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III. Notes of Diatomaceœ from Danish Greenland, collected by Robert Brown

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The genera richest in *species* are, therefore, in the order of their richness.

1. Lecidea.	5. Cetraria.
2. Lecanora.	6. Umbilicaria.
3. Cladonia.	7. Squamaria. }
4. Parmelia.	8. Alectoria. }

These are not necessarily, however, the genera richest in *individuals*,—the genera, therefore, which give a character to or constitute predominant vegetation. There is insufficient evidence to show what the latter genera are. All that can be asserted, on the evidence of travellers, is, that in some localities the predominant lichens and the prevailing vegetation are species of *Umbilicaria* or *Placodium*. There is no evidence that the *Cladoniæ* occupy the same important position—as coverers of the soil—that they do in Northern Scandinavia and Russia,* or that the *Alectoriæ*, *Cetrariæ*, and *Parmeliæ* occur in the same gregarious assemblages that I have seen them do in Norway or Iceland.†

III. Notes of Diatomaceæ from Danish Greenland, collected by Robert Brown. By Professor DICKIE, Aberdeen.
No. I.

Mr Brown sent for examination small packets of material collected at various places along the coast of Danish Greenland, with a request that any Diatomaceæ they contained might be recorded.

The larger marine algæ, from high northern latitudes, I have invariably found to yield abundance of these organisms. The species collected by Mr Brown, as well as his special diatomaceous gatherings, have not yet been seen by me, and therefore the present communication gives but an imperfect idea of the marine Diatomaceæ in the localities visited.

No. 1. A small mass, chiefly of *Hypnum frutans*, in the sea at Jakobshavn, contained the following:—

Cocconeis scutellum.	Rhabdonema arcuatum.
Coscinodiscus eccentricus.	Cocconema cistula.
Stauroneis pulchella.	C. parvum.
Hyalodiscus subtilis.	

* *Vide* paper on the "Arctic Cladoniæ," p. 179.

† "Flora of Iceland," p. 24 (Trans. Bot. Soc. of Edin., or Edin. New Philosophical Journal, 1861); "Northern Lichen Flora," p 403, *et seq.*

The two latter are fresh-water species, and were, doubtless, attached to the Hypnum before it was conveyed to the sea; the marine species seemed not merely entangled among the mass, but attached to it.

No. 2. A mass of Ectocarpus, from Jakobshavn, contained the following—

Cocconeis scutellum.	Grammonema Jurgensii.
Coscinodiscus eccentricus.	Podosphenia gracilis.
C. radiatus.	

And very fine examples of two fresh-water species, viz.:—

Himantidium undulatum.	Pinnularia stauroneiformis.
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No. 3. A mass of Schizonema and Cladophora, floating in Jakobshavn, contained—

Cocconeis scutellum.	Grammonema Jurgensii.
Synedra salina.	Biddulphia — ; a few frag-
Podosphenia gracilis.	ments, too imperfect for re-
Podosira hormoides.	cognition.

The Schizonema is doubtfully referred to *S. Dilwynii*, being in a very imperfect condition.

No. 4. At a depth of three fathoms, Jacobshavn.

Cocconeis scutellum, var. β .	Navicula didyma.
Coscinodiscus radiatus? frag-	N. elliptica.
ments only.	N. liber.
C. eccentricus.	Stauroneis pulchella.
Campylodiscus angularis, a	Podosira hormoides.
solitary example.	Hyalodiscus subtilis.
Synedra salina.	Rhabdonema arcuatum.
Amphiprora alata.	Biddulphia aurita.
Surirella gemma.	Schizonema ?
Nitzschia sigma.	

No. 5. A mass, chiefly of Dictyosiphon, from sea-shore, Rittenbenk, contained—

Cocconeis scutellum.	Eupodiscus fulvus ?
Coscinodiscus eccentricus.	Grammonema Jurgensii.
C. radiatus.	Podosira hormoides.

And a single example of a fresh-water species, viz., *Gomphonema geminatum*.

No. 6. A mass, consisting mainly of Conferva Melagonium, Dictyosiphon, and Lyngbya, from Godhavn, contained—

Cocconeis Grevillei.	Synedra gracilis?
C. scutellum.	Navicula Jenneri.
Coscinodiscus radiatus.	N. elliptica.
C. eccentricus.	Nitzschia angularis?
Amphora membranacea, one only.	Podosira hormoides.
	Grammatophora serpentina.

All the species recorded here are British, with the single exception of *Hyalodiscus subtilis*, originally described by the late Professor Bailey from Halifax, found also on shores of North-West America, and now on shores of Greenland.

IV. *Notice of Mosses found by Mr Charles Jenner and Mr Charles Howie in Inverness-shire and Ross-shire, in July 1868.* By Mr HOWIE, Largo.

In company with Mr Jenner, I again visited that part of Ross and Inverness which we had traversed last year.* We once more took up our quarters at Invergarry, and searched several lateral streams, their cliffs and waterfalls, that flow into Loch Garry and its river. We also ascended Gleorach, at the head of the Luing water, and searched the corries there, as well as those of Ben Tigh, on the opposite side of the glen. We passed the whole length of Glen Garry and Glen Quoich, to the rugged western district of Loch Hourne Head. Leaving Glen Garry, we went to Glen Urquhart and the valley of the Affrick, and there ascended Mam-Soul. Glen Urquhart has been noticed as the abode of men and the scene of cultivation, in contradistinction to the adjacent glens of the Garry and the Morriston, the Cannick and the Affrick, where deer and other game predominate. This state of things seems due to natural causes. Accumulations of drift alluvial soil to a great depth have been deposited in Glen Urquhart, and it offers to the agriculturist a profitable field for enterprise. It presents also a flora of an altogether different character from that of the surrounding glens. It seems that this is due to the circumstance, that the mighty glaciers, which in times gone by have swept down Strath Affrick from the lofty mountains at its head, Mam-Soul, Ben Attow, Frucharry, and others, have been turned aside into Strath

* Vol. ix. p. 312.