



DIANTHUS CÆSIUS, Sm.
(Cheddar Pink.)

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF ACTUAL SIZE.

THE
FLORA OF SOMERSET

BY
RICHARD PAGET MURRAY, M.A., F.L.S.
VICAR OF SHAPWICK, DORSET.

"Benedicite universa germinantia in terra Domino:
laudate et superexaltate eum in sæcula."

CANTICUM TRIUM PUERORUM.



Taunton :

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PREFACE.

SOME fifteen years have passed since I first entertained the idea of compiling a *Flora of the County of Somerset*. Since then, much of my leisure time has been devoted to the accomplishment of the work which I now submit to the judgment of my fellow botanists, in the hope that it may prove useful, at least to those who live within the county. I am only too well aware of its imperfections: the area has proved too large for thorough exploration; and (though I do not expect to see many additions made to the *County Flora*) it is obvious that the number of species noted as occurring in several of the districts, especially 1 and 6, may be considerably enlarged. Nor has the north-western portion of district 4 been examined as carefully as I could wish.

Much time has been devoted to the study of the genus *Rubus*, and it is hoped that the results arrived at are in harmony with the latest views which have been reached by students of this most difficult group. The time does not seem to have yet arrived when we can safely attempt to group the multitudinous forms into a smaller number of "species" of higher value than the present "segregates."

To those who have given me so much unstinted and kindly assistance—without which I could never have carried out the task—I tender my most grateful and hearty thanks. These

are especially due to the Rev. J. Sowerby for a valuable list of plants observed by him in the neighbourhood of Yeovil ; to J. C. Melvill, Esq., for another list of species, chiefly from the vicinity of Bridgwater ; to Mr. W. Galpin, for very careful work in district 7 ; to Messrs. Fry and White, for unfailing assistance in working out the Flora of the north of the county ; to Mr. A. Bennett, for most valuable assistance in determining the species of *Potamogeton* ; to the Rev. E. F. Linton, for help in working out the species of *Hieracium*, *Rubus*, and *Salix* ; to the Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, who placed at my disposal his unrivalled knowledge of the genus *Rubus*, and also assisted me in the tedious work of correcting proofs ; to the Rev. E. S. Marshall, the Rev. W. Tuckwell, the Rev. W. H. Trott ; H. F. Parsons, Esq., M.D. ; F. J. Hanbury, Esq. ; H. S. Thompson, Esq. ; Miss F. Elworthy (now Lady Christison) ; and to Miss Livett. Others also, too numerous to mention here, have helped me from time to time with information and suggestions. Their names will be found in the body of the work in connection with the records for which I am indebted to their kindness.

My interest in the *Flora of Somerset* remains as keen as it ever was, though I have for some time ceased to reside in the county. I shall be pleased to receive, from time to time, any fresh information which may tend to make my knowledge of that *Flora* more complete and accurate.

RICHARD P. MURRAY.

Territet, Switzerland,
December, 1895.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE county of Somerset, the Flora of which is the subject of the present work, forms the north-eastern part of Watson's "Peninsula" Province, and was divided by him into two "vice-counties"—"5. Som. S." and "6. Som. N."—the boundaries of which will be found stated in the section in which the botanical districts into which I have divided the county are explained.

The county is a maritime one, lying between $50^{\circ} 49'$ and $51^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude, and $2^{\circ} 14'$ and $3^{\circ} 50'$ W. longitude. Its extreme length is sixty-eight miles and breadth forty-three miles, though the mean breadth does not exceed twenty-two miles. It is bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, on the south-west and south by Devon, on the south by Dorset, on the east by Wilts, and on the north by Gloucestershire. It contains about 1,640 square miles. The following tables, which I have extracted from Kelly's "Directory for Somerset," show the amount of land under cultivation during recent years :—

	<i>Acres—1882.</i>	<i>Acres—1894.</i>
Corn and cereals	128,724	101,455
Roots and artificial grasses :		
Cabbage and rape	60,487	53,649
Clover and grasses	55,561	49,847
Permanent pastures	606,015	651,187
Flax		196
Bare fallow	8,914	5,638
Orchards	23,104	24,186
Market gardens	625	1,021
Nursery grounds	193	265
Woods and plantations	39,850	44,538
Mountain and heath land used for pasture	31,246	44,318

The total acreage of the county is 1,042,481 acres.

Somerset may be best described as a hilly county, divided into two parts by the great levels which border the rivers Brue and Parret, these being separated by the low but picturesque ridge of Polden. Another extensive tract of low-lying and for the most part marshy ground stretches from the base of the Mendips to the shores of the Bristol Channel.

The principal hills in the county, with their heights (in feet), are the following :—

Dunkery Beacon	.	1707	Grabbist Hill	...	967
Lucott Hill	...	1512	Long Knoll	..	948
Oare Hill	...	1376	Wellington Monument	...	900
Elworthy Barrow	...	1290	Lansdown	...	813
Will's Neck	...	1262	Alfred's Tower	...	800
Croydon Hill	...	1253	Dundry Hill	...	768
Cothelstone	..	1088	Glastonbury Tor	...	500
Blackdown (Mendip)	...	1067	Brent Knoll	...	457
Staple Hill	...	1035	Bleadon Hill	...	436
North Hill	..	1011	Brean Down	...	319
Masberry	...	979	Chard	...	300
Blackdown Hills	...	970	Steep Holm	...	255

Near Beckington the road rises to 322 feet, and between Sutton Montis and Corton Denham the downs reach a height of about 650 feet.

In former times there were no less than five “forests” in Somerset: Exmoor, Mendip, Selwood, North Petherton, and Neroche. Of these Exmoor alone remains to us, though much smaller now than when it stretched from Dulverton on the south to Porlock on the north, and its area covered more than sixty thousand acres.

The climate is mild and fairly equable; moister than that of counties situated further east; drier and more bracing than that of Devon or Cornwall. For the accompanying Rainfall Tables, which extend over a period of ten years, from 1881 to 1890, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Robert H. Scott, of the Meteorological Office.

The following notes have more immediate reference to the flora of the county. This consists, so far as my present know-

EXFORD.

Lat. 51° 8' N. Long. 3° 57' W.		Diam. of Gauge, 5 ins.		Height		{ Above Ground, 1 ft. ,, M.S.L., 902 feet.									
YEARS		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL	
1881	-	2·83	6·05	3·88	1·79	3·19	3·85	2·97	6·02	3·03	3·83	7·03	5·60	50·07	
1882	-	4·63	3·04	2·83	5·71	2·90	5·26	7·75	6·84	4·95	10·71	8·60	7·96	71·18	
1883	-	5·69	5·27	1·58	1·46	2·39	3·33	3·65	2·80	7·30	5·88	9·44	3·17	51·96	
1884	-	6·95	3·97	3·62	1·67	2·90	2·43	2·81	3·52	2·96	2·64	3·10	9·19	45·76	
1885	-	4·33	5·28	1·79	3·23	5·28	2·55	1·53	2·62	9·12	8·21	6·30	2·58	52·82	
Means	-	4·89	4·72	2·74	2·77	3·33	3·48	3·74	4·36	5·47	6·26	6·90	5·70	54·36	
1886	-	8·22	1·04	4·10	4·35	4·28	1·20	2·96	3·17	3·95	10·67	6·20	8·55	58·69	
1887	-	4·16	1·45	2·99	2·65	2·54	0·23	1·83	2·80	6·20	4·63	6·88	5·06	41·42	
1888	-	1·71	1·03	5·83	3·29	2·06	3·16	6·58	3·63	1·73	1·97	10·11	4·99	46·09	
1889	-	1·97	3·61	4·45	3·45	3·64	0·79	3·22	5·41	1·67	6·50	2·91	3·19	40·81	
1890	-	8·26	1·61	2·51	4·48	2·93	3·12	4·97	4·58	1·41	3·15	6·09	2·24	45·35	
Means	{	1886-90	4·86	1·75	3·98	3·64	3·09	1·70	3·91	3·92	2·99	5·38	6·44	4·81	46·47
	{	1881-90	4·87	3·24	3·36	3·21	3·21	2·59	3·83	4·14	4·23	5·82	6·67	5·25	50·42

COTHELSTONE, TAUNTON.

Lat. 51° 4' N. Long. 3° 10' W.		Diam. of Gauge, 5 ins.		Height		{ Above Ground, 1 ft. ,, M.S.L., 500 feet.									
YEARS		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL	
1881	-	1·36	3·51	2·21	1·19	1·17	3·69	2·66	4·28	3·08	2·78	3·41	3·23	32·57	
1882	-	1·91	1·37	1·57	3·82	2·18	3·23	5·06	3·38	3·73	8·06	5·79	4·44	44·54	
1883	-	3·86	4·27	1·16	1·12	1·65	2·33	2·61	1·35	5·04	3·95	5·03	1·30	33·67	
1884	-	4·66	3·77	2·66	1·89	1·18	2·68	2·40	2·26	1·63	1·03	1·74	3·66	29·56	
1885	-	2·91	3·56	1·44	3·41	4·61	1·78	0·46	1·21	5·89	5·66	4·12	2·01	37·06	
Means	-	2·94	3·29	1·81	2·29	2·16	2·74	2·64	2·50	3·87	4·29	4·02	2·93	35·48	
1886	-	5·04	1·06	2·54	3·65	5·23	0·67	2·91	2·25	3·34	5·36	3·32	5·47	40·84	
1887	-	2·75	0·68	2·21	1·32	2·74	0·27	0·96	1·35	2·96	3·72	4·42	2·60	25·98	
1888	-	1·31	1·18	4·34	3·53	1·34	3·23	5·89	2·42	1·48	1·06	7·55	2·89	36·22	
1889	-	0·96	2·65	5·32	4·04	2·85	0·58	2·97	3·75	1·95	5·96	1·35	2·49	34·87	
1890	-	3·21	1·76	1·73	4·51	3·50	3·08	3·83	3·29	1·62	1·81	3·94	2·84	35·12	
Means	{	1886-90	2·65	1·47	3·23	3·41	3·13	1·57	3·31	2·61	2·27	3·58	4·12	3·26	34·61
	{	1881-90	2·80	2·38	2·52	2·85	2·65	2·15	2·97	2·55	3·07	3·94	4·07	3·09	35·04

SOUTH PETHERTON.

Lat. 50° 57' N. Long. 2° 49' W.		Diam. of Gauge, 8 ins.		Height		{ Above ground, 8 ins. ,, M.S.L., 110 feet.									
YEARS		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL	
1881	-	3·07	4·04	2·02	1·56	0·94	2·52	2·07	3·84	1·45	1·54	4·22	2·84	30·11	
1882	-	1·42	1·87	1·45	4·27	1·72	3·30	3·97	2·47	2·85	6·45	3·64	3·39	36·80	
1883	-	3·09	5·09	1·34	1·10	1·51	2·71	3·33	0·95	6·37	2·84	3·38	0·89	32·60	
1884	-	3·18	2·77	3·31	1·91	1·01	3·35	2·69	1·24	2·25	0·61	1·81	2·17	26·30	
1885	-	2·69	3·87	0·80	3·23	3·20	0·95	0·26	1·23	3·83	4·48	2·97	1·36	28·87	
Means	-	2·69	3·53	1·78	2·42	1·68	2·57	2·46	1·95	3·35	3·18	3·20	2·13	30·94	
1886	-	3·51	0·66	2·37	2·40	2·33	0·72	2·10	1·30	2·38	5·21	3·19	5·40	31·57	
1887	-	2·81	0·47	1·55	0·99	1·60	1·12	1·09	1·12	2·58	2·44	3·02	2·08	20·87	
1888	-	1·07	0·65	3·34	1·98	1·68	2·88	7·10	1·68	0·85	1·57	6·64	2·85	32·29	
1889	-	0·84	1·30	2·63	2·62	1·84	1·03	2·10	2·80	1·36	3·43	1·01	1·81	22·82	
1890	-	3·13	1·19	1·19	2·85	1·42	2·80	2·88	2·24	1·18	1·38	2·19	1·91	24·36	
Means	{	1886-90	2·27	0·85	2·22	2·17	1·77	1·71	3·05	1·83	1·67	2·82	3·21	2·81	26·38
	{	1866-90	2·95	2·40	1·98	2·19	1·88	2·38	2·23	3·01	3·08	2·98	2·81	29·81	

WORLE.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 22' N.$
Long. $2^{\circ} 58' W.$

Diam. of Gauge, 5 ins.

Height

{ Above Ground, 1 ft.
,, M.S.L., 16 feet.

YEARS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
1881 - -	1'02	2'49	2'05	1'53	1'74	3'38	2'52	6'91	2'50	2'07	3'85	3'42	33'48
1882 - -	1'78	1'95	2'13	4'35	2'07	4'99	5'34	5'14	3'34	6'66	4'75	4'03	40'53
1883 - -	3'95	3'45	0'94	0'82	1'11	3'02	3'41	2'75	4'17	3'34	5'31	1'52	33'79
1884 - -	3'54	2'22	2'92	1'61	2'12	2'59	3'63	3'78	2'13	0'86	1'95	4'67	32'02
1885 - -	2'77	2'96	1'07	2'94	3'20	1'91	0'86	2'11	5'03	6'11	3'95	1'36	34'27
Means -	2'61	2'61	1'82	2'25	2'05	3'18	3'15	4'14	3'44	3'81	3'96	3'00	36'02
1886 - -	4'83	0'95	2'15	2'06	5'59	0'87	3'47	2'80	3'06	5'47	4'23	5'06	40'54
1887 - -	2'80	0'65	2'29	1'28	1'87	0'66	1'11	1'51	3'60	2'93	2'96	2'52	24'18
1888 - -	1'26	0'98	3'04	1'40	1'06	3'32	6'03	2'86	1'28	1'62	5'78	3'07	31'70
1889 - -	0'71	1'57	4'06	3'63	3'33	0'75	2'25	3'39	1'92	3'22	1'49	2'19	28'51
1890 - -	3'55	0'65	1'26	1'63	1'41	4'31	4'26	3'58	1'56	2'08	2'96	1'49	28'74
Means { 1886-90	2'63	0'96	2'56	2'00	2'65	1'98	3'42	2'83	2'28	3'06	3'49	2'87	30'73
1881-90	2'62	1'79	2'19	2'13	2'35	2'58	3'29	3'48	2'86	3'44	3'72	2'93	33'38

BARROW-GURNEY.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 24' N.$
Long. $2^{\circ} 40' W.$

Diam. of Gauge, 5 ins.

Height

{ Above Ground, 1 ft.
,, M.S.L., 320 feet.

YEARS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
1881 - -	1'49	4'32	2'08	0'88	1'58	3'41	3'17	6'40	2'37	2'21	4'47	4'43	36'81
1882 - -	2'77	2'51	2'51	4'75	1'99	4'35	5'98	6'42	3'35	6'61	6'38	5'14	52'76
1883 - -	3'95	4'27	3'19	0'85	1'59	2'78	4'19	2'66	4'56	4'02	5'32	1'64	37'02
1884 - -	5'16	2'44	3'27	1'58	2'66	3'08	4'00	3'21	2'12	1'28	1'92	5'88	36'60
1885 - -	3'28	4'17	1'21	2'71	3'44	1'64	1'00	2'48	5'05	5'28	6'04	1'58	37'88
Means -	3'33	3'54	2'05	2'15	2'25	3'05	3'67	4'24	3'49	3'88	4'83	3'73	40'21
1886 - -	5'43	0'88	2'85	2'90	4'97	1'41	4'73	2'68	3'24	5'81	4'80	6'35	46'05
1887 - -	2'87	0'78	2'42	2'65	2'32	0'78	1'58	2'55	4'35	3'40	3'32	2'99	30'01
1888 - -	1'24	1'66	3'84	2'39	1'98	3'88	6'02	3'33	1'57	1'47	7'35	4'25	38'98
1889 - -	1'00	1'43	4'44	3'93	3'83	0'53	3'55	3'13	1'64	3'04	1'22	2'62	30'36
1890 - -	4'37	0'72	1'42	1'68	1'91	4'84	4'39	3'62	1'73	1'65	2'22	1'54	30'09
Means { 1886-90	2'98	1'09	3'00	2'71	3'00	2'29	4'05	3'06	2'51	3'08	3'78	3'55	35'10
1866-90	3'82	2'87	2'57	2'54	2'62	2'42	3'52	3'76	3'99	4'03	3'74	3'61	39'49

WELLS.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 13' N.$
Long. $2^{\circ} 38' W.$

Diam. of Gauge, 5 ins.

Height

{ Above ground, 44 ft.
,, M.S.L., 181 feet.

YEARS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
1881 - -	0'88	3'26	1'48	1'36	1'16	2'60	7'85	1'22	4'25	3'76	2'92	4'12	34'86
1882 - -	1'57	1'77	1'92	4'41	1'74	4'21	9'88	4'47	3'82	5'70	4'10	4'77	48'36
1883 - -	2'86	4'18	1'13	1'08	1'30	3'09	3'89	2'26	5'43	4'67	4'77	1'64	36'30
1884 - -	3'46	2'07	2'71	2'10	1'71	3'77	4'45	2'74	3'59	1'02	1'99	4'18	33'79
1885 - -	2'69	3'43	1'13	3'31	2'76	1'08	0'56	2'22	6'08	6'41	4'73	1'86	36'26
Means -	2'29	2'94	1'68	2'45	1'73	2'95	5'33	2'58	4'64	4'31	3'70	3'31	37'91
1886 - -	4'90	0'68	2'31	3'07	4'28	1'04	2'86	2'21	2'45	4'74	6'22	5'58	40'34
1887 - -	3'03	0'66	2'11	1'42	2'01	0'68	1'92	1'95	3'08	2'92	2'86	2'80	25'44
1888 - -	1'57	1'41	2'95	2'52	0'96	2'85	6'76	1'74	1'40	1'64	5'99	3'43	33'22
1889 - -	0'77	2'33	3'32	2'99	2'83	0'74	3'41	5'34	1'36	4'14	1'50	2'45	31'18
1890 - -	2'84	0'99	1'51	2'63	1'25	4'44	5'06	3'02	1'47	3'14	2'76	1'75	30'86
Means { 1886-90	2'62	1'21	2'44	2'53	2'27	1'95	4'00	2'85	1'95	3'32	3'87	3'20	32'21
1881-90	2'46	2'08	2'06	2'49	2'00	2'45	4'66	2'72	3'29	3'81	3'78	3'26	35'06

ledge extends, of 1073 "species," which may be classed as follows, according to the now well-known groups adopted by the late Mr. H. C. Watson :—

Native	...	...	956	)	Of which
Denizen	...	...	33		45 are Cryptogams
Colonist	...	...	39		including
Alien	...	...	45		six species of Characeae.

Besides these, seven species are included in the body of the work under the designation of "Casual." I think that these might more properly have been added to the "Excluded species," which number 140. The total number of plants dealt with is 1220. It must be observed that no hard and fast rule can be drawn between the various classes above mentioned. It is frequently almost impossible to decide in which category a species should be placed, and I have only too often found it necessary to suggest an alternative. Thus, *Aconitum Napellus* should perhaps have been classed as "Denizen" rather than as "Native"; while one of the commonest of our weeds, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, may be no more than a "Colonist," which has followed man in his slow migration from the uplands of central Asia.

VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION.—With the exception of the highest portions of districts i, ii, and ix, which rise into the "Mid-agrarian," the whole of Somerset must be included within the "Infer-agrarian," or the lowest of the six ascending zones into which Watson divided the Flora of Great Britain. Our Flora is almost entirely a lowland one, and we hardly possess a single species which can show a valid claim to be considered as of northern origin.

HORIZONTAL DISTRIBUTION.—The main groups into which Watson divided the Flora of Britain were (1) the British, consisting of such species as have a range extending over the whole island : (2) the English, comprising those which are distinctly more common in its southern portion, becoming rarer as we pass northwards : (3) the Scottish, which

show an exactly opposite tendency. [An "Intermediate group has its head-quarters in the north of England and south of Scotland.] (4) The Highland, or mountain species, chiefly found in Scotland: (5) the Germanic, or those species which are found most frequently in the east of England: and (6) the Atlantic, or those which show a distinctly western tendency. These groups merge gradually into each other. As is only natural, the Flora of Somerset consists mainly of plants belonging to the British and English groups, but the Atlantic furnishes no less than 43 species, though of these 14 are qualified as "Atlantic-English"; 3 as "Atlantic-British"; and one as "Atlantic-Scottish." The Germanic plants only number 5 in Somerset; the Scottish 8; the Highland 3; and the "Scottish-Highland" 4.

I have not taken into consideration such intermediate groupings as "British-English," "English-Germanic," etc.

The following are the 43 plants which were placed by Watson, more or less definitely, in his "Atlantic" group:—

Aconitum Napellus.
Meconopsis cambrica.
Arabis stricta.
Draba muralis.
Hutchinsia petræa.
Helianthemum polifolium.
Dianthus gratianopolitanus.
Lavatera arborea.
Erodium moschatum.
 „ *maritimum*.
Hypericum Androsæmum.
Elodes palustris.
Linum angustifolium.
Vicia bithynica.
Cotyledon Umbilicus.
Sedum anglicum.
 „ *rupestre*.
Trinia vulgaris.
Crithmum maritimum.
Rubia peregrina.
Aster Linosyris.
Inula crithmoides.

Wahlenbergia hederacea.
Statice auriculæfolia.
Lithospermum purpureo-cœruleum.
Sibthorpia europæa.
Orobanche Hederæ.
Pinguicula lusitanica.
Scutellaria minor.
Melittis Melissophyllum.
Euphorbia Peplis.
 „ *Paralias*.
Cyperus longus.
Scirpus numidianus.
 „ *Holoschoenus*.
Rhynchospora fusca.
Agrostis setacea.
Festuca uniglumis.
Bromus madritensis.
Hymenophyllum tunbridgensis.
Asplenium lanceolatum.
 „ *marinum*.
Lastræa æmula.

The Scottish group consists of:—

Alsine verna
Vicia Orobus
Drosera anglica.
Hieracium Schmidtii.

Andromeda polifolia
Pinus silvestris.
Asplenium septentrionale.
Phegopteris Dryopteris.

Scottish-Highland plants :—

Rubus saxatillis.
Saxifraga hypnoides.

Empetrum nigrum.
Listera cordata.

Highland plants :—

Galium silvestre
Cryptogramme crispa.

Lycopodium alpinum.

Germanic species :—

Bupleurum rotundifolium.
Crepis taraxacifolia.
Chenopodium ficifolium.

Polygonum mite.
Carex depauperata.

The following species are found only in Somerset (so far as the British Islands are concerned) :—

[*Pæonia corallina (alien)*].
Dianthus gratianopolitanus.
Vicia hybrida (extinct).
Rubus Menkei.
Hieracium stenolepis.

Verbascum Lychnitis, var.
micanthum.
Euphorbia pilosa.
Carex Davalliana (extinct).

Arabis stricta is confined to Somerset and Gloucestershire, being found only on the limestone in the immediate vicinity of Clifton.

Helianthemum polifolium is known only from Devon and Somerset.

Althæa hirsuta has been found in Herts, Kent, and Gloucestershire, but is probably native only in Somerset.

Rubus cariensis has occurred in Devon, Somerset, and Dorset.

Rubus Questierii in Devon, Somerset, and Dorset.

Rubus Lintoni in Somerset and Norfolk.

Pyrus latifolia, var. decipiens in Somerset and Denbighshire.

Sedum album is said to be native only in Somerset and on the Malvern Hills.

Hieracium lima has been found only in Somerset and in West Yorkshire.

DOUBTFUL PLANTS.

More or less doubt exists as to the occurrence of the following species in Somerset :—

Trifolium suffocatum.
Potentilla argentea.
Rosa involuta.
Arnoseris pusilla.
Hieracium gothicum.
Mentha Pulegium.

Euphorbia Peplis.
Cephalanthera rubra.
Juncus acutus.
Carex curta.
 „ *teretiuscula.*
Calamagrostis lanceolata.

EXTINCTIONS.

The following species, which formerly occurred in Somerset, have not been met with for many years, and are now, some certainly, the rest most probably, lost to the county :—

Vicia lutea.
 „ *hybrida.*
Parnassia palustris.
Aster Linosyris.
Cyperus longus.

Scirpus Holoschœnus.
Schœnus nigricans.
Cladium germanicum.
Carex dioica.
 „ *Davalliana.*

A LIST OF
BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RELATING TO THE
FLORA OF SOMERSET.

BOTANIST'S GUIDE (Turner and Dillwyn : 1805).

Contains a list of plants, with their localities, recorded from Somerset. These number 85, exclusive of the lower Cryptogams. A supplement gives 55 additional species, chiefly or altogether on the authority of Sole. This work must be used with care, as some of the localities are inaccurately referred to Somerset.

FLORA BATHONIENSIS (C. C. Babington, 1834), with Supplement (1839).

A catalogue of plants seen or reported (chiefly by J. F. Davis, Esq., M.D., and Heneage Gibbs, Esq., M.B.), within four miles of Bath, the area being somewhat extended in the Supplement. No notice is taken of county boundaries. The area includes portions of Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire.

NEW BOTANIST'S GUIDE (H. C. Watson : vol. i, 1835 : vol. ii, 1837).

The first volume contains a revised list of Somerset plants founded on the lists given in Turner and Dillwyn and in "Flora Bathoniensis," and on a MS. list of Somerset plants (no localities given) supplied by Dr. Gapper (afterwards Southby). A considerable number of Somerset plants are also recorded under the heading of Gloucestershire. These were taken from a catalogue of plants growing near Bristol, which was supplied by Miss Worsley (afterwards Mrs. Russell). Volume II contains a list of plants, for the most

part from the neighbourhood of Bridgwater, furnished by the Rev. J. C. Collins, formerly vicar of Bridgwater. The specimens on which the list was founded (collected partly by Mr. Collins and partly by the Rev. J. Poole) are, I believe, no longer in existence, nor do I think that they were ever submitted to Mr. Watson for verification. A few plants are added on the authority of the Supplement to "Flora Bathoniensis."

FLORA OF WESTON (Gustavus St. Brody, 1856).

Contains a list of species found in the neighbourhood of Weston. These are given under the headings of the months in which they flower. There are many errors.

FLORA BRISTOLIENSIS (E. H. Swete, 1854).

A useful local Flora, dealing with the plants of the Bristol neighbourhood, both in Gloucestershire and Somerset.

FLORA OF THE BRISTOL COAL FIELD (edited by James Walter White: part i, 1881; part vi, 1886, with notes supplemental, reprinted from the Bristol Naturalists' Society's Proceedings, vol. v, part 2, by J. W. White). Quoted as *F. B. C.*

A most valuable work, to which I am indebted for a large part of my knowledge of the botany of northern Somerset.

RARER PLANTS OF THE TURF MOORS (Clark: Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, 1856).

FERNS OF THE AXE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (Z. J. Edwards).

ON THE RARER PLANTS OF CENTRAL SOMERSETSHIRE, AND ON THE DISCOVERY THERE OF *ALTHAEA HIRSUTA* (J. G. Baker, in *Journal of Botany*, 1875, 357).

TOPOGRAPHICAL BOTANY (H. C. Watson).

The lists for Somerset are based on previous works by the same author, and on lists supplied to him by various correspondents, chief among whom was the Rev. W. H. Colman, who checked a copy of the "London Catalogue," ed. II, for plants seen within five and ten miles of Minehead

and Dunster in the spring and early summer of 1849. A complete list of those who assisted him will be found in the book.

A MS. LIST OF PLANTS OBSERVED BY H. F. PARSONS, ESQ., M.D., ALONG THE EASTERN BORDER OF THE COUNTY, is preserved in the Museum at Taunton.

Many short papers and notices relating to Somerset Botany may be found scattered through the pages of the "Phytologist," "Journal of Botany," and other scientific publications.

A MS. "Flora of Somerset" by the late Mr. Sole is stated to be in the possession of Mr. T. B. Flower, but I have not had any opportunity of consulting it.

NOTES ON THE GEOLOGY AND BOTANY OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

THE districts are founded on the river basins, and are consequently of very unequal size. The most important river in the county is the Parret, which, though it rises in Dorset, almost immediately enters Somerset, and drains all the country lying between the Polden and Quantock Hills. This tract it has been found necessary to divide into three districts (iii, iv, and v).

Districts i, vi, and vii drain southwards, into the English Channel. The remaining seven districts (ii, iii, iv, v, viii, ix, x) discharge their waters into the Bristol Channel or Severn Sea.

It is well known that the late Mr. H. C. Watson, in his "Cybele Britannica," divided Somerset botanically into two 'vice-counties,' viz: *Somerset south* (5) and *Somerset north* (6).

Unfortunately the dividing line which he traced between them is, in part at least, a purely arbitrary one, so that the divisions adopted in this work cannot in every case be treated as subdivisions of the Watsonian vice-counties. *Somerset south* comprises districts i, ii, iii, iv, the eastern extremity of v, vi, and the southern portion of vii. *Somerset north* comprises district v (except the eastern portion), the northern half of vii, viii, ix, and x. Mr. Watson's words are [Cyb. Brit. iv, p. 140] "South and North Somerset are separated by a line along the river Parret, from Bridgwater to Ilchester; and thence curving round to the northern extremity of Dorset." This is indicated by a dotted line in the map.

I.—DULVERTON DISTRICT. This is essentially a hill district, attaining at Dunkery Beacon a height of over 1700 feet above the sea. It constitutes the extreme south-west portion of the county, drained by the rivers Exe and Barle, which have their sources among the elevated bogs of Exmoor.

The geological formation is Devonian, the “Ilfracombe beds” occurring at Exford, the “Pickwell Down sandstones” stretching eastwards from Dulverton, while the “Pilton beds” are exposed near Brushford. The flora is decidedly poor in the number of species, but the district deserves further examination, which will probably result in considerable additions being made, especially among the commoner species and “weeds of cultivation.” At present only 409 species have been detected.

Among the more interesting plants of the district may be noted *Meconopsis cambrica*, *Sagina subulata*, *Ornithopus perpusillus*, *Rubus nessensis*, *R. affinis*, var. *Briggsianus*, *R. gratus*, *R. micans*, *R. Borreri*, *R. thyrsiger*, *Valeriana pyrenaica*, *Anthemis arvensis*, *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, *Mentha rubra*, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Carex pallescens*, *C. lævigata*, *Cryptogramme crispa*, and *Phegopteris Dryopteris*.

II.—MINEHEAD DISTRICT. All the country along the southern shore of the Bristol Channel, from Devon on the west to the mouth of the Parret on the east: a narrow tract, averaging six miles in width, very hilly, except in the extreme east. It is watered by a number of small streams, descending from Exmoor and from the Brendon hills. The principal hills in this district are Dunkery Beacon, 1707 feet; Lucott Hill, 1512; Oare Hill, 1376; Elworthy Barrow, 1290; Croydon Hill, 1253; North Hill, 1011; and Grabbist Hill, 967.

The geological formations are the Devonian, which constitutes the uplands of Exmoor and the Brendon and Quantock Hills; the Trias in the valleys stretching from

Porlock between the Brendon and Quantock Hills; and the Rhætic, exposed on the coast at Watchet.

The flora is a fairly rich one, as might be expected from the nature of the surface, which rises from the sea-level to over 1700 feet. 723 species have been already noted. Among the more interesting plants we may note *Papaver hybridum*, *Meconopsis cambrica*, *Fumaria pallidiflora* and *F. muralis*, *Silene conica*, *Trigonella purpurascens*, *Vicia lathyroides*, *Rubus nessesensis*, *cariensis*, *carpinifolius*, *gratus*, *infestus*, *Leyanus*, *scaber*, *longithyriger*, *saxicolus*? and *serpens*, *Rosa pimpinellifolia*, *Pyrus latifolia* var. *decipiens*, *Sedum rupestre* and *Forsterianum*, *Filago minima*, *Hieracium Schmidtii*, *Pyrola minor*, *Atropa Belladonna*, *Verbascum Lychnitis*, *Limosella aquatica*, *Orobancha purpurea*, *Melittis Melissophyllum*, *Littorella juncea*, *Chenopodium hybridum*, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Listera cordata*, *Epipactis palustris*, *Ophrys muscifera*, *Luzula Forsteri*, *Scirpus uumidianus* and *Holoschænus* (the latter extinct), *Carex divisa*, *Agrostis setacea*, *Gastridium australe*, *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*, *Asplenium lanceolatum* and *septentrionale*, *Lastræa aemula*, *Lycopodium alpinum* and *Nitella opaca*.

Note that the admission into the county Flora of *Rubus Boræanus* (p. 110) was an error, and the record should be cancelled.

III.—TAUNTON DISTRICT. This comprises the country drained by the river Tone and by the small streams which, flowing from the south, empty themselves into the Parret below Langport. The chief hills in this division are the south-eastern Quantocks to the north-west, where Will's Neck reaches a height of 1262 feet, and on the south the ridge of the Blackdowns, where Staple Hill rises to 1035 feet.

The Quantock Hills are of Devonian age, and limestone beds belonging to the Ilfracombe series are worked at Asholt and Stowey. The valley of the Tone from west of Wiveliscombe to Taunton, and also the country stretching

from Stowey to Bridgwater and Langport, consist of red rocks of Triassic age. Rhætic beds are found along the south-eastern border of the district, and the Blackdown Hills belong to the Upper Greensand [cretaceous formation].

No less than 712 species of plants have been found in this district. Among these may be noted *Silene anglica*, *Stellaria palustris*, *Alsine verna*, *Radiola linoides*, *Genista anglica*, *Vicia bithynica*, *Rubus imbricatus*, *argentatus*, *micans*, *Radula* (type), *longithyrsiger*, *foliosus*, *mutabilis*, *adornatus*, *Bellardi*, *Pyrus torminalis*, *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*, *Callitriche hamulata*, *Sium latifolium*, *Anthemis nobilis*, *Oxy-coccus palustris*, *Sibthorpia europæa*, *Pinguicula lusitanica*, *Rumex maritimus*, *Listera cordata*, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, *Convallaria majalis*, *Potamogeton alpinus* and *flabellatus*, *Zannichellia pedunculata*, *Scirpus pauciflorus*, *Lycopodium inundatum* and *Pilularia globulifera*.

IV.—ILMINSTER and YEOVIL DISTRICT. This is drained by the upper waters of the Parret. The northern boundary is formed by the river Yeo, from Trent, where it enters the county, to Langport. Except along the southern border this is a low-lying district. Chard, which is situated on the watershed of the English Channel and the Severn Sea, is about 300 feet above sea level.

Much of the low ground was at one time the bed of a shallow liassic sea, one arm of which extended from Ashill to Langport and Ilchester, while another stretched eastwards from Ilminster to Trent. About Yeovil the Midford (Oolitic) sands are largely developed, and extend westwards as far as Cricket Malherbe. "Inferior Oolite" occurs at Crewkerne, Milborne Port, and Ham Hill; "Fuller's Earth" near Milborne Port and between Crewkerne and Haselbury; while to the south the "Bradford Clay" forms the ridge of Abbot's Hill on the Dorset boundary.

This is a less productive tract (in a botanical sense) than

either of the two preceding districts, only 618 species having been recorded from it. This is partly due to the barren nature of the sandy ground in the south, but also partly to insufficient examination, especially in the central portion of the district.

Among the rarer plants we may notice *Myosurus minimus*, *Draba muralis*, *Teesdalia nudicaulis*, *Moenchia quaternella*, *Sagina ciliata*, *Rubus rhombifolius* and *longithyriger*, *Rosa leucochroa*, *Saxifraga granulata*, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, *Campanula Rapunculus*, *C. patula*, *Lamium hybridum* and *Ophrys muscifera*.

V.—SOMERTON DISTRICT. This includes all that part of the basin of the Parret which lies to the north of the Parret and Yeo.

The southern slopes of the Polden Hills consist of beds of Rhætic age, which also extend in a southerly direction by High Ham to Langport. Further to the east the district is crossed by a broad band of "Lias," which is succeeded still further to the east by the "Midford Sands" and "Fuller's Earth." The western extremity of the district is formed by Sedgmoor, a level tract of post-pliocene age, once a storehouse of rare plants, but now completely drained. Near the eastern boundary the country becomes hilly, the downs between Sutton Montis and Corton Denham reaching a height of about 650 feet.

Only 540 species have been recorded from this district. The *Rubus*-flora is particularly poor and uninteresting. Among the few interesting plants we find *Papaver hybridum*, *Nasturtium amphibium*, *Althæa hirsuta*, *Vicia gracilis*, *Poterium officinale*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, *Caucalis daucoides*, *Sambucus Ebulus*, *Onopordon Acanthium*, *Erythræa pulchella*, *Utricularia vulgaris* and *U. minor*, *Chenopodium ficifolium*, *Euphorbia platyphyllos*, *Allium oleraceum*, *Potamogeton coloratus* and *P. alpinus*, and *Chara fragilis*.

VI.—AXE DISTRICT. This consists partly of a narrow strip along the south-western border of the county, which drains into the river Axe, and partly of a piece of country four or five miles long, but only a few hundred yards wide, stretching along the ridge of the Blackdown Hills, and draining into the Culm, a tributary of the Exe. A very small tract of land about Otterford drains into the river Otter. Staple Hill, where districts iii, iv, and vi meet, rises to 1035 feet above the sea : at Chard the watershed between districts iv and vi falls to about 300 feet.

The Blackdown Hills are of “Upper Greensand” age, and “Chalk” occurs at Combe St. Nicholas, Chard, and Cricket St. Thomas.

Owing chiefly to its small area the number of species found in this district is comparatively small—417. It contains, however, a fair number of interesting plants, the *Rubus*-flora being particularly attractive. A great feature is the enormous abundance of the type form of *R. rosaceus*.

Other interesting plants are *Draba muralis*, *Hypericum dubium*, *Radiola linoides*, *Genista anglica*, *Rubus Rogersii*, *dummoniensis*, *leucandrus*, *silvaticus*, *Questierii*, *anglosaxonicus*, *Borreri*, *Leyanus*, *Babingtonii*, *scaber*, *longithyriger*, *mutabilis*, *hirtus*, *Rosa glauca*, *Drosera anglica*, *Galium uliginosum*, *Lathræa Squamaria*, *Myrica Gale*, and *Lastræa æmula*.

VII.—WINCANTON DISTRICT. This small district occupies the south-eastern corner of the county. The southern part consists of a level tract, watered by the river Cale and the Bow Brook, and bounded to the west by a range of low hills, belonging to the “Cornbrash” (Oolitic) series. Further north the country becomes more hilly, reaching a height of 800 feet at Alfred’s Tower, and 948 feet at Long Knoll.

Eastwards of the “Cornbrash” we find the “Oxford Clay” in the valley of the Cale. “Coral Rag” occurs at Stoke Trister and at Cucklington, while the ridge of high

land between Pen Selwood and Stourton is formed of "Upper Greensand." The small detached portion to the north, round Kilmington, consists of chalk.

The number of species hitherto detected in this district amounts to 597, a large total when we consider the very small area over which they are distributed. It is very rich in interesting forms of *Rubus*. The most remarkable plants of the district are : *Corydalis claviculata*, *Polygala calcarea*, *Silene anglica*, *S. noctiflora*, *Rubus nessensis*, *fissus*, *dumnoniensis*, *carpinifolius*, *rhombifolius*, *gratus*, *silvaticus*, *micans*, *Sprengelii*, *infestus*, *Borreri*, *Leyanus*, *fuscus*, *Lintoni*, *foliosus*, *acutifrons*, *Menkei*? and *Kaltenbachii*, *Rosa pseudo-rusticana*, *Galium erectum*, *Centunculus minimus*, *Gentiana campestris*, *Polygonum minus*, *Carex axillaris*, *C. depauperata*, and *C. strigosa*.

In the "Journal of Botany" for 1895, p. 47, the Rev. W. M. Rogers quotes *Rubus integribasis*, P. J. Muell? as found in North Somerset. This record is based on a plant which was noticed, some years since, below Gasper Common in this district, by the Rev. E. F. Linton and myself. Very possibly Mr. Linton may have named it correctly, but the plant was in poor condition, and I thought it safer to leave it unnoticed until we could discover more satisfactory material. No specimens were preserved, and when I next visited the spot the plant had disappeared. It will be strange if a species so common over a large part of Dorset should *not* occur in Somerset.

VIII.—GLASTONBURY DISTRICT. This consists of the valley of the Brue, and extends across the centre of the county from Wiltshire to the British Channel. It is for the most part of very moderate elevation, the western portion from Glastonbury to the sea, being almost a dead level. The celebrated "peat-moor" reaches from Glastonbury to Burtle. North of Wells and Shepton Mallet the boundary is formed by the watershed of Mendip, reaching a

height of 979 feet at Masberry. Alfred's Tower, on the Wiltshire border, is 800 feet above the sea. Glastonbury Tor rises to 500 feet, and Brent Knoll, on the dividing line between districts viii and ix, to 457 feet.

"Old Red" sandstone is found in the extreme north of the district at Masberry and Penhill, and the Rhætic beds are exposed near Croscombe, Wells, and Wedmore. A belt of "Lias" crosses the district in a southerly direction from Shepton Mallet, while further east oolitic rocks appear:—"Midford Sands," from Doultong to Castle Cary (they are also found to the westward, capping Glastonbury Tor and Brent Knoll): "Inferior Oolite," "Fuller's Earth," "Bradford Clay," "Cornbrash," "Oxford Clay," and "Kimmeridge Clay." The flat lands from Glastonbury to the sea are of post-pliocene age.

The flora is rich, as may be expected, no less than 785 species having been detected within the area of this division. Among these are to be noted:—*Ranunculus Baudotii* and *Lingua*, *Fumaria confusa*, *Draba muralis*, *Sisymbrium Sophia*, *Crambe maritima*, *Dianthus deltoides*, *Stellaria palustris*, *Althaea officinalis*, *Radiola linoides*, *Genista anglica*, *Vicia lathyroides*, *Lathyrus Aphaca*, *Nissolia*, and *palustris*, *Rubus fissus*, *plicatus*, *opacus*, *Sprengelii*, *fuscus*, *foliosus*, *Kaltenbachii*, and *ochrodermis*, *Potentilla palustris*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*, *Bupleurum rotundifolium* and *B. tenuissimum*, *Apium inundatum*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Sium latifolium*, *Peucedanum palustre*, *Caucalis daucoides*, *Onopordon Acanthium*, *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, *Campanula patula*, *Oxycoccos palustris*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Statice Limonium*, *Lithospermum purpureo-coeruleum*, *Limosella aquatica*, *Rhinanthus major*, *Utricularia vulgaris* and *U. minor*, *Pinguicula vulgaris* and *P. lusitanica*, *Littorella juncea*, *Chenopodium ficifolium*, *Polygonum maritimum* and *P. mite*, *Rumex maritimus* and *R. limosus*, *Myrica Gale*, *Orchis incarnata*, *Herminium Monorchis*, *Sparganium minimum*, *Rhyn-*

chospora fusca, *Carex divisa* and *C. filiformis*, *Gastridium australe*, *Festuca loliacea* and *F. uniglumis*, *Lastraea Thelypteris* and *Phegopteris polypodioides*.

Note that "Rubus nemoralis, *P. J. Muell.*" (pp. 102 and 414) must be cancelled. The plant so called in the body of the work appears (as I have been since informed by the Rev. W. M. Rogers) to be identical with Scandinavian specimens of *R. villicaulis*, *Koehl.*, var. *insularis*, *F. Aresch.*

IX.—MENDIP DISTRICT. This comprises all that part of the county which is drained by streams debouching into the Bristol Channel between the mouths of the Brue and the Avon. The principal rivers are the Axe and Yeo, which must not be confused with those other streams, bearing the same names which have been mentioned under districts iv, v, and vi.

Though by no means the largest, it possesses a richer flora than any other in the county, no less than 876 species having been detected within its area. This superiority it owes to the wonderful diversity of soil and situation which it presents; an extensive coast line, marshy lowlands, hills and promontories of limestone, boggy hollows on the sandstone, and heights ranging from sea-level to 1067 feet at the summit of Blackdown. Other heights within the district are:—Bleadon Hill, 436 feet; Brean Down, 319 feet; and the island of Steep Holm, 255 feet.

The "Old Red" sandstone occurs in many places on Mendip, as for instance on the top of Blackdown. It appears also in the north-west, at Portishead Down. But the rock which gives so interesting a character to a large part of this district is the "Mountain" or "Carboniferous" Limestone. The south-western and western portions of Mendip belong to this formation, which may be well studied at Cheddar gorge, Burrington Combe, and Ebbor rocks. It extends also from Portishead to Clevedon, and thence stretches eastwards to Clifton. It forms also the promon-

tories of Swallow Cliff, Worle Head, and Brean Down, and the island of Steep Holm. The true coal-measures form two small basins in the north of the district, one at Clapton-in-Gordano, the other at Nailsea. Triassic conglomerates are found in places along the flanks of Mendip. The marsh lands are of post-pleistocene date.

A large number of interesting plants are found in this division. Among such may be noted :—*Thalictrum collinum*, *Ranunculus Lingua*, *Helleborus foetidus*, *Pæonia corollina*, *Meconopsis cambrica*, *Fumaria pallidiflora*, *Cochlearia officinalis*, *danica*, and *anglica*, *Brassica oleracea*, *Lepidium latifolium*, *Thlaspi alpestre*, *Hutchinsia petræa*, *Raphanus maritimus*, *Helianthemum polifolium*, *Dianthus Armeria* and *D. gratianopolitanus*, *Cerastium pumilum*, *Alsine verna*, *Althaea officinalis*, *Geranium sanguineum* and *G. rotundifolium*, *Erodium maritimum*, *Trigonella purpurascens*, *Astragalus glycyphyllos*, *Vicia Orobus*, *Spiræa Filipendula*, *Rubus pubescens*, *Kaltenbachii* and *saxatilis*, *Potentilla verna* and *P. palustris*, *Rosa pimpinellifolia*, *agrestis* and *rubiginosa*, *Pyrus torminalis*, *Saxifraga hypnoides*, *Sedum rupestre*, *Drosera anglica*, *Callitriche vernalis* and *hamulata*, *Eryngium campestre*, *Bupleurum tenuissimum*, *Trinia vulgaris*, *Daucus gummifer*, *Galium silvestre*, *Aster Linosyris* (extinct), *Inula crithnoides*, *Anthemis arvensis* and *nobilis*, *Onopordon Acanthium*, *Hieracium lima*, *Schmidtii*, and *stenolepis*, *Statice auriculæfolia*, *Lithospermum purpureo-coeruleum*, *Atropa Belladonna*, *Linaria repens*, *Orobanche elatior* and *O. Hederæ*, *Marrubium vulgare*, *Chenopodium urbicum*, *Rumex maritimus*, *Daphne Mezereum*, *Taxus baccata*, *Cephalanthera pallens*, *Orchis ustulata*, *Ophrys muscifera*, *Polygonatum officinale*, *Convallaria majalis*, *Allium Ampeloprasum* and *A. oleraceum*, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, *Juncus diffusus*, *Potamogeton coloratus* and *P. alpinus*, *Ruppia spiralis*, *Zannichellia pedunculata*, *Cyperus longus*, *Scirpus Tabernæmontana*, *Schoenus nigricans*, *Carex humilis*, *montana*, *depauperata*, and *extensa*, *Fes-*

tuca loliacea and *F. uniglumis*, *Agropyron acutum* and *A. junceum*, *Asplenium marinum*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Lastræa Thelypteris*, *Phegopteris calcarea*, *Lycopodium Selago*, and *Chara aspera*.

Note that *Polygonum Roberti*, *Loisel* (*P. Raii*, Bab.), was found by Borrer, near Brean, in this district. A specimen is preserved in Mr. Borrer's herbarium at Kew. It was collected in 1836.

X.—BATH and BRISTOL DISTRICT. This, the largest of the ten districts, is situated in the north-east of the county, and comprises all that portion of the valley of the Avon which lies within the county of Somerset. The principal tributary streams are the Frome, the Midford brook, and the Chew. The surface is hilly, but none of the hills reach any very great elevation. Masberry on the south-western boundary reaches 979 feet, and Lansdown, in the north-east, 813 feet. Dundry Hill is 768 feet above the sea.

"Old Red" sandstone is found at Masberry and on Downhead Common. Carboniferous rocks are mainly developed in the west; the "Lower limestone shales," "Mountain limestone," and "Millstone grit" near Clifton; while the "coal-measures" extend over a large area, reaching from Brislington to the Nettlebridge valley. Radstock may be taken as the chief seat of the coal industry. Further east, from Midsomer Norton to Saltford, we find the Rhætic beds exposed in several places, while Lias is found around Dundry Hill and between Bath and the Mendips. The remainder of the area is occupied by rocks of Oolitic age. The "Midford sands" stretch from Midford to Dunkerton. "Inferior Oolite" caps Dundry Hill and forms the lower part of the hills round Bath, occurring also near Frome. "Fuller's Earth" is found near Bath and Frome. The hills round Bath are capped by the "Bath" or "Great" Oolite. The "Bradford Clay" stretches from Norton St. Philip to the southern boundary, followed to the east by

the "Cornbrash" and "Oxford Clay." The "Kimmeridge Clay" exhibits a narrow outcrop on the hillsides west of Maiden Bradley.

The number of species hitherto detected in this district is 845; so that, making due allowance for the absence of any considerable extent of coast-line, it may be reckoned as possessing almost as rich a flora as that of district ix.

Among the more interesting species we may note:—*Arabis stricta*, *Cardamine impatiens*, *Draba muralis*, *Cochlearia anglica*, *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*, *Hutchinsia petraea*, *Dianthus deltoides*, *Silene noctiflora*, *Cerastium pumilum*, *Alsine tenuifolia*, *Geranium sanguineum*, *G. rotundifolium*, *Erodium maritimum*, *Astragalus glycyphyllos*, *Spiraea Filipendula*, *Rubus rudis*, *fuscus*, *pallidus*, and *saxatilis*, *Potentilla verna*, *Saxifraga granulata*, *Sedum album*, *S. rupestre*, *Epilobium lanceolatum*, *E. Lamyi*, *Apium inundatum*, *Caucalis daucoides*, *Sambucus Ebulus*, *Valerianella carinata*, *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, *Campanula patula*, *Pyrola minor*, *Asperugo procumbens*, *Cuscuta europaea*, *Atropa Belladonna*, *Orobanche elatior*, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, *Chenopodium Vulvaria* and *C. hybridum*, *Polygonum dumetorum*, *Thesium linophyllum*, *Euphorbia pilosa*, *E. Lathyris*, *Juniperus communis*, *Cephalanthera pallens*, *Orchis ustulata*, *Ophrys muscifera*, *Herminium Monorchis*, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, *P. officinale*, *Convallaria majalis*, *Allium oleraceum*, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, *Tulipa silvestris*, *Gagea fascicularis*, *Juncus compressus*, *J. diffusus*, *Acorus Calamus*, *Potamogeton decipiens*, *P. Friesii*, *P. flabellatus*, *Heleocharis acicularis*, *Scirpus Caricis*, *Carex dioica* (extinct), *Davalliana* (extinct), *teretiuscula* ?, *axillaris*, *digitata*, *Gastridium australe*, *Bromus madritensis*, *B. arvensis*, *Agropyron pungens*, *Phegopteris calcarea*, *Pilularia globulifera*, *Nitella flexilis*.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF
SPECIES WITHIN THE COUNTY.

<i>Clematis Vitalba</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Thalictrum collinum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>flavum</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Myosurus minimus</i>	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ranunculus circinatus</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>trichophyllus</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>Drouetii</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	9	—
„ <i>pseudo-fluitans</i>	—	2	—	4	5	6	—	8	9	10	
„ <i>heterophyllus</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	—	—
„ <i>peltatus</i>	...	1	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ <i>Baudotii</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>Lenormandi</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>hederaceus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>sceleratus</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Flammula</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Lingua</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>auricomus</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>acris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>repens</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>bulbosus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Sardous</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>parviflorus</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	—	9	10
„ <i>arvensis</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	—	10
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

<i>Helleborus viridis</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>foetidus</i>	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Aconitum Napellus</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Paeonia corallina</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	...	—	2	—	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Nuphar luteum</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>Rhoeas</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>dubium</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>argemone</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>hybridum</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	—	—
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Corydalis claviculata</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	7	8	—	10
<i>Fumaria pallidiflora</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>confusa</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
„ <i>muralis</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>officinalis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>silvestre</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	8	—	10
„ <i>palustre</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	8	—	10
„ <i>amphibium</i>	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>praecox</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Arabis stricta</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>sagittata</i>	...	—	—	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>hirsuta</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>flexuosa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>impatiens</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Draba muralis</i> ...	...	—	—	—	(4)	—	6	—	8	—	10
<i>Erophila vulgaris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>danica</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>anglica</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Sisymbrium Thaliana</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>officinale</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Sophia</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>Alliaria</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>Rapa</i>	...	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	—	9	10
<i>Sinapis nigra</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>arvensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>alba</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>muralis</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Capsella Bursa-pastoris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Senebiera didyma</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>Coronopus</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	...	—	—	?	—	?	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>ruderales</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>campestre</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>heterostylum</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>alpestre</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hutchinsia petraea</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Raphanus Raphanistrum</i>	—	—	3	4	—	6	7	—	9	10	—
„ <i>maritimus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>Luteola</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Helianthemum Chamæcistus</i>	—	—	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10	—
„ <i>polifolium</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Viola palustris</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	6	7	8	9	10

<i>Viola odorata</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>hirta</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>silvatica</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Reichenbachiana</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>canina</i> ...	...	—	2	3	—	?	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>tricolor</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>serpyllacea</i>	...	1	—	3	—	—	6	—	8	—	10
„ <i>calcareae</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
<i>Dianthus Armeria</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>deltoides</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10
„ <i>gratianopolitanus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Silene Cucubalus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	—	9	10
„ <i>maritima</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>conica</i> ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>anglica</i> ...	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	9	—
„ <i>noctiflora</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	10
<i>Lychnis alba</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>diurna</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Flos-cuculi</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Githago segetum</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	—	9	10
<i>Moenchia quaternella</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Cerastium tetrandrum</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>pumilum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>semidecandrum</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>glomeratum</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>triviale</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Malachium aquaticum</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Stellaria media</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Holostea</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>palustris</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
„ <i>graminea</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>uliginosa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Alsine verna</i> ...	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—

Geranium pratense	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ pyrenaicum	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ molle	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ pusillum	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ rotundifolium	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ dissectum	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ columbinum	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ lucidum	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ Robertianum	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Erodium citurarium	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ moschatum	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	—	—	9	10
„ maritimum	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Oxalis Acetosella	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
Ilex Aquifolium	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
Euonymus europaeus	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
Rhamnus catharticus	...	—	—	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ Frangula	...	1	—	3	—	5	6	7	8	9	10
Acer campestre	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Genista anglica	...	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	8	—	—
„ tinctoria	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
Ulex europaeus	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ Gallii	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ nanus	...	1	—	3	4	—	6	7	8	—	—
Cytisus scoparius	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	—	9	10
Ononis repens	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ spinosa	...	—	—	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Trigonella purpurascens	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Medicago sativa	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ lupulina	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ denticulata	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	?
„ arabica	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	—
Melilotus officinalis	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ alba	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
Trifolium subterraneum	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ pratense	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

<i>Trifolium medium</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—	9	10
„ <i>squamosum</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>arvense</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>striatum</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>scabrum</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>glomeratum</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>suffocatum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—
„ <i>hybridum</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>repens</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>fragiferum</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>procumbens</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>dubium</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>filiforme</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Anthyllis Vulneraria</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>tenuis</i> ...	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>pilosus</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Onobrychis viciaefolia</i>	...	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>tetrasperma</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>gracilis</i> ...	...	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	10
„ <i>Cracca</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Orobus</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	[10]
„ <i>silvatica</i> ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>sepium</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>lutea</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[8]	—	?
„ <i>hybrida</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[8]	—	—
„ <i>angustifolia</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>lathyroides</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>bithynica</i>	...	—	2	3	?	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Lathyrus Aphaca</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>Nissolia</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10

<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>silvestris</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>palustris</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	?
„ <i>montanus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	—	9	10
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>insititia</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>domestica</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	9	10
„ <i>Avium</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Cerasus</i>	...	1	—	3	4	—	6	7	—	—	—
<i>Spiraea Ulmaria</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Filipendula</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Rubus Idæus</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>fissus</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—
„ <i>nessensis</i>	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ <i>plicatus</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	6	7	8	—	—
„ <i>opacus</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
„ <i>Rogersii</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ <i>affinis</i> ...	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>cariensis</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>imbricatus</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>dumnoniensis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
„ <i>rhamnifolius</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>pulcherrimus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>carpinifolius</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	10
„ <i>rhombifolius</i>	...	—	2	—	4	—	—	7	—	—	10
„ <i>villicaulis</i>	...	—	—	—	4	—	6	7	8	—	10
„ <i>gratus</i> ...	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ <i>leucandrus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ <i>Lindleianus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>erythrinus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	—	—	10
„ <i>argentatus</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
„ <i>pubescens</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>rusticanus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>silvaticus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
„ <i>macrophyllus</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	6	7	—	9	10

Rubus micans ...	...	1	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ Questierii	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ Sprengelii	...	—	?	?	—	—	6	7	8	—	—
„ pyramidalis	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	—	9	—
„ leucostachys	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ mucronatus	...	1	—	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ anglosaxonicus	...	—	—	—	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ infestus	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ Borreri	...	1	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
„ Leyanus	...	—	2	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
„ Radula	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	—	8	—	—
„ echinatus	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	—	9	10
„ rudis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ Babingtonii	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ scaber ...	...	1	2	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ fuscus ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	10
„ pallidus	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ Lintoni...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ thyriger	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ longithyriger	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ foliosus...	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	8	—	—
„ mutabilis	...	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ rosaceus	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ adornatus	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Kochleri (var. pallidus) }	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	10
„ ? acutifrons	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ ? Menkei	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ ? saxicolus	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Bellardi	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ hirtus ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ serpens	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Kaltenbachii	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	9	—
„ ochrodermis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
„ dumetorum	...	—	2	—	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

<i>Rubus corylifolius</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Balfourianus</i>	...	—	—	—	4	5	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>caesius</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>saxatilis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>rivale</i> ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Potentilla Fragariastrum</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
„ <i>verna</i>	...	—	—	?	—	?	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>silvestris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>procumbens</i>	...	1	—	3	—	—	6	7	—	9	10
„ <i>reptans</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Anserina</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>palustris</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>vulgaris</i>	...	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Agrimonia Eupatoria</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Poterium Sanguisorba</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>polygamum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>officinale</i>	...	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>tomentosa</i>	...	1	2	3	—	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>rubiginosa</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>micrantha</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>agrestis</i> ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>obtusifolia</i>	...	1	2	—	4	—	6	—	8	—	10
„ <i>canina</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>glauca</i> ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>stylosa</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>arvensis</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Pyrus torminalis</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>Aria</i> ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>latifolia</i> (<i>var. decipiens</i>) }	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>Aucuparia</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10

<i>Pyrus communis</i>	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>Malus</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Mespilus germanica</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>granulata</i>	...	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>hypnoides</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Chrysosplenium opposi-</i>	}	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>tifolium</i>											
„ <i>alternifolium</i>		—	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	?	10
<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[8]	—	—
<i>Ribes rubrum</i> ...	...	1	2	—	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>nigrum</i> ...	...	1	2	3	—	—	6	—	8	9	10
<i>Cotyledon Umbilicus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Sedum Telephium</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>album</i> ...	...	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>dasyphyllum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>anglicum</i>	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>acre</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>reflexum</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>rupestre</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>Forsterianum</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>anglica</i>	...	—	—	?	—	—	6	—	?	9	—
„ <i>intermedia</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	8	9	—
<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	...	—	—	?	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Myriophyllum verticill-</i>	}	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>atum</i>											
„ <i>spicatum</i> ...		?	—	3	—	5	—	7	—	9	10
„ <i>alterniflorum</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Callitriche vernalis</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>stagnalis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>hamulata</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>obtusangula</i> ...	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Lythrum Salicaria</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Lythrum Hyssopifolia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Peplis Portula...	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	7	—	9 10
Epilobium angustifolium...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	7	8	9 10
„ hirsutum ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ parviflorum ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ montanum ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ lanceolatum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ roseum ...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	7	8	9 10
„ adnatum ...	1	?	3	—	5	—	—	7	8	9 10
„ obscurum ...	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	7	—	9 10
„ Lamyi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ palustre ...	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	7	8	9 10
Oenothera biennis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9 10
„ odorata ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 —
Circaea lutetiana ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bryonia dioica...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	9 10
Hydrocotyle vulgaris ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Eryngium maritimum ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9 —
„ campestre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 —
Sanicula europaea ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Conium maculatum ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Smyrniolus Olusatrum ...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	8	9 10
Bupleurum rotundifolium ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	— 10
„ tenuissimum ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9 —
Trinia vulgaris...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 —
Apium graveolens ...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	8	9 10
„ nodiflorum ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ inundatum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	— 10
Cicuta virosa ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	— —
Carum segetum ...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	8	9 10
Sison Amomum ...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sium latifolium ...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	8	9 —
„ erectum ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9 10
Ægopodium Podagraria...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pimpinella Saxifraga ...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Conopodium denudatum...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Chaerophyllum temulum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Scandix Pecten-Veneris...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Anthriscus vulgaris	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	9	10	
„ silvestris	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Foeniculum officinale	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
Crithmum maritimum	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	
Oenanthe fistulosa	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ pimpinelloides	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10	
„ Lachenalii	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ crocata	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ Phellandrium	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	—
„ fluviatilis	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	10
Æthusa Cynapium	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Silaus pratensis	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Angelica silvestris	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Peucedanum palustre	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
„ sativum	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
Heracleum Sphondylium	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Daucus Carota	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ gummifer	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	
Caucalis daucoides	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	10
„ arvensis	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	—	9	10
„ Anthriscus	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ nodosa	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
Hedera Helix ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cornus sanguinea	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adoxa Moschatellina	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sambucus nigra	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ Ebulus	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	10
Viburnum Opulus	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ Lantana	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lonicera Periclymenum...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Rubia peregrina	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
Galium Cruciata	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10

<i>Galium verum</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>erectum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ <i>Mollugo</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>saxatile</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>silvestre</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>palustre</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>uliginosum</i>	...	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>Aparine</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>tricorne</i>	...	—	2	—	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Asperula odorata</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>cynanchica</i>	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>officinalis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>pyrenaica</i>	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Valerianella olitoria</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>carinata</i>	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>Auricula</i>	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	10
„ <i>dentata</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Dipsacus silvestris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>pilosus</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Scabiosa succisa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Columbaria</i>	...	—	—	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>arvensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Solidago Virgaurea</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	—	9	10
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Aster Tripolium</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>Linosyris</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[9]	—
<i>Erigeron acris</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Filago germanica</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>minima</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Graphalium uliginosum</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>silvaticum</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	7	—	9	10

<i>Inula Helenium</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Conyza</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>crithmoides</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Bidens cernua</i> ...	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>tripartita</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Ptarmica</i>	...	1	—	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Anthemis Cotula</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>arvensis</i>	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>nobilis</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>Leucanthemum</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
„ <i>Parthenium</i> ...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Matricaria inodora</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Chamomilla</i> ...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	—	8	9	10
<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>vulgaris</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>maritima</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Tussilago Farfara</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Petasites officinalis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Doronicum Pardalianches</i>	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>silvaticus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>erucifolius</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Jacobæa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>aquaticus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>saracenicus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Arctium majus</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>minus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>nutans</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>crispus</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10

<i>Cnicus lanceolatus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>eriophorus</i>	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>palustris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>pratensis</i>	...	1	—	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>acaulis</i> ...	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>arvensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Onopordon Acanthium</i>	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Silybum Marianum</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Scabiosa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Cyanus</i>	...	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>Calcitrapa</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	—	8	9	10
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Pieris hieracioides</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>echioides</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Crepis taraxacifolia</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>virens</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Hieracium Pilosella</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>lima</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>Schmidtii</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>stenolepis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>vulgatum</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	7	—	9	10
„ <i>gothicum</i> ?	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>tridentatum</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>commutatum</i> ...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	—	—	10	
„ <i>umbellatum</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	—	10
<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>radicata</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Leontodon hirtus</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>hispidus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>autumnalis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Lactuca muralis</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10

<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>asper</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>arvensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Jasione montana</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	10
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	...	—	2	—	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Trachelium</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>rotundifolia</i>	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Rapunculus</i>	...	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>patula</i>	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	10
<i>Specularia hybrida</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Vaccinium Myrtillus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	—	9	10
<i>Oxycoccus palustris</i>	...	—	?	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
<i>Andromeda Polifolia</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
<i>Calluna Erica</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Erica Tetralix</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>cinerea</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Pyrola minor</i> ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Hypopithys multiflora</i>	...	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Statice Limonium</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>auriculæfolia</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	[10]
<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>veris</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Nummularia</i>	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
„ <i>nemorum</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Glaux maritima</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>tenella</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Centunculus minimus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
<i>Samolus Valerandi</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Vinca minor</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Erythraea Centaurium</i>	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>pulchella</i>	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Gentiana Amarella</i>	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>campestris</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Asperugo procumbens</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Anchusa sempervirens</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Myosotis caespitosa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>palustris</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>repens</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>arvensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>collina</i>	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>versicolor</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Lithospermum purpureo-coeruleum</i>	{ — — — — 5 — — 8 9 — }										
„ <i>officinale</i>	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>arvense</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	...	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Soldanella</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Cuscuta Epilinum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>europaea</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>Epithymum</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>Trifolii</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Solanum Dulcamara</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>nigrum</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10

<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Lychnitis</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>nigrum</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>virgatum</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>Blattaria</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Linaria Cymbalaria</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Elatina</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>spuria</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>repens</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>vulgaris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>viscida</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Antirrhinum Orontium</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Scrophularia oblongifolia</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>nodosa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Mimulus luteus</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	7	—	9	—
<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
<i>Sibthorpia europaea</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Veronica hederæfolia</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>polita</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>agrestis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Tournefortii</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>arvensis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>serpyllifolia</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>officinalis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Chamædrys</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>montana</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>scutellata</i>	...	1	2	—	—	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Anagallis</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Beccabunga</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Bartsia Odontites</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>silvatica</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10

Rhinanthus Crista-galli...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ major ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Melampyrum pratense ...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	—	9	10
Orobanche purpurea ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ major ...	—	2	3	—	—	—	7	—	9	—
„ elatior ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ Hederae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ minor ...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
Lathraea Squamaria ...	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	8	9	10
Utricularia vulgaris ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ minor ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	—
Pinguicula vulgaris ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10
„ lusitanica ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Verbena officinalis ...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
Mentha rotundifolia ...	—	2	—	4	5	—	—	—	9	10
„ longifolia ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ viridis ...	1	2	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	10
„ Piperita ...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ hirsuta ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ sativa ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ rubra ...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ gentilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ arvensis ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lycopus europaeus ...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
Origanum vulgare ...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
Thymus Serpyllum ...	—	2	—	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ Chamaedrys ...	—	—	—	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Calamintha Clinopodium ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ arvensis ...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	9	10
„ menthaefolia ...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
Melissa officinalis ...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	9	10
Salvia Verbenaca ...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
Nepeta Cataria ...	—	2	—	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ Glechoma ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scutellaria galericulata ...	—	—	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10

Scutellaria minor	...	—	—	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Prunella vulgaris	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Melittis Melissophyllum	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marrubium vulgare	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Stachys Betonica	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ palustris	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ silvatica	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ arvensis	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
Galeopsis Ladanum	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	7	—	9	10
„ Tetrahit	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Leonurus Cardiaea	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
Lamium amplexicaule	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ hybridum	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ purpureum	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ album	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ Galeobdolon	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ballota nigra	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Teucrium Scorodonia	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajuga reptans ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Plantago major	...	1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ media	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ lanceolata	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ maritima	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ Coronopus	...	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
Littorella juncea	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Scleranthus annuus	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
Chenopodium polysper-	} mum	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ Vulvaria		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ album	...	—	—	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ ficifolium	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	—
„ murale	...	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ hybridum	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	10
„ urbicum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ rubrum	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10

Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus	}	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
Beta maritima	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	?
Atriplex patula	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ hastata	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ Babingtonii	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ portulacoides	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	—	—
Salicornia herbacea	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
Suaeda maritima	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	?
Salsola Kali	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
Polygonum Convolvulus		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ dumetorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ aviculare	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ Roberti	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ maritimum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
„ Hydropiper		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ minus	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	[8]	—	—
„ mite	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
„ Persicaria	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ lapathifolium	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ amphibium	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ Bistorta	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	7	8	—	10
Rumex conglomeratus	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ sanguineus	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ maritimus	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ limosus	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
„ pulcher	...	—	2	—	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ obtusifolius	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ acutus	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ crispus	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ Hydrolapathum	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ Acetosa	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ Acetosella	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Daphne Mezereum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ Laureola	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10

<i>Viscum album</i>	..	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Thesium linophyllum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Euphorbia Peplis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—
„ <i>Helioscopia</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>platyphyllos</i>	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>pilosa</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>amygdaloides</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Paralias</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>Peplus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>exigua</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Lathyris</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>annua</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Ulmus montana</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>campestris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Humulus Lupulus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>urens</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Myrica Gale</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—
<i>Betula alba</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	6	7	8	—	—
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Carpinus Betulus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	10
<i>Corylus Avellana</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Quercus Robur</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Fagus silvatica</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Salix triandra</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>fragilis</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>alba</i>	...	1	—	—	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>cinerea</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>aurita</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Caprea</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>repens</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>viminalis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>purpurea</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	9	10

<i>Populus alba</i> ...	...	—	—	3	4	5	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>tremula</i> ...	...	1	—	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> ...	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> ...	...	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	8	9	10
<i>Juniperus communis</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Taxus baccata</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Pinus silvestris</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
<i>Elodea canadensis</i> ...	...	—	—	3	4	5	6	—	8	9	10
<i>Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ</i> ...	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Neottia Nidus-avis</i> ...	...	1	—	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Listera cordata</i> ...	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>ovata</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Spiranthes autumnalis</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Cephalanthera pallens</i> ...	...	—	—	?	?	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Epipactis latifolia</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>palustris</i> ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Orchis pyramidalis</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>ustulata</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>Morio</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>mascula</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>incarnata</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>latifolia</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>maculata</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Ophrys apifera</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>muscifera</i> ...	...	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Herminium Monorchis</i> ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10
<i>Habenaria conopsea</i> ...	...	—	2	—	4	—	6	7	—	9	10
„ <i>viridis</i> ...	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>bifolia</i> ...	...	1	—	3	4	—	6	—	8	—	—
„ <i>chloroleuca</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Iris foetidissima</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>Pseudacorus</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	—	9	10
„ <i>biflorus</i> ...	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10

<i>Tamus communis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10
„ <i>officinale</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Allium Ampeloprasum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>vineale</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>oleraceum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>ursinum</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Scilla nutans</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>pyrenaicum</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Fritillaria Meleagris</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
<i>Tulipa silvestris</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Gagea fascicularis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	6	—	8	9	10
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>squarrosus</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>compressus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>Gerardi</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>glaucus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>diffusus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>effusus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>conglomeratus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>maritimus</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	?	10
„ <i>acutus</i>	...	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—
„ <i>supinus</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>obtusiflorus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>lamprocarpus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>acutiflorus</i>	...	—	2	—	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Luzula Forsteri</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	?	—
„ <i>vernalis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

<i>Luzula maxima</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>campestris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>erecta</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>angustifolia</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	10
<i>Sparganium ramosum</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>simplex</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>minimum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Acorus Calamus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	[5]	—	—	?	—	10
<i>Lemna trisulea</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>minor</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>gibba</i> ...	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>polyrrhiza</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Alisma Plantago</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>ranunculoides</i>	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Triglochin palustre</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>maritimum</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	7	—	9	10
„ <i>polygonifolius</i>	1	2	3	—	—	6	—	8	9	10	
„ <i>coloratus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>alpinus</i>	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>lucens</i>	...	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>decipiens</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>perfoliatus</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>crispus</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>densus</i>	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Friesii</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>pusillus</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>pectinatus</i>	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>flabellatus</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Ruppia spiralis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>rostellata</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>pedunculata</i>		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Zostera marina</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Cyperus longus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Heleocharis acicularis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>palustris</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>multicaulis</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	10
<i>Scirpus pauciflorus</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>caespitosus</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>fluitans</i>	...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>numidianus</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>setaceus</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Holoschoenus</i>	...	—	[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>lacustris</i>	...	—	—	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Tabernaemontana</i>	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>maritimus</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>silvaticus</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	7	8	—	10
„ <i>Caricis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>angustifolium</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Rhynchospora fusca</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
„ <i>alba</i>	...	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	8	9	—
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<i>Cladium germanicum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	[5]	—	—	[8]	—	—
<i>Carex dioica</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[10]
„ <i>Davalliana</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[10]
„ <i>pulicaris</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>divisa</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
„ <i>disticha</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>arenaria</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>teretiuscula</i> ?	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	10
„ <i>paniculata</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>vulpina</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>muricata</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>divulsa</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10

Carex echinata	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ remota ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ axillaris	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	10
„ curta ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—
„ ovalis ...	...	1	2	3	—	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ acuta ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ Goodenowii	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ glauca ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ digitata	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ humilis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ montana	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ pilulifera	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ praecox	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ pallescens	...	1	—	3	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ panicea	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ pendula	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ strigosa	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ depauperata	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	—
„ silvatica	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ laevigata	...	1	2	3	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
„ binervis	...	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ distans ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
„ fulva ...	...	—	2	3	—	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ extensa	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ flava ...	...	1	2	—	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ filiformis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
„ hirta ...	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ Pseudo-cyperus	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ palludosa	...	—	2	—	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ riparia ...	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ rostrata	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	9	[10]
Phalaris arundinacea	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anthoxanthum odoratum		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Alopecurus myosuroides...		—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ geniculatus	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

[illegible]

<i>Poa compressa</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	—	8	9	10
„ <i>pratensis</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>trivialis</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>aquatica</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>maritima</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>distans</i>	...	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Festuca procumbens</i>	...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>rigida</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>lohiacea</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>uniglumis</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>myurus</i>	...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	—	10
„ <i>sciuroides</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>ovina</i> ...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>rubra</i> ?	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	10
„ <i>fallax</i>	...	—	2	—	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>elator</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Bromus giganteus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>ramosus</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>erectus</i>	...	—	—	—	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>madritensis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>sterilis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>secalinus</i>	...	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>racemosus</i>	...	1	—	3	—	—	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>commutatus</i>	...	—	?	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	10
„ <i>mollis</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>arvensis</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Brachypodium silvaticum</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
„ <i>pinnatum</i> ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	?	9	10	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>temulentum</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	10
<i>Agropyron caninum</i>	...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>repens</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>pungens</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>acutum</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—

<i>Agropyron junceum</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Lepturus filiformis</i>	...	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	7	—	9	10
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
„ <i>murinum</i>	...	—	2	—	4	5	—	—	8	9	10
„ <i>maritimum</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Elymus arenarius</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
<i>Hymenophyllum tun-</i> <i>bridgense</i>	}	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pteris aquilina</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Cryptogramme crispa</i>	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lomaria Spicant</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Asplenium lanceolatum</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>Adiantum-nigrum</i>	1	2	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10	
„ <i>marinum</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>Trichomanes</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Ruta-muraria</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>septentrionale</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Athyrium Filix-foemina</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Scolopendrium vulgare</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	...	1	?	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	...	—	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>angulare</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Lastraea Thelypteris</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
„ <i>Oreopteris</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>Filix-mas</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>spinulosa</i>	...	1	2	—	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>dilatata</i>	...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>aemula</i>	...	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Phegopteris Dryopteris</i>	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>calcareae</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>polypodioides</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	...	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	8	[9]	[10]

<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> ...	—	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Botrychium Lunaria</i> ...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	10
<i>Equisetum maximum</i> ...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>arvense</i> ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>silvaticum</i> ...	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	8	—	10
„ <i>palustre</i> ...	1	2	3	4	—	6	7	8	9	10
„ <i>limosum</i> ...	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Lycopodium Selago</i> ...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>inundatum</i> ...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>clavatum</i> ...	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>alpinum</i> ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pilularia globulifera</i> ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Chara fragilis</i> ...	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>aspera</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ <i>hispida</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ <i>vulgaris</i> ...	—	—	3	4	5	—	7	8	9	10
<i>Nitella flexilis</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ <i>opaca</i> ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FURTHER ADDENDA

Received since the completion of the volume.

I am indebted for most of the following interesting notes to Mr. David Fry. Unfortunately they have only reached me at the last moment, too late to be inserted in their proper places.—R. P. M.

(Page 48)

1. CERASTIUM TETRANDRUM, *Curt.*
9. Near the old church at Uphill; *D. Fry.*
2. C. PUMILUM, *Curt.*
9. Near the old church at Uphill; *D. Fry.*
6. C. ARVENSE, *L.*
Native : mostly on sandy or limestone soils ; very rare. May to August.
9. Hillside at Loxton, where it is scattered about in fair quantity ; *D. Fry.* First found (about 1894) by Mrs. S. Gregory. New to the county.
Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N. Africa ; N. America ; Chili ; Fuegia.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Not in Devon.

(Page 99)

2. RUBUS FISSUS, *Lindl.*
10. Very abundantly in Lord's Wood, Houndstreet ; *D. Fry.* "This bramble, which has been named '*fissus*' by Mr. Rogers, is a somewhat remarkable plant of very luxuriant habit, the barren stems often attaining a height of six or even eight feet, with frequently very large leaves, of a thinner texture than usual. Mr. Rogers regards it as in some respects nearer to the continental '*fissus*' than the ordinary British form of that species."

3.* *R. SULCATUS*, *Vest.*

Native : in (generally) damp woodlands. Very rare. June, July.

10. Plentifully in a wood at Compton Dando ; *D. Fry*.
New to the county.

Scandinavia ; Germany ; Switzerland ; Eastern France ;
Austria ; Northern and Central Italy.

4.* *R. NITIDUS*, *Wh. et N.*

Native : in woods. Very rare. July.

10. Lord's Wood, Houndstreet ; *D. Fry*.

Scandinavia ; Germany ; France ; Portugal ?

4.** *R. INTEGRIBASIS*, *P. J. Muell.*

Native : woods and heaths. Very rare. July.

7. Castle Orchard ; *E. F. Linton*.

W. Germany ? E. France ?

The record of the finding of this plant, treated as somewhat doubtful in the third paragraph on p. xxiv, is thus established as correct.

(Page 101)

6. *R. AFFINIS*, *Wh. et N.*

10. Lord's Wood, Houndstreet, and in a hedge between
Publow and Houndstreet ; *D. Fry*.

(Page 107)

21. *R. PUBESCENS*, *Wh. et N.*

10. Near Marksbury ; *D. Fry*.

(Page 108)

24.* *R. MOLLISSIMUS*, *Rogers.*

Native : in bushy places. Very rare. July, August.

2. Bonniton ; herb. *W. H. Coleman*, 1848 or 1849. This herbarium, which is now in the possession of P. B. Mason, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent, has lately [Nov., 1896] been examined by the Rev. W. M. Rogers, to whom I am indebted for the knowledge of this interesting addition to our Flora.

Unknown on the Continent.

27. *R. PYRAMIDALIS*, *Kalt.*

10. Sparingly in a wood near Compton Dando ; *D. Fry*.

(Page 119)

54. R. KALTENBACHII, *Metsch.*

10. Near Compton Dando, in a wood, and also in a field-hedge; abundantly in both localities; *D. Fry*.

(Page 125)

5. POTENTILLA REPTANS, *L.*

Add "Madeira" to the geographical distribution of this species, and correct the note on *P. procumbens*, *Sibth.* [p. 124] by erasing the words "Neither of these species occur in Madeira."

(Pages 126 and 416)

2. ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS, *L.*

Mr. Fry finds plants at (9) Cheddar and (10) Stantonbury Hill, which he refers to the var. *flicaulis*.

(Page 185)

ANTENNARIA DIOICA, *R. Br.*

Mr. Fry has been informed by Mrs. S. Gregory that St. Brody's record of this plant is correct. It should therefore be inserted at page 185, between *Filago* and *Gnaphalium*, as follows:—

VI, *bis.* ANTENNARIA, *R. Brown.*1. A. DIOICA, *R. Br.*

Native: on rocks by the sea. Very rare. Summer.

9. Rocks on the south side of Brean Down; *St. Brody*.

Europe; N. Asia; N. America.

England, Scotland Ireland.

Unrecorded from Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire.

[Page 214; 10, 11. Cancel.]

(Page 219)

1. OXYCOCCUS PALUSTRIS, *Pers.*

9. A small patch in a sphagnum bog on Blackdown, nicely in flower on May 30th; *W. F. Miller* in *Journal of Botany*, 1896, p. 319.

(Page 338)

1. SPARGANIUM RAMOSUM, *Huds.*

b. microcarpum, *Neuman* [*fide* E. F. Linton].

10. Abundantly in a brook at Keynsham; *D. Fry*.

(Page 352)

6. SCIRPUS HOLOSCHÆNUS, L.

9. Berrow Marsh, October 1, 1896 ; *Mrs. E. S. Gregory*, fide *W. H. Beeby*. A most interesting rediscovery. Perhaps a new colony, derived from the Devon station at Braunton Burrows ; but Mr. Beeby would rather consider it as “a dying-out species in the county.” Mr. Beeby also calls my attention to the fact that the first record of this species as a British plant refers to Somerset, under date 1688 :—“Nuper in Anglia detexit in comitatu Somerseti. D. Stephens.”—Ray Hist., ii, 1303 (W. A. Clarke in Journal of Botany, 1896, p. 184).

(Page 360)

15. CAREX ACUTA, L.

10. Plentifully at Saltford, in ditches near the Avon ; *D. Fry*.

NOTE.—The addition of the six species, *Cerastium arvense*, *Rubus sulcatus*, *R. nitidus*, *R. integribasis*, *R. mollissimus*, and *Antennaria dioica*, increases the total number of species found in the county, as given on p. xi, to 1079.