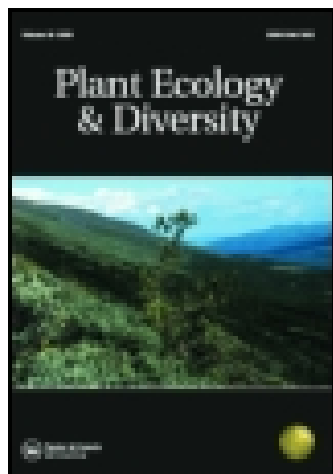


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Publisher: Taylor & Francis

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Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

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

III.—List and Localities of Rare Plants found in the vicinity of Perth

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Published online: 01 Dec 2010.

To cite this article: Mr John Sim A.B.S. Ed. (1863) III.—List and Localities of Rare Plants found in the vicinity of Perth , Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 7:1-4, 569-572, DOI: [10.1080/03746606309467916](https://doi.org/10.1080/03746606309467916)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03746606309467916>

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dered impermeable to the etching liquid. Such a plate (steel), thus prepared, is capable of yielding at least five thousand impressions. It will be remarked that the leaf exhibits no venation. This arises from its being a dried specimen from the herbarium; but recent specimens, especially of *Adiantum*, *Trichomanes*, *Hymenophyllum*, &c., yield engravings with a very beautiful venation. Grasses also succeed remarkably well, and one of the most curious objects when engraved is the feathery achenes of *Leontodon Taraxacum* (the common dandelion), which are so well given as sometimes to be almost deceptive, except that the achenes themselves are apt to come out too black to be natural. If printed in pale brown ink, I think they would have a strong resemblance to nature. I wished to have shown a plate of this description to the Botanical Society, but the occurrence of cloudy weather for several days in succession has prevented my doing so on the present occasion.

If this art had been invented a hundred years ago, it would have been very useful during the infancy of botany, when communications with distant countries were so difficult. It would have been easy for botanical travellers such as Thunberg, Aublet, Loureiro, &c., to have taken with them a small printing-press, and to have worked off a small edition of fifty copies of each engraving they made, and sent the copies home to Europe whenever an occasion presented itself. Some of the copies would doubtless have escaped shipwreck and come to the knowledge of European botanists. Supposing the engraving only represented a leaf and a flower of each plant described in the works, it would have greatly aided modern botanists in determining the plants intended by those authors, whose descriptions are frequently so incorrect that they are like so many enigmas, and have proved a hindrance and not an advantage to science.

III.—List and Localities of Rare Plants found in the vicinity of Perth.

By Mr JOHN SIM, A.B.S. Ed.

The following list of plants comprises only those of rare occurrence, and seldom to be met with in Scotland; indeed some here mentioned may be pretty generally distributed, but, as far as I am aware, are far from being common. The others are certainly rare; a few have been discovered by myself during the last eight years of my residence in Perth. For the benefit of the botanists of the Edinburgh Botanical Society, the following list is drawn up for insertion in the Society's Transactions. The plants recorded in this list, with two or three exceptions, are all found within a circuit of four miles radius, whose centre is Perth. I have during the last seven or eight years personally collected almost every plant myself, and therefore can vouch for the accuracy of the localities mentioned.—The nomenclature is that of the Society's catalogue.

Aquilegia vulgaris. North side of Birnam Hill, near the foot, about half a mile to the west of the railway terminus, but not in great plenty.

Helleborus fetidus. Quarrymill Den, one mile from Perth, on the road to Old Scone. Nearly, if not entirely, extirpated.

Trollius europæus. In a plantation near Junction of Almond with the Tay, two miles north from Perth. Not abundant.

Corydalis lutea. On a wall by the Old Scone Road, about three quarters of a mile from Perth.

Cardamine amara. Near the confluence of Almond with Tay, and elsewhere on the banks of the latter. Frequent.

Hesperis matronalis. In the woods or hills of Kinnoull and Moncrieffe. Abundant.

Turritis glabra. By the side of a hedge near Old Bridge of Almond, 3½ miles northwest of Perth, nearly if not quite extinct.

Viola hirta. Plentiful in the wood near the summit of Kinnoull Hill.

Viola odorata. Quarrymill Den, plentiful; and by the side of a hedge, margin of Tay, 1½ miles north from Perth.

Dianthus deltoides. Den of Balthayock, 4 miles eastward of Perth; also Ochil Hills, as at Glen Farg, and near Newburgh.

Lychnis viscaria. Dens of Balthayock and Pitrodie, and rocks near Newburgh.

Silene maritima. Among gravel, margin of the Tay between Perth and Bridge of Almond. Frequent.

Stellaria nemorum. Woody islet in Tay, 2 miles north of Perth. Plentiful.

Malva moschata. Frequent in the neighbourhood of Perth and parish of Kinnoull. A permanent white variety is also met with in the same localities.

Hypericum calycinum. About half a mile to the east from Dunkeld, on the roadside, and in a wood. Plentiful.

Hypericum humifusum. Quarrymill Den. Scarce.

Hypericum dubium. Left bank of Tay, opposite to Perth. In small quantity.

Erodium cicutarium. Side of a hedge on the road from Perth to Crieff, 3 miles west of the former.

Geranium columbinum. Craigie Rocks, near Perth. Abundant.

Geranium lucidum. Den of Invermay and Stenton Rocks, 3 miles south from Dunkeld.

G. pratense. Banks of Tay near Friartown, and Barnhill Toll Bar.

G. pyrenaicum. Foot of rocks near Kinnoull Nursery.

G. sanguineum. In a woody islet in Tay, about 2 miles north of Perth; likewise on Kinnoull Hill and Stenton Rocks.

Astragalus glycyphyllos. Scattered along the left bank of the Almond for the distance of nearly half a mile above its junction with the Tay.

A. hypoglottis. Sheep-pasture on the banks of the May, near Forteviot Railway Station, about 9 miles south-west of Perth. Abundant.

Trifolium striatum. Old Quarry near Kinnoull Kirk.

Vicia sylvatica. Near the junction of Tay and Almond; also near Stobshall.

Alchemilla alpina. In small quantity among the stones and gravel at confluence of Almond with Tay.

Comarum palustre. Bog of Methven, 4 miles west of Perth, near side of road from Perth to Crieff.

Aremonia agrimonoides. This plant occurs in a wood near Scone Palace, also near Kinfauns in Carse of Gowrie.

Geum intermedium. Den of Quarrymill. Plentiful.

Potentilla argentea. Rocks near Kinnoull Kirk, and foot of rocks Kinnoull Hill.

Poterium Sanguisorba. Rocks near Kinnoull Kirk.

Peplis Portula. East end of Methven Bog, 4 miles west of Perth. Sparingly.

Claytonia alsinoides. Wood of Scone near palace; also wood near Murray's Hall, 3 miles north-east of Perth. In the latter place most abundant.

Circæa alpina. Wood near Dunkeld.

Epilobium angustifolium. Shelving rocks, left bank of Almond, half a mile above the Old Bridge.

- E. hirsutum*. Quarrymill Den. Luxuriant and abundant.
Sedum album. Rocks by the roadside near Kinnoull Nursery.
S. Telephium. Common about Perth.
Cicuta virosa. Methven Bog. Plentifully.
Conium maculatum. Wood south side of Kinnoull Hill, 2 miles east of Perth.
Myrrhis odorata. Several places on banks of Tay near Perth. Plentiful by the side of a ditch near to Barnhill Tollbar.
Enanthe crocata. Banks of Tay below Perth. Abundant.
Adoxa Moschatellina. Roadside near Bonhard, 2 miles east of Perth.
Linnaea borealis. Wood of Scone near Moneses station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Perth. I discovered this fragrant-scented unassuming plant in June 1859.
Asperula taurina. Near Murray's Hall, and near foot of Moncrieffe Hill, south side. Sparingly in both places.
Galium boreale. Plentiful on banks of Tay near Perth.
Valeriana pyrenaica. Near foot of Moncrieffe Hill, south side.
Dipsacus sylvestris. Wood south side of Kinnoull Hill, 2 miles east of Perth. Plentiful.
Carduus heterophyllus. Woody islet in Tay, about 2 miles north from Perth.
Centaurea Scabiosa. By the side of the old road from Perth to Dundee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Perth.
Doronicum Pardalianches. Woody islet in Tay, 2 miles north of Perth; also near foot of Moncrieffe Hill, south side.
Doronicum plantagineum. Near foot of Moncrieffe Hill, along with *D. Pardalianches*. Plentiful.
Filago minima. Craigie Rocks, near Perth.
Hieracium prenanthoides. Right bank of Tay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Perth.
Lactuca virosa. Scattered over the southern slope of Kinnoull Hill, among the trees, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles east from Perth.
Campanula rapunculoides. Frequent in hedges near Perth.
Moneses grandiflora. Wood of Scone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Perth. I fear the rapacity of botanists will ultimately root out this fragrant Scottish rarity from this locality.
Vaccinium Oxycoccus. Abundant in Methven Bog.
Erythraea Centaurium. Den of Quarrymill. Not abundant.
Anchusa sempervirens. Near foot of Moncrieffe Hill, south side, and foot of Stenton Rock. In both places plentiful.
Cynoglossum officinale. South side of Kinnoull Hill, 2 miles east of Perth.
Cynoglossum sylvaticum. South-west corner of Kinnoull Hill.
Symphytum tuberosum. Common about hedge and road sides in the neighbourhood of Perth.
Hyoscyamus niger. Hill of Kinnoull, south side. Very sparingly.
Antirrhinum majus. Precipitous cliffs of Kinnoull Hill, 2 miles east of Perth.
Linaria repens. On a wall facing the Tay, near Kinnoull Kirk.
Mimulus luteus. Banks of Tay, near Perth. Abundant.
Scrophularia vernalis. South side of Moncrieffe Hill, under the trees. Most abundant and luxuriant; also roadside near Newburgh, and ruins of Lindores Abbey, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of it.
Veronica Anagallis. Ditch near Bridge of Almond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Perth.
Mentha sylvestris. Left bank of Tay, near Kinnoull Kirk; also side of hedge Kinnoull Hill, near Bellwood.
Stachys Betonica. Den of Invermay, 9 miles south-west of Perth.

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- Lysimachia Nummularia.* Den of Quarrymill. Plentiful.
Primula veris. Frequent by the margin of the Tay, and in wood of Kinnoull and Scone, near Perth.
Armeria maritima. Confluence of Almond and Tay, among sand and gravel.
Plantago media. Pleasure grounds of Scone Palace.
Polygonum viviparum. North side of Birnam Hill, Muir of Durdie, and wood of Scone.
Paris quadrifolia. Woods of Methven and Den of Balthayock.
Listera cordata. Wood of Scone, *Moneses* station.
Neottia nidus-avis. Den of Invermay.
Corallorhiza innata. Woods of Ardargie, near Forgandenny, 5 to 6 miles south-west from Perth.
Allium oleraceum. Left bank of Tay, near Perth.
A. Scorodoprasum. Near Barnhill Tollbar, on left bank of Tay. Plentiful.
Scheuchzeria palustris. Bog of Methven, by side of road from Perth to Crieff, 4 miles distant from former. Plentiful.
Carex limosa. Methven Bog.
Rhynchospora alba. Methven Bog.
Scirpus setaceus. By the side of a streamlet north side of Birnam Hill, near railway terminus.
Brachypodium sylvaticum. Wood Kinnoull Hill, south side. Abundant.
Catabrosa aquatica. Margin of a stream, foot of North Inch, Perth.
Allosorus crispus. Debris beside the quarries east end of Birnam Hill.
Asplenium germanicum. Still said to be found at Stenton Rocks.
A. septentrionale. At Stenton Rocks. Plentiful.
A. viride. Near Cascade on Braan, a little to the west of Dunkeld.
Botrychium Lunaria. Moor of Durdie and Ochil Hills; the former place is 3 or 4 miles east of Perth City.
Cystopteris fragilis. Den of Balthayock. Plentiful.
Lastrea Oreopteris. Birnam Hill, north side. Plentiful.
Polypodium Dryopteris. Do.
P. Phegopteris. Do., but not plentiful.
Scolopendrium vulgare. Den of Murray's Hall, and ruins of Lindores Abbey, near Newburgh.
Pilularia globulifera. Ditch near Logiealmond, 8 miles west of Perth. (Mr F. W. B. White.)
Lycopodium alpinum. Birnam Hill. Abundant.

IV.—*List of Plants found near the Rumbling Bridge.* By Mr F. B. W. WHITE.

Mr White enumerated the plants which he had observed in the vicinity of the Rumbling Bridge on 21st May last. The list includes *Ranunculus auricomus*, *Aconitum Napellus*, *Cardamine amara*, *Stellaria nemorum*, *Geranium sylvaticum*, *Sedum reflexum*, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, *Hieracium prenanthoides*, *Equisetum umbrosum*, &c.

[During a subsequent excursion made to the same locality by Professor Balfour and his pupils, the following additional plants were found:—]