IV. Remarks on *Myrica cerifera*, or Candleberry Myrtle

Lawson

To cite this article: Lawson (1866) IV. Remarks on *Myrica cerifera*, or Candleberry Myrtle, Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 8:1-4, 108-109, DOI: [10.1080/03746606609468525](https://doi.org/10.1080/03746606609468525)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03746606609468525>

Published online: 01 Dec 2010.

Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)

Article views: 2

View related articles [↗](#)

furnish such additional information as may be procurable here. In "Annales des Sciences Naturelles 1855," it is stated that the European *Myrica Gale* yields a little wax. The *Myrica cerifera*, like its African congener, is a coast plant. I never saw it in Upper Canada; but Professor Gray gives a station on Lake Erie. On the Halifax hills it is a small spreading bush, three or four feet high, forming a close brush. At this season the stems are leafless, but the withered leaves scattered about still retain their fragrance.

V. Note on the leaves of *Ulex* (Whin). By Professor LAWSON, Dalhousie College, Halifax.

The seedling *Ulex* has at first no spines. The young stem is clothed with leaves—from twelve to twenty in number—these are shortly petiolate and trifoliate, consisting each of three small elliptical hairy articulated leaflets. When the stem becomes five or six inches in length (usually) the trifoliate leaves cease to be developed, and spines are then produced. We thus see that in *Ulex* the perfect leaves appear during the early period of the plant's development, while in the Australian *Leguminosæ*, their production is delayed till the maturity of the plant. *Ulex*, however, is truly a plant with compound trifoliate leaves, not simple-leaved, as stated in many works. The above facts were ascertained from observing the development of some seedlings of the whin raised by Mrs Lawson in a flower-pot, from seeds brought from Ireland by Dr Dickson, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Kingston.

VI. Notice of Mosses found in the neighbourhood of The Burn, near Brechin, Forfarshire. By Mrs M'INROY. Communicated by Mr JOHN SADLER.

Mrs M'Inroy gave a list of mosses to be met with in the neighbourhood of The Burn, so far as at present known. The greater proportion are to be found within the policies, and principally on the banks of the North Esk, which flows through the grounds. The list contains 145 species, but Mrs M'Inroy states that she believes this by no means exhausts the mosses of the place.

<i>Andreaea rupestris</i>	<i>Bryum inclinatum</i>
<i>Antitrichia curtipendula</i>	<i>julaceum</i>
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	<i>pallens</i>
<i>Aulacomnion androgynum</i>	<i>pseudo-triquetrum</i>
<i>palustre</i>	<i>roseum</i>
<i>Bartramia arcuata</i>	<i>sanguineum</i>
<i>fontana</i>	<i>Wahlenbergii</i>
<i>Halleriana</i>	<i>Campylopus brevipilus</i>
<i>ithyphylla</i>	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>
<i>pomiformis</i>	<i>Cinclidotus fontinaloides</i>
<i>Blindia acuta</i>	<i>Climacium dendroides</i>
<i>Brachyodon trichodes</i>	<i>Dicranum heteromallum</i>
<i>Bryum alpinum</i>	<i>majus</i>
<i>argenteum</i>	<i>palustre</i>
<i>atropurpureum</i>	<i>pellucidum</i>
<i>capillare</i>	<i>scoparium</i>
<i>carneum</i>	<i>squarrosum</i>
<i>crudum</i>	<i>subulatum</i>