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I. On the Selaginellas cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh

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him in electing him a Foreign Member. He also transmitted his photograph for the Society's album.

The Chairman made some opening remarks, in which he referred to the death of Dr Greville, the late president; of Dr W. H. Harvey, Professor of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin, an Honorary Fellow of the Society, who died on 15th May 1866, at the age of fifty-five; of Jean François Camille Montagne, one of the Foreign Honorary Fellows of the Society, a distinguished cryptogamic botanist, who died on 9th January 1866, at the age of eighty-two; and of Diedrich Friedrich Ludovic Von Schlechtendal, Professor of Botany and Director of the Botanic Garden at Halle, another Foreign Honorary Fellow, who died on 12th October 1866. It was stated that the following were the number of members on the roll of the Society:—Royal personages, 2; Honorary Fellows (British), 5; Honorary Fellows (Foreign), 23; Resident Fellows, 94; Non-resident Fellows, 268; Foreign and Corresponding Members, 96; Associates, 25; Ladies, 11—total, 524. The Chairman congratulated the members on the continued prosperity of the Society, and alluded to the valuable papers which had been read during the last Session, and which are printed in the "Transactions."

The following Communications were then read:—

- I. *On the Selaginellas cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.* By W. R. M'Nab, M.D., Edinburgh. (Plate I.)

The nomenclature of the cultivated Selaginellas is at present in a state of great confusion. The names given by Spring* in his Monograph have not been adhered to, and in many cases, the plants, when introduced, have been named without any attempt being made to discover whether the species had been already described or not. Such being the case, considerable confusion must be expected. In 1860 Professor Alex. Braun † published a paper entitled "*Revisio Selaginellarum Hortensium*," in which he gives the syno-

* Spring, Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. de Belgique. 1850.

† Annales des Sciences Nat. (Bot.) vol. xiii. 1860. p. 54.

nomy of the *Selaginellas* then cultivated on the Continent and in Britain. This paper has, however, been entirely overlooked in this country, and the names of the *Selaginellas* in our nurseries and gardens have remained as they were. There are also a few recently introduced species added to our lists since Professor Braun's "Revisio" was published, and the confusion is thus growing worse and worse every year.

There is a twofold object in laying this paper before the Botanical Society. In the first place, it will help to make Professor Braun's paper better known in this country than it is at present; and, secondly, to endeavour to put the nomenclature of all the species now cultivated in Britain in a better state than it is, and save many of the inconveniences which at present this confusion occasions.

To give an idea of the confusion of names, and the mistakes it leads to, the following may be stated:—In nurserymen's catalogues we see the same species under two names at different prices, and even marked at one place as a stove, and another as a greenhouse plant. Then, again, the varieties of that ever-varying *S. Martensii* do duty for a large number of species figuring in nursery catalogues under different names and at different prices. Then, lastly we find the same species doing duty under two names at exhibitions in collections of limited extent sent in to compete for prizes. But can all this be wondered at when you find every one giving names of his own to species already described?

In attempting to name the *Selaginellas* in the Botanic Garden I have had to examine a great many specimens from other collections. I am indebted to Mr J. Smith, curator of the Royal Gardens, Kew, for a set of the specimens cultivated in that establishment. The Hookerian Herbarium at Kew has also been consulted, and a set of dried garden *Selaginellas* from Professor Braun in the Kew Herbarium, has afforded the means of identifying the species mentioned in the "Revisio *Selaginellarum* Hortensium." Lastly, Messrs Veitch and Sons, Royal Exotic Nursery, Chelsea, and Messrs T. Jackson and Son, Kingston, S.W., have very kindly supplied me most liberally with any specimens I wanted from their establishments.

The arrangement followed is that of Professor Braun. All the species mentioned by him are inserted, although some of them are not, as far as I know, in cultivation in this country.

I. HOMOTROPÆ, A. Br. (*Homophyllæ*, Spr.)

Leaves all of the same shape (homomorphous), spreading in all directions.

A. Polystichæ. Leaves in many rows.

(a) *Cylindrostachyæ*. Bracts in many rows.

1. *Selaginella spinulosa*, A. Br. (*Lycopodium selaginoides*, Linn.) It is a native of Europe and North America. Found wild in Britain, and often cultivated.

(b) *Tetragonostachyæ*. Bracts in four rows.

2. *Selaginella rupestris*, Spring. (*Lycopodium rupestris*, Willd.) Widely distributed over the globe, being found in North and South America, South Africa, and the East Indies, but not in cultivation in this country, so far as I know.

B. Tetrastichæ. Leaves (and bracts) in four rows.

3. *Selaginella uliginosa*, Labill.—From Australia and New Zealand. Not uncommon in gardens and nurseries under the name of *Lycopodium uliginosum*. A very easily distinguished species, of long slender form, with long stiff leaves arranged in four rows, the leaves being opposite, and decussate.
4. *Selaginella pumila*, Spring. (*Lycopodium pumilum*, Schlecht. *L. pygmæum*, Kaulf. *L. bryoides*, Kaulf.) A very small South African species, of which I have only seen dried specimens.

II. DICHOTROPÆ, A. Br. (*Heterophyllæ*, Spr.)

Leaves dimorphous, in four rows; bifarious.

A. Tetragonostachyæ, Hook. and Grev. Bracts homomorphous; spikes tetragonal.

(a) *Continuæ*, Spr. Stem not jointed (continuous); rootlets posterior.

- α *Repentes*. Surculi creeping; rooting everywhere; growing continuously and indefinitely in length; or with the growth interrupted, and producing buds (innovations) at the apex; leaves dimorphous, bifarious.

* *Sparsely branched ; spikes terminal.*

5. *Selaginella apus*, Spr. (*S. apodum*, *S. brasiliensis*, Hort.)
A well-known garden species, occurring in small green tufts. A native of North America.
6. *Selaginella Ludoviciana*, A. Br. (*apus* γ *denticulata*, *apothesa*, *apotheca*, *Louisiana*, Hort.) A much larger species than *S. apus* ; the leaves with a white margin. A native of the southern part of North America. (*S. apothecia*, Hort. Veitch.)

** *Widely branched ; spikes branchlike.*

7. *Selaginella helvetica*, Link. A South European species, but not so common in gardens as it should be.
8. *Selaginella denticulata*, Link. (*obtusa*, *obtusata*, Hort.) Also from the south of Europe ; like *S. helvetica*, and quite distinct from the *S. denticulata* of gardens.

*** *Pinnately branched ; spikes at the ends of the branchlets.*

9. *Selaginella delicatissima*, A. Br. In gardens as *S. microphylla*. A little like *apus*, but with very minute leaves. Its native country is unknown.
10. *Selaginella serpens*, Spr. From Jamaica, Cuba, and Mexico. Very abundant, under the names *S. mutabilis*, *variabilis*, and *jamaicensis*, Hort. (*S. argentea*, Hort. Veitch). The colour of this species varies at different times of the day. The large leaves are ovate.
11. *Selaginella sarmentosa*, A. Br. (*Whartoni*, Hort., *patula*, Spr. ?) A West Indian species not common in gardens ; not unlike the preceding, the leaves, however, narrower.
12. *Selaginella uncinata*, Spr. (*cæsia*, Hort.) A well-known bluish-green coloured species from China.
13. *Selaginella Breynii*, Spr. (*Panamensis*, Hort., *Pæppigiana*, Hort. Van Houtte.) A very pretty South American species, but not in cultivation in this country.

β *Adscendentes*. Surculi ascending, often sending off aerial roots ; branches pyramidal or fastigate.

* *Persistentes*, perennial, producing buds (innovations) from the unchanged apices of the surculi.

14. *Selaginella Martensii*, Spr. A very variable species from Mexico and Brazil.

(a) *S. Martensii normalis*, A. Br. (*S. Martensii*, *stolonifera*, *sulcata*, *decomposita*, and *pulla*, Hort.)

- (β) *S. Martensii*, var. *flaccida*, A. Br. (*S. alata*, Hort. *S. circinale*, Hort.)
- (γ) *S. Martensii*, var. *compacta*, A. Br. (*S. Huegelii*, *Danielsiana*, *monstrosa*, *asplenifolia*, Hort.) *S. formosa*, *S. robusta*, Hort.
- (δ) *S. Martensii*, var. *divaricata*, A. Br. (*dichotoma*, Hort., *flexuosa*, Hort.)
- (ε) *S. Martensii*, var. *congesta*, A. Br. (*S. ramosum*, *compactum*, Hort. Rollison.)

The *S. Martensii* and *S. stolonifera*, Hort., are synonyms of the *S. Martensii normalis*, and is a well-known garden species. *S. circinale*, Hort. Veitch, is apparently var. *flaccida*. *S. Danielsiana*, Hort. Edin., *S. formosa*, Hort. Edin. and Hort. Kew, *S. robusta*, Hort. Kew, are all *S. Martensii* var. *compacta*. *S. flexuosa*, Hort. Veitch, and *S. dichotoma*, Hort. Kew, are *S. Martensii*, var. *divaricata*. I have not seen *S. Martensii*, var. *congesta*.

The supposed hybrid *Selaginella* raised by Mr Scott, and described in the Botanical Society's Transactions, is a cross between *S. Martensii normalis* and *S. Martensii compacta* (*Danielsiana*, Hort.)

There are also variegated specimens of the *S. Martensii* in cultivation.

- 15. *Selaginella atroviridis*, Spr. A very handsome dark-green species introduced from Borneo by Messrs Veitch & Sons.

*** *Redivivæ*, ends of the upper or lower branches flagelliform or bulbiferous.

- 16. *Selaginella ciliata*, A. Br. (*Warczewiczii*, Hort. Berol.) A South American species, not in cultivation in this country.

- 17. *Selaginella increscentifolia*, Spr. Also from South America, but not in cultivation here.

- γ *Procerae*. Surculi ascending, erect, or climbing; of indefinite length; branches definite, frondiform at the base, or at opposite side soboliferous.

* *Erectæ*.

- 18. *Selaginella inæqualifolia*, Spr. An East Indian species, apparently rare in collections.

** *Scandentes*.

- 19. *Selaginella levigata*, Spr. A very common species from the East Indies, known as *S. caesia arborea*. It resembles *caesia* in the colour of the frond, but in no other particular.

- 8 *Caulescentes*. Surculi erect, rooting at the base, and sending off hypogaeal or epigeal stolons; below, simple; above, branching and expanding in the form of a frond of definite shape. Leaves on the primary axis often homomorphous.
20. *Selaginella caulescens*, Spr. A handsome species from the West Indies. A small variety, β *minor*, in Hort. Kew.
 21. *Selaginella japonica*, Moore, Hort. Chels. (*S. involvens*, Hort., not Spring.) This species was sent home from Japan by Mr Fortune, and is in cultivation under the name *S. involvens*. It belongs, apparently, to the *Caulescentes*. It is a small, fine-leaved species, with the spikes of fruit peculiarly curled. Mr Moore has it in the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, labelled *S. japonica*. It is an undescribed species, and I have accordingly allowed Mr Moore's name to stand. It is not to be confounded with *S. involvens*, Spring, a species newly introduced from Japan by the Messrs Veitch, and one of the *Rosulatae*.
 22. *Selaginella erythropus*, Spr. (*S. umbrosum*, Hort. *S. Warczewiczii*, Hort. Veitch.) A small-leaved, red-stalked species from South America; not uncommon in collections.
 23. *Selaginella viticulosa*, Kl. (*S. reticulata*, Hort. Jackson. *S. erythropus*, Hort. Veitch.) A very pretty species not unlike *S. erythropus*, but the stalks are green, and the under-surface is a beautiful silvery white colour. It is a native of Columbia, in South America.
 24. *Selaginella flabellata*, Spr. A native of the West Indies and South America. Apparently rare in collections.
 25. *Selaginella conferta*, Moore. A very pretty species introduced from Borneo by the Messrs Veitch.
 26. *Selaginella hamatodes*, Spr. (*S. filicina*, *Karsteniana*, Hort. *Warczewiczii*, Hort. Edin.) A red-stalked species from Columbia, S. America; easily distinguished from *S. erythropus* by its large size, more robust habit, and much larger and more distant leaves.
 27. *Selaginella Griffithii*, Spr., Borneo. Introduced by the Messrs Veitch, but still rare in collections.
 28. *Selaginella Lyallii*, Hook. and Grev. A very distinct species, from Madagascar, and not easily confounded with any other at present in cultivation.
 29. *Selaginella Wallichii*, Spr. A very elegant species, introduced from Penang, by the Messrs Veitch, and now

extensively cultivated. It is closely allied to the next species.

30. *Selaginella Lobbii*, James Veitch. Very close to *S. Wallichii*, but the leaflets more distant, and the *folia minora* more lanceolate. It is also handsomer, and is probably the finest *Selaginella* in cultivation. It was sent home from Borneo by Mr Lobb, collector for Messrs Veitch and Sons.
 31. *Selaginella Pervillei*, Spr. (*S. africana*, Hort.) This species is very common under the garden name *S. africana*. A native of the island of Nosi Beh, near Madagascar. It is apparently confounded with the next species, *S. Vogelii*, from Fernando Po. I have a specimen from Mr Smith, from the Royal Gardens, Kew, named "*S. africana*, Br., West Africa," which is certainly *S. Vogelii*.
 32. *Selaginella Vogelii*, Spr. This species is cultivated in the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, as "*Selaginella*, sp. Old Calabar, Dr Hewan." It closely resembles the preceding species. The *Selaginella triangulare*, Hort. Edin., is apparently this species. It is probable that this species was received at Kew from Mr Mann, when collecting at Fernando Po, and been cultivated as the *S. africana*. The country, "West Africa," marked on the label, gives this additional weight. *S. Vogelii* is a very pubescent species.
 33. *Selaginella pubescens*, Spr. This is a well-known species, long cultivated in gardens as the *S. Willdenovii*. It is a native of the East Indies. I possess a specimen from Kew Gardens, marked *S. Pogellii*. This is probably a mistake for *S. Vogelii*, and might be due to an accidental change of the label of the plant growing in the garden.
- ε' *Rosulatae*. Surculi arranged in a spiral manner around a central axis, generally rolling in when dry.
34. *Selaginella cuspidata*, Link, (*cordifolia*, *avilæ*, *palusiana*, Hort.) A very pretty species, from Mexico, Guatemala, and Columbia, common in gardens. There are two well-marked forms of it, the true *cuspidata*, and a large form, the var. *elongata*, Spr. This last var. is the *S. cordifolia* of the Hort. Edin.
 35. *Selaginella convoluta* (Walker-Arnott), Spr. (*paradoxa*, Hort.) A small species, common in gardens. It is a native of Brazil, Guyana, and Columbia.
 36. *Selaginella involvens*, Spr. This is for the first time recorded as cultivated in this country. It was introduced from

Japan by J. Gould Veitch, Esq. It is the true *S. involvens* of Spring, and must not be confounded with the *S. involvens*, Hort., which, as we have seen, is the *S. japonica* of Moore, Hort. Chels. The fronds are 4 or 5 inches long, of a fine green colour, and with a dark-brown streak in the back of the branch. The posterior edges of the *folia majora* are also brown. It will, no doubt, be a great acquisition. Messrs Veitch of Chelsea possess the only plants yet introduced, and I am indebted to their kindness for a specimen of it.

37. *Selaginella Veitchii*, Mihi. Surculis numerosissimis rosulatum confertis, patentibus, siccitate involutis, inæqualiter dichotomis, fastigiatis: foliis distantibus, glabris, nitidis, lateribus recurvatis, ovatis, falcatis, cuspidatis, remote serrulatis, basi inæqualiter cordatis, marginibus internis scariis; intermediis vix minoribus lanceolato falcatis, cuspidatis, remote serrulatis, nervo lineariter prominente: bracteis e basi ovata, longe acuminatis, serratis, albo-marginatis.

This species was introduced from Japan by Mr J. Gould Veitch, to whom I have dedicated the species. It resembles *S. involvens*, but is easily distinguished by its much more lax habit and more distant leaves. The leaves of *S. involvens* are more acuminate, while those of *S. Veitchii* are more ovate-falcate, the leaves bulging out greatly to the outer side. The *folia minora* are also more lanceolate than those of *S. involvens*. The bracts are larger and more acuminate in *S. Veitchii* than in *S. involvens*. The macrospores are yellow, $\frac{15}{1000}$ th of an inch in diameter; the microspores are of a bright vermilion red, and $\frac{23}{1000}$ th of an inch in diameter.

38. *Selaginella pilifera*, A. Br. This is the *S. lepidophylla* of gardens. It is quite distinct from the *S. lepidophylla* of Spring, so well known for its curious hygroscopic properties. It is supposed to be a native of Texas.

(b.) *Articulatae*. Stem below each bifurcation with a joint-like swelling; rootlets anterior.

a. *Repentes*.

* Widely branched.

39. *Selaginella Kraussiana*, Kunze (*hortensis*, Mett., *denticulata*, Hort.) This species is the one so long known as *S. denticulata*. Professor Braun has shown that this

species, when introduced, was thought to be the *L. denticulatum* of Linnæus, and was even so described by Spring. Mettenius in 1856 (Filices, Hort. Bot. Lips.), discovered that this species was not the *denticulata* of Linnæus, but one of the *Articulatæ* section, and described it as *S. hortensis*. Professor Braun has identified this plant with the South African *L. Kraussianum* of Kunze (Linnæa, xviii. 1844, p. 114). Spring had in his Monograph confused *S. Kraussiana* with *S. mnioides*, and it is only now, thanks to the researches of Professor Braun, that we really know what the plant is. *S. Kraussiana* is a South African species, and is apparently widely distributed.

**** Pinnately branched.**

To this division the true *S. stolonifera* belongs. It is a West Indian species, and is not yet in cultivation in Europe. The *S. stolonifera* of gardens is *S. Martensii*.

β Adscendentes.

40. *Selaginella Galeottii*, Spr. (*Schottii*, Hort). A well-known garden species, which has been long in cultivation. It is a native of Mexico and Panama.
41. *Selaginella sulcata*, Spr. A very common Brazilian species, but not in cultivation in this country. Professor Braun says it is cultivated in the St Petersburg Garden. It resembles *S. Martensii*, and might be easily confounded with it, if the articulated nature of *S. sulcata* were not kept in mind.
42. *Selaginella affinis*, A. Br., is also included in Braun's list as *S. Pæppigiana*, Hook. and Grev., but I have not met with it. It is a South American species.

B. Platystachyæ. Bracts dimorphous, bifariously expanded ; spikes compressed.

b. Resupinateæ. Anterior bracts largest ; spikes resupinate.

43. *Selaginella stenophylla*, A. Br. (*microphylla*, Hort.) This species is a well-marked one, the large anterior bracts of the spikes at once distinguishing it. I have only seen it in Messrs Jackson's Nursery. It is a native of Mexico.
44. *Selaginella rubricaulis* (Moore), A. Br. This is an African species belonging to the same section as *S. stenophylla*, from which it is easily distinguished by its red stem, more pointed leaves, and narrower *folia minora*.

TABULAR VIEW of the Synonymy of the *Selaginellas* cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh; the Royal Gardens, Kew; Messrs Veitch and Son's Nursery, Chelsea; and Messrs Jackson and Son's Nursery, Kingston-on-Thames. Kew and Edinburgh shew the names in such establishments as name their own plants —while the last two columns may be taken to represent the names used in the trade, and therefore mostly garden names.

Name.	Hort. Edin.	Hort. Kew.	Veitch's Nursery.	Jackson's Nursery.
<i>Selaginella apus</i> , Lin.	<i>S. apus</i>	<i>S. apus</i>	<i>S. apodum</i>	<i>S. apodum</i>
atroviride, Spr.	atroviride	atroviride	brasiliensis	atroviride
caulescens, Spr.	caulescens	caulescens	atroviride	.....
" var. minor	.....	" var. minor	" var. minor	.....
conferta, Moore	.....	conferta	conferta	.....
convoluta, Spr.	paradoxa	paradoxa	paradoxa	paradoxa
cuspidata, Link.	cuspidata	cuspidata	cordifolia	circinale
" β elongata	cordifolia	" β elongata	.....	.....
delicatissima, A. Br.	.....	microphylla	microphylla	.....
denticulata, Link.	.....	denticulata	.....	obtusata
erythropus, Spr.	umbrosum	.....	Warczewiczii	umbrosum
fiabellata, Spr.	.....	fiabellata	.....	.....
Galeottii, Spr.	{ Galeottii	{ Galeottii	{ Galeottii	{ Galeottii
" Schottii	{ Schottii			
Griffithii, Spr.	.....	Griffithii	Schottii	.....
haematodes, Kze.	Warczewiczii	filicina	Griffithii	.....
helvetica, Link.	.....	helvetica	Karsteniana	.....
involvens, Spr.	.....	.....	sp. Japan	.....
inequalifolia, Spr.	.....	inequalifolia	inequalifolia	.....
japonica, Moore	.....	involvens	{ involvens olim	{ involvens
Kraussiana, Kze.	denticulata	hortensis	denticulata	
laevigata, Spr.	laevigata	laevigata	laevigata	denticulata
" Lobbii, Veitch	.....	" Lobbii	{ caesia-arboraea	{
Lyallii, Hook. & Grev.	Lyallii	Lyallii	Lobbii	
Ludoviciana, A. Br.	.....	Ludoviciana	Lyallii	Lyallii
Martensii, Spr.	Martensii	{ Martensii	apotheca	.....
" β flaccida	.....	{ stolonifera	{ Martensii	Martensii
" γ compacta	{ formosa	.....	circinale	.....
" δ divaricata	{ Danielsiana	formosa	{ formosa	.....
Pervillei, Spr.	.....	robusta	flexuosa	.....
pilifera, A. Br.	africana	dichotoma	africana	.....
pubescens, Spr.	lepidophylla	.....	lepidophylla	lepidophylla
rubricaulis, A. Br.	lepidophylla	lepidophylla	pubescens	{ pubescens
sarmentosa, A. Br.	Willdenovii	pubescens	Willdenovii	
serpens, Spr.	.....	Pogellii	rubricaulis	rubricaulis
stenophylla, A. Br.	rubricaulis	rubricaulis	.....	.....
uliginosa, Labill.	.....	sarmentosa	{ argentea	{ variabilis
uncinata, Spr.	serpens	serpens	serpens	
Veitchii, M'Nab	.....	.....	.....	microphylla
viticulosa, Kt.	uliginosa	.....	uliginosa	uliginosa
Vogelii, Spr.	caesia	uncinata	caesia	caesia
Wallichii, Spr.	.....	.....	sp. Japan	.....
	viticulosa	viticulosa	erythropus	reticulata
	{ triangulare	africana	.....	.....
	{ Old Calabar	(West Africa)	Wallichii	Wallichii
	Wallichii	Wallichii		

The thirty-six species enumerated here are those I have actually examined, with the synonyms under which they appear, in the different gardens and nurseries. A blank

signifies that I have not seen or examined the species from that collection in which column the blank occurs. Prof. Braun, in his "Revisio," enumerates thirty-five species. *Selaginella spinulosa* I have not included in the list of species examined, and I have not seen *S. rupestris*, *S. pumila*, *S. Breynii*, *S. ciliata*, *S. increscentifolia*, *S. sulcata*, and *S. affinis*, in cultivation in this country.

Species enumerated in my paper,	44
Species, living cultivated specimens of which have been examined,	36
British species,	1
Species enumerated by Braun, but which I have not seen in cultivation,	7
	<hr/> 44

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I.

Figs. 1 to 5.—S. Veitchii, Mihi.

1. *Folium majus*. *a*, superior margin; *b*, inferior margin; *c*, scarious portion; *d*, dark pitchy brown band; the rest green.
2. *Folium minus*. *a*, superior margin; *b*, inferior margin. The margins are white as far as the dotted line.
3. Gabelblatt (leaf produced at the back of each bifurcation), both sides are externally scarious, then with a dark pitchy brown band; middle dark green.
4. Bract from the fruit, posterior view.
5. Anterior surface, with sporangium.

Figs. 6 to 8.—S. involvens, Spr.

6. *Folium majus*. *a*, superior margin; *b*, inferior margin; *c*, scarious portion; *d*, dark pitchy brown portion.
7. *Folium minus*. *a*, superior margin; *b*, inferior margin. Leaf entirely dark green.
8. Gabelblatt, both margins scarious; two pitchy brown bands; centre green.

(All magnified 20 diameters).

II.—*List of Fungi collected in Otago, New Zealand.* By W. LAUDER LINDSAY, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., &c.

The few Fungi hereinafter enumerated were collected in the end of 1861, casually, in the course of excursions undertaken with very different objects, within a very limited area in the Greenisland district of the province of Otago, New Zealand, about 5 to 10 miles southward of the capital of the said province, Dunedin.

PLATE I.

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