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Publisher: Taylor & Francis
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London W1T 3JH, UK

Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tped18>

V. Notice of Plants Naturalised on the Banks of the Gala and Tweed

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Published online: 01 Dec 2010.

To cite this article: Gilbert C. A. Stuart Esq. (1870) V. Notice of Plants Naturalised on the Banks of the Gala and Tweed , Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 10:1-4, 170-170, DOI: [10.1080/03746607009468671](https://doi.org/10.1080/03746607009468671)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03746607009468671>

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setaceæ, 3; Onagraceæ, 2; Gentianaceæ, 2; Primulaceæ, 2; Urticaceæ, 2; Papaveraceæ, 1; Polygalaceæ, 1; Portulacaceæ, 1; Hypericaceæ, 1; Linaceæ, 1; Haloragaceæ, 1; Crassulaceæ, 1; Droseraceæ, 1; Caprifoliaceæ, 1; Dipsacaceæ, 1; Campanulaceæ, 1; Lentibulariaceæ, 1; Plumbaginaceæ, 1; Empetraceæ, 1; Euphorbiaceæ, 1; Iridaceæ, 1; Liliaceæ, 1; Juncaginaceæ, 1; Typhaceæ, 1.

The above numbers can only be regarded as an approximation to the truth, as my observations were made in the months of August and September.

The Natural Order Caryophyllaceæ is the most interesting, including the *Arenaria norvegica* and *Cerastium Edmondstonii*, plants found nowhere else in Britain.

About twenty species were found by me which are not given in Edmondston's "Flora." They are marked with a *. Specimens of all the species were exhibited by the author.†

V. *Notice of Plants Naturalised on the Banks of the Gala and Tweed.* By GILBERT C. A. STUART, Esq.

Many of the plants referred to by the author are new to Scotland, most of them are rare even in England, and not a few of them are evidently entire strangers to Great Britain. Only one or two specimens of some could be found, but many of the others were abundant, and bore all the appearance of having established themselves. Among the plants mentioned in the paper were:—*Camelina sativa*, *Lepidium ruderale*, *Saponaria officinalis*, *Silene anglica*, *Medicago maculata*, *M. denticulata*, *Lythrum hyssopifolium*, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, *Daucus gummifer*, *Caucalis daucoides*, *Erigeron acris*, *Centaurea solstitialis*, *Xanthium spinosum*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Amaranthus Blitum*, *Chenopodium murale*, *Rumex palustris*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Setaria viridis*, *Apera Spica-venta*, *Polygonum monspeliensis*, *P. littoralis*, *Gastridium lendigerum*, *Festuca uniglumis*, and *Hordeum pratense*. Mr Stuart exhibited specimens of the above-named plants, and of about thirty other species which he has not yet fully examined. He considers that the plants must have been introduced by the wool brought to the manufactories in the district.

† For further remarks on the flora of Shetland, see page 255.