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Future explorers of Hope Island will find other plants, especially at the S.E. point mentioned by Mr. Bruce, and among them they may expect to see *Cerastium alpinum*, *Dryas octopetala*, and *Ranunculus nivalis*.

I have to thank Mr. Bruce for placing in my hands all the plants which he collected at Vardö, Kolguev, Novaya Zemlya, Franz-Josef Land, Spitzbergen, Amsterdam Island, Hope Island, and Bear Island.

In conclusion, I have been particularly struck with the prevailing characters of Arctic plants, as shown in Mr. Bruce's collections; the plants are all dwarfed, most have assumed a tufted habit of growth, while many are still more protected by a dense covering of hairs, all of which characters may be directly traceable to the peculiar conditions under which the plants live: it is the phenomenon of adaptation to the environment.

ON THE FERNS, MOSSES, AND LICHENS OF RERRICK. By
Rev. G. M'CONACHIE. Communicated by the PRESIDENT.

(Read 9th February 1899.)

The Parish of Rerrick is truly a land of hills and howes. There is not in it, I believe, a moderately level cultivated field. The up and down nature of the ground is favourable to the growth of different kinds of plants.

In the north-east corner there is the granite hill, the broad-based Bengairn (1200 ft.). To the west of it, and divided from it by the Burn of Collin, is the Suie ridge (700-900 ft.), where the rock is greywacke. These are clad with heather. The others are covered with grass. They are—the Newlaw ridge (about 600 ft.), running west from Dundrennan to the borders of Kirkcudbright parish; the Well Hill on the seashore, with bold sandstone cliffs; to the east of it (three miles) are the Barloco Heights (475 ft.), and still farther eastward is Airds Point (200 ft.).

The principal stream is the Abbey Burn. It rises on the Suie, and after a somewhat circuitous course at first, flows from Dundrennan in a straight course southwards to

the sea, through Netherlaw Glen. The chief tributary, the overflow of the Fell Loch, at the foot of the Suie, flows through Balmangan Glen, about half a mile north of the village. The plants (I use the word as including mosses and lichens) which I shall mention have almost all been gathered within a radius of four miles from Dundrennan, and chiefly on the Suie, and in the glens of Balmangan, Netherlaw, and Barloco.

The Galloway fence, a stone dyke with hedge thorns planted in it, and overgrowing it, has been a great protection for ferns and mosses.

For Ferns, I have used Hooker and Arnott's "British Flora," 8th edition; for Mosses, Stark's "History of British Mosses," and Hobkirk's "Synopsis"; for Lichens, Lindsay's "Popular History of British Lichens," and Leighton's "Lichen Flora of Great Britain," but Dr. Stirton has named the most of the lichens for me, and Mr. McAndrew, New Galloway, helped me with the mosses.

Beginning with DUNDRENNAN ABBEY and the GLEBE,
we have of—

FERNS.—*Asplenium Trichomanes*, L., the common Spleenwort. It grows in great abundance, and I have measured fronds of it ten inches in length. Wall Rue, *A. Rutamuraria*, L., is to be found on the boundary wall of the ruins, and on the garden walls in a few favoured spots. The other ferns are the common Polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*, L.; the Male fern of *Aspidium Filix-mas*, Sw., and two varieties of the Shield fern, *A. dilatatum*, Sw., and *A. spinulosum*, Willd.

MOSSES.—We find that beautiful moss, so common everywhere, even in shop windows, *Hypnum proliferum*, L., or *H. tamariscinum*, Hedw.; also *H. rutabulum*, L.; *H. praelongum*, Dill.; *H. tenellum*, Dicks.; *H. trichomanoides*, Schreb.; *H. plumosum*, Swartz; *H. cupressiforme*, L.; *H. squarrosus*, L.; *H. purum*, L.; *Leskia sericea*, Dill.; *Tortula muralis*, L.; *T. unguiculata*, Dill.; *T. ruralis*, L.; *Bryum capillare*, Hedw.; *B. argenteum*, L.; *Mnium affine*, Bland.; *M. undulatum*, Hedw. ("pulchræ gentis pulcherrima"); *Grimmia pulvinata*, Dill.; *Fissidens adian-*

toides, Hedw.; *F. taxifolia*, L.; *Isothecium myurum*, Poll., and in Pennygill Burn near the Glebe, *Hookeria lucens*, Sw.

LICHENS.—In the "Old Statistical Account of Scotland," it is said that "Dundrennan Abbey is almost entirely covered with a pale grey-coloured moss, which gives a character of airy lightness to the lofty columns and Gothic arches,"—a statement which has been copied into almost all the published descriptions of the Abbey. The moss in question is what is known as *Lecidea canescens*, Ach. I am not sure if Dr. Stirton has found another name for it. He wished to do so when I sent him specimens in fruit. It grows in great patches on the walls, spreading from *soredia*, and, when old, resembles a *Physcia* more than a *Lecidea*. Besides this lichen there are—*Lecanora aurantiaca*, var. *inalpina*, Ach.; *L. subfusca*, L.; *L. subfusca*, var. *gangaloides*, Ach.; *L. parella*, L.; *L. parella*, var. *pallescens*, L.; *L. ventosa*, L.; *L. umbrina*, Ach.; *L. atra*, Huds.; *L. galactina*, Ach.; and *L. tartarea*, L.; *Lecidea speirea*, Ach.; *L. alboatra*, var. *epipolia*, Ach.; *L. enteroleuca*, Ach.; *Opegrapha saxicola*, Ach.; *Parmelia saxatilis*, L.; *P. perlata*, L.; *P. Olivacea*, L., and var. *prolixa*, Ach.; *P. caperata*, L.; *Physcia parietina*, L.; *P. speciosa*, Wulf.; *Pertusaria communis*, DC.; *Peltigera canina*, Hffm.; *P. horizontalis*, Hffm.; *Sticta fuliginosa*, Dicks.

NEWLAW LOCH and HILL.

Passing along the village we turn to the left at the church into a little glen, and pass westward along the road on the south side of the hill as far as the loch, and then turn northward over the ridge. We note, in passing, that, to the non-botanical eye, there seems to be two kinds of the Male fern—the common one with green rachis, and another with the rachis slightly coloured, and densely covered towards the root with yellowish chaffy scales. The Lady fern, *Asplenium Filix-femina*, Bernh., shows also two kinds—one which is locally called the "Black Lady." In it the rachis is brown throughout, and it is altogether a stronger plant. The Moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*, Sw., grows in abundance on the north side of Newlaw Hill, and also the common Brake, *Pteris aquilina*, L. (I have found the Moonwort in various places in the parish. I have not

found the Adder's Tongue here, but I have seen it near Kirkeudbright.)

MOSESSES.—Of mosses, we note in addition to what we found near the Abbey, *Dicranum scoparium*, L.; *D. majus*, Turn.; *Hypnum cuspidatum*, L.; *H. purum*, Dill.; *H. stramineum*, Dicks.; *Leucobryum glaucum*, Hampe., in dense tussocks; *Funaria hygrometrica*, Hedw., where whins have been burnt; and *Didymodon purpureus*, Hook and Taylor.

LICHENS.—*Lecanora glaucoma*, Hffm.; *L. sarcopis*, Whlnb.; *Lecidea geographica*, L.; *L. concentrica*, Dav.; *L. petraea*, Wulf.; *L. contigua*, Fr.; *L. lucida*, Ach.; *Cladonia pyxidata*, Fr.; *Platysma saepincola*, Ehrh.; *Graphis scripta*, Ach., var. *pulverulenta*, Ach.; *G. elegans*, Sm., and a good few more of this difficult-to-make-out class.

BALMANGAN GLEN.

About half a mile to the north of Dundrennan the Abbey Burns receives the tributary which, rising in the Fell Loch, flows through little Glen of Balmangan. In this glen we find of ferns—*Aspidium lobatum*, Sw.; *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*, L.; *Polypodium Phegopteris*, and *P. Dryopteris*.

MOSESSES.—*Grimmia pulvinata*, Dill.; *G. apocarpa*, var. *rivularis*, B. and S.; *Ptychomitrium polyphyllum*, Dicks.; *Fontinalis antipyretica*, L.; *Antitrichia curtipendula*, L.; *Neckera crispa*, L.; *N. complanata*, L.; *Pterogonium gracile*, Dill.; *Hypnum alopecurum*, L.; *H. plumosum*, Swartz; *H. striatum*, Schreb.; *H. piliferum*, Schreb.; *H. rusciforme*, Weis; *H. denticulatum*, L.; *H. molluscum*, Hedw.; *H. brevirostre*, Ehrh.; *H. loreum*, L.; *H. triquetrum*, L.; *H. dendroides*, Brid.

LICHENS.—*Alectoria jubata*, Ach.; *Usnea barbata*, Fr.; *U. hirta*, Fr.; *Evernia prunastri*, L.; *Ramalina cuspidata*, Ach.; *R. fastigiata*, Fr.; *Physcia stellaris*, L.; and *Lecidea lithophila*, Ach.

From Balmangan Glen to SUIE HILLS we follow the small stream to its source in the Fell Loch, then ascend the hill.

FERNS.—The Hard fern *Blechnum boreale*, Sw.; the mountain Shield fern, *Aspidium Oreopteris*, Sw., and the

Parsley fern, *Cryptogramme crispa*, Br., on the hill-top. Eastward about three miles, in Troudale Burn, is found *Hymenophyllum Wilsoni*, Hook., and a little farther off, but more to the south, the *Ceterach officinarum*, Willd. It grows on Old Orcharton Tower.

MOSESSES.—*Andreæa Rothii*, W. and M.; *Rhabdoweissia fugax*, Hedw.; *Weissia cirrhata*, Hedw.; *Campylopus atrovirens*, De Not; *C. longipilus*, B. and S.; *Dicranella heteromalla*, Hedw.; *Blindia acuta*, Hedw.; *Tortula tortuosa*, L.; *Grimmia Doniana*, Sm.; *Racomitrium aciculare*, L.; *R. sudeticum*, Funk.; *R. fasciculare*, Schrad.; *R. lanuginosum*, Hedw.; *R. canescens*, Hedw.; *Zygodon viridissimus*, Dicks.; *Tetraplodon mnioides*, L. fils. Hedw.; *Bartramia fontana*, L.; *B. arcuata*, Dicks.; *Bryum alpinum*, L.; *B. nutans*, Schreb.; *Polytrichum commune*, L.; *P. strictum*, Banks; *Sphagnum acutifolium*, Ehrh.; *S. cymbifolium*, Ehrh.; *S. squarrosum*, W. and M.; *Bryum palustre*, L.; *Hypnum scorpioides*, L.

LICHENS.—*Cetraria aculeata*, Fr.; *Cladonia alciornis*, Flk.; *C. furcata*, Hffm.; *C. gracilis*, Hffm.; *C. rangiferina*, Hffm.; *Lecanora badia*, Ach.; *L. squamulosa*, var. *smaragdula*, Whlnb.; *Lecidea fuscoatra*, var. *fumosa*, Ach.; *L. Ederi*, Ach.; *L. Mougeottii*, Schær.; *Sphærophoron compressum*, Ach.; *S. coralloides*, Pers.; *Squamaria saxicola*, Poll.; *Stereocaulon paschale*, Ach.; *S. denudatum*, Flk.

The ABBEY BURN, from DUNDRENNAN, through NETHERLAW GLEN to BURNFOOT and the SEASHORE.

FERNS.—The "Basket Fern," a local name for *Aspidium angulare*, Willd., grows luxuriantly in Netherlaw Glen, and the Hart's Tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sm., the common one, and also a crested variety. The Sea Spleenwort, *Asplenium marinum*, L., is found all along the shore, but is disappearing. I think I have mentioned all the ferns known to me which I have seen growing wild in the parish, except the Royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*, L., which I saw growing in its native state, in a situation where I did not expect it.

MOSESSES.—*Orthotrichum Bruchii*, Brid.; *O. diaphanum*, Schrad.; *O. leiocarpum*, B. and S.; *Mnium hornum*, L.; *M. punctatum*, Hedw.; *Fissidens bryoides*, Hedw.; *Hypnum*

populeum, Hedw.; *H. arcuatum*, Lindl.; *Grimmia maritima*, Turn.

LICHENS.—*Cetraria islandica*, L.; *Lecanora vitellina*, var. *aurella*, Ach.; *L. ferruginea*, Huds.; *L. fuscata*, Schrad.; *L. rupestris*, var. *rufescens*, Hffm.; *Lecidea colludens*, Nyl.; *L. concreta*, Wahl.; *Lichina pygmaea*, Ag.; *Pertusaria melaleuca*, Sm.; *Physcia aquila*, Ach.; *Ramalina scopulorum*, Ach.; *R. calicaris*, Fr.; *R. fastigiata*, Fr.; *R. farinacea*, L.; *Ricasolia laeta-virens*, Light.; *Thelotrema lepadinum*, Ach.; *Urceolaria scruposa*, L.; *Verrucaria nitida*, Weig.

DONSKNOWE, BARLOCO, and ORROLAND.

The same ridge ends in a rocky spur, but the same rock is continued at a less elevation, ending on the shore in the high grounds of Barloco (475 feet). We will follow the road from the top of Balmangan Glen past Stockmoss and turn to the right hand on the road along the rising ground. The specimens referred to were gathered within a mile of the road.

MOSSES.—*Orthotrichum saxatile*, Brid.; *O. affine*, Schrad.; *Bryum bimam*, Schreb.; *Pogonatum aloides*, Hedw.; *P. urnigerum*, L.; *Hedwigia ciliata*, Dicks.; *Hypnum splendens*, Dill.; *H. palustre*, L.; *H. filicinum*, L.

LICHENS.—*Collema cheileum*, Ach.; *Parmelia conspersa*, var. *insidiata*, Anzi; *P. physodes*, L., var. *recurva*, Leight., var. *labrosa*, Ach.; *P. laevigata*, Sm.; *P. saxatilis*, var. *furfuracea*, Schrad., var. *omphalodes*, L., var. *panniformis*, Ach.; *Physcia ciliaris*, L.; *Placodium murorum*, Hffm.

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF WEST INVERNESS.

By SYMERS M. MACVICAR.

(Read 9th March 1899.)

The districts referred to in the following notes are Arisaig, Moidart, and Ardnamurchan. The latter is, geographically, in Argyllshire, but it is included in West Inverness by Watson in "Topographical Botany," together with the other part of Argyllshire to the north of Loch