverse rows of tubercles
and transversely wrinkled. Leaf divided into minor longitudinal lobes, five
or six in number, lanceolate, tip pointed, attenuate, acute, margin entire,
smooth, subacute, less irregular, rounded, long-pointed, pubescent, with numerous
small tubercles, with a few small, pointed, irregular, minute tubercles on the surface, between the
transverse wrinkles. Leaf divided transversely into two longitudinal rows of
tubercles, which are slightly irregular, having granules of various sizes. Transverse
rows, divided, 5-6 into single rows, extending into small transverse rows, which
are divided, parallel, irregular, small, pointed.

The leaves used to be perfumed, the of which I shall have occasion to speak here
afterwards.

It differs in having distinct fruit which
are not profuse from the rachis but frequently produce one fruit from the
terminal process, articulated like a stalk, the stalk and long curved fruit meeting
at right angles.

Longitudinal view.

The dried fruit is long, pointed, pointed, linear, elongated, filiform, compressed

longula integerrima has ingested carbonated calcium carbonate, giving to the
petiole glandular wings movements, and triangularia variable.
The only two species of this genus which I myself investigated in the 1870's
of Chrysophyce in my way to the Valley Creek.

Pediastrum lyngbyae systema proposita, here into two species with two
well marked glands, irregular fibres across forming inter-labellum. If
reproductive, vegetative, branched, roselle, glomerule, hair, no spores, anticline under
profundis exserti, fasciculated, petioles long at divisiona longi. Lobes oblong-
ovalis, post-peltate, suspension late, superior angustata minimata, costata
late lanceolate ovalis. Spines longioris, petiolata, subspicata
opposita, irregular petiolata ramulosa, petiolata, triangularis with glands
longa integerrima, in common attenuata lanceolata before growth of
Salix superior irregular pattern at division late, hair irregular with
two anticlinalia, obcordata, ovata, with a subtus petiolata minimata
petiolata green at apex with occultato, with two irregular petiolata
opposita and green but uncovered for longer callose hairs occulto irregular
irregular but irregular shape at apex lanceolata longis angulis acute or obtuse and
petiolata lanceolata petiolata at insertion in each glomerule longis triangularis
and ovalis longioris lanceolata, approximate, at opposite or subopposite
position subopposite 12 and 13 inter spines, fusion.

Grammatid. L.

G. longilobatum Ball

Dominated by irregular elliptical to oblong lobes unnnerved glomerules triangles the
middle subopposite and irregularly pectiolata longis oblique, and two
swelling lobes terminal longulae.

Intermed. Grammatid.

Described from specimens in the collection of my worthy friend and predecessor Dr.
Hamilton, who gathered them on the E. frontier of Bengal on rocks along the
side of mountain streams. I have afterwards received specimens from Sikkim
collected by the late Dr Smith in 1845.

Pediastrum obtusum, subopposite, glabrum, radiculata longis filiformibus ir-
regularibus, lobulatis in petiolis. Lobules planar, acute, distincta obtuse or subop-

stingue glabra, lanceolata, subtilifolia, communis, utriusque alternata; per cap-
tioem paucim. decurrentes undulatæ, ramentatae, vel oblongo, rectangulis sublatis
- subtilis parallelae lente flaccidis procurrentes punctis rugositate cufis vel
- pectinatis terminatis, attenuatae, cuneatae. Partes 6 foliaceas et pedatae parallelae
- illis similes sed minoris, longius digitatae, laevis, magis rugosatae, decurre-
- tes. Utriculae cunctæ, non levigatae, non 3 foliaceas, frontibus falcato-
- bus rugosis ab 5 foliaceis, glabro-glandulatis, apice brevi obtusa, secundum a lati-
- sparsis decurrenti subrugosata. Terræ rotunda, per transversam allungata, laevis
- latissimis obtusis, inter ramos ramentis marginis frontis ramentata, in-
- minens. Capitula unimaculata, rotunda, fuscæ, parallelae.

The Prof. Dr. Hamilton and myself take this to be a species of Lithosia of Will-
iams, which genus however, appears curiously to differ from Geometridæ by
the very slight character of its kind of fortification forming nearly right
angle with the middle side.

Geometridæ Willm.

Scandens lanceolata, angustipetiolata, stigmaria alternata, integerrima, opaca
- non rugosaria, per stipitem longissimum rachis petiolatum, ramentata, non
- albus longissimum appenninum formid. infloresc. laevis, per ramos oblongo,
- grossim, punctatim, non tenui, non ratis in many parts of a sept. Hibernia,
- Cheshire, a big at yesterdays Johnson's Dr. Willm. - in
- Petioles broad, horizontalis, base, apicis oblate, basidi ramentata lanceolata
- velutinata, ramentata, incrust. fibra, non tenui, longissimum, longissimum, petiole
- base, convexa, proponens, levior, laevis, foliacei foliacei, vel levior
- complanata, a fundo lato decurrente, marginata, laterali, ramentata, non pa-
- decurrente, base, apicis. Scandens ramos pedatae rugosipetiolatae, laevis
- pectinatae, et subrugosæ, multifidae, integerrima, elongata, subrugosæ, laevis
- vel oblongata, decurrentes, ramentatae, sublatae, butane, levior, non
- rugosa, apice latipinnis, ramos, sublatae, ramentatae, vel oblonga, plana, pa-
- decurrente, ramentatae, ramentatae, ramentatae, ramentatae, ramentatae, ramentatae
- et pectinatae, rugosipetiolatae, laevis, foliaceae, vel oblonga, ramentatae, ramentatae,

bala. obliqui, paralleli, angulo recto perpendiculare vel angulo ad linea et
linea distans et remansata, tamen punctis longioribus inscriptis quod
pagina minus brevis impedit. Leptolema sensu stricto minus tenui
quam pedicellatae.

Haec sunt characteria propter account of its thick foliage which is of the
color green above and yellowish underneath, and the pale-colored regular yearly
erective fortifications thrown at first half immobile, but when the frost by
degrees they become supple and the frost when hit to the light appears slightly
very slightly round and articulated -

3. *Leptolema* Linn.

Tenuissimis punctis levibus primis inscriptis immobiles immobiles in primis opibus
obtusis remansatae ^{expansis} punctis redimiculis rotundatis, rotundatis, rotundatis
remansatae -

The art of classifying a herbarium. Second part

Radix tenui ligaceae, ex parte griseis fibris basis longis ramosis velatis fructu. Ap-
petit pellucide, siccatae griseis tenui, punctis et inscriptis, basis griseis
tenuis tenui tenui remansatae articulatae rotundatae punctis levibus
Fund rotunda, membranacea, longitudine lippis, rotunda, plana, plana, & lippis levibus
punctis, rotundatae et of the red, approximatae, opponentes, elongatae, ex parte et
non lippis levibus sufficiens tenui, rotundatae, tenui articulatae,
rotundatae, basis rotundatae remansatae (excepto pectiniforme) rami propter confor-
tit, marginibus absente, ex parte tenui tenui rotundatae, rami propter latere, rami propter
rotundatae, glomeratae, rotunda, punctis elevatis inter se, leviter rotundatae, rotundatae
et leviter rotundatae, rami remansatae remansatae punctis leviusculis shortis
Lophos. Basis rotunda, rami remansatae oblique magno angustiori in transverso
non angustiori a pectinis remansatis rotundatae, ex parte latissima. Loc loco
non communis, rami oblique leviter rotundatae inter se, rotundatae
rotundatae oblique, rami, in latere pagina inflexionis prima, rotundatae et
rotundatae punctis, inscriptis. Leptolema genus a foregained pedicellatae -

andreae Wett.

Branches pinnatis pinnis longipinatis foliolatis elongatis secundatis rufobr. annulatis
nudis apicis gemmatis pinnatis brevibus vultus corris numerosis pinis
foliis ampliatis & forcatis.

Grows in all the forests about the valley of Napo, also between Otavalo & the

Dauyay, in the upper Chambas River -

The roots all tuberous & woody & stipitate up to 15 peduncles vegetative. Re-
turn ligules, exsert, exsert fibrous, fibrous vultus. Hypoleis granulata basi
lanceaquam latè apicem fuscum laevi vultus levibus parvum appressum cap-
itulum attenuata gracilis, petiolata et per albo-rotundata, levata, suberecta,
petiolata et capitulata. Branches elongatae oblique longitudinaliter approximatis, ple-
nas. Pinnæ opposte & subalternatae, vultus petiolata, & j. pinnæ inferiores de-
tuberculatae & petiolatae rotundatae, superiores magis approximatae rotundatae, 6-10 petio-
latae, media et terminalis longipinnae foliolum et terminalia et basi et bimini-
culata, marginata & hastigerae levatae diffusa & subtiliter rotundatae, con-
volvatae, apice rotundatae, vultus rotundatae terminalia secundariae approxi-
mantes lumen aperto exsertatae petiolatae longa et ultima, base irregulari-
ata & altera latera obliqua exserta atque exsertata supra eam, vultus glabra-
mina, apice pinnis striata & vultus numerosis parallelis approximatis exser-
tatae elongatae in latus et medius vultus base forcatae, exserpente forcatae,
suberecta pressante lumen ultra peltis hyaline. Apices longis extensatæ
multifidæ costa dentata. Pinnæ inferiores gemmatae et pinnatae & exserpente
exserpente non aperte subtilata, terminalia intumescens. Stipe elongata
stipe levata granulata, exserpente & inflexa, inflexa petiolatae, vultus exser-
pente vultus levatae. Filiopinae granulatae levatae exserpente
approximatae et lumen apicem basis vultus non subtiliter rotundatae forcatae
angusta exserpente lumen pinnatum inflexum exserpente secundariae & vultus
terminalis apicem lumen levatae exserpente & lumen amarginata. Apices non
rotundatae, minus superficiale & exserpente vultus rotundatae exserpente

small brown flowers open at 5 P.M. in singular form, and at about 9 P.M. indeed
Cephaelis (the same name) forms a single pale yellow flower.

On the water line of precipitation seem to distinguish the most beautiful,
and from all the rest of the genus connecting it on the one side with Hamelia
and Tetragastris and on the other with Glyphaea and Diphaglottis.
In the former it differs in having numerous and perfectly exserted stamens
from the latter in having perfectly naked.

5 genera were in this group.
Glyphaea

Platynome Wall.

Standish unperceived except but various species described in previous list
and known as Asperula annual species common also throughout subtropical
countries seems, and although rugged pinnate leaves have pellitory-like
habitats.

The shorter day of shortening also on Thymus though by frequently going
nearly to the last flower -

Flowers sessile, no petioles, pedicels, dependent, dense capitate, long-pinae. Petals 5
to base indecussate, broad, shorter upper is wider, others laterals lanceolate, the latter
the upper ones lanceolate narrow, others narrow capitate, longer upper
narrower narrower in lower. Standard petals upper lip lobes curved wide & pointed
- pointed, lower lobe in summer suboblong - long-pinae, growths in short
round cymes, branched, upper bracts at base bracts taken to base, with a single short
stems, narrow, subtended petioles subtended, narrow petals said bracts of first & upper
bracts - Upper pointed, lower, on petioles few narrow upper lobes pointed
longer in petals lower lobes - Lower straight or narrow upper lobes
Spathes pointed, magnitudes varied various, bracts few narrow & said
just enough so upper extending into center of margin and back with top
curving down inserted at insertion small bracts - greenish hair subtriangular plant
spathe like plant without leaves branched said raceme like inflorescence
tells into said bracts - before the first

subtriangular long-pinae

up to four.
The first few, were moderately in length but mostly I measured from 1 to 3 feet. When I first saw the young fossil foliage I took the plant to be a species of Willows. Populus. It suited our very numerous shrubby and flat land
sheep closely to the soil with their coarse surface.

Populus ~~Wattle~~ was marked in red - Populus, has
roundish imbricated imbricated coriaceous integumented leaves inspersed
large minute stipules upon lanceolate pointed rounded opposite
short awl-shaped pointed petioles for young reddish and numerous
young glabrous slender branched unclassified.

Ranched on rocks and trees along the Ruffy in Chipping - Sheep - Ge
Kenny and the mountainous Dunt Libby.

Lobelia sparsimontana w/ opposite leaves it is oblong to obovate
opposite orbicular opp. pointed lobes. If the leaf is right side foliage
is a trifoliate, middle lobe entire, upper opp. upper longior al-
ternately unequal, last three opp. pointed lanceolate branches added and
marked. Lobelia rotunda w/ opposite single lobes, at right angle alternate opp.
the upper whorls broader and later, middle whorls narrow and later
gradually wider but a different pattern & at right angle, at right angle alternate opp.
opp. which form terminal, pointed ovalish rounded unperfumed note
the middle whorls especially long fine white pointed constant green
petiolated lobes which have a short petiole. Lobelia popigenum opp.

opposite opp. pointed with short glabrous opp. green in pairs in to
and trifoliate w/ upper whorls conyzoides leaves opposite pointed interque
and subtended to the middle opp. toments stellate white Lobelia popigenum stipule
petiolate flowers two opp. green colored.

The flower of this extremely elegant flower my hand and ready, this opp.
per se is of a cup shape green color very slightly lined with stellate hairs

with numerous inflected sets which correspond with the insertion of the veins
the opposite side. These latter are disposed in longitudinal approximate lines more
from the margin toward the middle where they form two rows intersecting each other
near between the rows they become distinctly transverse.

3. *P. glaucum* Wall.

~~Pubescent~~ - ~~pubescent~~ - ~~pubescent~~ - ~~pubescent~~ - ~~pubescent~~
Smoothed amphioxus coniformis coriaceus lanceolate stipitate stony and
succulent margins thickened transversely curved around upper line
and glaucous and margin whitish costa appressed.

Young of *glaucum* in the Kew Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta
the among some orchids which the late Mr. Smith sent to me in the begin-
ning of 1816.

Palisia ~~reflexa~~ ^{reflexa} pointed, coniform, greenish brown fixed lanceolate short
and capillary curved whitish. Stipites ~~expansio~~ ^{expansio}, mostly rigid, slender, less
twisted, and the lower subtending points are longest. Lanceolate coriaceous, lanceo-
late stony and thickened, margins curved strap-shaped when
less succulent, upper surface subtending points are slender smooth
parallel transversely appressed margins plane elongated
and ~~curved~~ ^{curved}. Lower margin curved whitish, costa appressed, fixed
parallel inflexed ^{upper} upper surface whitish curved subtending - before
young pubescent.

4. *P. glaucum* Wall.

Smoothed amphioxus elongate lanceolate rounded apical line
so almost straight, pointed transversely curved whitish membranous
when transversely articulated, and margin whitish rounded.

I have found this with few other species of *Chlorophytum* upon rocks bordering
upon a small valley of blackish granite near the village of Dumbur. The
Palisia ~~reflexa~~ ^{reflexa}, pointed, lanceolate, greenish ^{lanceolate} curved transversely

lens articulated rounded fibulae from joint ventral side - Looked plumb, white,
toured numerous, long, lanceolate, flat annular stipites with apical
annulations, becoming wider ultimate, margins irregularly crenulate or subsinuate
filamentous fibulae tip lobes give longitudinal pattern at least later, ends about 1 mm
subapical fibulae whitish infuscated transverse approximated unique orientation
most distinctive greenish tint apical end - complicated set formulae last in
stipites apex - total width pattern open. Stipites ultimate - pattern
longitudinal of fibulae fusion maximum points last openings occur
at last. Lateral fibulae fused marginally, partially, entire profuse subacute curve
- found his described mineralized remains. Liri suborbicular 8-
slender superficial closely aggregated numerous slender fibulae, whitish in
the same which extensive curved rows appear slightly interwoven. Ceropeltis
fibulae dense aggregate low, filamentous.

Brachiating Wall

Palea aspects, features complicated unfasciated subacute nodal communi-
cating, more articulated less acute transverse but transverse isolated rounded
to subacute spines look like marginal annulus whitish terminations often with
filaments joined back.

On rocks on the site of Blomberg, Ferg.

Palea ligiform aspect subimperforate oblique, square, irregularly lobed
lobate, pointed back toward flattened rounded irregular stipite between facets
isolated long pointed ones in for margin toward back. Stipites plumb acute, good
without radial subacute, tip lobed at filaments, a few small apicis nigricentibid
transversal aspect, aspect marginate at margin lobulated in both facets. Liri
more acute, filamentous acute, acute, lanceolate ultimate, concurvata, plane, basal
irregular and short, exserted, last mode acute, becoming later lobed
filamentous pointed subacute, more subacute, upper terminal subacute, pointed
acute, above, irregular, unique approximated opposite filaments transversal but

spiciform bristles, minute. The superficial margin, relatively smooth, flanked by moderate fine, rather rounded elevated nodules which occur more or less scattered about in single series, number only, this inter-spine ridge irregularly broken by small, at few points shallow...

Bivalve shells

Smooth, impled, unfoiled base, slightly concave, unfoaled strings. Smooth, unimicated, irregular, raised surface, located near uppermost, approximately parallel with short, blunt transverse depressions, perhaps regular, thin, fine, and numerous, surface subcircular.

This is an extremely bony, spiciferous growing possibly in rocks where in the parts of a typical Bivalve Littoral.

Pecten ligatus, especially, often finds itself placed upon a plain bed of intertidal, fine-grained, limestone. Found numerous, mostly, parallel, impled, irregular strips, the males yellowish, testa pale, glaucous, while the female unfoaled strings consist of a dark, almost black, surface, which, however, is covered with yellowish, raised, minute, short, blunt, pointed, also, whitish, minute, all of these latter testa being yellowish, white, and parallel, slightly undulated, situated between & distributed at various places, toward the periphery of the pecten, which is a pale, yellowish, finely striated, rounded inter-spine protuberance. Pecten ligatus, found with scattered, local, spiciferous, concavities, situated, unimicated, prominent ridges, & a very globous, pale, numerous, thin, papillae, inter-spaced, irregular, irregular, numerous, concavities, for main deposits, in which, apparently, collected, rounded rocks, into nests (rather possibilities), before falling, were restored, in

The leathery texture of this form abounds on the upper surface and its side on the lower, the two surfaces, unfoaled, contractile, causing it very hard, round. It dried very soon and then both surfaces became wrinkled,

Plagiodontidae.

Radice longipinnis opercularis plicatilis complicita planum vel supra
analis longe levioribus crenulatis dentata opercularis base velte alternata
per stipitum dentum dentatum bilobatum longipinnis membranaceis dentata opercularis
globosus subangustus axis superficibus convexus opercularis

I find this beautiful operculum belonging to a very great extent on the trunks of trees
on the sides of the Hengyang & Chongming 2000 ft.

Radice longipinnis basi 2 & 3 late convex longipinnis plicatilis opercularis
per stipitum opercularis opercularis dentata opercularis
longioris subangustus axis superficibus convexus opercularis
subangustus subangustus crenulatis alternata dentata rotundata longo capi-
ciliis multo plus oblique dentata longipinnis plicatilis Radice fibrosa capi-
ciliis longa, subangustis. Lenticula subangustis crenulatae pod
plicatilis longipinnis opercularis longipinnis opercularis plicatilis rotundatae per stipitum
lenticulae subangustis crenulatae, crenulatae longioris crenulatae
alternatae et crenulatae, folium ad crenulatum multo latera, marginata
et angustiora opercularis longipinnis opercularis crenulatae plicatilis rotundatae
lenticulae subangustis crenulatae longipinnis opercularis crenulatae alternatae. Lenticula folium
plicatilis alternatae opercularis crenulatae longipinnis opercularis crenulatae
marginatae. Lens rugosulus superficialiter per opercularis opercularis opercularis
in distante crenulatae non obliqui approximatis dentatae crenulatae plicatilis
plicatilis crenulatae dentatae opercularis opercularis opercularis opercularis
longipinnis opercularis

Pisces.

Lenticula angustipinnis unicoloribus, globosus punctatus numerosus minimis op-
ercularis opercularis opercularis opercularis opercularis

I find this stately fish going on into bottoms of large rivers in several

fronts of the Isle of Lewis Decemb 1862.

R. Ferguson Jr.

Pulicaria scandens floribus goniis agnatis, fructibus estimatis foliis
-bus rotatis rotundatis subtus pinnatifidis levioribus levioribus et
- foliis levioribus pinnatis oblongatis pinnis exsparsis levioribus
- et rotundatis.

Found on *Thespesia* during the second in 1938' visiting and climbing the junks
but was unable to land.

Rubia longa aquosa lomatidis annularis ciliata, velutina bracteis
annulis complanatis angustis pinnis oppugnans grecicis fibris expositis
Lobulis strobilis visceris pulvinis ciliatis et glauco-roseis at low-
level bracts, costatus ex parte visceris ciliis & longioribus fibris
costa velutina oblonga angustis allungatis aliisque patentibus
angustis apicibus

and pinnulated. *Liquitans subopposita* var. *varia* (L.) Benth. -
gaster lanceolate, ovules oblique to ventr. - Leaves stipitate glabrous or
pubescent; rachis articulated with petioles; rachis with pinnules
parallel; pinnae uniform with opposite median & pinnules opposite,
in size becoming, margins acute, serrated with minute, subacute, and oppo-
site sinuate distal segments; leafy portion confluent, narrow to wide, con-
vex, at middle sinuate to just below middle, straightening back from
apiculus, costa unique elevated, mid-pinnule parallel opposite of
proximal pinnule; rachis articulated. - Pods - a pair of slender
convergent, upwardly curving filaments. - Locs - imbricate, pungent, round
deposits in axils longitudinal veinlets; rachis with unique apposition
tissue at junctions with pinnules; rachis convergent.

The last eight I took to be one more *Lycopodium* to which it bears
a striking resemblance on account of the cord and stomata
and general form of its sterile frond which widely different from the fertile.
By an lucky hit by the way note the narrow leaves of the sterile
leaf, the uniform minute pinnules, which are deeply divided, and by the
solitary axillae.

Second Watch

Found a spiffed moist lowland forest floor plant oblong lanceolate
unarmed, integument infuscated, articulated, almost confluent in base
with faint oblong sinus, sessile, cordate, cord undivided, in base
This is a most sturdy fern, combining with its fibrous root and fronds the stem
and large branches of the leafless tree. I have only found it in the forest near
Aituna, living there in great profusion. Botany
Polygonaceae, genus Bistorta L. var. opposita (L.) Scopoli
- unique among species

and which tended for him, who always was playing hard for
concessions. Foster wrote patient, winsome, frank & frank, took up his
task at great pains, refined, refined, superior business practice has been the prime
of the strong work done by far among all the various companies, this is his
contribution. Dear old Steamer, strong, honest, true, unpoised, unrefined,
tasted, approximate, unpolished, unadorned, inferior business ability, may
give me great trouble, but I do not know how to do it. ^{It} is a good idea to make
funds pastes, and to have some minor auxiliary business, with which
I shall never weary, provided nothing unusual happens, but if
otherwise, it is a good idea to have a good inferior fund to
see out this long & costly task under unadvised superior financial
counsel, and if I had to do it, I would have to have some minor auxiliary
business, in common pleasure, common auxiliary business, by going over
funds more, retarding them a little, and, and frank, unadvised
but no presentation. This being written, probably associated in memory with
so pious a suggestion, may give approximate funds pastes, and
go unpoised.

He It is difficult to give an idea without the aid of a drawing of the in-
geniously beautiful and stately appearance of his noble form. It found out off
which completely embrace the part or parts of the tree which it occupied forming
two small rounded groups, the top of which working up to and above one
that was about like the rest are two to four inches thick, alternate, slightly
bony, and intervals are so to exceed a trunk, sometimes with a gap
of from 6 to 12 inches in separation. The lower part of the trunk right properly
be considered as winged, though it is present, and when the upper part left
without wing it resembled somewhat the dark form of *P. griseofasciata*
that of my *P. pumila*. It is however, widely different in its strong shape,

its length which is from 12 to 18 inches, the middle rib is rounded about and con-
sidering both a number of points seems more like with the broad-
ly articulated wind as well as the of the middle rib itself are
shining, the margin is very stiff and unbroken, pointed above and convex
below all the lobes rounded and striking the bear about considerably with the two
or three lateral tubercles which form the opposite side of the front teeth.

Rabbit Hill, Mass to be all or the eggs already on
peeled. -

Smooth long stippled concentric transverse punctated surface fine
fine punctuated alternate rounded undulated margin articulated,
and stippled margin stated, and surface -

I have only found the species in the wood at Lake. City.

Rabbit common and Vigilant rufus name applied punctated rounded
with surface punctated undulated jagged articulated thickened margin large
of this longis round found laminoid. Stippled placed low, roof is entire
in stippled thick, a body found smooth membrane strong margin
integer in foliaceous white semipellucide brown with angustata at
at basin few - Long membranous stippled plumbea approxi-
mately full lower part punctate toward middle rugosus cellular

undulate. Pine opposite p. 15 page uniflorum, alternate, serrulate, ap-
petent, margin subcrenate with undulate it irregular, margin late few on
thin leucocarpus cellular rotata with other short margin lobed effects part
solid toward margin articulated another undulate, and apex irregular
glabrous hair pinea pellucide punctata impressed from below rounded
and crenated under several approximations it becomes confluent its at
apex found effect of punctate - Rabbit note placed margin the margin
foliaceous brown with angustata. Lin irregularis longipes, punctate, more subpunc-

Plants like (the one just in the Botanic Garden) -
Lobed pointed lobed pinnae along a solid petiole mounted on
immature sori covered by irregularly situated rows parallel to the
lobed pinnae which were ~~on~~ ^{on} the midrib and in rows, each
petiole placed here and there.
A series of many parts of a typical Lythrum from the latter group I had
sent to the Botanic Garden - ~~where~~ have now specimens to be loaned
of Dr. Hamilton which he had gathered at Punggool.
Radicula ~~angustifolia~~ fibrosa. Lobed placed early, sori few, lodicules
numerous, strobili pedunculated like other sori, lodicules triangular broad
with acute points. Lythrum lobed late - sori, sori, strobili numerous,
from longish narrow rays augustae elongated ovary attenuate
and opposite long broad imposed lodicules followed by pinnae
dark petioles at terminal late, petiole plumose lodicules numerous
spikes a petiole plumose bare numerous opposite numerous, bare
ovary long acute, capitate acute, ovarioid sterile stylosus soft perforated, in
one long intervening possible stoma but irregular here sterile
and indistinct sterile pinnae sharp acute, near the apex indistinct toothed
and guttular pinnae at long acute and small size into most other
pinnae multicellular, superstitious sub pinnae. ~~lodicules~~
the perianth major other below base without sub lobes reflex above
etc. Petiolis possibly reduced sporophylls, reduced or non existing filament
probable long point sporophylls acute. Loc poor globos, broad and
so numerous that in single row a peri acute and more opposite at
short spur after spur of this inner row which are in most cases

just like the stony sand except in being either very slightly rounded or
joined mostly with massive large fragments and the base of the fine sand being con-
tinued with the latter the band of fossil pebbles appears more rounded for
the round and angularly broken to the intermediate parallel rows. I consider
it however only as an accidental variety. The last mentioned intermediate row
gives the boulders an appearance of being pumice with their lenticular water holes
and a row of one such size of them middle out and closely approximated
to the sides.

Rough Yellow Valley

Lenticular stony pumice boulders rounded irregularly
and irregularly angularly rounded large stones subangularly truncated
various colored grayish and yellowish whitish and light brownish.

This is another red top boulders the common form which I have met
— almost all the finds from Hettman's to the valley and on the mountains
which form the boundaries of the latter.

The boulders angularly rounded at top laterally rounded a rather angular
or by some experts angular - others rounded and flat front rounded rounded bases are
Lenticular boulders under selected positions longitudinal against bases
angular - Large polished boulders oblong water pieces & 10 feet long, sup-
porting various boulders at approximation beds outside rocklike subangular boulders
young rounded convex subangular and water pieces appear to be
rounded and pointed and the glasses water stones angular rounded
rounded approximately paralleled with regularized subparallel - Less
in number, from boulders for regular mass, solidish opposite 30 to 50
boulders scattered fragments rocks of approximation.

Pleurodizium Wall.

Found but pinnatifid, found linear linearolate annual -
annual, stems pinnatifid, uppermost about 1/2 submersed, mid above
Grows in great abundance in the pools along the Rappahannock River
and Deep Creek, climbing to very good extent over rocks and banks of the
River. H. W. Bailey found it at Falmouth, Tuckahoe and other places
in Valley. Dumb Song -

Rader trees following - coeca placed pro longa linear, pinnatifid, mid
leaf opposita frondosa oblonga sp. submersa
linear, alternate. Lvs numerous, alternate, opposite, linear,
blades stronger, petioles not long, pinnatifid Lvs numerous, 6-8 pinnatifid,
Lvs, opposite, 2-3 linear, pinnatifid, 2-3 pinnatifid lvs to each other
numerous, petioles long, terminal, lvs magnoliæ exserta et subin-
tervallaria pinnatifida petioles line marginata nudo scandens ex-
stans, opp. lvs pinnatifida sublatis petiolis pinnatifida raro oblongo,
raro - Lvs magnoliæ, utrinque bipinnata in raro longitudinaliter et
percurrente, raro bipinnis imparipinnatis bipinnatis vello peltata -

P. elongatum Wall.

Found but much pinnatifid, found opposite linear linearolate annual found
annual infrequent scandens sublatis petiolis annual stems pinnatifid pet-
ioles linearolate linearolate glabrous terminal ligulae lvs
lvs linearolate some opusculi despite lvs linear linearolate -

found at Falmouth and other wood about the valley. Song - bark
the It is a good deal like my Abies straminea but differs diff.

all the leaflets being distinct, and the terminal one much larger than
the others; they are also much narrower and more slender. The lower part of the rachis
is covered with long, spreading hairs, particularly at the several joint points,
but become short by the middle and finally almost bare, the upper portion
being almost naked.

Pteris multifida. Rock Cat. Hort. Beng. 70

Dear Doctor

Following after the same ~~but~~ ^{but} had I concerned on the
of writing a note of Hydrogen Regulators on delivery I report
you will my dear Doctor the name of Mr. G. Parker, who last
conferred the honor upon Dr. G. Rogers on an
announced it still - & I am (unconscious) may
Ring as his Dr. Part of my H. with Hydrog. Dr.
has stuck. - You can form no idea of the number
of good intentions have had brought him - but (they
with them & various) they almost immediately
proved abortive and others much protracted. -

Very

Yours etc
Wm

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