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II. Account of the Vegetation of the Cliffs of Kilkee, County Clare, Ireland

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The Characters, Actions, and Therapeutic Uses of the Ordeal Bean of Calabar, by Thomas R. Fraser, M.D.—From the Author.

Memoire sur la Famille des Guttifères, par J. E. Planchon et José Triana—From the Authors.

The following donations to the Herbarium were announced:—

From Mr W. H. Symes—Rare Plants collected in Surrey.

From Professor Harvey, per Dr Greville—Specimens of *Fucus distichus* from Kilkee, Ireland.

The following donations to the Museum at the Botanic Garden were noticed:—

From Messrs W. & G. Law—Tea from Japan, Assam, and Java; Coffee, Cocoa, and Chicory, raw, roasted, and ground.

From Mr John Scott—Spikes and Panicles of Maize ripened in the Botanic Garden.

The following Communications were read:—

I. *Notice of the Occurrence of Polypodium calcareum, near Aberdeen.*

By Mr JAMES ROBERTSON.

Mr Robertson states that he had discovered this plant in August 1862, growing in the debris of a limestone quarry in Scotston Moor, near Aberdeen, along with *P. Dryopteris*. He was disposed to look upon the plant as being wild in that locality. Professor Dickie, however, believes that it has been introduced, and he has learned that a gentleman's gardener in the neighbourhood was in the habit of planting ferns in waste places. Specimens of the plant were exhibited from the Scotston station.

II. *Account of the Vegetation of the Cliffs of Kilkee, County Clare, Ireland.* By N. B. WARD, Esq.

In compliance with Professor Balfour's request, I send a brief account of the vegetation of the Cliffs of Kilkee, and its neighbourhood, which I visited last summer, in company with Professor and Mrs Harvey, and an old friend, Mr Snell, with my daughter. During our stay, we visited Loophead, at the mouth of the Shannon, and an intermediate portion of the cliffs, on which Baltard Castle is situated. Five days were spent at Kilkee, one at Baltard Castle, and one at Loophead. The vegetation at the three places was so perfectly identical, as to lead us to the conclusion, that the same geological structure prevailed throughout, consisting of hard grits, shales, &c., a conclusion which was confirmed by a subsequent visit to Mr Jukes of Dublin.

Kilkee is situated on the west coast of Ireland, exposed to the tide force of 2000 miles of unbroken seas,—the waves of which roll in with such power, as to furnish abundant food to periwinkles, located on rocks 200 feet above high water-mark, and to supply the wants of marine plants which cover the summits of cliffs varying in height from 150 to 400 feet.