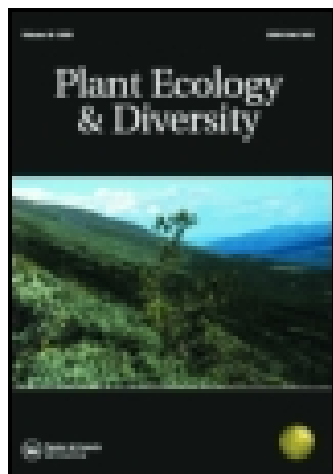


This article was downloaded by: [University of Auckland Library]  
On: 09 December 2014, At: 12:24  
Publisher: Taylor & Francis  
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:  
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street,  
London W1T 3JH, UK



## Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

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

### I. On a Diatomaceous Deposit in the district of Cromar, Aberdeenshire

Rev. G. Davidson

Published online: 29 Nov 2010.

To cite this article: Rev. G. Davidson (1873) I. On a Diatomaceous Deposit in the district of Cromar, Aberdeenshire, Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 12:1-4, 65-66, DOI: [10.1080/03746607309469478](https://doi.org/10.1080/03746607309469478)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03746607309469478>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

12th February 1874.—Sir ROBERT CHRISTISON, Bart.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Resident Fellows:—

WILLIAM CALDWELL CRAWFORD.  
ANDREW MOFFAT.

The following Communications were read:—

I. *On a Diatomaceous Deposit in the district of Cromar, Aberdeenshire.* By Rev G. DAVIDSON. Communicated by Professor DICKIE.

Navicula hebes or obtusa.	Epithemia granulata.
sphærophora.	Zebra.
amphirhynchus.	alpestris.
firma.	Argus.
ovalis.	gibba.
cuspidata.	rupestris.
gibberula.	species (?)
levissima.	Orthosira arenaria.
Semen.	spinosa.
Bacillum.	Melosira nivalis.
Pinnularia nobilis.	Pleurosigma attenuatum.
major.	Encyonema caespitosum.
viridis.	Denticula obtusa.
cardinalis.	Cymbella Ehrenbergii.
interrupta.	cuspidata.
oblonga.	Helvetica. } rare.
gracillima.	Scotica. }
hemiptera.	maculata.
var. $\beta$ , stauroneiformis.	Nitschia sigmoidea.
acuta.	vivax (rare).
radiosa.	Himantidium gracile.
mesolepta.	bidens.
Stauroncis Phanicenteron.	Arcus.
anceps.	pectinale.
gracilis.	Cocconema lanceolatum
punctata.	cymbiforme.
Epithemia turgida.	Cistula.
sorex.	cornutum.
proboscidea.	Synedra capitata.
ocellata.	biceps.

Synedra Fibula.	Gomphonema constrictum.
radians.	dichotomum.
Ulna.	subtile.
Mastogloia Smithii.	Vibrio.
Cocconeis Placentula.	elongatum.
Thwaitesii.	Amphora ovalis.
Cyclotella antiqua.	Cymatopleura Solea.
Rotula.	elliptica.
operculata.	Surirella splendida (rare).
Kutzingiana.	Tabellaria fenestrata.
Gomphonema acuminatum, $\beta$ , $\gamma$ ,	flocculosa.
&c.	Odontidium Harrisonii (rare).
intricatum.	mutabile.
&c.	&c.

II. *Botanical Excursions in the Neighbourhood of the Baths of Lucca during the Summer of 1873.* By JOHN F. DUTHIE.

During my stay last summer at La Villa, in the valley of the Lima, I carefully made a note of all the plants I came across in my walks and excursions in the neighbourhood, and I hope in this paper to be able to give some account of them; but first I will briefly describe some of the chief features of the country.

The principal river of this part of Tuscany is the Serchio, which descends from the Apennines to the west of Monte Pellegrino, and flows through the rich district called the Garfagnana, receiving in its course several torrents from the Apennines of Barga and Coreglia, and on the opposite side of the valley from the Apuan Alps; it is afterwards joined by its largest tributary, the Lima, about a mile below the village of Ponte a Serraglio, the capital so to speak, of the "Baths of Lucca" commune.

The Lima rises on a mountain called the "Libro Aperto," one of the Pistoia Apennines. At first threading its way by the magnificent pine-woods of Boscolungo, it rapidly descends to the chestnut region in the neighbourhood of San Marcello; then, after winding for several miles by wooded hills and limestone cliffs, it passes by the villages of La Villa and Ponte a Serraglio, and joins the Serchio, as I have said, about a mile below the latter place. There is a considerable number of smaller streams forming