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Lieutenant Hawkes

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The cotyledons are eaten by the forest people, and the bark is sometimes chewed instead of Betel. Drawings of the tree and its various parts, by native Indian artists, were exhibited.

II. *Notes on the Vegetable Oils of the Madras Presidency.* By Lieutenant HAWKES. Communicated by Dr CLEGHORN.

Although the number of oil-producing plants in Southern India is very large, yet it will be found that of them but few are cultivated to any great extent, the large proportion consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbs growing in a wild state, the fruits of which are gathered by the poorer classes, and the oil pressed as necessity requires. The oils are classed under the following heads:—1. Oils procured from plants which are cultivated for the sake of their products, such as Coco-nut oil (*Cocos nucifera*), Gingely oil (*Sesamum orientale*), Castor oil, often called lamp oil (*Ricinus communis*), Ground-nut or Manilla-nut oil (*Arachis hypogæa*), Linseed oil (*Linum usitatissimum*), Ramtil oil (*Guizotia oleifera*), Mustard oil, much used for anointing the body (species of *Sinapis*), Poppy oil (*Papaver somniferum*). 2. Oils procured from plants which grow spontaneously, and are found in sufficient quantities to admit of the produce becoming an article of inland trade, such as Margosa or Neem-oil (*Azadirachta indica* and *Melia Azedarach*), solid Bassia oil used for candles and for butter (*Bassia longifolia* and *butyracea*), Pinnacotay oil (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*), Kurunj oil (*Dalbergia arborea*), Coorookoo oil (*Argemone mexicana*), Catamunak oil (*Jatropha Curcas*), Piney tallow (*Vateria indica*), and Gamboge oil (*Garcinia pictoria*). 3. Oils procured from plants which grow spontaneously, but to a limited extent, in many parts of the country. These oils are sometimes extracted by the poorer classes for home consumption—Safflower oil (*Carthamus tinctorius*), Belgaum walnut oil (*Aleurites triloba*), Poorana oil (*Sarcostigma Kleinii*), Jungle almond oil (*Hydnocarpus inebrians*), Addale oil (*Jatropha glauca*), Cress oil (*Lepidium sativum*), Cucumber, Melon, and Gourd oil (species of *Cucumis* and *Cucurbita*), Coorgapilly oil (*Inga dulcis*), a common hedge plant. 4. Oils pro-

cured in small quantities from plants, and used chiefly for medicinal purposes, and for perfumery, such as Soap-nut oil (*Sapindus emarginatus*), Cashew oil (*Anacardium occidentale*), Cotton oil (species of *Gossypium* and *Bombax*), Croton oil (*Croton Tiglium*), Bryony oil (species of *Bryonia*), Colocynth oil (*Citrullus Colocynthis*), Fenugreek oil (*Trigonella Fœnum Græcum*), and others. Mr Hawkes then referred to the use of fats and oils in currying and buffing leather, in burning in lamps, in lubricating, in preparing woollen cloths, in paints and varnishes, in the manufacture of candles and soap, and as articles of food. The paper was illustrated by specimens of the oils from the Museum of the Botanic Garden.

III. *Muscological Excursions to Ramsheugh and Glenfarg, Ochil Hills, Perthshire, and Habbie's How, Pentland Hills, in September last.* BY MR JOHN SADLER.

1. *Muscological Excursion to Ramsheugh and Glenfarg, and the Ochil Hills, in October 1858.*

The Ramsheugh is a wooded ravine on the northern side of the Ochil Hills, in Perthshire. It is a glen of no great extent, with a small cascade or waterfall at the upper extremity, and is perhaps as interesting for its botany as for its picturesque beauty.

On the trunks of the trees near the bottom of the glen, *Neckera complanata* was seen sparingly associated with *Pterogonium gracile* and *Sticta fuliginosa*, a rather rare British lichen. *Anomodon viticulosus* was abundant, and very fine on the rocks overshadowing the rivulet. On the blocks of stone which lie scattered along the margins of the water, *Isothecium myurum* was plentiful in fruit, *Hypnum striatum* also occurred here and there fertile, along with *Hypnum plumosum*, bearing abundance of capsules. *Hypnum ruscifolium* was frequent on the stones in the water. On the rocks in the immediate vicinity of the fall, and therefore moist, *Isothecium alopecurum* attained a beautiful tree-like form, and was fertile. *Mnium punctatum* was plentiful near their base in fructification, and *Mnium undulatum* was very large. *Orthotrichum Lyellii*, *O. affine*, and