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Library
Flora of Cambridgeshire:

OR

A CATALOGUE OF PLANTS

FOUND IN

The County of Cambridge,

WITH REFERENCES TO FORMER CATALOGUES, AND THE LOCALITIES OF THE RARER SPECIES.

BY

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F.R.S. F.L.S. &c.

"Turpe est in patria vivere et patriam ignorare." Linn.

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PREFACE.

An interval of two hundred years has elapsed since the publication by the celebrated Ray of the first Catalogue of the plants found in the county of Cambridge, and forty since the third and last edition of Relhan's Flora Cantabrigiensis appeared. As even the latter of these works has now become nearly obsolete, owing to the great advances which have been made in Botany since Relhan wrote, a new Catalogue seems to be desirable. I therefore venture to place the present work before botanists notwithstanding its many imperfections.

The list contained in this book is the result of my own researches, extending over a long period, combined with those of other botanists, who have kindly informed me of their discoveries and usually directed me to the spots where the plants grew. When I have seen the plant in any locality, the station is usually recorded as resting upon my own authority; for I unfortunately many times neglected to make a note of the name of my original informant. Those
to whom I am the most indebted in this respect are Professor Henslow, the Rev. W. H. Coleman (one of the authors of the *Flora Hertfordiensis*), the Rev. W. W. Newbould, Mr S. W. Wanton, M.A., Mr D. Britten and Mr H. Fordham, of Royston, Mr Algernon Peckover and family and Mr J. Balding, of Wisbech, Miss A. M. Barnard, formerly of Odsey, Mr W. Marshall, of Ely, and Mr G. S. Gibson, of Saffron Walden. Prof. Henslow permitted me to make use of his interleaved and annotated copy of Relhan's *Flora*. Mr Wanton, who most assiduously traced out and confirmed a great number of Relhan's localities of plants, allowed me to transcribe all his notes. Mr Coleman left an extensive list of the localities of plants in the hands of the Rev. F. W. Collison, late Fellow of St John's College, who transferred it to me. Mr Newbould has given me the greatest possible assistance by the communication of notes and specimens; indeed without his help I could not have now ventured to offer this book to botanists. The appearance of his initial upon nearly every page will shew the great extent and value of his contributions. Messrs Britten and Fordham have supplied very full lists of the plants found near Royston. Miss Barnard, grand-niece of the late Sir J. E. Smith, sent a catalogue of plants found about Odsey, at the extreme south-western corner of the county. Mr Peckover and members of his family added largely to the Flora of Wisbech, to which Mr Balding also made a valuable contribution. To Mr Marshall I am indebted for many localities of
plants in the Isle of Ely. And to Mr G. S. Gibson for notes concerning the plants inhabiting the south-eastern part of the county.

Mr Relhan, son of the author of the Flora, placed in my hands a copy of that book containing a few additions made by his father. A copy of the second volume of the first edition of Berkenhout's *Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland* has fallen into my hands, which belonged to "J. Fisher, B.A. of Christ's College," shortly after its publication in 1770. Very many localities for Cambridgeshire plants, noticed apparently by him, are recorded in the margins of this book. He seems to have been the Dr John Fisher, LL.D. who subscribed for a copy of the first edition of the *Flora Cantabrigiensis* in 1785, and the stations were probably nearly all communicated to Relhan. It is a curious list, and shews the great extent of Dr Fisher's researches. His name deserves to be recorded as an active contributor to our knowledge of the local Flora.

A few plants from Cambridgeshire are preserved, with their localities, in Relhan's *Herbarium*, which now belongs to the Linnean Society of London. Unfortunately the great majority of his specimens have no notes of the places where they were found appended to them. The *Herbarium* is thus rendered of very little value.

There are also some curious entries made by Mr R. Jackson in a copy of Martyn's *Methodus* preserved in the library of Trinity College: occasionally they are dated 1730.
Mr. Jackson is not mentioned in the list of those 118 men "who, though they never published anything upon the subject, have nevertheless contributed in some degree to improve this part of the natural history of their native country," which is given by Professor T. Martyn in his *Plantae Cantabrigienses*. But the Rev. Richard Jackson, the founder of the Jacksonian Professorship, was a Fellow of Trinity College, and took his B.A. degree in the year 1727, his M.A. in 1731. That he took an interest in Botany is shewn by his founding a perpetual annuity to be paid to the "head or chief gardener of the University Physic Garden," and by several of the directions given for the guidance of his Professor. In all probability he was the R. Jackson to whom the *Methodus* belonged.

It is hoped, and earnestly requested, that those botanists who may use this *Catalogue* will communicate to me any additional localities that they may observe, or any confirmation of the older ones, and point out such improvements in the book as may occur to them.

*St John's College, Cambridge.*

26 April, 1860.
INTRODUCTION.

Those botanists who have resided in the University having for at least two hundred years made the Flora of Cambridgeshire a subject of study, many works relating especially to it have issued from the press. It will be well to give some account of them. They commence with the celebrated and singularly excellent Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium of Ray, which was published in the year 1660. This forms a small 12mo volume of 182 pages; and, after deducting all the plants which were cultivated or otherwise do not come within the plan of the present Flora, it contains 671 plants found in this county by Ray. The names are arranged alphabetically, and this, in addition to the obscurity attendant upon the old nomenclature of plants, renders the book rather difficult to consult.

In 1663 Ray published an Appendix of 13 pages, in which 37 plants were added; and of this a second edition, consisting of 30 pages, was edited by Mr Peter Dent, an apothecary of Cambridge, in 1685. Mr Dent inserted in this edition 59 more plants unnoticed in the Catalogus. These additions are made almost wholly in the words of
INTRODUCTION.

Ray, as found in his *Catalogus Plantarum Anglice*. Concerning this botanist Ray remarks, "D. Pet. Dent, Medicus pharmacopoeus Cantabrigiensis, insignis botanicus et vetus amicus noster." *Hist. Plant.* ii. 856. These Appendices, especially the second edition, have long been of great rarity.

In 1670 Ray published his *Catalogus Plantarum Anglice*, and in 1677 he issued a second edition of it. He states in the Preface that as all the copies of the *Cat. Pl. Cantabr.* were sold, he had contemplated a new edition of that book, but had ultimately determined to extend its range so as to include "totius Britanniae stirpium;" but at the same time to render it convenient for use at the University by marking the plants of Cambridgeshire. Accordingly, if we take account solely of the plants to the names of which there is prefixed a "C," we have a second and a third edition of the *Catalogus Pl. Cantabr.* in these two editions of the *Cat. Pl. Anglice*. The seventeen years intervening between the first and last of these publications did not add very much to the Flora of this county; but it must be remembered that Ray was deprived of his Fellowship by the Bartholomew Act, and ceased to reside at Cambridge in the autumn of 1662. In 1695 he contributed a list of the rarer plants of this county to Gibson's edition of *Camden's Britannia*, but I do not find any new information in it.

In 1727 Professor John Martyn arranged the plants of Ray's *Catalogus* and its *Appendices* according to the then most approved system of classification, in a little work entitled, *Methodus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium*. Although no new plants are to be found in this book, it must have been most useful at the time of its compilation. It appears never to have been regularly published, and was
prepared for the use of the students attending his first course of botanical lectures at Cambridge. In addition to the species derived from the Catalogus, it contains the generic characters taken from Ray's Methodus emendata et aucta, and other books, much improved by Martyn's own observations. Its value now consists in its containing the whole of Ray's and Dent's Appendices, although so intermixed with Martyn's own remarks as to render their separation a business of some difficulty. Professor J. Martyn commenced a second edition of the Methodus, as we learn from his son, the Rev. Professor T. Martyn; but of this, which I have not seen, and of which a copy probably does not exist, only a sheet and a half were printed. Prof. T. Martyn included the new plants noticed in that abortive edition and others recorded in manuscript by his father, to the amount of 150, in his Plantae Cantabrigienses, published in 1763. Only the names of the plants are given in the Pl. Cantabr., and they are arranged according to the Linnaean system and nomenclature. The chief value of this book is caused by the Professor having added references to Martyn's Methodus and Ray's Catalogus; thus rendering those works more accessible to the modern student.

The Plantae Cantabrigienses records 829 "distinct sorts of plants" as inhabiting Cambridgeshire. Appended to it are Herbationes Cantabrigienses, in which many localities of plants are recorded.

In the same year, 1763, but three months later, Mr Israel Lyons published a Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium, quae post Rajam observatae fuere. It contains 105 species, arranged after the Linnaean Method. The specific characters are given, chiefly in the words of
Linnaeus, and numerous synonyms are added. An account of Mr Lyons will be found in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, iv. 381.

The next work relating to the plants of our county is the *Flora Cantabrigiensis* of Relhan. The first edition of this book appeared in 1785 and was quickly followed by three Supplements, published in 1786, 1788, and 1793 respectively. The second edition of the *Flora* issued from the press in 1802, and the third and last in 1820. Messrs Turner and Dillwyn inform us that Relhan had "himself seen every species in the station he has assigned to it in his *Flora;" but I have some doubt concerning the correctness of this statement, because many of the localities seem to be only repetitions of those recorded by his predecessors. Mr H. C. Watson thinks that Relhan's *Flora* included "the borders of the counties adjoining Cambridgeshire," and extended "a considerable distance into Norfolk;" but that seems not to be the case. Relhan included the small piece of Suffolk adjoining the town of Newmarket (as also did Ray); but, as far as I have seen, gives no other locality which lies beyond the boundaries of the county, and omits several so situated which are recorded by Ray in the *Catalogus*. Probably Mr Watson was misled by the fact that there are places named Swaffham and Thetford in Cambridgeshire as well as in Norfolk.

Relhan's *Flora* contains a valuable account of the Mosses, Algae, and Fungi found in the county. These orders are not included in the present Catalogue on account of their study having been too much neglected to allow of a proper list of them being now made.

The localities of the rarer species found in the county
are given in Turner and Dillwyn's *Botanist's Guide*; derived chiefly, if not wholly, from Relhan's *Flora*. It was published in 1805.

In 1829 Prof. Henslow published a *Catalogue of British Plants*, in which he marked, by printing their names in *Italics*, the species "not found in Cambridgeshire;" and in 1835 he issued a second edition of the *Catalogue*, where the letter "c" is appended to the names of all the plants "included in the Flora of Cambridgeshire."

In the first volume of the *New Botanist's Guide*, also dated 1835, Mr H. C. Watson gave a list of localities for plants found in this county, mostly taken from Relhan's *Flora*, but with a few additions. In the second volume of the *Guide*, dated 1837, he added a rather long supplement to this list, derived chiefly from notes supplied to him by the Rev. W. H. Coleman.

Since that year only a few localities of Cambridgeshire plants have been announced in the various periodical and other publications devoted to Botany. Amongst them must especially be noticed Mr G. S. Gibson's "Flora of the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden." It is to be found in the first volume of the *Phytologist* (pages 408, 838, and 1123), and contains many plants of Cambridgeshire.

It is proper in the study of a Flora which is so much mixed up with the History of Botany in England to endeavour to trace each plant to the person by whom it was first noticed or recorded. Accordingly a reference will be found under each species to the earliest writer who mentions it as a native of our county, and when possible the name of the original finder of it is stated. Also it seems highly desirable to record not merely the present state of our Flora.
but also its condition before the great alterations caused by modern enclosures and drainage: alterations still advancing so rapidly that probably many of the places in which I have myself gathered plants within the last few years do not now produce them. The localities given by the older Botanists, but which have not been confirmed by recent observers, are inserted on their authority and markedly separated from the rest by being printed in Italics, so as to point out their historical not modern character.

Several of the less accessible parts of the county have not been examined so fully as could be desired; and indeed the publication of this book has been delayed in the hope of removing that defect from it. As it does not seem probable, from what we know of them, that the distant parts of the Fens possess plants differing from those found in other portions of that district, the want of their more thorough examination does not warrant longer delay.

It is now generally considered that the introduction of descriptions of the plants, or even their generic and specific characters, into a local Flora, such as the present, only swells its bulk without adding proportionably to its usefulness. The time when such descriptive local Floras were useful seems to have long since passed. The only modern books of the kind which now attract attention are rendered valuable, not by their local peculiarities, but from their authors having inserted so much original matter as to render them fragments of a general Flora. In this Catalogue I have naturally adopted the names and the arrangement used in my own Manual, edition 4; but have always quoted the above mentioned works of Ray, the Martyns, Lyons, and Relhan, and occasionally referred to some other
book in which a plant is noticed as a native of Cambridgeshire.

The ponderous and inconvenient character of the specific names used by Ray and J. Martyn cannot fail to attract the attention of those botanical students who may use this book, and will shew to them how much we are indebted to Linnaeus for the introduction of the binomial nomenclature now adopted in Botany and Zoology. This which seems to us to be so simple and natural an arrangement will be seen not to have occurred even to so eminent a man as Ray, and ought to be regarded as perhaps the firmest support of the reputation of Linnaeus. His classification may be given up; but the use of his system of nomenclature must continue. Let us therefore never forget what we owe to the great Linnaeus.
Cambridgeshire may be described as flat and naked; nevertheless it is not so absolutely flat as is generally supposed. A range of conspicuous chalk-hills extends across the southern part of the county; and the southeastern district, consisting also of chalk, is undulating and well furnished with wood. To the north of the chalk country a broad belt of level clayey land occurs, having much flint gravel distributed over its surface. Formerly each watercourse traversing this clayey district was bordered, more or less widely, by a morass, and some of its depressed parts formed tracts of fen.

Speaking generally, a line drawn from Biggleswade to Newmarket will have the chalk on its southern and the clay (Gault and Boulder clay) on its northern side. Another line connecting Huntingdon with Newmarket would separate the clay-district from the great fen-country, which occupies the whole of the northern half of the county, and is usually known as the Isle of Ely.

Chalk Country.—Until recently (within 60 years) most of the chalk district was open and covered with a beautiful coating of turf, profusely decorated with Anemone Pulsatilla, Astragalus Hypogloottis, and other interesting plants. It is now converted into arable land, and its peculiar plants
mostly confined to small waste spots by road-sides, pits, and the very few banks which are too steep for the plough. Thus many species which were formerly abundant have become rare; so rare as to have caused an unjust suspicion of their not being really natives to arise in the minds of some modern botanists. Even the tumuli, entrenchments, and other interesting works of the ancient inhabitants have seldom escaped the rapacity of the modern agriculturist, who too frequently looks upon the native plants of the country as weeds, and its antiquities as deformities.

Clayey District.—Until within about sixty years of the present time the whole of the clay district was open, although cultivated. The homesteads were collected together so as to form villages, and each had one or two little paddocks attached to it; the remainder of the parish, the “field,” being without fences, and divided by slender lines of ancient turf, denominated “balks,” into long narrow strips, called “yard lands.” With a very few slight exceptions all the “field” is now inclosed, and the “balks,” with the various plants which grew upon them, destroyed by the plough. Thus the plants native to the clay have suffered nearly as much as those indigenous to the chalk. Where they were once abundant they are now rarely to be found.

Fens.—The Fens are usually supposed to be absolutely flat and depressed below the level of the sea. But such is not the fact; since they slope with tolerable regularity from their inner border to the coast so as once to have possessed a natural drainage. Dugdale states that there was in the seventeenth century a fall of 10 feet from the general level of the country to low water-mark at the junction of Salter's
Lode with the Ouse, which takes place at a little below Denver Sluice. There seems to be the strongest reason to believe that in the time of the Roman occupation of the country the greater part of the Fen was kept tolerably dry by the natural drainage; and that the defence given by the great sea-banks, which are still to be seen near Wisbech, was only required to keep out exceedingly high tides driven by a northerly wind into the estuary, which was of great extent. The country then formed a swampy plain interspersed with drier places and deep morasses. Land near Thorney, which is now thoroughly fenny, was, even as late as the reign of Henry II. (1154—89), covered with orchards and vineyards, and quite a paradise ("paradisi simularum." Will. of Malms. De gestis Pontif., in Script. post Bedam, ed. 1601, p. 294). The remains of many ligneous plants have been found at the bottom of the peat, rooted in the clay upon which they grew, such as the Hazel. Wells tells us that near Whittlesey, "in digging through the moor, at a depth of eight feet, the labourers came upon a perfect soil, and swarths of grass lying thereon, as if it had been newly mown." Dugdale states that oak and fir trees have been found with their roots in the firm earth below the peat; and that in Marshland, a part of the Fen lying between Wisbech and the sea, furze-bushes and nut-trees rooted in the solid earth were met with at 16 feet below the present surface. Indeed there can be no doubt that the trees, fir, oak, yew, &c. really grew on the soil which is now deeply buried beneath the peat.

In the course of time the outlets of the rivers became choked with the sediment brought from the upper country, and the water was driven back so as to flood the greater
part of the district. A map of it in that condition will be found in Dugdale's *Imbanking and Draining*. The worst condition seems to have been attained at about the year 1600. This unfortunate state of things was attempted to be improved, with variable success, by extensive drainage works, most of which are now considered to have been devised on a wrong plan; and, although parts of the district were very much improved by them, it is only recently that the natural drainage has been to any considerable extent restored by the thorough clearing of the mouths of the rivers. Thus in large tracts near to the coast the pumping mills are dispensed with and the water escapes to the sea at nearly all times.

Small spots formed of mounds of Boulder Clay or Gravel, and the true Isle of Ely, which consists of an outlier of the Lower Green Sand, are slightly raised about the peaty flats, and are scattered like islands (which formerly they often were) over the Fens.

Botanically speaking the Fens have undergone an equally if not more destructive change than the Chalk district. The employment of steam has made the removal of the water so certain that nearly the whole level may be cited as a pattern in farming. With the water many of the most interesting and characteristic plants have disappeared, or are become so exceedingly rare that the discovery of single individuals of them is a subject for wonder and congratulation. There is scarcely a spot remaining (I only know of one, near Wicken) in which the ancient vegetation continues undisturbed and the land is sufficiently wet to allow of its coming to perfection. Owing to the necessary existence of numerous ditches, to divide the fields and collect the water,
those plants which are absolutely aquatic have not suffered so greatly as the others; but they are fast decreasing, now that the steam-engine causes even many of the ditches to be dry in summer. As the character of the Fen district is very little known, it is well to remark that the peat is not formed of *Sphagnum*, like that of bogs, but consists chiefly of the decomposed remains of various aquatic herbaceous plants. At the bottom there is a layer formed mostly of the remains of the woody plants and trees which constituted the forest which formerly covered the country. The remains of oak, yew, hazel and willow are found abundantly in some parts of the Fens, and pine wood is plentiful in others. The wood of the larger trees is often well preserved and turned quite black, but a few inches of the surface have become soft and spongy. The latter is the condition of most of the smaller branches and the lesser ligneous plants. The Rev. Leonard Jenyns informs us that it is the opinion of the turf-cutters at Isleham that, before the present more perfect drainage of the Fen, the turf grew at the rate of about twenty inches in sixteen years. Now the want of sufficient water has put an end to this restoration of the turf in the places where it has been cut for fuel, and what little is obtained for that purpose is of very inferior quality to the former supply. The ditches in the Fen and the holes made by the turf-cutters are soon occupied by a few plants, such as *Chara hispida*, *Utricularia vulgaris*, *Callitriche*, several species of *Potamogeton*, *Sagittaria*, and *Alisma ranunculoides*. As soon as these have formed a tolerably firm mass by the decomposition of their lower parts, the *Junci, Carices, Claudium*, and similar plants, establish themselves upon it. It then ceases to increase much in height, but in the course of

Formerly the natural produce of the unreclaimed Fen land was cut, at intervals of two or three years, dried, formed into bundles, and sold in the neighbouring towns and villages for use in the lighting of fires, and for other purposes. Within the last twenty years large quantities were so used in our Colleges, but now its scarcity has caused other materials to be employed. Then whole gangs of barges loaded with sedge were often to be seen on the Cam, arriving at this town; now a single barge load is only to be observed occasionally.

In addition to these large districts of Chalk, Clay, and Fen, there are three small and peculiar tracts to notice. At the extreme west of the county the parish of Gamlingay stands chiefly upon the Lower-green-sand Formation, and included, until recently, a broad sandy heath, and extensive quaking bogs. The enclosure of the Heath, and especially the effectual drainage of the bogs, has been destructive to some plants, although most of those which inhabited the Heath may still be found.

The following list contains the names of some of the plants which are especially characteristic of the Gamlingay district.

Teesdalia nudicaulis.  Trifolium subterraneum.
Moenchia erecta.  Vicia sativa β angustifolia.
Sagina ciliata.  Ornithopus perpusillus.
Tilia parvifolia.  Peplis portula.
Genista anglica.  Filago apiculata.
TOPOGRAPHICAL REMARKS.

Gnaphalium sylvaticum. Narthesium ossifragum.
Senecio sylvaticus. Rhynchospora alba (extinct).
Arnoceris pusilla. Carex dioica (extinct).
Hypocharis glabra (extinct). C. curta.
Erica tetralix. Aira flexuosa.
Erica cinerea. Nardus stricta.
Vaccinium oxyccoccos (extinct). Polystichum aculeatum (extinct).
Teucrium Scorodonia. Blechnum boreale.
Centunculus minimus (extinct). Lycopodium clavatum.
Littorella lacustris (extinct). L. inundatum (extinct).
Malaxis paludosa (extinct). Chara syncarpa.

A small portion of a botanically interesting sandy district occurs just within the eastern edge of the county. It extends far into the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, Mildenhall, Brandon and Thetford being situated in it. The parish of Chippenham includes this small tract, which is almost entirely situated between the village of that name and the county of Suffolk. The soil consists chiefly of very loose sand and gravel overlaying the chalk formation. Although it is almost wholly under cultivation it produces some peculiar plants: the following are especially deserving of mention.

Silene anglica. M. minima.
S. Otites. Ornithopus perpusillus.
Medicago falcata. Galium anglicum.
M. sylvestris. Apera interrupta.

The third of these smaller districts is the most changed of them. It is situated at the extreme northern point of
the county, both above and below the town of Wisbech, and also on both sides of the river at Foul Anchour, near Tydd. It was formerly a salt-marsh, but is now nearly, or, for the most part, quite dry. The soil is not peat, but a kind of silt deposited by the river in the ancient estuary. The actual banks of the river produce a few marine plants, but the extensive salt-marshes are nearly gone, and with them much of their peculiar vegetation.

The following list includes the names of the most characteristic plants which remain, together with those of a few which were gathered there formerly, but have not been seen by any botanist for many years.

Frankenia lævis. Atriplex littoralis.
Althea officinalis. A. Babingtonii.
Lepigonum marinum. Obione pedunculata (extinct).
Aster Tripolium. Obione portulacoïdes.
Bidens tripartita. Triglochin maritimum.
Glaux maritima. Ruppia (rostellata?)
Statice Limonium. Sclerochloa maritima.
Statice caspia. S. distans.
Armeria maritima. S. loliaecea.
Plantago maritima. Lepturus incurvatus.
Sueda maritima. Triticum pungens.
Beta maritima (extinct). Hordeum maritimum.
Salicornia herbacea.

Rivers.—Little need be said concerning the rivers of this county. With the exception of the Cam, they are wholly included in the Fens, are often raised high above the neighbouring country, and have lofty banks to confine their waters. Within these banks a space is left, on one or both sides of
the usual channel, to convey the water brought down by
floods, and prevent it from overflowing the adjoining country. 
This space, called the "wash," is often of considerable ex-
tent, (that between the great cuts, known as the Bedford 
Rivers, varies from half to three quarters of a mile in 
width,) it is constantly liable to be overflowed, and usually 
forms boggy pasture abounding in the plants which inhabit 
such places.

The Cam is formed by two, or perhaps we should say 
three, small rivers or brooks. The two larger of these rise 
in the chalk district and unite with one another and with 
the third stream within a very few miles of Cambridge. 
After leaving the chalk, which one of them does very near to 
its source, and the other at only a short distance above their 
junction, these streams are continuously bounded by a nar-
row belt of low marshy land until the joint-river enters the 
Fens at a short distance below Cambridge. From thence 
downwards it has the usual character of the fen-rivers. The 
former of these streams rises in a very powerful spring at 
Ashwell in Hertfordshire, and its whole course is nearly 
parallel to the range of chalk-hills which divide this county 
from those of Hertford and Essex; the second stream rises 
near Quendon in Essex, and passes rapidly over a gravelly 
and chalky soil until after entering our county. It then 
acquires the swampy borders and sluggish character common 
to our streams. The names of these streams are much con-
fused. Either is called the Cam or Rhe, according to fancy; 
but, if any weight is to be given to the Celtic meaning of 
those names, the first described is the Cam (crooked or 
meandering), the latter the Rhe (swift). The third stream 
contributing to the formation of the Cam (or Grauut river,
as it is properly called from Grantchester to Harrimere\textsuperscript{1}) is only known as the Bourn Brook. It passes through a clay-country, and usually conveys a small volume of water, although it is sometimes much swollen by floods.

\textit{Districts.}—How very difficult it is to divide this county into districts, otherwise than artificially, will be seen from the above remarks. The river-basins cannot be used, for we can hardly be said to have more than one. Indeed it is rather the elevations that point out a difference in the vegetation than the depressions. The fens also are so uniform in character throughout their whole extent that, but for that extent, they might well be considered as a single district. An endeavour has been made to give as natural a character as possible to the districts: to keep the chalk country separate from the gault: and that from the fen. To do this artificial boundaries are unavoidable; for it is requisite that they should be lines easily to be traced upon the map, and recognized in the country. Turnpike-roads and main water-courses are therefore used as boundaries. The county is thus divided into eight districts, of which Nos. 1 and 2 include the main mass of Chalk. No. 3 contains most of the Drift Clay, together with the small tract of Lower Green Sand at Gamlingay: 4 and 5 occupy the country bordering on the fen (most of which was formerly very swampy) and a small portion of the fen itself. For fen and "high land," as it is locally called, are so intermixed at their edges that no satisfactory line can be drawn to separate them. The small patch of Suffolk sand at Chippenham is included in No. 5. The remaining

\textsuperscript{1} This name is now nearly obsolete. It was a morass or lake formed by the junction of the old channel of the Ouse with the Cam, at about five miles above the city of Ely.
three districts (6, 7, and 8) are wholly in the Fens: the only "high land" in them consists of the fen "islands," which are spots elevated sufficiently to escape being flooded in times when the fen was often overflowed. No. 8 extends to the ancient estuary of the river Nene, but did not quite reach the sea even at the time when the boundaries of the counties were fixed, for Norfolk and Lincolnshire join at the old mouth of the river.

An endeavour must now be made to define the limits of these districts which are severally named from some chief place included in them. Each district reaches to the boundary of this and the neighbouring counties.

No. 1. Cambridge is bounded to the south and east by the counties of Suffolk and Essex; to the north and west by the two turnpike-roads which lead from Newmarket and from Chesterford to Cambridge: except that when the former arrives at the place called the Paper Mills the boundary of my division descends the stream called the Stour to the river Cam, and ascending that river to the mouth of the stream called the Vicar's Brook, by the side of Cow Fen, ascends that brook until the road to Trumpington and Chesterford is attained, at one mile from Cambridge. This district, besides the chalk range, extending from the Gogmagog Hills to Linton in one direction and to Newmarket in another, contains also the only well-wooded tract that we have, which consists of the parishes intervening between those chalk-hills and the county of Suffolk.

No. 2. Royston. This is bounded to the south and west by the neighbouring counties of Essex, Hertford and Bedford, and to the east by the Cambridge and Chester-
ford road. The northern boundary follows the road from Trumpington to Royston as far as the cross-roads at Shepreth; then turning to the right traverses that leading to Meldreth as far as the brook in the centre of the latter village; descending that brook to the river, it ascends the Cam to Arrington Bridge, from whence it is drawn along the road leading to Potton until it reaches the boundary of the county. By far the greater part of this is a chalk-district.

No. 3, Wimpole, is bounded westwards by the edge of the county; southwards by No. 2; eastwards by No. 1; and northwards by the Cambridge and St Neots turnpike-road, except that at Eltisley the St Neots road is left and that leading to St Ives is used for a very short distance, in order to reach the edge of the county.

No. 4, Cottenham. The three internal boundaries of this district are the above-mentioned Cambridge and St Neots road, the river Cam from Cambridge until it joins the old Ouse, and then that old river up to Earith.

No. 5, Burwell, is bounded by districts 1 and 4; and by the road from Mildenhall by Soham to the river Ouse below Barraway. The small detached piece of Suffolk adjoining Newmarket is included in it.

No. 6, Ely, is bounded towards the south by Nos. 4 and 5; to the north-east by the edge of the county; and to the north-west by the New Bedford River. It includes the whole of the true island of Ely, but is otherwise a fen country.

No. 7, Chatteris, is a fen district, but includes one considerable island, namely, that of Doddington. It is bounded by the New Bedford River on the one side, and
the Old River Nene (passing by March) and the cut called Bevill's River on the other; the two remaining boundaries being the adjoining counties of Norfolk and Huntingdon.

No. 8, Wisbech, includes all that part of the county which lies to the north of No. 7. This is the most continuously fenny tract included in our Flora: its fen-islands are small and few in number: but, as has been already stated, the silted-up estuary of the Ouse forms a remarkable feature at its northern extremity.

If now we reconsider these districts we may combine them so as to divide the county into three unequal parts, which may be called the Chalk, Clay, and Fen Tracts.

A, Chalk, is a tract formed of the districts 1 and 2, in which nearly all our chalky land is included. B, Clay, includes 3, 4, and 5 which, if the border of the Fens is excepted, lie almost wholly on the Boulder Clay, Gault, or Kimmeredge Clay. C, Fen, consists of the remaining three districts 6, 7, and 8.

The Map in outline will illustrate these Districts, but they can only be traced exactly upon the Ordnance Map: nevertheless this small sketch will probably suffice in most cases.

The county of Cambridge is about 50 miles in length from north to south, and its greatest breadth is 25 miles. It is said to contain nearly 550,000 acres. It lies wholly between the 52 and 53 parallels of Latitude, and the town of Cambridge is situate 5 miles to the east of the meridian of Greenwich. We learn from the observations of the Rev. L. Jenyns that the mean temperature of the seasons is, Spring 47.18°, Summer 60.87°, Autumn 49.86°, and Winter 38.09°. The mean annual range of the Barometer is 1.890 inches. The mean fall of rain about 22.5 inches.
Deep drifting snow is not common, so that the roads are seldom obstructed by it. The prevalent winds are from the south-west and north-west, but cold north-easterly winds are very common in April and May. Those persons who desire more detailed information relative to our climate will obtain it by reference to Mr Jenyns’s valuable work entitled *Observations in Meteorology*.

No part of the county is much elevated above the sea. The level of the river at Cambridge is $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water in Lynn Deeps; but as the tide there rises 22 feet, it is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above high water and $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet above mean tide. The latter therefore, viz $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is our height above the sea according to the usual mode of calculation. As there is a descent of about 10 feet from the level of the fen at Denver Sluice to low water there, the fall of the country from Cambridge to Denver is not more, and probably much less, than 14 feet in a direct line of about 30 miles, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the mile. I am informed that the fall between Ely and Denver is only at the rate of 1$\frac{1}{4}$ inch per mile. The fall from Peterborough to the mouth of the river Nene below Wisbech is stated by Rennie to be $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet to low water mark, in 32 miles, or an average of $6\frac{1}{3}$ inches per mile. But if we reduce this to the mean level of the sea we find the fall to be only 5 feet, or hardly 2 inches in the mile. Before the formation of Denver Sluice the tide ascended the river Cam nearly to the mouth of Swaffham Lode. It rose 4 feet at Harrimeere, the former confluence of the Cam and Ouse. If we now consider the higher elevations we find that the ground near the wind-mill by Madingley Wood is 174.3 feet above the mean level of the sea; the place where the turnpike-road crosses the Gogmagog Hills is 233.7 feet;
the top of the hill between Wimpole and Great Eversden 244.9; the Ordnance trigonometrical point near Newmarket 261.3; the base of Balsham Church-tower 378 feet; the base of the tower of Ely Cathedral 51.6.

I am indebted for these latter heights, to the kindness of Colonel Sir Henry James who had them extracted for me from the records of the Ordnance Survey.

A few of the names of places mentioned in this book require explanation.

*Mare Way.* There are two ancient roads thus named. One in District 3 runs along the top of the range of chalk-hills on the north-east side of Wimpole Park. The other in District 4, extends from Aldreth High Bridge, by Balsar’s Hill, to a spot between Willingham and Rampton. It was apparently continued by Cuckoo Lane (between Westwick and Cottenham Field) to Histon. On the Ordnance Map it is called Ancient Bridle Way.

*Hill of Health.* After this name had been in use for about two centuries it totally disappeared upon the enclosure of St Giles’s Parish. It is the moderately elevated ground lying to the south of the Huntingdon road just outside of the town of Cambridge. It is now partly planted and partly occupied by a gentleman’s house.

*Hinton Moor.* This was once an exceedingly wet fen. It is now completely drained and cultivated. The footpath leading from Cambridge to the Church at Cherry Hinton and the carriage-road to the same village, cross it. It once extended from the Hills Road, near Red Cross, nearly to the Stone Bridge in Coldham’s Lane.

*Hall Wood* near Wood Ditton. This wood has been completely removed and its site brought into cultivation.

*Triplow Heath* is now enclosed and cultivated.
TREATISES ON THE PLANTS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.


5. (M. Pl.)—Plantæ Cantabrigienses: or a Catalogue of the plants which grow wild in the county of Cambridge, dis-
posed according to the System of Linnaeus.—Herbationes Cantabrigienses: or, Directions to the places where they may be found, comprehended in thirteen Botanical Excursions. To which are added lists of the more rare plants growing in many parts of England and Wales. By Thomas Martyn, M.A., Fellow of Sidney College, and Professor of Botany in Cambridge. London, 1763. 8vo. pp. 13, 14.


10. (Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. 3)—Floreae Cantabrigiensis Supplementum tertium. Cantabrigiae, 1793. 8vo. pp. 44.


The following works only partially relate to Cambridgeshire, although they contain complete lists of the plants known to grow there.


In quoting the above books I have used the contraction which is prefixed in brackets to each of their titles. In all cases the third edition of Relhan's Flora is intended, unless the number of the edition is stated.
PLAN.

A few explanations are desirable for the purpose of rendering the use of this book as easy as possible.

The names of the Orders are printed in large capitals, as RANUNCULACEÆ; those of the Genera in smaller capitals, as ANEMONE; and those of the Species in Egyptian type, and numbered consecutively in each genus, as 1. A. Pulsatilla.

The arrangement of the matter under each species is (1) the Specific, or as Linnaeus more properly called it the Trivial, name, as A. Pulsatilla; then the English name, as Pasque Flower, when there is a real one, for the names of modern invention are intentionally omitted; (2) the old denominations of the plant as found in the works relating to Cambridgeshire of Ray, Lyons, the Martyns, and Relhan, with occasionally a reference to an earlier or a later author; (3) the general character of the places where the plant grows, as "Chalk-hills;" followed in the same line by its duration, as P., meaning perennial; and its usual time of flowering, as "April, May;" (4) the localities where the plant has been seen.

The localities (4) are arranged under the districts (of which an account will be found in the preceding Topographical
Remarks) within which they lie, as, in the case of *A. Pulsatilla*, (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, and (5) Burwell. In recording the localities, the author is responsible for all those which are followed by a full stop. Those names of places followed by a semicolon (;) were received from the correspondents whose initials succeed that stop; as, "Linton; W. H. C.," shows that the plant was found at Linton by the Rev. W. H. Coleman, but that the author has not himself observed it there nor seen a specimen from thence; had Mr Coleman shewn a specimen to him, a note of admiration (!) would have followed the word Linton. When several localities were communicated by the same correspondent they are separated from each other by semicolons, and the whole series followed by his initials. Those localities which rest solely upon the authority of the older botanists are printed in Italics, and followed by the abbreviated name of the author on whose authority they rest.

In order to shew the history of each plant as a native of this county, the earliest work in which it is known to have been recorded as such stands first among the synonyms; it is often that of Ray, but sometimes an earlier writer; occasionally also it is an author of later date than Relhan, such as Prof. Henslow, in one of the editions of his *Catalogue of British Plants*.

The following marks are used in this book, and require explanations. The first three of them always precede the name of the plant. They refer solely to the condition of the plant in Cambridgeshire.

* Certainly introduced, but naturalized.

† Possibly introduced, but now having the appearance of being a true native.
† Probably introduced, but admitting of some doubt upon the subject.

When the whole account of a plant is included within [ ], that species is considered as having the very slenderest or even no claim to a place in our Flora, although recorded by preceding writers.

The duration of plants is marked by the letters A., B., P., Sh., and T.; being the abbreviations of the terms Annual, Biennial, Perennial, Shrub, and Tree, respectively.
CONTRIBUTORS.

The following initial letters are used in place of the full names of those correspondents upon whose authority localities are recorded.

A. M. B.....Miss A. M. BARNARD, grand-niece of the late Sir J. E. Smith.
D. B........Mr D. BRITTEN, of Royston.
J. B........Mr JAMES BALDING, of Wisbech.
C. B. C.....Mr C. B. CLARKE, M.A., Fellow of Queens’ College.
J. C.........Mr JAMES CARTER, Surgeon, Cambridge.
W. H. C....Rev. W. H. COLEMAN, M.A., formerly of St John’s College.
H. F.........Mr HENRY FORDHAM, of Royston.
G. S. G ....Mr G. S. GIBSON, F.L.S., of Saffron Walden.
H............Prof. HENSLow, M.A., F.L.S.
W. M.......Mr WILLIAM MARSHALL, Solicitor, of Ely.
A. P.........Mr ALGERNON PECKOVER, F.L.S. and family, of Wisbech.
E. S.........Mr EDWARD SKEPPER, of Bury St Edmunds.
R. B. S.....Mr R. B. SMART, Surgeon, late of Linton.
ANCIENT AUTHORITIES.

J. W. ....... Mr Job Watson, Surgeon, of Hemingford, Huntingdonshire.

N. W. ....... Mrs Nash Woodham, of Shepreth.

S. W. W. .... Mr Samuel W. Wanton, M.A., formerly of St John's College.


ANCIENT AUTHORITIES.

J. F. ......... J. Fisher, formerly of Christ's College.

J. M. ......... John Martyn, F.R.S., formerly Professor of Botany, Cambridge.


## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

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N.B. This Table is intended to shew the distribution of the plants in Cambridgeshire. It also forms a list of the desiderata of each Botanical District. The numbers opposite to the name of each plant are those of the Districts in which the plant has been found. The full stops (.) mark the Districts in which there are ancient, but unconfirmed localities for the plant. The blank spaces shew that the plant has not been met with in the Districts thus left unmarked.
The number at the end of each line is that of the page where the full account of the plant is given.

A few plants are noticed in the body of the work, but omitted in this list on account of their having no claims to be included in our Flora.

This list also forms a systematic Index to the contents of the book.

It is hoped that this Table will promote the completion of our Flora by shewing, at a glance, what are its chief defects.
FLORA
OF
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

DICOTYLEDONES OR EXÓGENÆ.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

Clématis Linn.

C. Vitalba Linn. Traveller's Joy.
Hedges on a gravelly or chalky soil. Sh. June.

Thalictrum Linn.

1. T. saxátile Schleich. (See Appendix I.)
Hedgebanks on a chalky soil. P. June, July.
1. Allington Hill. Little Trees Hill, Gogmagogs. Fulbourn; N.—2. Mr. Fordham states that T. minus is found in the field by the sand-pit plantation at Odsey and by the railway-arch there; it is probably T. saxatile.—5. Roadside between Newmarket and Snailwell.
2. **T. flavum** Linn. *Meadow Rue.*


Very wet places. P. June, July.


**Anemone** Linn.

1. **A. Pulsatilla** Linn. *Pasque Flower.*


Chalk Hills. P. April, May.


2. **A. nemorosa** Linn. *Wind Flower.*


Woods and Thickets. P. March to May.

FLORA OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Myosurus Linn.


Fields on a moist gravelly soil, rare. A. June, July.

1. Stourbridge Fair Green; Relh.—3. Gamlingay in 1837!; H. Eversden, just out of the village towards Cambridge; J. M. Haslingfield, at the outskirts of the village on the road to Cambridge, plentifully; Relh.—4. By highway from Oakington to the Huntingdon road; Ray.

Ranunculus Linn.


Ponds and ditches, not common. P. May, June.


2. R. Drouétii F. Schultz.


First found and distinguished by the Rev. W. W. Newbould in 1846.

Ditches, not very common. P. May, June.

1. Burrough-Green. Coldham’s Lane, Cambridge.—2. Ditch by the lane leading from Hauxton to the turnpike


Ponds and streams. P. May, June.


4. **R. Baudotii** Godr.

I suspect that a plant growing in a brick-pit by the Ely road, to the north of Chesterton, belongs to this species, although no floating leaves were found when I first noticed it on June 10, 1859.

5. **R. floribundus** Bab.

Ponds, rare. P. June to September.

First noticed by C. C. B. in 1856.

1. Abundant in pits near West Wratting.

6. **R. circinatus** Sibth.


Streams and ponds. P. June to August.


7. **R. fluitans** Lam.


Rivers, streams, and rarely in ponds connected with them. P. June, July.


8. **R. hederáceus** Linn. *Ivy-leaved Water Crowfoot.*


Shallow ponds and mud, rare. P. June to August.

1. Little Wilbraham. In the pond which gives rise to the brook, by the road from Fulbourn to Teversham; W. H. C. Jesus Green and Hinton; Relh.—2. Triplow.—3. Gamlingay. Coton. Barton!; H. Near Little Eversden Church; W. H. C. Hardwick; Comberton; Eltisley; N.—4. By Madingley Road, just out of Cambridge; Ray. Near the Castle Hill; T. M.


By ditches and ponds. A. June to September.


Wet places. P. June to August.

Probably common in such spots throughout the county. It has been found in all the districts, and is abundant in the Fens.

11. **R. Lingua** Linn. *Greater Spearwort.*


Marshes and Fens, rare. P. June, July.


Common in damp shady places. P. April, May. Found in all the districts.


Open woods. P. April, May.


14. **R. ácris** Linn.

*R. rectus, non repens flore simplici luteo, R. C. App. i. 8.*

*R. pratensis erectus acris, M. M. 57. R. acris, M. Pl. 12.*

Relh. 224.

*Meadows and pastures. P. June, July.*

Common in all the districts.

15. **R. repens** Linn.

*R. pratensis repens, R. C. 132. M. M. 57. R. repens,*

M. Pl. 12. Relh. 223.

*Damp waste places and pastures. P. May to August.*

Common throughout the county.

16. **R. bulbósus** Linn.

*R. C. 130. M. Pl. 12. Relh. 223. R. tuberosus major,*

M. M. 56.

*Meadows and pastures. P. May.*


17. **R. hirsútus** Curt.

*R. rectus foliis pallidioribus, R. C. App. i. 8. M. M. 57.*

*R. bulbósus β. M. Pl. 12. R. hirsútus,*

Relh. 223.

*Damp waste ground. A. June to October.*

3. To the south of the turnpike road at the end of the village of Barton. Comberton; Eversden; Harlton; Cal-
decot; between Haslingfield and Harston; N.—4. Cottenham Fen. On way to Balsar’s Hill from Willingham. Chesterton; J. M.

18. **R. arvensis** Linn.


Corn-fields, possibly introduced. A. June.


19. **R. parviflorus** Linn.


Hedge-banks in dry places. A. May, June.

1. Trumpington; Shelford; Relh.—3. Comberton. Haslingfield. Hardwick. In the lane near the church at Caldecot. Lane below Grantchester Church; W. H. C. Harlton; Orwell; Bourn; Little Gransden; N. Coton, sparingly; C. B. C. Under a hedge by the road from Toft to Kingston. Gamlingay; Relh.—4. Dry Drayton; N. In the hedge by the church at Madingley, and by the road to Drayton; J. M.

**Caltha** Linn.

**C. palustris** Linn. *Marsh Marigold.*


Marshy places. P. March, April.


**Helléborus** Linn.


Hedges and thickets, probably introduced. P. March, April. Believed to be “really wild” in Hertfordshire.

1. Banks of the Camp at Granham's Farm, Shelford.—
3. In the Brook Grove at Haslingfield; King's Grove, Barton; S. W. W. In an old orchard and in a field near the stump of cross at Coton, extirpated since 1830. *In the copses at Whitwell where the Narcissus grows; Ray.—*5. In a hedge at Biggin Closes near Ditton; S. W. W. *In the close adjoining the parsonage garden at Ditton; J. M.*


Near houses, probably introduced.

1. Chalk-pit close at Hinton, very recently extirpated. In some closes near the old water-mill at Fulbourn. *In the second close on the right hand as you go from Hinton church to Fulbourn; Ray.—*2. Triplow; Relh.

Aquilégia Linn.

‡1. *A. vulgaris* Linn. *Columbine.*


Fields and hedges, a doubtful native. P. May, June.

1. In the park, Gogmagog Hills; S. W. W. Stetchworth. Wood Ditton. West of Burrough-Green church.
Behind Mr Townley's grounds, Fulbourn; W. H. C. In a little thicket at the hither end of Teversham Moor; Ray. Hinton; Relh.—2. Triplow; Relh.—3. White Wood, Gamlingay; S. W. W. Hatley St George; Relh.—5. Devil's Ditch. Swaffham Fen; H. Anglesey Abbey; Relh.

**Delphinium Linn.**

*1. D. Consolida Linn. Larkspur.*


Diffs from the true *D. Consolida* by having a downy capsule.

First noticed by Mr J. Sherard shortly before 1724 in great plenty in the corn at Swaffham. Afterwards became very abundant in corn-fields, but is now disappearing through improved farming. A. June, July.


**Berberidaceae.**

**Berberis Linn.**


Hedges. Sh. May, June.

1. Hinton; Relh. Hildersham; J. M. Balsham; J. F.—2. Near Crishall Grange. Triplow; Relh.—3. Malton; D. B. Grantchester; Relh.—4. By path to Chesterton church, extirpated since 1845.—5. In a close by the pond, Fen Ditton; S. W. W. Swaffham Prior; Bottisham; H.
FLORA OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

**Nymphæa** Linn.

**N. alba** Linn. *White Water Lily.*


Rivers, ditches, and ponds. P. July.


**Nuphar Sm.**

**N. lutea** Sm. *Yellow Water Lily. Brandy Bottle.*


Rivers, ditches, and ponds. P. July.


PAPAVERACEÆ.

**Papaver** Linn.

† 1. **P. Argémone** Linn.


Corn-fields. A. June, July.

† 2. **P. hybridum** Linn.  
Corn-fields, rarely on hedge-banks. A. June, July.  

Corn-fields. A. June, July.  
Common in all the districts.

† 4. **P. dubium** Linn. (See Appendix II.)  
First found by Mr. P. Dent, and sent by him to Ray.  
Corn-fields and hedge-banks. A. June, July.  

† 5. **P. somniferum** Linn.  
Said to have been formerly largely cultivated in the Fens, where it sometimes comes up when the banks are deeply turned over.—4. On the banks of the closes which separate
Denny Abbey from the Ely road!; H. Waterbeach Fen; Rampton; Relh.—5. Bottisham Fen.—6. In many places on the banks in the Isle of Ely; Ray.

**Roeméria** Cand.

‡1. **R. hybrida** Cand.


Corn-fields. A. June.

5. Between Swaffham Prior and Burwell.—Confined to this county.

**Glaúcium** Tourn.

[1. **G. lúteum** Scop. *Horned Poppy*.

Hensl. Cat. ed. 1. 2.

Henslow marks this plant as a native of this county. He gives no authority for it, and is now unable to supply me with any information relative to it. Probably there was some mistake, as the plant is not known to have been found in the only likely place, namely, by the river below Wisbech.]

**Chelidónium** Linn.

‡1. **C. május** Linn. *Celandine*.


Hedge-banks. Never seen except near houses. Probably not a native, although tolerably common. P. May to August.


FUMARIACEÆ.

Fumaria Linn.

1. F. capreolata Linn.


Cultivated ground, rare. A. June to September.

There is much doubt about this plant as a native of Cambridgeshire. All that has been so named may probably be the rampant form of F. officinalis; or those found at Elm and near Wisbech and near Reche, may have been one or more of the species usually confounded under the name of F. capreolata.

1. Corn-field by the Gogmagog Hills; W. H. C. He now thinks that it was only F. officinalis. On the borders of the Gogmagog Hills towards Hinton; Ray.—3. Wimpole; S. W. W. Gamlingay; J. M.—5. One of the forms was seen near Reche Lode in 1841; N.—8. Near Oxborough Hall, Elm. Banks of the canal near Elm; J. B.

†2. F. officinalis Linn. Common Fumitory.


Fields and waste places, common. A. May to September. Probably common in all the districts, although I have few stations recorded in the Fens.

†3. F. micrantha Lag.

Fields, rare. A. June to September.
1. In a field at the south-west entrance of Fulbourn, where it was shown to me by some person whose name is unfortunately not recorded, in 1848. Near Allington Hill.

—2. Morden Heath Farm; N.

4. **F. parviflóra** Lam.

Hensl. Cat. ed. 1, 2.

Chalky fields, rare. A. June to September.
First found by Prof. Henslow in May 1826.

1. Fields between Hinton and Gogmagog Hills, especially in the field beyond the reservoir of the Waterworks. Streetway Hill. Hildersham. Newmarket. Linton; G. S. G.

—2. Morden Heath Farm!; N. North-east of Royston; H. F.—5. Kennet!; N. Swaffham; Rev. J. Downes. Bottisham; H. Exning; E. S. Newmarket; N.

5. **F. Vaillántii** Lois.

Chalky Fields. A. June to September.

First found by Prof. Henslow in May 1831, but not then distinguished from **F. parviflora**.


**CRUCIFERÆ.**

**CHEIRÁNTHUS** Linn.

*1. **C. Cheiri** Linn. Wallflower.*


On old walls, introduced. P. April, May.

1. Barnwell Abbey and near the river there. Old walls in Cambridge.—2. Churchyard wall at Royston; D. B.—

NASTURTIA R. Br.


In running water, common. P. June, July.

Found in all the districts, but seems to be least plentiful in the Fens.

2. N. sylvéstre R. Br.


River-banks and wet places. P. June to August.


3. N. palústre Cand.

N. terrestre. Relh. ed. 1. App. i. 14; ed. iii. 266.

Wet places, rare. P. June to September.


BARBARÉA R. Br.

1. B. vulgáris R. Br. Yellow Rocket.

By ditches and streams. B. ? May to August.
Common, although apparently less so in the Fens, where I have but few stations recorded, and none in the (7) Chatteris District.

A'rabis Linn.

1. A. hirsuta R. Br.

*Turritis hirsuta*, M. Pl. 15. Lyons, 42. Relh. 271.
First found by Prof. J. Martyn.
Walls and dry banks; also on the black soil in the Fens.
B. June to August.

1. Dale Moor near Sawston; H. *Roadside just beyond the turnpike at Bourn Bridge*; J. M.—5. In Quy and Bottisham Fens. On the Park-wall at Chippenham. *Walls at the Red Lion Inn, Newmarket*; Relh.—8. River-bank at Wisbech; A. P.—The plant of the Fens is the *A. sagittata* of De Candolle and the French authors.

*2. A. Turríta* Linn.

M. Pl. 15. Lyons, 42. Relh. 270.
Introduced since the time of Ray. First noticed by Prof. T. Martyn in 1763.
Walls. B. May.

1. Old walls about Trinity and St John’s Colleges, less abundant now than formerly, owing to recent repairs.—
3. Lately established near the brook in the walks of St John’s College.

[Ray records *Turritis* (Cat. 172) as “found where flax did grow near Cambridge;” but adds that he had never found it. It is the *Turritis glabra* of Linnaeus, and is probably not a native of this county.]

Cardamíne Linn.

1. C. hirsuta Linn.

Relh. ed. ii. 255; ed. iii. 264.
First found by Mr Skrimshire.
In rather damp places, rare. A. May to August.

2. **C. pratensis** Linn. Cuckoo-flower. Lady's Smock.


Damp meadows. P. May.

Common, probably, throughout the county. I have but few stations recorded in the Fens; none in the (7) Chatteris District.

β. **C. dentata** Schult.


This form used to grow at Hinton, but alterations have destroyed it.

A double-flowered state of *C. pratensis* is not uncommon.

**Sisymbrium** Linn.

1. **S. officinale** Scop. Hedge Mustard.


Banks and waste ground. A. June, July.

Common, probably, in all the districts. Few localities are recorded in the Fens.

2. **S. I'rio** Linn.

Relh. ed. ii. 258; ed. iii. 267.

About towns, on walls and dry rubbish. A. July, August.


Mr W. Skrimshire.
3. **S. Sophia** Linn. *Flixweed.*


Waste ground. A. June to August.


4. **S. thalianum** Gaud.


Gravelly places, walls and banks, rare. A. April and May; September and October.


**Alliaria** Adans.


Hedge-banks. B. May and June.

Common, probably, in the whole county, although I have no stations recorded in (7) Chatteris District and only Wisbech in District 8.

**Erysimum** Linn.

1. **E. cheiranthoides** Linn. *Treadle Wormseed.*

Cultivated ground. A doubtful native, except in the Fens, where it seems to be spontaneous. A. June to August. Common throughout the county.

**Brassica Linn.**

†1. **B. campesi**stris Linn.

There are two forms of this species, viz.:


Fields, occasionally found. A very doubtful nature; probably always, certainly the var. β, accidently introduced. A. or B. July, August.


Fields, probably not a native. A. or B. May, June.

1. Allington Hill.

**Sinapis Linn.**

1. **S. nigra** Linn. *Black Mustard.*


Willowy river-banks; rarely in fields, where it is accidental. A. June to August.

Witcham. Stuntney; N.—7. Wisbech. By the railway between Whittlesey and Eastrey; N.

2. **S. arvensis** Linn. *Charlock.*


Corn-fields. A. June to October.

Common throughout the county.

The farmers tell Mr Newbould that this plant and *S. alba* do not like precisely the same soil. At Orwell the fields on one side of a road are full of this plant, on the other of *S. alba*, although not quite exclusively in either case. Apparently the latter prefers chalky land, the former clay.


Chalky corn-fields. A. July.


**Diplo táxis** Cand.

1. **D. muralis** Cand.

Waste gravelly ground. A. August, September.

1. Gravel-pits near the junction of Wort’s Causeway with the Wool-street, where it was first noticed in this county by C. C. B. in 1846. A little below Shardelow’s Well near Fulbourn. A weed on waste ground at the Cambridge Botanical Garden, but how introduced there is not known.
FLORA OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Alýssum Linn.

[1. A. calycínum Linn.

Cultivated land. Not a native. A. May, June.

1. In a field opposite to the Railway Station at Six-mile-bottom, were it was first noticed in the county in 1855 by C. C. B. Near Bartlow, and between Linton and Hildersham; G. S. G.—4. Gravel-pits near the Observatory.]

Drába Linn.

1. D. verna Linn. Whitlow-grass.


Walls and dry banks, common. A. March to May.

Probably common throughout the county, although I have no station recorded in the (7) Chatteris District.

At least two of the plants distinguished as species on the continent are to be found in this county, but their names and localities have not been satisfactorily determined.

Cochleária Linn.

1. C. ánglica Linn. Scurvy-grass.

Relh. ed. ii. 253; ed. 3. 262.

First found by Mr Skrimshire.

Salt marshes. A. May.

8. By the river below Wisbech.

Armorácia Rupp.


2. **A. amphibia** Koch.

*Raphanus aquaticus*, R. C. 132; *Sisymbrium amphibia*, M. Pl. 15. Relh. 267.

In very wet places. P. June to August.


*Camelina sativa* has been occasionally found in crops, but is not naturalized here. It is the *Alyssum sativum* of Relh. ed. ii. 260; ed. iii. 260.]

**Thláspi** Linn.


Relh. ed. i. 247; ed. iii. 261.

Fields and roadsides. A. May to August.

4. *A little way below the great Gull in Waterbeach Fen*; Relh.]

**Teesdália** R. Br.

1. **T. nudicaulis** R. Br.


Sandy and gravelly places. A. May, June.

2. Litlington Field, on the balks between the chalk-pit and Limbury Hill, and on the way to Morden; Relh.—

3. Gamlingay Heath, chiefly near the borders of the county towards Potton.

**Ibéris** Linn.

1. **T. amára** Linn. *Candytuft.*


First noticed in the county by the Rev. W. H. Coleman, in 1837.
FLORA OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Chalky Fields. A. July.
2. Near Royston to the right of the road to Melbourn!; W. H. C. By the Icknield Way, both to the east and west of Royston; near Morden Heath Farm!; Between Known's Folly and Melbourn; N. By Penny-loaf Hill, Odsey; H. F.

LEPIDIUM Linn.

[L. Draba (Linn.) was noticed in 1857 and 1858 by the Railway Station at Oakington! by Mr Newbould. It will probably establish itself there.]

† 1. L. campéstre R. Br.

Hensl. Cat. ed. i. 3.
Dry gravelly soil. B. June to August.
1. Bank on the left hand of the road to Hinton (Mill Road), just before the entrance to the fields, sparingly in 1825; H. Not seen recently.—7. Near Meadlands Farm by the upper end of the Old Bedford River in 1844 or 1845, sparingly; N.

2. L. ruderale Linn.

First found by Prof. J. Martyn.
Waste ground near the sea. A. May, June.
8. River-bank both above and below Wisbech!; H. Near the turnpike at Tidd Gout!; Relh.

3. L. latifolium Linn. Dittander.

Near the sea. P. July, August.

Mr Peter Dent introduced this plant into his edition of Ray's Appendix, as found "in a little close on the right hand of Maids' Causeway on the way to Barnwell," a place
now built over. Prof. T. Martyn doubts the correctness of
the name, and Relhan omits it from his Flora until again
discovered by Mr Skrimshire.

8. Leverington near Wisbech; Mr. Skrimshire.

**Capsella Vent.**

1. **C. Bursa-pastoris** Cand. *Shepherd's Purse. Pick-
purse. Caseweed.*

*Bursa-pastoris, R. C. 24. M. M. 81. *Thlaspi Bursa-

Waste and cultivated ground. A. March to October.
Common throughout the county.

**Senebiera Pers.**


*Coronopus Ruellii, R. C. 39. Relh. ed. 2, 254; ed. 3,
Relh. ed. i. 248.

Waste ground, especially on roadsides. A. June to Sep-
tember.

Common throughout the county, although few stations
have been recorded in the Fens.

**Isatis Linn.**


Cultivated land, not a native, nor naturalized. B. July.

6. New barns near Ely; Relh. Cultivated there for
one year, but then discontinued at the request of the parish,
for fear of increasing the number of paupers; W. M.
Planted about Littleport; Ray.—8. Wisbech; Mr Woodward
in Bot. Guide, i. 59.]
Raphanus Linn.

1. **R. Raphanistrum** Linn.  *Jointed Charlock.*


Cultivated land.  A. June, July.


Resedaceae.

Reseda Linn.

1. **R. lutea** Linn.  *Wild Mignonette.*


Waste chalky land.  B. June to August.


2. **R. Lutéola** Linn.  *Weld.*


Waste chalky ground.  B. July, August.

Rather common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, and (3) Wimpole Districts.—4. Chesterton Road.—5. Exning.  Horningsey.  Quy Road.—8. Wisbech; A. P.
CISTACEÆ.

HELIANTHEMUM Gaert.


Banks on a chalky soil. P. July to September.


VIOLACEÆ.

VÍOLA Linn.

1. **V. odoráta** Linn. *Sweet Violet.*

*V. nigra seu purpurea and V. martia alba odora, R. C. 176. V. martia officinarum and V. martia alba, M. M. 97. V. odorata, M. Pl. 20. Relh. 92.*

Groves and hedge-banks. P. March, April.

Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole, and (4) Cottenham Districts.—5. Chippenham.—8. Wisbech; A. P.

2. **V. hírta** Linn.


First noticed by Mr Dale.
Thickets and hedge-banks in chalky places. P. April, May.


β. calcarea Bab.


(See Appendix III.)

\[ V. canina sylvestris, \text{R. C. 176. M. M. 97. V. canina, M. Pl. 20. Relh. 93.} \]

Hedge-banks and in thickets. P. April, May.


A larger-flowered form, supposed by some to be a distinct species and called *V. Riviniana*, is found in the Rivey near Linton; and near Toft Bridge, and in Kingston and Hayley Woods.


\[ V. flavicornis, \text{Hensl. Cat. ed. 1, 3.} \]

Heaths and peaty places. P. April, May.


5. *V. stagnina* Kit.

\[ V. lactea, \text{Hensl. Cat. ed. 1, 3.} \]

Peat-bogs. P. May, June.


Our plant is the *V. arvensis* Murr.
Cultivated and waste ground. A. May to October.
Appears to be common throughout the county, although I have very few stations recorded in the Fens.

**DROSERACEÆ.**

**Drósera Linn.**


Boggy places. P. July, August.
1. *Hinton, Teversham, and Fulbourn Moors; Relh.—*

2. *D. intermédia* Hayn.


Boggy places. A. July, August.
1. *Hinton Moor; Ray. Teversham and Sawston Moors; Relh. Not found since those places have been drained.*


Relh. ed. 2, 129; ed. 3, 134.
Boggy places. A. July, August.
1. *Sawston and Hinton Moors; Relh. Not found since those places were drained.*
Parnassia Linn.

1. P. palustris Linn. Grass of Parnassus.


Boggy places. P. August to October.

1. Shelford Common, until very recently. Teversham. Hinton and Trumpington Moors; Ray. Linton; Relh.—


—5. Quy. Bottisham!; Anglesey Abbey!; H.

POLYGALACEÆ.

Polygala Linn.

1. P. vulgaris Linn. Milkwort.


Dry pastures and peaty meadows. P. June to September.


FRANKENIACEÆ.

Frankenia Linn.

1. F. lævis Linn.

M. Pl. 8. Lyons, 32. Relh. 146.

Salt marshes. P. August.

8. *Tidd Gout near Wisbech*; J. M.
CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

DIANTHUS Linn.

*D. Caryophyllus* Linn.  *Clove Pink.*

Relh. ed. 2, 166; ed. 3, 173.
Old walls.  P. June.


D. June to September.

SAPONÁRIA Linn.

†1. *S. officinalis* Linn.  *Soapwort.*

Near houses.  Probably planted formerly.  P. August.
FLORE OF CAMBRIDGISHERE.

SILÉNE Linn.

1. S. anglica Linn. English Catchfly.


Sandy and gravelly fields. A. June to October.


Borders of fields and gravel-pits. P. June to August.

Tolerably common except in the Fens. I have no station for it in the (6) Ely district.—7. Chatteris.—8. Near Whittlesey.

3. S. noctiflora Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. i. 13; ed. 3, 175.

Gravelly and chalky fields. A. July, August.

First found by Relhan in 1786.

LYCHNIS LINN.


Wet meadows and bogs. P. May, June.

Probably thinly scattered throughout the county, although I have but few stations recorded in the Fens, and none in the (8) Wisbech District.

2. L. vespertína Sibth. White Campion.


Common throughout the county.


Corn-fields. A. June to August.


SAGÍNA LINN.

1. S. procumbens Linn. Pearlwort.

Waste spots which are rather damp. P. May to September.


2. S. apétala Linn.

Saxifraga graminea pusilla flore parvo herbido et muscoso, R. C. 151. S. procumbens β. M. Pl. 4. S. apétala, Relh. ed. 1, App. i. 10; ed. 3, 71.

Dry, gravelly, and sandy places, and on walls. A. May to September.


3. S. ciliáta Fries.

Botan. Gazette, i. 176.

First noticed in this county by C. C. B. in 1849, at Gamlingay.

Dry, sandy, and gravelly places. A. May, June.
FLORA OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

1. Furze-hills, Hildersham; G. S. G. and N. The latter botanist rather doubts the correctness of the name.—3. On the hedge-bank by the road leading from the site of the old mansion to the brick-pits at Gamlingay.

A plant which seems to be the \textit{S. densa} (Jord.), was found at Wisbech by Prof. Henslow. It was first published in Bab. Man. ed. 4, 50.


Wet, sandy, and peaty places. P. July, August.


\textit{Alsine} Wahl.

1. \textit{A. tenuifolia} Wahl.


Dry, sandy, and chalky places, and on walls. A. May, June.


MOHRINGIA Linn.

1. **M. trinervis** Clair.


Damp shady places and ditch sides. A. May, June.


ARENARIA Linn.

1. **A. serpillifolia** Linn.


Dry places and walls. A. June to August.


2. **A. leptoclados** Guss. (See Appendix IV.)

First detected in this county by Mr Newbould.

Comberton. Toft.—4. Oakington.—5. Devil’s Ditch.—I am indebted to the Rev. W. W. Newbould for all these localities.

**Stellária Linn.**


Rich land both waste and cultivated. A. March to September.

Common throughout the county.


Woods and hedges. P. April to June.


First found by Prof. J. Martyn at Gamlingay.

Marshes. P. May to July.

4. **S. graminea** Linn.


Heathy and bushy places. P. May to August.


Wet places. A. May, June.


**Moenchia** Ehrh.

1. **M. erecta** Sm.


Dry gravelly and sandy places. A. May, June.

3. By the road from White Wood to Gamlingay.—4. *Plentifully on the Hill of Health in 1805*; Relh.

**Malachium** Fries.

1. **M. aquaticum** Fries. *Great Chickweed.*

Ditches, river-banks and wet places. P. July, August.


CERÁSTIUM Linn.

1. C. glomerátum Thuil.


Fields and banks. A. April to September.


2. C. triviale Link.


Waste places, old walls, banks. A. or B. April to September.

Probably common throughout the county.

---

1 I think with Fries, that these plants of Ray and Martyn are our *C. glomerátum*, and that the same authors' names quoted under *C. triviale* are there correctly placed. Smith transfers them with the Linnaean names.

3. C. semidecandrum Linn.

Lyons, 34. M. Pl. 10. Relh. 185.
First noticed by Mr Lyons.
Tops of walls and dry banks. A. April, May.

4. C. arvense Linn.

Sandy, gravelly, and especially chalky places. P. April to August.

MALVACEÆ.

MALVA Linn.


Flora of Cambridgeshire.

Gravelly hedge-banks and borders of fields. P. July, August.

1. Roadside between Brinkley and Six-mile-Bottom. Balsham Wood; R. B. S. Linton; Relh.—2. Hedge-bank sparingly between Royston and Bassingbourn; D. B. Odsey; H. F.—3. Above Eversden quarry; N. Kingston Wood; Ray.


Roadsides and waste places. P. June to September.

Common throughout the county.


Waste ground. P. or B. June to September.

Common throughout the county except on the Peat Soil. Therefore rare in the Fens.—6. In the Isle of Ely (proper) in many places.—7. No locality known to me.—8. Wisbech. Bridge at Four Gouts.

Althaea Linn.

1. A. officinalis Linn. Marsh Mallow.


Marshes, especially near the sea. P. August, September.

3. Banks of a ditch between the osier-holt by Cow Fen and Trumpington Meadow; Relh.—8. By the Roman bank at Newton. Elm; Upwell; W. M. By the road from Wisbech to Peterborough, and between it and the river Nene. Abundant about Wisbech; A. P. Twenty-foot Drain near March by a bridge on the road to Wisbech; Relh.

4—3
FLORA OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

TILIACEÆ.

Tília Linn.


Planted about Cambridge, Wimpole, &c. Tree. July.]

‡2. T. parvifolia Ehrh.

T. europæa §. M. Pl. 12. Lyons, 38. T. parvifolia,
Relh. 215.
Woods. Tree. August.


HYPERICACEÆ.

Hypéricum Linn.

1. H. quadrángulum Linn.  *St Peter’s Wort.*

Wet places by ditches and streams.  P. July.
Probably common throughout the county, although I have very few stations recorded in the Fens.

2. H. perforátum Linn.  *St John’s Wort.*

Groves and hedges.  P. July, August.
3. **H. humifusum** Linn.


Gravelly and sandy places. P. July.

4. **H. hirsutum** Linn.


Groves and hedges. P. July, August.

5. **H. pulchrum** Linn.


Dry heaths and banks. P. June, July.


Bogs. P. July, August.
3. Grew in the bogs at Gamlingay, which were drained in 1843.

[H. hircinum. There is a note upon an unpublished drawing prepared for Eng. Bot. which states that Relhan found this plant growing at Impington “by the side of a pond near the great house in immense quantity” in 1799. I do not know if the plant still continues there, as is probable, but it certainly has no claim to be considered as a native.]

ACERACEÆ.

**Acer** Linn.

1. **A. campestre** Linn. *Maple.*

Hedges and thickets. Tree. May, June.


Planted about Cambridge, Wimpole, Wisbech, &c.

GERANIAEÆ.

**Geranium** Linn.

[1. **G. phæum** Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. ii. 13; ed. 3, 277.

Woods and thickets. P. May, June.

1. Found by the Rev. R. Forby near the fence of the first close on the east side of the churchyard at Teversham, about 1788.]
FLORA OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

2. **G. pratense** Linn.  *Crowfoot Crane's-bill.*


Moist pastures. P. June to August.

1. In the chalk-pit-close, Hinton. Wood Ditton. West Wratting. Stapleford; S. W. W.—2. By the railway near Sawston!; Near the Railway Station, Meldreth; N.—3. Near the wood, Eltisley. Warren between Trumpington and the river; Left-hand side of the last field by the footpath to Coton; W. H. C. Caxton; Bourn; N. Papworth St Everard; T. Y. Comberton.—4. Howe's Closes. Oakington; S. W. W. Girton; N. Between the river and the footpath to Chesterton Church; Closes by Madingley Wood; W. H. C. Histon; *Hill of Health*; Moorbarns Thicket; J. M.—5. Horningsey. Bottisham; H. *Fen Ditton*; J. M.

3. **G. sanguineum** Linn.


Dry places. P. July.

1. Devil's Ditch, near Stetchworth. Wood Ditton. Church Meadow, Balsham; R. B. S. *In a wood between Stetchworth and Chitley* (Cheveley ?); Relh.

† 4. **G. pyrenaicum** Linn.

Relh. ed. 3, 279.

First noticed by the Rev. W. Pulling.

Roadsides. P. June, July.

1. Hedge on right-hand side of Linton road, a little beyond Red Cross Turnpike, and in the adjoining hedge at right angles to it. Wool-street between Balsham and Linton; R. B. S. *Back of Barnwell* (in a place that is now built over), Rev. W. Pulling; Relh.—3. To the right of footpath through Newnham Closes; S. W. W.


Cultivated and waste gravelly ground. A. June to September.


†6. *G. columbinum* Linn.

Cultivated ground. A. June, July.

3. Once found, in 1857, in a cultivated field at Harlton; N.


Dry banks and waste places. A. June to August.


8. *G. rotundifolium* Linn.


In his first edition Eelhan gives all these stations for the plant; omits it altogether in his second edition; and restores only that of White Wood in the third. It seems probable therefore that he found it between 1802 and 1820 in that place, and that it was lost before 1802 from the others.

3. G. molle Linn.


Cultivated and waste ground. A. April to August.


10. G. lucidum Linn.


Rather damp but exposed banks. A. May to August.


Damp shady banks. A. May to September.

Erodium L’Herit.

1. E. cicutarium Sm. Crane’s-bill.

Dry gravelly or chalky fields. A. June to September.
Relhan records the E. pimpinellæfolium (Sibth.) as a native of the county, and I fancy that I have myself seen it at some of the above-mentioned stations.

‡ 2. E. moschatum Sm.

Geranium moschatum, Lyons, 44. M. Pl. 15.
Waste ground, scarcely a native. A. June, July.

LINACEÆ.

Linum Linn.

[1. L. usitatissimum Linn. Flax.

Fields, occasionally, but not a native. A. July.]

2. L. perenne Linn. Wild Blue Flax.


Chalky places. P. June, July.

1. Hinton, by the road above the chalk-pit; and between that place and Fulbourn. Gogmagog Hills. Shelford Common; H. Near milestone, marked 14, on the Newmarket Road near Hinxton, abundantly; N. Bourn Bridge; G. S. G.


In both dry and fenny places. A. June to August. Common throughout the county.

**Radíola** Gmel.

1. *R. millegrána* Sm.

Damp, sandy places. A. July to September.

1. Near Newmarket, Oct. 1, 1821; J. W.

**BALSAMINACEÆ.**

**Impátiens** Linn.

[* 1. *I. parviflóra* Cand.*

Road-sides, an escape from gardens. A. July, August.

2. Plentiful in a lane leading to the fen at Sawston! in 1856; In the village of Duxford; N.—4. By the road to Chesterton; Mr W. Walton, M.A.]*
OXALIDACEÆ.

OXALIDACEÆ.

Oxális Linn.

1. O. AcetosaL Linn. Wood Sorrel.


Damp woods and shady places. P. May.

1. Devil’s Ditch; H. Wood Ditton Park Wood; S. W. W. Grove near Burrough-Green Church; About Cheveley Park; Ray. Balsham; J. M.

CELASTRACEÆ.

Euonymus Linn.


Woods and hedges. Sh. May.


RHAMNACEÆ.

Rhámnus Linn.


Hedges on a chalky soil. Sh. May, June.


Wet woods and thickets on gravel. Sh. May, June.
1. Closes near the old water-mill, at Fulbourn, and by footpath to Wilbraham. Long Pasture, Hildersham.—

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Ulex Linn.


Heaths and banks. Sh. February to June.


Heaths. Sh. August to November.
1. Barrington Hill, near Linton; Rell., a place now ploughed up.—2. Rarely on Triplow Heath; G. S. G.—
5. Newmarket Heath; Rell.

**GENÍSTA Linn.**


*G. tinctoria*, M. Pl. 16. Rell. 288.
Pastures on a clay soil. Sh. July to September.


*Genistella aculeata*, R. C. 60. M. M. 124. *G. anglica*, 
M. Pl. 16. Rell. 288.
Heaths. Sh. May, June.

**SAROTHÁMNUS Wimm.**


Gravelly, heathy places. Sh. May, June.
1. Wood Ditton. Shuckburgh Castle, Newmarket Heath. Allington Hill. Dullingham Gravel-pits; S. W. W. Devil's Ditch at Stetchworth; H.—3. Abundant at Gam-

Onónis Linn.

1. O. arvensis Linn. Rest-harrow.


Sandy and gravelly places. Sh. June to September.


2. O. campéstris Koch.


Barren, wettish ground. Sh. June to September.

Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole, (4) Cottenham, and (5) Burwell Districts.—8. Riverbank at Wisbech; A. P.

Medicágo Linn.

1. M. sylvéstris Fries.

Sandy and gravelly places. P. June, July.

1. Furze-hills, Hildersham.—5. Gravel-pit at Chippenham; where it was first noticed in the county in 1852, by C. C. B.

2. M. falcáta Linn. Yellow Medick.


1. Wilbraham!; H. Linton; J. M. Bourn Bridge; Near the river-side between Cambridge and Trumpington;
Ray.—5. Gravel-pit at Chippenham, and other spots there. Snailwell. Near Quy Church; Ray.

[Henslow gives *M. sativa* as a naturalized plant in this county in both editions of his Catalogue, but I doubt its permanence in any place.]

3. **M. lupulina** Linn. *Black Medick. Little Yellow Trefoil.*


Waste ground and fields. A. May to August.


On a gravelly soil. A. May to August.


5. **M. minima** Lam. *Smallest Hedge-hog Trefoil.*


Sandy and gravelly places. A. May.

**MELILÓTUS Lam.**

1. **M. officinalís** Willd. *Melilot.*


Road-sides, borders of fields, and other waste places. B.? June, July.


2. **M. arvénis** Willd.


First noticed in this county by C. C. B. in 1848.

Road-sides, borders of fields, and other waste places. B. June, July.


**TRIFÓLIUM Linn.**

‡1. **T. praténs** Linn. *Honeysuckle Trefoil. Purple Clover.*


Meadows and pastures.

Found in all the districts, but perhaps always an escape from cultivation.
2. **T. médium** Linn.


Pastures on a clay soil. P. June to September.


3. **T. ochroleucum** Linn.


Rather dry places, by road-sides and on banks. P. June, July.


4. **T. arvénsis** Linn. *Hare's-foot Trefoil.


Sandy and gravelly places. A. July to September.

5. **T. striatum** Linn.


Sandy and gravelly places. A. June, July.

1. Hildersham; G. S. G.—3. Gamlingay. College-walks, Cambridge.—4. Near the Observatory. Madingley. *In all the closes between Cambridge and Chesterton church*; Ray. (N.B. This is probably the plant intended by *T. glomeratum* in Martyn’s *Plantce*, p. 29.)

6. **T. scabrum** Linn.

Lyons, 46. M. Pl. 17. Relh. 301.

First found by Mr Lyons.

Sandy and gravelly places. A. May to July.


7. **T. subterraneum** Linn.


Sandy places. P. May, June.

3. By the road from White Wood to the village of Gamlingay, and elsewhere on the former heath.

8. **T. repens** Linn. *Dutch or White Clover.*


Waste ground and pastures. P. May to September.

58  LEGUMINOSÆ.


This plant is often cultivated, and therefore may be found occasionally in most parishes. A form in which the pod is changed into a leaf is not unfrequent.


Damp places by roads or hedges. P. July, August.


10. **T. procumbens** Linn. *Hop Trefoil.*


Dry pastures, banks, gravel-pits. A. June to August.


11. **T. minus** Sm. *Lesser Hop Trefoil.*

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Dry, gravelly places. A. June to August.


12. T. filifórme Linn.

Lyons, 46. M. Pl. 17. Relh. 303.
First found by Mr Lyons or Prof. J. Martyn.
Gravelly and sandy places. A. June, July.
3. Gamlingay.—4. Gravel Hill, near the Observatory; Hill of Health; Relh.—6. Ely; H.

Lóitus Linn.


Banks, pastures, road-sides. P. July, August.

2. L. ténuis Sm.


Banks and fields. P. July, August, but coming into flower rather later than L. corniculatus.

1. Hinton; N.—3. Coton fields. Abundant at Kingston. Caldecot; Toft; Bourn; Caxton; Barrington; Great
and Little Eversden; By Hayley Wood; Gamlingay; N.—
4. Cuckoo Lane, near Rampton. By the Huntingdon road;
W. H. C. Dry Drayton; Childerley; Papworth St Agnes;
N. Elsworth; T. Y.

3. **L. major** Scop.

*Trifolium corniculatum tertium*, R. C. 165. *L. penta-
phyllus flore majore*, M. M. 90. *L. corniculatus γ*. M. Pl.
17. Relh. 304.

Wet, bushy places. P. July, August.

1. *Trumpington Moor*; Relh.—2. *Gatwell End*; Steeple
—7. *Doddington Wood*.

**Anthyllis Linn.**

1. **A. Vulnerária** Linn. *Kidney Vetch. Lady’s
Finger.*


*A. Vulneraria*, M. Pl. 16. Relh. 290.

Dry, chalky ground. P. June to August.

Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, and (3)
Wimpole Districts.—4. Near the Observatory.—5. Devil’s
Ditch. Snailwell Heath. Chippenham. Anglesey Ab-
 bey!; H.

**Astrágalus Linn.**

1. **A. hypoglótis** Linn.

*Glaux Dioscoridis*, R. C. 63. *A. incanus parvus purpu-

Chalky and gravelly places. P. June, July.

Allington Hill. Furze Hills, Hildersham. Brinkley. Bal-
LEGUMINOSÆ. 61


2. A. glycyphylllos Linn. Wild Liquorice.


Hedge-banks and thickets on a chalky soil. P. June.


VÍCIA Linn.

1. V. hirsuta Koch. Hairy Tare. Tinetare.


Bushy places and in corn-fields. A. June to August.

2. *V. tetrasperma* Moench. *Smooth Tare.*


Bushy places. A. June to August.


Borders of fields and amongst crops. A. June to August.

3. Kingston!; In a field to the north of Eversden Wood; About Comberton!; Caldecot; Little Eversden!; Caxton; N.—4. By the road to Histon. Behind Madingley Park. Mare Way.

Probably the *E. tetraspernum,* var. 2, of Withering (Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 781), found by Mr Woodward "on a remarkably dry gravel" near Cambridge, was *V. gracilis.* If not so, the plant was first found in the county by Mr W. O. Newnham in 1845.

4. *V. sylvática* Linn.


1. *Hall Wood near Wood Ditton!; Relh.* The wood does not now exist. It was first found by the Rev. John Hemsted, and the specimen represented in Eng. Bot. sent by him in 1792.
5. **V. Cracca** Linn. *Tufted Vetch.*


Damp bushy places and hedges. P. June to August.


Shady, bushy places. P. June to August.


†7. **V. sativa** Linn. *Common Vetch or Tare.*


Borders of fields, but probably introduced. P. May, June.

1. Balsham. Shuckburgh Castle, Newmarket Heath.—

β. *V. angustifolia* Roth.


Dry and sandy places.
8. World’s End, near Wisbech !; J. B.

γ. *V. Bobértili Forst.*
V. sylvestris, flore ruberrimo, siliqua longa nigra, R. Syn.
321.
Sandy and gravelly places.
γ. Was first noticed by C. C. B. in 1835; β. by Mr Balding in 1859; they are both of spontaneous growth.

?8. V. lathyroides Linn.
Gravelly and sandy places.  A. May, June.
1. A doubtful native. Mr R. B. Smart has a record of having found it near Balsham, but does not remember doing so.

LATHYRUS Linn.
1. L. Aphaca Linn. Yellow Vetchling.
Hedge-banks.  A. May to August.
1. Hills Road, Cambridge. Hinton. Teversham; H. Newmarket; Rev. J. Hemsted (Bot. Guide). Balsham; R. B. S.—3. By the footpath to Coton. Orwell; Comberton; Footpath to Grantchester; N.—4. By the road-side between the Observatory and Moor Barns.—8. Wisbech; J. B.

Bushy places.  A. June.
3. On the left-hand side of the road to Barton, near the House-in-the-fields; Relh.—6. Found by Mr P. Dent near Haddenham; Ray.

3. L. pratensis Linn. Tare Everlasting.
Moist meadows. P. July, August.


Woods and thickets. P. July to September.

The *L. sylvestris* and *L. latifolius* of Relhan are the same plant.

5. **L. palustris** Linn.

M. Pl. 16, and 42. Relh. 292.

Boggy places. P. June, July.
3. *In a bushy close near the church, Little Eversden;* J. M.—5. Burwell and Wicken Fens. Anglesey Abbey; H.

**Ornithopus** Linn.

1. **O. perpusillus** Linn. *Small Bird’s-foot.*


Sandy and gravelly places. A. May to July.
1. Chippenham; W. H. C.—3. Gamlingay Heath.—5. To the east of Newmarket; N.

6—3
LEGUMINOSÆ.

HIPPOCRÉPIS Linn.

1. **H. comósa** Linn. *Horseshoe Vetch.*


Chalky banks. P. May to August.


ONOBRÝCHIS Gaert.


Chalky places. P. June, July.


ROSACEÆ.

PRÚNAS Linn.

1. **P. communís** Huds.

_a._ **P. spinosa** Linn. *Sloe. Blackthorn.*


Hedges and thickets. Sh. April, May.
Abundant, except in the Fens, where it is found on the islands occasionally.

β. P. insititia Linn. Bullace.

_P. sylvestris fructu majore albo_ and _P. s. f. m. nigro_, R. C. App. ii. 15. M. M. 120. _P. insititia_, M. Pl. 11. Relh. 196.

Hedges. Sh. April, May.

Tolerably abundant, except in the Fens.

*γ. P. domestica Linn. Wild Plum Tree.

Woods and hedges. T. April, May.

2. Shelford; H.—3. Harlton; Hayley Wood; N.—4. Chesterton; Impington; H. Elsworth; N.

It is also likely to be found in other places, but is probably an escape from cultivation.

‡2. **P. Pádus** Linn. Bird Cherry.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. i. 13; ed. 3, 195.

Woods and hedges. T. May.

3. _Hedges near Wimpole_; Ray.—8. Hedgerows near Wisbech; A. P.—It may be a native at Wimpole, but scarcely can be one at Wisbech.

*3. **P. Avium** Linn. Wild Cherry.

_Cerasus sylvestris fructu rubro_, R. C. App. ii. 5; Cat. Angl. 64. M. M. 120. _P. avium_, M. Pl. 11. _P. Cerasus_, Relh. 195.

Woods and thickets. T. May.

1. Chalk-pit-close, Hinton (only one tree remains. Ray gives this locality for the Wild Cherry).—4. _In a thicket nigh Elsworth Wood_; Ray.—8. In hedgerows near Wisbech!; A. P.

4. **P. Cérasus** Linn. Dwarf Cherry Tree.

_Chamæcerasus_, R. C. App. ii. 5. _Cerasus pumila_, M. M. 120. _P. avium pumila_, M. Pl. 11. _P. Cerasus β_. Relh. 195.
Hedges. Sh. May.

1. In some closes of Teversham going from the church towards Gains, P. Dent in R. C. App. (A.D. 1685). Dr J. Fisher records it as there after A.D. 1770.

**Spiræa Linn.**


*Ulmaria,* R. C. 178. M. M. 65. *S. Ulmaria,* M. Pl. 11; Relh. 199.

Damp meadows and by water. P. June to August.


Chalky pastures. P. June, July.

Fen. Moor Barns; Girton; J. M.—5. To the east of Newmarket; N.

Sanguisorba Linn.

1. S. officinalis Linn. Great Burnet.


Damp meadows. P. June to August.

1. In a plantation near the old water-mill, Fulbourn; W. H. C. and S. W. W. Shelford; J. M.—3. Amongst willows by the bridge at Toft. Hayley Wood near Longstow; In the Moat at Caxton; N. In the same grove at Whitwell, where the Narcissus grows; Ray.—4. Fen Drayton. Willingham. Plentiful in Cottenham Fen by the way towards Aldreth. King's Hedges; Relh. Long Stanton; Ray.—8. Between Peterborough and Whittlesey near the railway; N.

Poterium Linn.

1. P. Sanguisorba Linn. Small Burnet.


Dry chalky places. P. June to August.

Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole, and (4) Cottenham Districts, where the chalk is near the surface.—5. Newmarket. Horningsey.

+2. P. muricatum Spach.

Botan. Gaz. i. 224.

Found for the first time in this county, on almost the same day, by Mr W. Mathews and the Rev. W. W. Newbould, in the year 1849.

Dry chalky places at the sides of fields. P. June, July.
Perhaps not a true native, but introduced with seeds.—
2. Limbury Hill, near Royston. Between Known’s Folly
and Melbourn; N.—3. Fox-hole-down Farm, Barrington!
; Longstow!; By Hardwick Wood; Caxton; Be-
tween the quarry at Eversden and the Mare Way; N.—
4. Gravel Hill near the Observatory.—5. Chippenham
Avenue. Between Chippenham and Badlingham.

_Agrimónia_ Linn.

1. **A. Eupátória** Linn. _Agrimony._

_Agrimonia,_ R. C. 5. _A. officinarum,_ M. M. 36. _A. Eupa-
toria_, M. Pl. 11. Relh. 189.

Fields and road-sides. P. June, July.

Common in (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole,
and (4) Cottenham Districts.—5. Quy Road. Horningsey.
Chippenham.—6. Haddenham. Stuntney; N.—8. Wis-
bech; J. B.

_Alchemílla_ Linn.

1. **A. vulgáris** Linn. _Lady’s Mantle._

_Alchemilla,_ R. C. App. ii. 1; Cat. Angl. ed. 2, 11.
_A. officinarum,_ M. M. 18. _A. vulgaris,_ M. Pl. 4. Relh. 66.

Rather damp, sandy, and gravelly places. P. June to
August.

1. Linton. In a field near the wood, Balsham; R. B. S.;
it was also found there by Ray or Dent formerly.—3. Gam-
ingay Wood.

2. **A. arvénisis** Linn. _Parsley Piert._

_Perchpier Anglorum,_ R. C. 116. _Percepier Anglorum,
_Alchemilla arvensis_, Relh. ed. 3, 66.

Sandy and gravelly fields. A. May to August.
Shelford. Royston. Melbourne; H. F. Odsey; A. M. B.
Near the Observatory.—5. Newmarket. Chippenham.

**POTENTÍLLA Linn.**


Road-sides and damp ground. P. June, July.

Common in all the Districts.

2. *P. argéntea* Linn.


Dry gravelly places. P. June, July.


3. *P. verna* Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, 197; ed. 3, 205.

Dry places. P. April, May.

1. In the plantation on the north side of, and on the bank of the Wool-street, near Vandlebury. *In the chalk-pit near the hill with trees on it [Little Trees Hill?] at the Gogmagogs; Relh.—3. By White Wood, Gamlingay; Relh. Newmarket Heath; W. H. C.*


Road-sides and banks. P. June to September.
Probably common throughout the county, although less abundant in the Fens.

5. **P. Tormentilla** Nesl. 'Tormentil.'


Barren pastures and heathy places. P. June to August.

β. *P. procumbens* Sibth.
3. Hayley Wood near Longstow!; N.


Woods and banks. P. April, May.

CóMARUM Linn.


Very marshy or boggy places. P. July.
3. In the bogs near the old pond, Gamlingay.—
5. Wicken Fen, at the side nearest to Upware.

Fragaria Linn.

1. F. vesca Linn. Strawberry.

Woods and thickets. P. May, June.

Rubus Linn.


Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. iii. 5; ed. 3, 202.
Thickets. Sh. June.

2. R. thyrsóideus Wimm.

First detected in the county in 1856 by C. C. B.
Hedges. Sh. July, August.

3. R. discolor W. and N.

Hedges. Sh. July, August.
Abundant throughout the county.

4. **R. Rádula** Weihe.
First found by Mr W. Mathews, jun. in 1851.
3. Eversden Wood!; Mr W. Mathews.

5. **R. Koéhleri** Weihe.
γ. **R. pallidus** Weihe.
Hedges and thickets. Sh. July, August.
1. By the Wool-street near Balsham, first found in 1854.
—3. Caldecot, and westward of that place, tolerably abundant.

6. **R. diversifólius** Lindl.
Hedges. Sh. July, August.
1. Behind Hildersham, first found in 1855.

7. **R. Balfouriánus** Blox.
Woods and hedges. Sh. July, August.

8. **R. corylifólius** Sm.
Relh. ed. 2, 195; ed. 3, 203.
Hedges and thickets. Sh. June to August.
a. **R. sublusistris** Lees.
b. **conjungens** Bab.
The two varieties are thinly scattered throughout the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole, and (4) Cottenham.

γ. purpureus Bab.

9. **R. althæifolius** Host. (see Appendix V.)

Hedges. Sh. July, August.
First brought to me from Eversden, by Mr Newbould, in 1847.

10. **R. tuberculatus** Bab. MS. (see Appendix V.)

Hedges. Sh. July, August.

11. **R. caesius** Linn. **Dewberry.**


Hedges and heaths. Sh. June to September.
Generally, although thinly, distributed throughout the county.

**Géum Linn.**

1. **G. urbanum** Linn. **Wood Avens.**


Hedge-banks and thickets. P. June to August.
Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole,

?2. **G. intermédiam** Ehrh.


Damp woods. P. June, July.

1. Wooded part of the Devil’s Ditch near Stetchworth in 1830.

There is much doubt concerning the rank of this plant, which may perhaps be a hybrid.


Relh. ed. 1, 199; ed. 3, 207.

Damp woods. P. June, July.

First found in this county by Dr Chevallier, formerly Master of St John’s College.

1. Wood Ditton Park Wood. Wooded part of the Devil’s Ditch. *Hall and Catledge Woods; Shudy Camps;* Relh.—


Rósá Linn.

‡1. **R. spinosíssima** Linn.

Hensl. Cat. ed. 1. 8.

Sandy and chalky heaths. Sh. May.

5. In a hedge by White Drove-way, and other hedges in the fens, near Swaffham Prior; H. in 1826.

2. **R. villósá** Linn.

M. Pl. 11. Lyons, 37. Relh. 200.

First found by Prof. J. Martyn.

Hedges. Sh. June, July.
1. Between the Trumpington road and Cow Fen.—3. Grantchester Lane; H. Barton road. *White Wood, Gampingay; J. M.*

3. **R. tomentosa** Sm.

Hedges. Sh. June, July.

Smith states that *R. subglobosa* (*R. Sherardi*) was found in this county by the Rev. J. Holme (Eng. Fl. ii. 385). It is a variety of this species.

4. **R. inodora** Fries.

Hedges and thickets. Sh. June, July.
First found by C. C. B. at Snailwell in 1852.
5. Snailwell.

5. **R. rubiginosa** Linn. *Sweet-Briar.*

*R. sylvestris odorata*, R. Cat. Angl. ed. 1, 266. M. Pl. 11.
Lyons, 36. Relh. 201.
Hedges and bushy places. Sh. June, July.
3. Whitwell; S. W. W. To the west of Eversden Wood; W. H. C. Toft, an escape from gardens; N.—4. Behind Madingley Park.—5. *Fen Ditton; J. M.*

This plant is probably not a true native in many of these places.

7—3


Hedges and thickets. Sh. June, July.
Common throughout the county, although less abundant in the Fens.


ε. *R. Försteri* Sm.
1. By the road to Fulbourn from Hinton church; W. H. C.—4. By the gate of the north-west close by Madingley Wood; W. H. C.

7. **R. systyla** Woods.

Hedges and thickets. Sh. June, July.
First found by C. C. B. at Gamlingay in 1855.
1. In the lane, at about halfway, between Hinton and Teversham.—3. By White Wood, Gamlingay. Toft. Comberton; Hardwick; N.

8. **R. arvénis** Huds.

M. Pl. 11. Lyons, 37. Relh. 200.
Hedges and thickets. Sh. June, July.
First found by Prof. J. Martyn.

**Crataegus Linn.**


Hedges. Sh. May, June.

Abundant in hedges, but perhaps hardly a native plant in this county. The *C. monogyna* (Jacq.) is much the more common form.

**Pyrus Linn.**

†1. **P. communis** Linn. *Wild Pear Tree.*


Woods and hedges. T. April, May.

1. In the Four-acre close, Fulbourn; S. W. W. *Hinton, Mr C. Miller;* Lyons.—3. Crane’s Lane, near Kingston!; Long Stow; (a single tree in each place) N. *Wimpole;* Relh.

2. **P. Malus** Linn. *Crab Tree.*


Woods and hedges. T. May.

Thiny scattered throughout the county; rarest in the Fens. I have no locality recorded in the (7) Chatteris District.


*Sorbus sylvestris foliis domesticce similis,* R. C. App. ii. 17; Cat. Angl. ed. 2, 278. M. M. 118. *S. Aucuparia,*

Woods. T. May, June.


4. **P. torminalis** Sm. *Service Tree.*


Woods and hedges. T. April, May.

3. Gransden; P. Dent.

**LYTHRACEÆ.**

**LYTHRUM** Linn.

1. **L. Salicaria** Linn. *Purple Loosestrife.*


Ditch-banks and damp places. P. July, August.

Common throughout the county.

2. **L. Hyssopifolia** Linn.

*Gratiola angustifolia,* R. C. 71. *Salicaria Hyssopifolia,* M. M. 98. *L. Hyssopifolia,* M. Pl. 11. Relh. 188.

Damp places where water has stagnated. A. June to October.

1. Stourbridge Fair Green, by footpath to Ditton. Teversham Moor; Relh. Hinton Moor; J. M.—4. Near the brick-kilns on the Chesterton road; H. By the Histon road, and near Cambridge Castle; J. C. Abundant between Oakington and Histon; Ray. Madingley; J. M.—5. Damp hollow by the Chippenham Avenue.—6. Ely !; W. M.
LYTHRACEÆ.

Péplis Linn.


Wet places. A. July, August.


ONAGRACEÆ.

Epilóbium Linn.

1. E. hirsútum Linn. Great Willow-herb.


Wet places by ditches and streams. P. July, August. Common throughout the county.

2. E. parvisflórum Schreb.


Damp places. P. July, August. Common throughout the county.

3. E. montánum Linn.


Dry places. P. June, July.

4. **E. tetragonum** Linn.


Damp ditch-banks.  P. July, August.


5. **E. obscurum** Schreb.

Damp places.  P. July, August.

3. Near Tetworth House by Gamlingay, just in the county, first found in 1859!; N.

6. **E. palustre** Linn.


Boggy places.  P. July, August.

1. Teversham Moor; Ray.  *Hinton Moor*; Relh.—2. Triplow; N.—3. Gamlingay; H.  Gravel-pit between Caxton and Eltisley; N.—8. Wisbech!; J. B.

**CIRCEA** Linn.

1. **C. lutetiana** Linn.  *Enchanter's Nightshade*.


Woods and hedge-banks.  P. June to August.

HALORAGACEÆ.

MYRIOPHYLLUM Linn.

1. **M. verticillátum** Linn. *Small Water Yarrow or Milfoil.*


Ponds and ditches. P. July, August.


2. **M. spicátum** Linn. *Feathered Water Milfoil.*


Ponds and ditches. P. June, July.


3. **M. alternifórum** Cand.

Ponds and ditches. P. May to August.

3. Brick-pit at Gamlingay, where it was first noticed in 1848 by C. C. B.
**CUCURBITACEÆ.**

**HIPPURIS** Linn.

1. **H. vulgáris** Linn. *Mare’s-tail.*

_Equisetum palustre brevioribus foliis polyspermum,* R. C. 49. 
_Limnopeuce,* M. M. 13. 
_Hippuris vulgaris,* M. Pl. 13. 

Relh. 2.

Ponds and slow streams. P. June, July.


**CUCURBITACEÆ.**

**BRYÓNIA** Linn.

1. **B. dioíca** Linn. *Red Bryony.*

_B. alba,* R. C. 23. 
_M. Pl. 3. 
Relh. ed. 1, 375. 
_B. alba officinarum,* M. M. 61. 
_B. dioíca.* Relh. 413.

Hedges and thickets. P. May to September.


**PORTULACEÆ.**

**MONTIA** Linn.

1. **M. fontána** Linn. *Blinks.*

_Alsine aquatica surrector,* R. C. App. i. 3. 
_A. palustris Portulaceæ aquaticæ similis,* R. C. App. ii. 1; Cat. Angl. ed.
1, 17. *Alsinoïdes palustris vulgaris*, M. M. 70. *M. fontana*, M. Pl. 3. Relh. 52.

Wet sandy places. A. April to August.

3. In the newly inclosed fields on Gamlingay Heath, very abundant there formerly.—4. *Hill of Health*; J. M.


**PARONYCHIACEÆ.**

**HERNIARIA** Linn.

1. **H. glabra** Linn.

Bab. Man. ed. 4, 123.

Sandy places. P. July.

1. Near an enclosure, half a mile to the south of Six-mile-Bottom Railway Station, first found in 1855 by Mr Newbould. Mr Hemsted's station near Newmarket (Bot. Guide, i. 48) is believed to have been at six miles from that town towards Bury, and therefore in Suffolk.

**LEPIGONUM** Wahl.

1. **L. rubrum** Wahl. *Chickweed Spurry.*


Sandy places. A. June to September.

1. Linton; R. B. S.—2. Sand-pits at Odsey; A. M. B.


2. **L. médium** Fries.

Damp sandy places near the sea. P. June to October.

8. On both sides of the river and town at Wisbech. On both sides of the river at Foul Anchour.

This is probably a distinct species.

*Spergula marina Dalechampii*, R. C. 159. M. M. 95.  
*Arenaria marina*, M. Pl. 10. Relh. 179.

Near the sea. P. June to August.
1. *Near the windmill on the foot-way to Hinton, plentifully*; Relh. (that is, near the Cambridge Poor-house).—
6. By a drove-way leading to the fen at about a mile on the way from Ely to Cambridge; Rev. L. Jenyns.—8. On both sides of the river at Foul Anchour. It is probable that both the former stations belong to *L. medium*, and that Foul Anchour is our only locality for this plant.

**Spérgula Linn.**

1. **S. arvénsis** Linn.

Relh. 186.

Cultivated land. A. June to August.
β. *S. vulgaris* Boeningh.

**Scléránthus Linn.**

1. **S. ánnuus** Linn. *Knawell.

*S. annuus*, M. Pl. 10. Relh. 172.

Sandy fields. A. June to August.
CRASSULACEÆ.

Sédum Linn.


_Téléphium_, R. C. 162. _Crassula officinarum_, M. M. 64. 
_S. Téléphium_, M. Pl. 10. Relh. 180.
Hedge-banks. P. July, August.
1. In a grove to the west of Burrough-Green church; Ray.—2. Shelford; Ray.

†2. S. album Linn. Whiteflowered Stonecrop or Prickmadam.

Rocks and walls. P. July, August.
7. Plentiful on the thatched houses at Chatteris; Ray.

†3. S. dasyphyllum Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, 175; ed. 3, 180.
Walls. P. June, July.
1. On the wall of the Hall garden near to the church (and formerly on the church itself) at Fulbourn. On the roof of a house opposite the blacksmith's shop at Trumpington in 1857; soon after which, date the house was pulled down.—2. Royston; J. F.


Walls and dry gravelly places. P. June, July.

4. *S. sexangulare* Linn.


Walls. P. July.

4. *Near Trinity Conduit Head*, where it was first noticed by Mr Lyons, but is now lost.—5. *Chippenham gravel-pit*; Relh.—6. *About the cathedral at Ely*; T. M.; but lost for many years; W. M.

[5. *S. reflexum* Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, 173; ed. 3, 182.

Walls. P. July, August.

1. Cambridge; J. F.—I know of no certain locality for this plant in the county.

β. *S. glaucum* Sm.


These synonyms are now referred to the *S. glaucum*, but Ray says, “the ordinary Prickmadam or Stonecrop. In muris et tectis passim.” *S. glaucum* grows near Mildenhall in Suffolk, but has not, I believe, been seen in this county.]

**Sempervívum** Linn.


House-tops. P. July.


This is not a native of the county.]
GROSSULARIACEÆ.

Ríbes Linn.

†1. **R. Grossulariaria** Linn. Gooseberry.


Hedges and thickets, doubtfully native. Sh. April, May.

1. Fulbourn; S. W. W. By the river below Cambridge!; H. Chalk-pit-close, Hinton; W. H. C. *Great Shelford Churchyard; Parker's Piece;* Lyons.—2. Triplow; N.—3. Gayne’s Coppice, Comberton; S. W. W. Arrington; Harlton; Caldecot; Bourn; N. Grantchester; By the brook between Coton and Whitwell; W. H. C. *Harston; Triplow; Relh.—4. Oakington; N. *Girton;* Lyons.—5. Swaffham!; H. Baitsbite; W. H. C.

†2. **R. nigrum** Linn. Black Currants. Squinancy Berries.


In damp and swampy places. Sh. April, May.

1. *By the river side at Abington; Ray. Linton; Coldham’s Common;* Relh.

†3. **R. rubrum** Linn. Red Currants.

Lyons, 23. M. Pl. 5. Relh. 100.

Damp woods and shady places. Sh. April, May.

1. *In an island between Bourn Bridge and Abington, a little above the sluice; J. M. Linton;* Relh.—3. Near the river at Grantchester; W. H. C.—5. Swaffham Prior.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

Saxifrágà Linn.

1. **S. granuláta** Linn.

Gravelly banks. P. May.


2. **S. tridactylites** Linn. *Rue Whitlow-grass.*


Walls. A. April to June.


**UMBELLIFERÆ.**

**HYDROCÔTYLE Linn.**


Boggy and marshy places. P. June to August.

Common throughout the county.

**SANÍCULA Linn.**

1. **S. europæa** Linn. *Sanicle.*


Woods and thickets. P. June, July.

UMBELLIFERÆ.


CICÚTA Linn.

1. C. virósā Linn. Water Hemlock.

Ponds and ditches. P. July, August.

6. Between Ely and Prickwillow, in a creek over against the tiled house upon Rimney Bank; J. M. In the river at a mile from Prickwillow Bridge; Sir T. Cullum in Bot. Guide, i. 50. Mr W. Marshall has never been able to find it.

A’PIUM Linn.


Marshes and ditches. P. June to August.


It is probably an escape from cultivation in the Cambridge and Wimpole districts and a native in those (4, 5, 6, 8) through which the tide formerly flowed.
UMBELLIFERÆ.

Petroselínum Hoffm.


Damp chalky fields. B. August, September.


[Lyons records P. sativum, Parsley, as found on the Gogmagog Hills. An accident.]

Helosciádium Koch.

1. H. nodiflorum Koch.

Ditches and brooks. P. July, August.
Common throughout the county.
β. H. repens Koch.


2. H. inundatum Koch.

Ponds. P. June, July.
First found by Mr C. Miller.
Síson Linn.

1. **S. Amómum** Linn.  *Stonewort.*


Dampish places on a chalky soil.  B. August.


Ægopódium Linn.


Damp shady places.  P. June, July.


Cárum Linn.

*1. **C. Cárui** Linn.  *Caraway.*


Pastures, hardly naturalized.  P. June.

1. Stourbridge Fair Green; Ray. Christ's College Piece; Relh.—4. Madingley road; J. W.—5. In the fields at Quy; J. F.—8. Abundant in some pastures near Wisbech; A. P.
BÚNIUM Linn.

1. **B. flexuósum** Wither. *Pig or Earth Nut.*


Sandy or gravelly woods and heaths. P. May, June.

2. **B. Bulbocástanum** Linn.

First found by the Rev. W. H. Coleman in 1839.
Chalky fields. P. June, July.
1. Fields above the chalk-pits at Hinton. Between the Temple at Great Wilbraham and Streetway Hill.—2. Fields to the west of Melbourn; H. F. Odsey; A. M. B. It occurs in several places just in Hertfordshire (Fl. Herts. 118).

PIMPINÉLLA Linn.

1. **P. mágna** Linn. *Great Burnet-Saxifrage.*

*P. saxifraga hircina major,* R. C. 118. M. M. 40. **P. major,** M. Pl. 7. **P. magna,** Relh. 127.
Woods. P. July, August.
2. **P. Saxifraga** Linn. *Small Burnet-Saxifrage.*


Dry pastures. P. July to September.


**Sium Linn.**

1. **S. latifolium** Linn. *Great Water Parsnip.*


Ditches and streams. P. July, August.


2. **S. angustifolium** Linn.


Ditches. P. August.

Rather common throughout the county in wet places. I have not heard of it in the (8) Wisbech District, where it is probably to be found.
Bupleurum Linn.

1. **B. tenuissimum** Linn. *Least Hare's-ear.*

*Auricula leporis minima,* R. C. App. i. 3. *B. minimum,* M. M. 43. *B. tenuissimum,* M. Pl. 6. Relh. iii. 111.

Salt marshes. A. August, September.

1. *On that side of Hinton Moor which is next to the Hills Road;* J. M.—3. *Eltisley, towards St Neots;* Ray.—

8. By the river-side below Wisbech. Foul Anchour.

† 2. **B. rotundifolium** Linn. *Thorough-wax.*


Cultivated land. A. July.

1. Abington; S. W. W. Between Red Cross Turnpike and the Gogmagog Hills; W. H. C. Hildersham. Balsham; R. B. S. Linton; G. S. G. Stapleford; Relh. *By the footway to Teversham;* J. M.—2. Odsey; H. F.—


Oenanthe Linn.

1. **O. fistulosa** Linn. *Water Drop-wort.*

*O. aquatica,* R. C. 104. M. M. 39. *O. fistulosa,* M. Pl. 7. Relh. 120.

By ponds and ditches. P. July to September.


2. **Œ. Lachenalii** Gmel.

*Œ. pimpinelloides*, Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. i. 11; ed. 3, 120. Marshes. P. July to September.


3. **Œ. silaifolia** Bieb.


3. At the Cambridge end of the Grantchester fields, in 1833. This is the original and only station. I have not again found it there.—4. Mr Newbould thinks that he found it in Over Fen: he certainly gathered it on the opposite side of the Ouse in Huntingdonshire. Being an early plant it is usually cut with the grass when just in flower.

4. **Œ. Phellandrium** Lam.


In water, ditches and ponds. B. July to October.

5. _E. fluviatilis_ Colem.


First recognised in the county by C. C. B. in 1843.

Ditches and streams. B. July to September.


ÆTHUSA Linn.

1. _Æ. Cynapium_ Linn. _Fool's-parsley._


Cultivated land. A. July, August.

Found throughout the county.

FÖNICULUM Hoffm.

*1. F. officinale_ All. _Fennel._


Waste places near houses. An escape from cultivation.

P. July, August.

1. _In a close by Parker's Piece, Cambridge; Lyons._—

2. _Foulmire Mill; Triplow; Relh._—3. _Caxton Churchyard; J. M._—4. _Girton Churchyard; Relh._—5. _Burwell; Swaffham Bulbeck; Reche; H._

SÉSELI Linn.

1. _S. Libanotis_ Koch.

Chalk-hills. P. July, August.
1. In old chalk-pits, and by hedgerows on both sides of the road from Hinton to the Gogmagog Hills.

Siláus Besser.


Damp pastures, chiefly on a clay soil. P. June to September.


Angélica Linn.

1. A. sylvéstris Linn.

Damp places. P. July, August.


Peucédanum Linn.

1. P. palústre Moench.

Selinum palustre, Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. i. 11; ed. 3, 115. Fens. P. July, August.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

PASTINÁCA LINN.


Borders of fields. B. July.

Common throughout the county, except on the peat soil.

HERÁCLEUM LINN.


Borders of fields. B. July.

Common throughout the county, except on the peat soil.

β. angustifolium.


1. *In a close to the right hand of the lane leading from Hinton church to Teversham;* Relh.—3. *Kingston Wood;* Dent.

DAÚCUS LINN.


Borders of fields and dry places. B. June to August.

UMBELLIFERÆ. 101

CAÜCALIS Hoffm.

1. C. daucoides Linn.


Corn-fields on a chalky soil. A. June.

2. Near Chrishall Grange; G. S. G. Known's Folly; N. Odsey; H. F.—
3. Near Fox-hole's-down farm, Barrington!; N. Near Kingston Wood.—
4. Dry Drayton; N.—

2. C. latifolia Linn.


Corn-fields on a chalky soil. A. July.

Formerly abundant in the county, now exceedingly rare.


TORÍLIS Adans.


Hedges and dry banks. A. July, August.

Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole, and (4) Cottenham Districts.—
T. Anthriscus succeeds Chaerophyllum temulatum in the hedgerows, as that succeeds Anthriscus sylvestris; thus furnishing a continual succession of white and similar flowers from April to August.

2. **T. infesta** Spr. *Small Corn Parsley.*


Corn-fields and other dry cultivated ground. A. July, August.


Banks and dry fields. A. May to July.


**Scándix** Linn.

1. **S. Pecten-Vénérís** Linn. *Shepherd’s-needle.*

UMBELLIFERÆ. 103

Fields. A. June to September.

ANTHRISCUS Hoffm.


*Cicuta* *vulgaris*, R. C. 35. *Chaerophyllum* *sylvestre* *perenne* *Cicuta* *folio*, M. M. 38. *Chaerophyllum* *sylvestre*, M. Pl. 7. Relh. 123.

Hedges and banks. P. April to June.


*Myrrhis* *sylvestris* *seminibus* *asperis*, R. C. 102. *Caucalis* *sylvestris* *foliis* *Chaerophylli*, M. M. 42. *Scandix* *Anthriscus*, M. Pl. 7. Relh. 123.

Gravelly banks. A. May, June.

CHAEROPHYLLUM Linn.

1. **C. témulum** Linn. *Common Wild Chervil.*

*Cerifolium* *sylvestre*, R. C. 31. *Myrrhis* *annua* *semine* *striato* *levi*, M. M. 38. *C. témulum*, M. Pl. 7. Relh. ed. 1, 122. *C. témulentum*, Relh. ed. 3, 124.
UMBELLIFERÆ.

Hedge-banks. P. June, July.

Conium Linn.

1. C. maculatum Linn. Hemlock.


Hedge-banks and waste places. B. June, July.

Smýrnium Linn.

†1. S. Olusatrum Linn. Alexanders.


Waste places near old houses. B. May, June.
1. At the back of the chalk-pit close, Hinton. Great Wilbraham; N. Fulbourn, in the angle between the roads leading to Cambridge and to the church; W. H. C.—2. Foulmire; N. Marshy meadows at Sawston; G. S. G.—3. Croydon; N. Haslingfield; Relh.—4. Between Chesterton and the railway. Girton, in the angle between the brook and the lane leading to the Huntingdon road; W. H. C.
ARALIACEÆ. CORNACEÆ.

Coriandrum Linn.

*1. C. satívum Linn. Coriander.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. iii. 2; ed. 3, 121.


1. Road to Hinton; Relh.—6. Near Witchford.—


ARALIACEÆ.

Adóxa Linn.

1. A. Moschatellína Linn. Moschatel.


9. Relh. 165.

Shady hedges. P. April, May.

1. Shelford; Relh.—3. On the banks of the ditches surrounding St John’s College grove.—4. Chesterton, in a lane near the railway bridge, and a lane between the east end of the village and the Ely road.

Hédera Linn.

1. H. Helíx Linn.ivy.


Woods, hedges, and old walls. Sh. October, November.


CORNACEÆ.

Córnus Linn.


4. Relh. 65.
Woods and hedges. Sh. June.

7. Chatteris. Doddington.—8. Wisbech; J. B.

**LORANTHACEÆ.**

**VISCUM** Linn.

1. **V. album** Linn. **Mistletoe.**


Parasitical on trees. P. March, April.

1. On an old apple-tree at Grantchester; S. W. W.—
5. Bottisham!; H.

**CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.**

**SAMBUCUS** Linn.

1. **S. Ebulus** Linn. **Danewort. Wallwort. Dwarf Elder.**


Banks on a chalky soil. P. August.

1. Linton; J. W. *By the horseway* [from Barnwell?] *to Hinton, and in the churchyard; Ray.* —2. In the village of Duxford; N.—3. Near a solitary tree on a hill above the road from Barton turnpike to Coton. Great Eversden; Caxton church-yard; N. Barrington; Relh.—4. Near the well at Madingley. *Near the road to Histon; Oakington; Relh.*—
5. Burwell; Swaffham Bulbeck; H.

2. **S. nigra** Linn. **Elder.**

Woods and hedges. T. June.
Tolerably abundant throughout the county. Found at Orwell in the (3) Wimpole District with white fruit by Relhan.

\( \beta \). \textit{laciniata}.
8. At Wisbech; Relh.

**Viburnum Linn.**

1. **V. Lantana** Linn. \textit{Wayfaring Tree}. \textit{Cotton Tree}.


Hedges and copses on a chalky soil. T. May.

2. **V. Opulus** Linn. \textit{Guelder-Rose}. \textit{Marsh or Water Elder}.


Damp hedges and copses. T. June, July.

**Lonicera Linn.**

‡1. **L. Caprifolium** Linn.

Lyons, 22. M. Pl. 5. and 35. Relh. 98.

Figured in Engl. Bot. from a specimen gathered at Hinton in 1800, but it was found there by Mr J. Lyons before 1763.
Thickets. Sh. May, June.
1. Chalk-pit-close and a neighbouring coppice, Hinton.—
2. Coppice near the Red Lion Inn at Triplow.—3. Coppices to the north of Haslingfield. By the footpath from Great to Little Eversden; In a hedge by Grantchester Mill; W. H. C.

2. **L. Periclymenum** Linn. Woodbine. Honeysuckle.


Woods and hedges. Sh. June to September.

**RUBIACEÆ.**

**Sherardia** Linn.

1. **S. arvensis** Linn.


Chalky and gravelly fields. A. May to July.

**Aspérula** Linn.

1. **A. cynánchica** Linn. Squinancy-wort.

Rubia cynanchica, R. C. App. i. 8. Rubeola vulgaris quadrifolia levis floribus purpurantibus, M. M. 47. A. cynanchica, M. Pl. 4. Relh. 57.

Chalky banks. P. June, July.

2. A. odorata Linn. Woodruff.


GALIUM Linn.


Waste ground, on a sandy or chalky soil. P. June, July.


2. G. tricorne Wither.

Aparine semine læviore, R. C. App. ii. 2; Cat. Angl. ed. 1, 25. G. humilius folio hirsuto semine minus aspero, M. M.

Dry chalky fields.  A. June to September.

Not uncommon amongst corn in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole, and (4) Cottenham Districts.—5. Swaffham Bulbeck; Bottisham; H. Fen Ditton.


Hedges, &c.  A. June to August.

Common throughout the county.

*[G. spurium is found near Chesterford, in Essex, close to the borders of Cambridgeshire.]*

4. **G. anglicum** Huds.


Walls and dry sandy places.  A. June, July.

5. Park-wall at Chippenham.—8. *Wisbech*; Relh. Outwell churchyard-wall (Florigr. Brit. i. 185), but that place is just in Norfolk.

5. **G. eréctum** Huds.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. iii. 1; ed. 3, 59.

Hedges and pastures.  P. June, July.


Hedges and banks. P. July, August.

Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole, and (4) Cottenham Districts.—5. Chippenham.—8. Wisbech; J. B.


Dry and sandy places. P. July, August.


8. **G. saxatile** Linn.


Sandy and gravelly places. P. July, August.


9. **G. uliginósum** Linn.


First found by Prof. J. Martyn.

Wet places. P. July, August.

10. **G. palustre** Linn.


*G. palustre*, M. Pl. 4. Relh. 58.

Wet places. P. July, August.


11. **G. elongatum** Presl.

First recognized at Fen Ditton in 1848 by C. C. B.

Wet places. P. July, August.


[Relhan gives *Rubia peregrina* as a native of this county (ed. 3, 61) on the authority of Mr Skrimshire, who is stated (Bot. Guide, i. 45) to have found it "frequent, plentiful, and luxuriant in the quick-hedges at Crabmarsh, near Wisbech, in which neighbourhood it has not been cultivated above 50 years." It seems probable that this was *R. tinctoria* retaining its ground from former cultivation.]
CENTRÁNTHUS Cand.

†1. **C. ruber** Cand. *Red Valerian.*

*Valeriana rubra*, Lyons, 2. M. Pl. 2. Relh. 17.

Old walls. P. June to September.

1. Walls about Trinity and St John's Colleges [now lost]; Wall opposite the church at Hildersham; W. H. C. Babraham; Lyons.—3. *Coton*; Relh.—6. *On the south side of Ely Cathedral*; J. M.

**Valeriana** Linn.

1. **V. officinalis** Linn. *Valerian.*


Damp chalky ground. P. June, July.


1. **V. sambucifolia** Mikan.

Bab. Man. ed. 3, 156.

Damp and peaty places. P. June, July.

First found by Mr James Carter in 1849.


*N. B.* The *V. sylvestris major* of Ray's "Synopsis" (200) seems to be the *V. sambucifolia*, and the *V. s. m. montana*
(added by Dillenius on the same page) the \textit{V. officinalis} of modern authors. The plant of Ray’s “Catalogus” (173) is certainly our \textit{V. officinalis}. Apparently the typical plant of Linnaeus is what we now call \textit{V. sambucifolia}, and his \textit{var. \beta} is our \textit{V. officinalis}. This is unfortunate, but as the names are generally adopted both here and on the Continent, it cannot now be corrected.

1. \textbf{\textit{V. dioica} Linn.}


Boggy places. P. May, June.


\textbf{Valerianella Moench.}

1. \textbf{\textit{V. olitoria} Moench. \textit{Corn Salad. Lamb’s Lettuce.}}


Corn-fields and banks. A. May, June.

1. Abington.—3. Paradise, Cambridge; Rev. Dr Cookson. Comberton; J. M. Grantchester; J. F. Near the church at Gamlingay; Ray.

2. \textbf{\textit{V. Auricula} Cand.}

Cultivated land. A. July, August.

First found by the Rev. W. W. Newbould before 1852. 3. Eversden!; Near a gravel-pit between Caxton and Eltisley; rare in both places; N.—8. Wisbech; J. B.
3. **V. dentata** Deitr.

Sm. Eng. Fl. i. 45.
Cultivated land and banks. A. June, July.
Discovered by the Rev. J. Holme before 1824.


**DIPSACACEÆ.**

Dípsacus Linn.

1. **D. sylvéstris** Linn. *Teasel.*

Hedge-banks and road-sides. B. August, September.

2. **D. pilósus** Linn. *Shepherd's Rod.*

Moist shady places. B. August.

KNAÚTIA Coult.

1. **K. arvénvis** Coult.


Fields and banks. P. July to September.


SACBIÓSA Linn.

1. **S. succísá** Linn. *Devil’s-bit*.


Meadows and pastures. P. July.


2. **S. Columbária** Linn.


Dry, chalky, and gravelly places. P. July, August.

bury. Dry Drayton; Near the church at Papworth St Everard; N. Hill of Health; T. M.—5. Snailwell Heath. Chippenham. To the east of Newmarket; N.

COMPOSITÆ.

Eupatórium Linn.

1. E. cannabinum Linn. Hemp-Agrimony.


By streams. P. August, September.


Petasítes Gaert.


Banks of rivers. P. April.

Tussilago Linn.

1. **T. Farfara** Linn. *Coltsfoot.*


In wet, chalky, and clayey fields. P. March, April.


Áster Linn.

1. **A. Tripolium** Linn. *Sea Starwort.*


Salt-marshes. P. August, September.

8. County Drain, near Tidd Gout. On the river-banks, both above and below Wisbech.

Erígeron Linn.

1. **E. ácris** Linn. *Fleabane.*


Dry, gravelly places and walls. P. July, August.

COMPOSITÆ. 119

BÉLLIS Linn.

1. **B. perennis** Linn. *Daisy.*


Open pastures and banks. P. March to October.

Common throughout the county, except on the peat soil.

SOLIDÁGO Linn.

1. **S. Virgaúrea** Linn. *Golden Rod.*


Woods and thickets. P. July to September.


†1. **I. Helénium** Linn. *Elecampane.*


Almost certainly an escape from ancient cultivation. P. July, August.

3. Eversden; N. Eversden Wood.—Relh. Barton and other places; Ray.—4. Moor Barns; In a close to the north-west of the Church at Lolworth; In a close near the road from Madingley to Drayton; Relh. In great plenty about Madingley; Ray.

2. **I. Conyza** Cand. *Ploughman’s Spikenard.*


Hedges and bushy places on chalk. P. July to September.

PULICÁRIA Gaert.

1. **P. vulgáris** Gaert. *Dwarf Fleabane.*


Moist, sandy, and gravelly places. A. August, September.

1. *Hinton*; Relh.—2. *Hauxton*; Relh.—4. In a lane leading from the eastern end of Chesterton to the Ely road; W. H. C. Near Cambridge by road to Histon; Ray. *By the river, Chesterton*; Relh.—6. By the road-side near a windmill to the west of Ely; W. M.

2. **P. dysentérica** Gaert.


Damp places. P. August, September.


BÍDEN S Linn.

1. **B. tripartíta** Linn.

Marshy places and by ponds. A. August, September.
3. Comberton; Great Eversden; Caxton; Long Stow; Tadlow; Childerley; N. Barton. Queens'-Green, Cambridge.

2. B. cernua Linn.

B. minima, M. Pl. 19. Lyons, 48.
Marshy places and by ponds. A. August, September.

A’nthemis Linn.

1. A. arvensis Linn. Dog's or Corn Chamomile.

Dry cultivated fields. A. June, July.

2. A. Cottula Linn. Maithes. Mayweed.

Fields and waste places, on a damp and clayey soil. A. July to September.
Common in the (1) Cambridge, (3) Wimpole, and (4) Cottenham Districts.—2. Royston, and probably elsewhere.

3. **A. nobilis** Linn. *Chamomile.*

Damp, gravelly, and sandy places. P. July, August.

8. Crab Marsh, Wisbech!; J. B.

Achillea Linn.

1. **A. Ptarmaca** Linn. *Sneezewort.*


Wet pastures. P. July, August.


2. **A. Millefolium** Linn. *Yarrow. Millefoil.*


Pastures and waste ground. P. June to August.

Common throughout the county.

Chrysanthemum Linn.

1. **C. Leucanthemum** Linn. *Ox-eye.*

Meadows and pastures. P. June to August.

2. **C. ségetum** Linn. *Corn Marigold.*

Corn-fields. A. June to August.

**MATRICÁRIA** Linn.

†1. **M. Parthéniun** Linn. *Feverfew.*

Waste places, near houses. P. July, August.

2. **M. inodóra** Linn.

Fields. A. July, August.

3. **M. Chamomilla** Linn.


Gravelly land. A. June, July.


**Artemisia** Linn.

1. **A. Absinthium** Linn. Wormwood.


Waste ground. P. July, August.


A variety with larger and broader floral leaves was sent to Smith from Gamlingay as *A. cærulescens* (Eng. Fl. iii. 409).

2. **A. vulgāris** Linn. Mugwort.

Gravelly banks. P. July to September.


3. A. maritima Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. ii. 14; ed. 3, 336.
Salt marshes. P. August, September.

8. Horseshoe-corner, Wisbech. On both sides of the river at Foul Anchour.

[A. campestris Linn. (Abrotanum campestre and A. inodorum, R. C. 1) is “said to be found on Newmarket Heath by Mr Sare, in Howe’s Phytographia Britannica.” Ray says, “We have searched diligently but can as yet find neither there.” It is not unlikely to have grown near Chippenham, for the country there is like, and not far distant from, that in which the plant is found.]

Tanacetum Linn.

1. T. vulgare Linn. Tansy.

Way-sides. P. August.

COMPOSITÆ.

Filago Linn.

1. F. germánica Linn. Cudweed.


Dry fields. A. July, August.


2. F. apiculáta G. E. Sm.

Sandy places. A. July, August.

3. Gamlingay, where it was first found in 1849 by C. C. B.

3. F. spathuláta Presl.


First found in the county by Mr G. S. Gibson at Hildersham in July, 1848.

Dry fields and waste land. A. July, August.


4. F. minima Fries.


Dry, sandy, and gravelly places. A. June to September.

Gnaphalium Linn.

‡ 1. **G. luteo-album** Linn.


Sandy and gravelly places. A. July, August.

_Between Hauxton and Little Shelford, by the road-side, and in a gravel-pit to the right of the road;_ Relh. He sent a specimen from thence in 1802, which was figured in English Botany. I cannot find the plant by the road-side, and the gravel-pit I believe to be levelled and cultivated.

2. **G. uliginosum** Linn. _Common Cudweed._

_G. vulgare, R. C. 64. G. uliginosum, M. Pl. 19._ Relh. 338.

Damp, sandy, and gravelly places. A. July, August.


3. **G. sylvaticum** Linn.


Heaths. P. July to September.


Antennária R. Br.

1. **A. dioica** Gaert. _Cat's-foot._


Heaths. P. June, July.

1. Gogmagog Hills in 1828!; H. _Shelford Common;_ Relh.—3. Gamlingay; Relh.—4. By the road to Histon;

**Senécio Linn.**

1. **S. vulgáris** Linn. *Groundsel.*


Cultivated and waste ground. A. The whole year.

Common throughout the county.

2. **S. viscosus** Linn.


Waste ground. A. July to September.


3. **S. sylváticus** Linn.

Relh. ed. 2, 327; ed. 3, 342.

Dry and gravelly places. A. July to September.


4. **S. erucifólius** Linn.


Banks and waste places, chiefly on a chalky soil. P. July, August.

5. **S. Jacobaea** Linn. Ragwort.

Waste ground. P. July to September.
Common throughout the county.

6. **S. aquaticus** Huds.

Wet meadows and by streams. P. July, August.
Tolerably common throughout the county.

7. **S. paludosus** Linn. Marsh Fleabane.


Fen ditches. P. June, July.

5. Wicken Fen, in 1857.—6. Padnal Fen; W. M. About three miles below Ely, in 1833!; H. We have found it in many places about the Fens, as by a great ditch side near Stretham Ferry; Ray.—7. Chatteris; J. M.

8. **S. palustris** Cand. Fleabane-Mullet.


Fen ditches. P. June, July.

5. In a ditch at the edge of the moor near the Park at Chippenham; Relh.—6. Found a few years since in West Fen, Ely! by W. M.—7. About March and Chatteris; Ray.

9. **S. campéstris** Cand.


Chalk Downs. P. June.


—5. Newmarket Heath, near Swaffham!; H.

Cárlína Linn.

1. C. vulgáris Linn.


Dry, sandy, and gravelly places. B. July to October.


A'rctíum Linn.

1. A. tomentósúm Pers.

Lappa major altera, R. C. App. ii. 3. (Bardana major altera, R. Cat. Angl. ed. 1, 38.) L. m. montana capitulis tomentosis sive Arctium Dioscoridis, M. M. 32. A. Lappa δ, M. Pl. 18. Relh. ed. 1, 303.

Waste places. B. August.

2. **A. majus** Schk.  *Great Burdock.*


Waste places. B. August.


3. **A. minus** Schk.


Waste places. B. August.


4. **A. pubens** Bab.


Waste places. B. August.


N.B. All these species of Arctium are included under A. Lappa, without distinction as varieties, in Relh. ed. 2, 314. In his ed. 3, 327, A. Lappa and A. Bardana are adopted from Smith. It seems tolerably certain that they were known to Ray, although not until long after his last publication relative to the plants of this county.

Serratula Linn.

1. **S. tinctoria** Linn. *Sawwort.*


Centauréa Linn.

1. **C. nigra** Linn. *Black Matfellon or Knapweed.*


Banks and pastures. P. August, September.

Common throughout the county, but apparently less so in the Fens.

2. **C. Cyanus** Linn. *Blue-bottle.*

Corn-fields. A. June to August.

3. C. Scabiosa Linn. Great Matfellow or Knapweed.

Fields and hedges. P. July to September.

† 4. C. solstitialis Linn. Yellow Star-thistle.

Hensl. Cat. ed. 1, 14.
First found by Prof. Henslow.
Cultivated land. A. July to September.


Gravelly and sandy places. A. July, August.
COMPOSITÆ.

ONOPORDUM Linn.

1. O. ACANTHION Linn. Cotton Thistle.


Waste ground. B. August.

CARDUUS Linn.

1. C. nutans Linn. Musk Thistle.

Waste ground. B. May to August.
Common throughout the county.

2. C. crispus Linn. Welted Thistle.


Banks and waste places. B. June to August.
Rather common, especially near Cambridge, and in the western part of the county. Less frequent in the Fens. Not noticed in (8) Wisbech District.

Ray names the C. crispus B. acanthoïdes as a native of the county in his Cat. App. i. 4, under the name of C. p. prima species. I have not seen or heard of its being found here.


Waste ground. B. July, August.

Common throughout the county.


Waste ground. B. August.


5. *C. arvénsis* Curt. *Creeping Thistle.*


Fields and waste ground. P. July.

Common throughout the county.

6. *C. palústris* Linn.

Wet meadows. A. July, August.

7. C. pratensis Huds.


Fens and marshy meadows. P. June to August.
1. Shelford Moor (now drained); H. *Hinton Moor*; J. M. By the brook near Fulbourn.—2. Peat-holes, near Triplow. Sawston Fen!; N.—4. Cottenham and Willingham Fens; Relh.—5. Horningsey, Burwell, Bottisham, and Wicken Fens. Anglesey Abbey; H.—6. Littleport; Willingham; Relh. This is the Melancholy Thistle of Ray.

*Carduus palustris mitior, Bardanae capitulo summo caule singulari*, Pluk. Almag. 82. He found it in the Isle of Ely. It was probably *C. pratensis.*

8. C. acaulis Linn. *Ground Thistle.*


Dry chalky pastures and banks. P. July to September.

COMPOSITÆ.

SILYBUM Gaert.


   Waste places. B. June, July.

   This plant seems to have been tolerably abundant formerly by waysides. It is now very rare.—1. Fulbourn; W. H. C. Great Abington in 1819; J. W.—4. On the bank below the Ely road just out of Cambridge. North of Chesterton; H.—8. In a few places about Wisbech; A. P.

LÁPSANA Linn.

1. **L. communis** Linn. *Nipplewort. Tetterwort.*

   *Dock-cresses.*


   Waste and cultivated ground. A. July, August.

   Common throughout the county.

ARNÓSERIS Gaert.

1. **A. pusilla** Gaert.


   Sandy fields. A. June to August.

   3. Fields on the old heath at Gamlingay.

CICHÓRIUM Linn.

1. **C. Intybus** Linn. *Wild Succory.*


   Waste ground on a gravelly and chalky soil. P. July, August.

12—3

**Hypochœris Linn.**

1. **H. glabra** Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. iii. 6; ed. 3, 325.
Sandy and gravelly places. A. July, August.
3. Gamlingay, by the road to White Wood!; Relh.—5. Chippenham; W. H. C.

2. **H. radicata** Linn. *Cat's-ear.*

Pastures and waste ground. P. July.

3. **H. maculata** Linn.

Chalky and sandy hills. P. July, August.
1. Devil's Ditch. Old chalk-pit on Little-trees Hill, Gog magogs. Furze-hill (next Linton), Hildersham.—2. On a hillock (probably one of the Crowley Hills) in the open field between Triplow Heath and Foulmire; T. M.—5. Devil's Ditch near Reche; H.
COMPOSITÆ.

THRÍNCIA Roth.

1. **T. hirta** Cand.

Gravelly places and fields. P. July to September.
1. Cambridge.—2. Sawston; G. S. G. Royston; N.—
3. St John’s College walks and elsewhere at Cambridge.
Coton. Gamlingay. Caxton; Old Brick-fields between Bourn
and Kingston Wood; Eltisley; Croxton; N.—4. Madingley.
Fen Drayton. Swavesey.—5. Chippenham. Bottisham and
Wicken Fens. To the east of Newmarket.—6. Witcham.—

APÁRGIA Schreb.

1. **A. hispida** Willd. _Hawkbit._

_Hieracium caule aphylo hirsuto_, R. C. 74. _Taraxaco-
conoïdes perennis et vulgaris_, M. M. 24. _Leontodon hispidum,
3, 320.
Meadows and pastures. P. June to September.
Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wim-
pole, and (4) Cottenham Districts.—5. Chippenham. Horn-

2. **A. autumnalis** Willd.

_Hieracium minus præmorsa radice_, R. C. 74. _Scorzonera
folio laciniato, radice succisa_, M. M. 24. _Leontodon autum-
nale_, M. Pl. 18. Relh. ed. 1, 295. _Hedypnois autumnalis,
Relh. ed. 3, 321.
Meadows and pastures. P. August.
Common throughout the county.
COMPOSITÆ.

TRAGOPÓGON Linn.

1. **T. minor** Fries. *Goat’s-beard.*


Hedge-banks. B. June, July.


PICRIS Linn.

1. **P. hieracioïdes** Linn.


Dry banks. P. July to September.


HELMÍNTHIA Juss.

1. **H. echioïdes** Gaert. *Ox-tongue.*


Dry banks. P. July to September.

COMPOSITAE.

LACTUCA Linn.

1. L. saligna Linn.

L. saligna, M. Pl. 18. Relh. 318.
Chalky places. B. July, August.
1. Between the London road near Cambridge and Cow Fen; Ray.—4. About a mile from Histon on the way to Cottenham; Relh.—5. River bank a little below Clayhythe; Relh.


2. L. virosa Linn. Acrid Lettuce.

Dry banks. B. July, August.
1. Chalk-pit-close, Hinton.—4. Ditch near Denny Abbey; By the second bridge beyond Histon on the way to Cottenham; Relh.—5. Burwell Pit!; Relh.—6. By the Cambridge road at a mile or two from Ely; Ray.


Waste places. B. July, August.
1. Shuckburgh Castle, Newmarket Heath.—3. Burrell's Walk, Cambridge; By the lane leading out of Haslingfield towards Cambridge; Relh.—4. Denny Abbey; Rev. J. Hemsted, who sent, in 1795, the specimen figured in Eng. Bot. Lane between Long Stanton and Swavesey; Between Histon and Rampton; Relh.—5. Burwell Pit!; Relh.—6. Grunt Fen; W. M. Ely; H.

4. L. muralis Cand.

Prenanthes muralis, Relh. ed. 1, 293; ed. 3, 319.
COMPOSITÆ.

Dry places. A. July.

1. On willows by the old sluice at Grantchester; S. W. W. Between Trumpington Church and the bridge.—2. By the road-side between Whittlesford and Shelford.—5. Wall of Chippenham Park; Relh. He sent the specimen figured in Eng. Bot. from thence in the year 1798.

Leontodon Linn.

1. L. Taraxacum Linn. Dandelion.


Everywhere. P. March to October.

Common throughout the county.

\gamma. erythrospermum.

\textit{Dens leonis angustioribus foliis}, R. Cat. Angl. ed. 1, 92 (in part). In the \textit{Synopsis} Ray restricts that term to the \textit{Tar. erythrospermum} (Cand.).


\delta. L. palustre, Sm.


\gamma. palustre, M. Pl. 18. Relh. ed. 1, 294.

First noticed by Mr C. Miller on Hinton Moor.


Sonchus Linn.

1. S. oleráceus Linn. Sowthistle. Hare’s Lettuce.


\textit{S. oleráceus }\alpha \text{ and } \beta, M. Pl. 17. Relh. 317.

Cultivated and waste ground. A. June to August.

Common throughout the county.
2. S. ásper Hoffm. Sowthistle.


Cultivated and waste ground. A. June to August.
Common throughout the county.


Fields. P. August, September.
Common throughout the county.

4. S. palústris Linn.

Lyons, 47. M. Pl. 18. Relh. 316.
Marshes. P. July, August.
6. Near Stretham Ferry; Mr J. Lyons. Not found there for many years; Relh. in 1820.

Crépis Linn.

1. C. fœtida Linn.

Chalky places. B. June, July.

2. C. virens Linn.

Hieracium luteum glabrum sive minus hirsutum, R. C. 75. Hieracioides vulgarissima, pene glabra, annua, folio

Waste ground. A. June to September.
Common throughout the county.

3. C. biénnis Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, 296; ed. 3, 324.
Road sides and banks. B. June, July.
1. Gogmagog Hills above Hinton. Road-side near the Furze-hills, Hildersham. Linton; Relh.—5. Road-side between Ditton and Horningsey, and by the footpath near White Hall. By the horse-road from Bottisham to Newmarket, Relh.

HieráciuM Linn.

1. H. Pilosélla Linn. Creeping Mouse-ear.

Dry banks and pastures. P. May to August.

2. H. murórum Linn.

Pulmonaria gallica sive aurea latifolia, R. C. App. i. 8.
Heaths. P. June, July.
1. Walls of the Botanical Garden (old); Relh. It is H. cesium, and only an escape from the garden.—3. Gamlingay; Ray.

3. H. umbellátum Linn.

H. fruticosum angustifolium majus, R. C. App. ii. 9.
Gravelly and sandy places. P. July to September.

4. **H. boreale** Fries.


Banks. P. August, September.

**CAMPANULACEÆ.**

**Jasione** Linn.

1. **J. montana** Linn. *Sheep's Scabious.*


Dry places. P. July.

**CAMPANULA** Linn.

1. **C. glomerata** Linn. *Clustered Bell-flower.*


Chalky banks. P. July, August.

Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, and (3) Wimpole Districts.—4. Madingley, near the chalk-pit and outside the park. Papworth St Everard; T. Y.—5. Exning; E. S. Newmarket.

2. **C. latifolia** Linn. *Giant Bell-flower.*

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. 2, 10; ed. 3, 90.

Woods. P. July, August.


Hedges and thickets. P. July, August.


[C. *rapunculoïdes* Linn.

Hedges. P. July, August.


4. **C. rotundifolia** Linn. *Harebell.*


Dry places. P. July, August.

[C. pátula Linn.]

Mr W. Walton, M.A. of Trinity College, informs me that he found one fine plant of this species in the chalk-pit at Haslingfield in 1857; and Mr Job Watson believes that he found plants of it in Barnwell gravel-pits in 1818. I suspect them to have been of accidental occurrence in each place.]

**Speculária Heist.**

1. S. hybrida Cand.

*Speculum Veneris minus,* R. C. 159. M. M. 68. *Campanula hybrida,* M. Pl. 5. Relh. 91.

Corn-fields. A. June to September.


**ERICACEÆ.**

**Callúna Salisb.**

1. C. vulgaris Salisb. Ling.


Heaths. Sh. June to August.


**Érica Linn.**

1. E. Tétralix Linn.

ERICACEÆ. AQUIFOLIACEÆ.

Boggy heaths. Sh. July, August.

2. E. cinérea Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, 156; ed. 3, 159.
Heaths. Sh. July, August.

VACCÍNIUM Linn.

1. V. Oxycóccos Linn. Cranberry.

Vaccinia palustria, R. C. App. ii. 18; Cat. Angl. ed. 2, 298. Oxyccoccus sive Vaccinia palustria, M. M. 63. V. Oxy-
coccus, M. Pl. 9. Relh. 158.
Bogs. Sh. June, July.
3. Bogs on Gamlingay Heath; formerly abundant; confined in 1859 to one small spot by the stream flowing to the site of the old pond.

MONÓTROPA Linn.


Relh. ed. 2, 164; ed. 3, 171.
Woods and thickets. P. July, August.
3. Fir plantation at the south west of Eversden Wood!; Plantation by the house on the hill at Wimpole!; N.—
4. Plantation by the St Neots road at about two miles from Cambridge. Madingley Plantations; Relh.

AQUIFOLIACEÆ.

I'LEX Linn.

1. I. Aquisólium Linn. Holly.

Agrífolium, R. C. 5. Aquisólium vulgare, M. Pl. 22.
I. Aquisólium, Relh. 66.
OLEACEAE.

Woods and hedges. T. June to August.

OLEACEAE.

LIGUSTRUM Linn.

1. **L. vulgare** Linn. *Privet.*


Hedges and thickets. Sh. June, July.
Not uncommon, but probably often planted, in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole, and (4) Cottenham Districts.—5. Swaffham Bulbeck.—8. Wisbech; J. B.

FRAXINUS Linn.

1. **F. excelsior** Linn. *Ash.*


Woods and hedges, often planted. T. April.

The Weeping Ash was “discovered, about 1750, at Gamlingay” (Loudon’s Enc. of Trees and Shrubs, 640), “by Prof. Martyn” (Sm. Fl. Brit. 1, 13).

APOCYNACEAE.

VINCA Linn.

† 1. **V. minor** Linn. *Lesser Periwinkle.*


Woods and thickets. P. May, June.
1. Near the north end of the back lane at Hinton, and in the field next to the church in which is the foot-path to Cambridge. Thickets near the brook at Fulbourn and at the north-west end of the village. Hildersham; S. W. W. In the second close from the road opposite to Teversham church; Between Shelford and Stapleford; W. H. C. Rose-Green, Balsham; Streetly End; R. B. S.—2. Near Litlington Mill. Shelford!; H. Triplow; Relh.—3. Harlton; N. White Wood, Gamlingay; Relh. —4. Plantations round Madingley Park; W. H. C.—5. Swaffham; H. Bottisham; S. W. W.—8. Wisbech; J. B.

* 2. **V. major** Linn. *Greater Periwinkle.*

Lyons, 24. M. Pl. 5. Relh. 103.

Hedges near houses. An escape from gardens. P. April, May.

1. In the back lane at Hinton. Bank of St Peter’s College garden, next Cow Fen. Whittlesford; Lyons.—2. Triplow; S. W. W. Royston; D. B.—3. Harlton; N. Grantchester churchyard; W. H. C. **By the summer-house** (which has lately, 1858, been removed) **at the south-west corner of St John’s Fellows’ Walks, 1730; R. Jackson MS. in M. M. Coton; Relh.—4. Observatory; S. W. W. Girton; Madingley; Rampton; Histon; Relh. **Between Madingley and Drayton; Lyons.**—5. Bottisham, Relh.

**GENTIANACEÆ.**

**Chlóra** Linn.

1. **C. perfoliáta** Linn. *Yellow-wort.*


Damp chalky places. A. July to September.
1. Shelford Common. Hinton. Teversham Moor; W. H. C.—2. Sawston Fen!; N. Royston; D. B.—3. Old chalk-pit, Haslingfield. To the north of Hardwick Wood. Eversden Wood. Comberton; Barton; Long Stow; Caxton; Toft; Croxton; By Hayley Wood; N. By Trumpington Road; Relh.—4. Madingley chalk-pit and near St Neots Road. Histon Road!; H. Dry Drayton; Elsworth; N. —5. Between Quy and Bottisham; H.

**Erythreæ** Renealm.

1. **E. pulchella** Fries.

*Chironia pulchella*, Relh. ed. 2, 93; ed. 3, 97.

Gravelley places. A. July to September.


Barren pastures and newly cleared woods. A. July, August.

Health; J. M.—5. Bottisham; Newmarket Heath!; H. Chippenham.—8. Wisbech; J. B.

GENTIANACEÆ.

1. G. Amarella Linn. Fellwort.


Chalky fields. A. August, September.


[G. campestris grows on the river-bank at about two miles below Wisbech; J. B. That spot is in Norfolk, but close on the borders of Cambridgeshire.]

VILLARÓSIA Vent.

1. V. nymphaéoides Vent.


On water. P. July, August.

1. In the Cam below Cambridge; Relh.—4. In a pond to the left of the Ely Road at about two miles from Cambridge; S. W. W. Swavesey. Fen Drayton.—6. Roswell Pits, Ely. Littleport!; H. Sandy’s Cut; N. Strettham Ferry; J. M.—7. In the Old Bedford River near Mepal;
H. In Vermuden's Drain near Chatteris.—8. Upwell; J. B.

MENYANTHES Linn.

1. **M. trifoliáta** Linn. Buckbean.


CONVOLVULACEAE.

CONVOLVULUS Linn.

1. **C. arvénsis** Linn. Field Bindweed.


2. **C. sépium** Linn. Great Bindweed.

*C. major*, R. C. 38. M. M. 67. *C. sepium*, M. Pl. 5. Relh. 89. Damp hedges and thickets. P. July, August. Generally distributed, but not very abundant, throughout the county; growing even on very wet fen-land, as in Wicken Fen.
CUSCÚTA Linn.

1. **C. europaea** Linn. *Great Dodder.*


Parasitical upon herbaceous plants. A. August, September.

3. On potatoes at Whitwell; On beans at Coton; S. W. W. Bourn (Mr Haycock); N. *On Torilis Anthicus at Barton;* Relh.—4. *On thistles at Madingley; On the hop at Oakington; On beans at Swavesey;* Relh. On beans at Oakington; S. W. W.—5. Swaffham Prior!; Rev. J. Downes. *Neumarket;* Rev. J. Hemsted (Bot. Guide, i. 48).—6. Haddenham; N. Love Lane, and near the bridge, Ely; H.


Parasitical on small shrubby plants. A. July to September.


† 3. **C. Trifolii** Bab. *Clover Dodder.*


First noticed by C. C. B. in 1842.

Clover-fields; rarely on other herbaceous plants. A. July to September.


[C. *Epilinum* was introduced with the seed of flax at Ely in 1853, but disappeared with that crop.]
BORAGINACEÆ

BORAGINACEÆ.

Asperúgo Linn.

1. A. procúmbens Linn. Madwort.
   Rich waste ground. A. June, July.
   1. Newmarket; Ray. It has been lost for many years.

Cynóglossum Linn.

   Waste ground. B. June, July.

Bórágo Linn.

   Lyons, 21. M. Pl. 4. Relh. 82.
   On rubbish. An escape from gardens. B. June, July.
   1. About the outskirts of Cambridge; Relh.—2. By the Newmarket Road, Royston; D. B.—3. Barton Road, Cambridge. Toft; N.—4. Chesterton; H.—8. Common about Leverington; J. B.]

Anchúsa Linn.

[1. A. sempervíreens Linn.
   Lyons, 21. M. Pl. 4. Relh. 81.
Waste ground. An escape from gardens. P. May to August.

1. About Christ's and Emmanuel Colleges!; H.]

LYCÓPSIS Linn.

1. **L. arvénensis** Linn. *Bugloss.*


Fields and hedges. A. June, July.


SYMPHYTUM Linn.

1. **S. officinále** Linn. *Comfrey.*


Damp banks. P. May, June.


Relh. ed. 2, 77; ed. 3, 82.

8. *By Deadman’s Pond, Wisbech*; Mr Skrimshire. 
[Mr Woodward says (in Wither. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 230), that \textit{S. tuberosum} is found on Fen-banks mixed with \textit{S. officinale}. This is almost certainly a mistake.]

\[\textit{S. tauricum} has established itself on a hedge-bank near the Observatory.\]

\textbf{Echium Linn.}

1. \textit{E. vulgare} Linn. \textit{Viper's Bugloss.}

\begin{align*}
\text{R. C. 47.} & \quad \text{M. Pl. 4. Relh. 83.} & \textit{E. officinarum}, \text{ M. M.} \\
\text{46.} & \quad \textit{E. alterum}, \text{ R. C. 47.} & \text{M. M. 46.} \quad \textit{E. anglicum}, \text{ M. Pl.} \\
\text{4.} & \quad \textit{E. vulgare \beta}, \text{ Relh. 84.} \\
\end{align*}

Gravelly and chalky places. B. June, July.


\textit{E. alterum} of Ray is only a state of the plant with smaller flowers and longer stamens. He omitted it in his later works, but Dillenius restored it in the Synopsis, ed. 3.

\textbf{Lithospérmum Linn.}

1. \textit{L. officinale} Linn. \textit{Gromwell.}

\begin{align*}
\text{L. sive Milium solis,} & \quad \text{R. C. 90.} & \textit{L. officinarum}, \text{ M. M.} \\
\text{46.} & \quad \textit{L. officinale}, \text{ M. Pl. 4.} & \text{Relh. 80.} \\
\end{align*}

Gravelly woods, thickets, and hedge-banks. P. June to August.


Arable land. A. May to July.


**MYOSÓTIS Linn.**


Banks of rivers and wet ditches. P. June to August.

Generally distributed throughout the county.

2. *M. cæspitósa* Schultz.

First observed by Mr Wanton shortly before 1851.

Wet places. P. June to August.


Fields, also in thickets. A. June to August.

Common throughout the county.

Prof. Henslow marks (Cat. ed. 1, 16) the *M. sylvatica* as a native of this county. I have only seen the large-flowered
form of *M. arvensis*, which occurs not unfrequently in thickets. He tells me that he found it in a copse near Linton by Barrington Hill; that is to say, probably, the Rivey Wood. He has no specimen.

4. **M. collina** Hoffm.

First found by C. C. B. in 1835.
Dry banks. A. April, May.

6. **M. versicolor** Ehrh.

Sandy and gravelly places. A. May, June.

**Solanaceae.**

**Solanum Linn.** *Black Nightshade.*

Waste places. A. July to October.
2. S. Dulcamára Linn. Bitter-sweet.


Woods and hedges. Sh. June, July.


ÁTROPA Linn.

1. A. Belladóna Linn. Dwale. Deadly Nightshade.


Waste places. Old gravel and chalk pits. P. June to August.

1. In Mr Townley's closes at Fulbourn; S. W. W. Gravel-pits, Barnwell, in 1818; J. W. In the lanes about Fulbourn, plentifully; Ray. Dovecote Close near Jesus Green; Relh.—2. Triplow; Relh.—4. Cottenham; Relh. [Established for a few years in the gravel-pits near the Observatory from cultivation, but now extirpated].—5. In a wood at Bottisham Hall. Old chalk-pits at Swaffham Bulbeck; Relh. Reche; J. M.—6. Soham; W. M. Isleham; Relh.—8. Near Newton, abundantly; A. P. Wisbech; J. B.

[Lycium vulgare (Dun) is frequent in hedges near houses.]

HYOSCÝAMUS Linn.

1. H. niger Linn. Henbane.


Waste places. B. May to July.

DATÚRA Linn.

‡1. D. STRAMÓNİUM Linn. Thorn-apple.

Relh. ed. 2, 90; ed. 3, 94.

Waste ground. A. June, July.


OROBANCHACEÆ.

OROBÂNČHE Linn.


Parasitical on Broom, Furze, and other shrubby leguminous plants. P. June, July.


2. O. élâtior Sutt.


Parasitical on Centaurea Scabiosa, on balks and banks in chalky places. P. June, July.

Orobancheaceae.

Meggot's Mount; Sawston!; Chalk-pit, Foxton; N. Hauxton; Relh.—3. Comberton. In the old chalk-pit, Haslingfield. Above Fox-hole's-down Farm, Barrington. Harlton; N. Between Cambridge and Grantchester; Ray.

3. **O. Picridis** F. W. Schultz.

First found by Mr Newbould in 1848.
Parasitical on *Picris hieracioides*. P. July.
3. Comberton. To the right of the road a little to the north of Caldecot; A little to the south of Hardwick Wood; Between Caxton and Eltisley; N.

4. **O. minor** Sutt.

Hensl. Cat. ed. 1, 17.
Parasitical chiefly on clover; probably often introduced with the seed. A.? June, July.

[**O. ramosa** (Linn.), Relh. ed. 2, 248; ed. 3, 257. This plant was found amongst Flax near Wisbech and Upware formerly. It has no claim to be included in our Flora.]

**Scrophulariaceæ.**

*Verbascum* Linn.

1. **V. Thápsus** Linn. *High-taper. Great Mullen.*

Waste, gravelly, and chalky ground. B. July, August.
1. Stetchworth. Bartlow. Hinton!; H. Cow Fen; Between Shelford and the Gogmagog Hills; Fulbourn; W. H. C. Hildersham.—2. Ickleton. Foxton; N. Vicar-
age grounds, Royston; D. B.—3. Gamlingay. Harston. Near Grantchester church. Barton. Comberton; Toft; Barrington; Caxton; Eltisley; Great Eversden; N.—

2. V. nigrum Linn. Black Mullen.
R. C. 173. M. M. 73. M. Pl. 5. Relh. 94.
Chalky and gravelly banks, and waste places. P. July, August.

[Lyons introduced V. Lychnitis (Linn.) into the list of Cambridgeshire plants, as found “in ruderatis.” Relhan inserted it in his Flora on the sole authority of Lyons. It is now nearly a century since Lyons wrote, and no botanist is known to have found the plant in this county. It seems therefore reasonable to suppose that some mistake caused its name to appear in the Fasciculus.]

Antirrhínnum Linn.

*1. A. majus Linn. Snapdragon.
Old walls. P. July to September.
2. **A. Orontium** Linn.

Gravelly fields. A. July, August.
2. Not uncommon about Odsey; A. M. B. and H. F.

**Linária Mill.**

*1. L. Cymbálaría Mill.*

First found by Prof. J. Martyn at Drayton.
Old walls. P. May to October.

2. **L. Elátine Mill.** *Sharp-pointed Fluellin.*


Arable fields. A. July to September.


Arable fields. A. July to September.


Arable fields. A. June to August.


5. **L. vulgaris** Mill. *Toad-flax.*


Banks and hedges. P. June, July.

Chippenham. Upware; N. Bottisham. By the foot-path by the river to Fen Ditton; Relh.—8. Near Whittlesey; N. Wisbech; J. B.

**Scrophularia Linn.**


Moist hedge-banks and thickets. P. June, July.


Banks of streams and wet ditches. P. July, August.


**Limosella Linn.**


Muddy places where water has stagnated. A. July to September.

3. Gamlingay in 1827!; H.—4. In a cart-rut just beyond Milton, on the way to Ely; J. M.

**Melampyrum Linn.**

1. **M. cristatum** Linn. Crested Cow-wheat.


Woods and thickets, rarely in fields. A. July.


2. **M. pratense** Linn. Common Cow-wheat.


Woods and thickets. A. July.

1. In a wood at Stetchworth; Ray.—3. White Wood, Gamlingay; H. and S. W. W. In a Wood at Hatley St George, in great plenty; Ray.

**Pediculáris Linn.**

1. **P. palústris** Linn. Louse-wort.

Marshy places. A. May to July.


Wet heathy pastures. A. May to August.

**Rhinanthus** Linn.

1. **R. Crista-galli** Linn. *Yellow Rattle. Cock’s-comb.*


**Euphrasia** Linn.

1. **E. officinalis** Linn. *Eye-bright.*


SCROPHULARIACEÆ. 169

β. E. nemorósa, Pers.

1. Near Ashwell; N.—3. Eversden; Caxton; Long Stow; Gamlingay; Kingston; Bourn; Caldecot; Eltisley; Croxton; N.—4. Elsworth; N.—5. Newmarket; N.

It will be seen that I am indebted to Mr Newbould for most of the information relative to these plants, taken separately. He has paid much attention to them.

2. E. Odontites Linn.


Cultivated ground and waste spots. A. July, August.


E. rotundata (Ball) is recorded in the Annals of Nat. Hist. (ser. 2. iv. 30), as having been found in Cambridgeshire. I know nothing of the plant but what can be learned from the description there given.

VERONICA Linn.

1. V. scutelláta Linn.


Boggy places. P. June to August.

1. Pits on Stourbridge Fair Green. Teversham Moor; J. M. Hinton Moor; J. F.—2. Sawston Moor; G. S. G.—3. Comberton; S. W. W. Gamlingay. At the eastern end of Eversden Wood; W. H. C.—4. Gravel-pits by the Histon Road!; H; a place that is now drained and cultivated.

15
Hill of Health; Relh.—5. Anglesey Abbey!; H. Pit by the Chippenham avenue.—6. Roswell pits, Ely.—7. Doddington.

2. **V. Anagallis** Linn.


In nearly or quite stagnant water. P. June to August. Appears to be abundant throughout the county.

3. **V. Beccabunga** Linn. *Brooklime.*


Ditches and streams. P. May to August. Common throughout the county.

4. **V. Chamaedrys** Linn. *Germander Speedwell.*


Hedge-banks. P. May, June.


5. **V. montana** Linn.

*Chamaedrys spuria foliis pediculis oblongis insidentibus*, R. C. App. ii. 5. *Beccabunga foliis subrotundis crenatis*
caudis longis donatis, M. M. 69. V. montana, M. Pl. 1. Relh. 9.

Woods and thickets. P. May, June.

6. V. officinalis Linn.


Dry banks and heaths. P. June to August.

7. V. spicata Linn.


Chalky heaths. P. July, August.
1. About Horseheath; About Hare Park, Newmarket Heath; Relh.—5. Beacon Course, Newmarket Heath!; H. In several closes on Newmarket Heath; as in a close near the Beacon, on the left-hand of the way from Cambridge to Newmarket, in great plenty; Ray.

8. V. serpyllifolia Linn.


Damp places. P. May to July.

Apparently common throughout the county.
9. *V. arvensis* Linn.

*Alsine foliis Veronicæ, R. C. 8. V. flosculis singularibus cauliculis adhaerentibus, M. M. 68. V. arvensis, M. Pl. 1. Relh. 10.*

Gravelly and sandy places, wall-tops. A. April to July.

Common, except in the Fens, and there generally to be found on the gravelly mounds.

10. *V. agréstis* Linn.

*Alsine foliis Trissaginis, R. C. 7. V. floribus singularibus in oblongis pediculis Chamædryfolia, M. M. 68. V. agrestis, M. Pl. 1. Relh. 10.*

Cultivated ground. A. April to September.


11. *V. polita* Fries.

Hensl. Cat. ed. 2, 42.

Cultivated ground. A. April to September.


β. *grandiflora.*

Bab. Man. ed. 1, 225.


*12. V. Buxbaumii* Ten.

Hensl. Cat. ed. 2, 42.

First noticed by Prof. Henslow in 1826.
Cultivated ground. A. April to September.

13. **V. hederifolia** Linn.


Fields, banks, and cultivated land. A. April to June.
Probably common throughout the county. Not recorded as in the (7) Chatteris district.

**LABIATÆ.**

**MÉNTHA** Linn.

1. **M. rotundifolia** Linn.


Damp waste ground. P. August, September.
1. Chalk-pit-close, Hinton; Mr Dent.—4. At the western end of Cottenham; Relh.—5. Exning; Relh.

2. **M. sylvéstris** Linn.


Wet waste places. P. July, August.
1. Cow Fen; W. H. C. *Near the first bridge on the road from Linton to Hildersham*; Relh.—3. By the stump of a cross, Coton; W. H. C. *Behind Grantchester, Harston*, 15—3
and Barrington Mills; Relh. No such plant is now to be found at Barrington.—5. In a bushy close near Exning; Mr Dent. A quarter of a mile from the mill at Bottisham Lode; Relh.

*3. **M. víridis** Linn. *Spear Mint.*

Hensl. Cat. ed. 2, 42.
Wet places. P. July, August.
5. Naturalized in Bottisham Park!; H.

4. **M. piperita** Linn. *Peppermint.*

Relh. ed. 1, 223; ed. 3, 234.
Wet places. P. July, August.
2. By running water in the village of Hauxton; Relh. He sent it to Smith from thence in the year 1800; Eng. Bot. fol. 687.—3. Barrington, but probably an escape. Near the Fox at Long Stow, an escape, and from thence down the water to Bourn; N.—4. Wet hollow in Moor Barns Thicket.—5. Bottisham; H.

5. **M. aquática** *Headed Mint.*

Wet places. P. July, August.
Probably common throughout the county, although but few stations are recorded in the Fens.

6. **M. praténsis** Sole.

*M. gracilis,* Relh. ed. 2, 228; ed. 3, 236.
Wet places. P. August, September.
2. Shelford; In the village and on the common at Hauxton; Relh.—4. By the river-side nearly opposite to Horningsey; Relh.
7. *M. sativa* Linn.


Wet places. P. July, August.


8. *M. arvensis* Linn.


Arable land. P. July to September.


β. *M. agréstis* Sm.

Relh. ed. 2, 229; ed. 3, 237.


It is not clear what the *M. arvensis verticillata folio rotundiore odore aromatico* of Ray (Syn. ed. 2, 123) was. Lyons believed it to be the *M. gentilis*, and Smith appears to follow him. It was “found by Mr Wigmores at Shelldord.”


Edges of ponds. P. August, September.
LABIATÆ.

3. On the common by the road-side at Harlton; Relh.—
4. In a bottom [the Roman ditch] over against the furthest house at Castle End, Cambridge; Ray. Denny Abbey; J. M. [—7. Just out of this county at Earith; N.]—8. Wisbech; Relh.

Lycopus Linn.


Banks of streams and ditches. P. July, August.

Apparently common throughout the county, although I have no recorded station for it in (7) Chatteris District.

Salvia Linn.

1. S. verbenàca Linn. English Clary.


Dry gravelly banks. P. May, June.


Origanum Linn.

1. O. vulgàre Linn. Wild Marjoram.


Dry uncultivated places. P. August.

To the east of Linton near the river in plenty; Ray.—

**Thýmus Linn.**

1. **T. Serpillum** Linn. *Common Thyme.*


Dry heaths and chalky banks. P. June to August.


2. **T. Chamaedrys** Fries.


First noticed in 1852 by C. C. B.

Dry heaths, and chalky and gravelly banks. P. June to August.


**Calamintha Moench.**

1. **C. Népeta** Clairv.


Dry banks. P. July, August.


Dry banks. P. July to September.


Dry, gravelly, and chalky places. A. June, July.


LABIATÆ.

Dry, bushy, exposed places. P. July, August.


[Melissa officinalis, Linn., was found by Lyons (39) in Garrett Hostel Lane, beyond the bridge, Cambridge. I found it on the left-hand side of the Huntingdon road, a little before arriving at Howe's House, 1853. It is an escape from cultivation.]

SCUTELLÁRIA Linn.

1. S. galericuláta Linn. Skull-cap.


Banks of rivers and ditches. P. July, August.


PRUNÉLLA Linn.


Damp pastures. P. July, August.

Appears to be common throughout the county.
LABIATÆ.

NÉPETA Linn.


Dry banks by road-sides. P. July, August.


Hedge-banks. P. April to June.


LÁMİUM Linn.

1. **L. amplexicaule** Linn. Henbit.

Gravelly and chalky fields. A. May to August.


2. L. incisum Willd.

L. purpureum $\beta$, Relh. ed. 2, 231; ed. 3, 238.
Dry fields and banks. A. April to June.


Waste and cultivated ground. A. May to August.
Common throughout the county.

4. L. album Linn. White Archangel or Dead-Nettle.

Hedges. P. May, June.

5. L. Galeobdolon Crantz. Yellow Archangel.

Woods and thickets. P. May, June.

1. Dullingham. Wooded part of Devil's Ditch. Wood
Woods. Hayley Wood; N. Whitwell; Relh.—4. Mading-
ley Wood.

Leonurus Linn.

†1. L. Cardiaca Linn. Mother-wort.

Cardiaca, R. C. App. ii. 3; Cat. Angl. ed. 1, 54. C. offi-
Hedges and waste places. P. August.

1. Barnwell Gravel-pits, 1818; J. W. Between Trump-
ington and Shelford; Relh.—3. By the Grantchester foot-
path at Newnham, Cambridge; J. C.—5. Newmarket road
beyond the Paper Mills; T. M.—8. Elm; Relh. Tydd St
Giles; J. F.

Galeopsis Linn.

1. G. Ladanum Linn. Ironwort.

Ladanum segetum quorundam flore rubro, R. C. 83.
M. M. 51. G. Ladanum, M. Pl. 13. Relh. 239. G. villosa,
Relh. ed. 1, 227?

Gravelly and chalky fields. A. August, September.
Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole,
and (4) Cottenham Districts.—5. Quy!; H. Chippenham.

2. G. Tetrahit Linn. Wild Hemp.

Cannabis spuria, R. C. 27. Ladanum verticillis crebrio-
ribus flore purpureo caule fulcrato, M. M. 51. G. Tetrahit,
M. Pl. 13. Relh. 239.

Waste and arable land. A. July to August.

Castle. Six-mile-Bottom.—3 and 4. Common.—5. Chippen-
8. Newton. Wisbech; J. B. Elm; J. F.

3. **G. versicolor** Curt.

*G. Tetrahid β, M. Pl. 13. Relh. ed. 1, 228. G. versicolor,*
Relh. ed. 3, 240.

Sandy and peaty land. A. July, August.

1. Hinton Moor; S. W. W. *Entrance to Fulbourn from Hinton;* Relh.—2. Sawston Moor; G. S. G. One plant in
a barley-field, Royston; D. B.—4. Waterbeach Fen. Upware
S. W. W. Littleport!; H. Near Sandy’s Cut; Stuntney;
N.—7. Doddington Fen.—8. Wisbech; J. B.

**Stáchys** Linn.


*Betonica, R. C. 21. B. officinarum, M. M. 50. B. offici-
nalis, M. Pl. 13. Relh. 241.*

Woods and thickets. P. July, August.

1. Temple, Wilbraham. Abington Park; Linton Wood;
Kingston, Hayley, Hardwick, and White Woods; N.

2. **S. sylvática** Linn. *Hemp-nettle.*


Hedges. P. July, August.

Rather frequent throughout the county, but least so in
the Fens.
3. **S. palustris** Linn. *Clown’s All-heal.*


Banks of rivers and ditches. P. July, August.


β. *S. ambigua* Sm.


4. **S. arvensis** Linn. *Petty All-heal.*


Arable land. A. August, September.


**Ballota** Linn.

1. **B. fœtida** Lam. *Stinking Horehound.*


Dry hedge-banks and road-sides. P. July, August.

Common throughout the county, but only on islands in the Fens.

**Marrúbiun** Linn.

1. **M. vulgáre** Linn. *White Horehound.*

By road-sides. P. August, September.

Teúcrium Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, 220; ed. 3, 232.
Woods and shady places. P. July, August.

Wet places. P. July, August.
4. On the left of the Histon Road, near the first pond. King’s Hedges. In ditches by the road to Ely, abundantly; H. Waterbeach; Cottenham; Relh.—6. Roswell Pits, Ely. Mepal!; H.
[Ray, or rather Dent, mentions T. Chamaedrys(?) under the name of Chamaedrys vulgo vera existimata (Cat. App. ii. 5) as growing “in a little island nigh the road to Quey Water, on the right hand from Cambridge.” There is every reason to consider this as a mistake.]

Ajuga Linn.

1. A. réptans Linn. Bugle.

Relh. 231.
Damp shady places. P. May, June. 16—3
Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, and (3) Wim- 
pole Districts.—4. Madingley Wood. Chesterton.—5. Bot- 
tisham Fen.—8. Wisbech; J. B.

2. **A. Chamæpitys** Schreb. *Ground Pine.*


Teucrium Chamæpitys, Relh. 231.

Chalky fields. A. May to July.

2. Odsey; H. F. and A. M. B. *On the layers about the 
borders of Triplow Heath*; Ray.

**VERBENACEÆ.**

**VERBÉNA** Linn.

1. **V. officinalis** Linn. *Vervain.*

*V. vulgaris*, R. C. 174. *V. officinarum*, M. M. 49. *V. 
officinalis*, M. Pl. 1. Relh. 233.

Waste ground. P. July, August.

Morden; Near Ashwell; Foxton; N. Odsey; A. M. B. 
By the drift-way, Royston; D. B.—3. Comberton. Hasling- 
Orwell; Harlton; Eltisley; Croxton; N. —4. Histon. 
Waterbeach. Graveley; Elsworth; T. Y.—5. Chippenham. 
Newmarket. Reche. Wicken. Swaffham Bulbeck. Up- 

**LENTIBULARIACEÆ.**

**Pinguícula** Linn.

1. **P. vulgaris** Linn. *Butterwort.*

Bogs and fens. P. May, June.

**Utriculária Linn.**


Deep ditches and pits. P. June to August.


Deep ditches and pits. P. June to August.
1. **P. vulgaris** Huds. *Primrose.*


Woods and shady places. P. April, May.


*β. caulescens.*


Occasionally at the edges of woods.


Pastures. P. April, May.

Common in the (1) Cambridge, (2) Royston, (3) Wimpole, and (4) Cottenham Districts.—5. Chippenham.—8. Wisbech; A. P.


Woods on clay. P. April, May.

Hottónia Linn.

1. **H. palústris** Linn. *Water-violet.*

*Millefolium aquaticum dictum Viola aquatica,* R. C. 98.  
*Myriophyllum,* M. M. 72. *H. palústris,* M. Pl. 4. Relh. 86.  
Ponds and ditches. P. May, June.  
Common throughout the county, especially in the Fens.

Lysimáchia Linn.

1. **L. vulgáris** Linn. *Common Yellow Loose-stripe.*

*L. lutea,* R. C. 92. *L. officinarum,* M. M. 71. *L. vulgaris,*  
M. Pl. 4. Relh. 86.  
By rivers and ponds. P. July.  
1. Quy Bridge; S. W. W. Copse by the footway to the  
old mill, Fulbourn; W. H. C. *Paper Mills; Ray. Hinton;*  
J. M.—2. Peat-holes, Tripkrow. Sawston Moor; G. S. G.—  
3. Harlton; N. *Grantchester;* J. M.—4. Pits near the  
Observatory. Waterbeach; J. W. *Rampton;* Relh.—  
Sandy's Cut; N.—7. Doddington Fen.—8. Wisbech; J. B.

2. **L. Nummularia** Linn. *Golden Money-wort. Herb*  
Twopence.

*Nummularia,* R. C. 103. M. M. 71. *L. Nummularia,*  
M. Pl. 5. Relh. 87.  
Damp places. P. June, July.  
Stourbridge-Fair Green; W. H. C. Abington!; H. Trump-  
ington; J. W.—3. St John's College Walks. Sheep's-Green,  
Hauxton. Kingston Wood. Harlton; Eversden; Caldecot; Toft; Bourn; Caxton; Croxton; N. *Grantchester*  

3. **L. némorum** Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. 3, 1; ed. 3, 87.
Woods. P. June to August.
1. *Hall Wood, Wood Ditton*; Relh. That place is no longer a wood.

**ANAGÁLLIS** Linn.

1. **A. arvénsis** Linn. *Red Pimpernel.*

Arable land. A. June, July.
Generally distributed throughout the county.

β. *cërulea.* **Blue Pimpernel.**

*A. cërulea,* Relh. 88.

It is doubtful if the true *A. cërulea* (Sm.) has been found in this county. Most, if not all, those gathered were blue-flowered *A. arvensis.*


Spongy bogs. P. July, August.

**CENTÚNCULUS Linn.**

1. **C. minimus** Linn. *Bastard Pimpernel.*

Relh. ed. 3, 64.
Boggy places. A. June, July.
3. **Gamlingay Bogs;** Relh.

**GLAUX Linn.**

1. **G. maritima** Linn. *Black Salt-wort.*

Lyons, 25. M. Pl. 5. Relh. 102.
Salt marshes.
8. Foul Anchour, on both sides of the river.

**SÁMOLUS Linn.**

1. **S. Valerándi** Linn. *Brook-weed.*

Damp, watery places. P. July, August.

**PLUMBAGINACEÆ.**

**Statice Linn.**

1. **S. Limónium** Linn. *Sea Lavender.*

- Relh. ed. 2, 126; ed. 3, 131.
- First found by Mr Skrimshire.
- Muddy salt-marshes. P. July to September.
- 8. Wisbech!; H. and A. P.

2. **S. cáspia** Willd.

- Muddy sea-shores. P. July, August.

**Arméria Willd.**

1. **A. maritima** Willd.

- First found by Prof. J. Martin.
- Muddy sea-shores. P. April to September.
- 8. River-side below Wisbech!; H. and A. P.

**PLANTAGINACEÆ.**

**Plantágo Linn.**

1. **P. Corónopus** Linn. *Buckshorn Plantain.*

Dry, gravelly places, and by the sea. A. June, July.


2. **P. marítima** Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. ii. 9; ed. 3, 63.

By the sea. P. June to September.

8. On both sides of the river at Foul Anchour.

3. **P. lanceolàta** Linn. Ribwort.


Pastures and waste ground. P. June, July.

Common throughout the county.

**P. succisa** of Lyons is a state in which the spike is very short, and there is much woolly hair at the crown of the root. He found it on the Gogmagog Hills and Hill of Health.

4. **P. média** Linn. Lamb's-tongue.


Dry meadows and pastures. P. June to September.


5. **P. major** Linn. Way-bread.

Way-sides and waste places. P. June to August. Not unfrequent throughout the county. The panicled state is accidental.

Littorélla Linn.

1. L. lacústris Linn.


Margins of ponds. P. June, July.
1. Hinton Moor, plentifully; Ray.—3. Gamlingay bogs; Relh.

AMARANTHACEÆ.

Amaránthus Linn.

[1. A. Blitum Linn.


Waste places near towns. A. August.
1. In the outskirts of Cambridge; Relh. An escape from gardens.]

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Suæda Forsk.

1. S. marítima Dun.

Chenopodium maritimum, Lyons, 27. M. Pl. 6. Relh. 106.

First found by Prof. J. Martyn.

Sea-shore. A. July to September.
8. River-side below Wisbech.
CHENOPODIACEÆ.

CHENOPÓDIUM Linn.


Atriplex olida, R. C. 17. C. fætidum, M. M. 17. C. Vul-
varia, M. Pl. 6. C. ólidum, Relh. 106.

Dry waste places near houses. A. August, September.
1. Under the old Abbey wall, Barnwell; By Jesus
College, Under wall by Cow Fen, In Russell Street, Cam-
bridge. Parker’s Piece, Cambridge; H.—3. Mount Pleasant,
Cambridge.

2. C. polysspérnum Linn.

Blitum album minus, R. C. 22. C. polyspermum, Lyons,

Damp waste places and recently cut woods. A. August,
September.
3. Comberton!; Toft; In a field opposite to the south
lodge at Croxton; N. Kingston Wood after it had been
newly felled; Gamlingay, by road-side; Ray.—4. Near the
river, Milton; Near the spring, Comberton; Cottenham;
Rampton; Relh.—5. Upware.—6. Stretham Ferry; At the
junction of Witchford and Cambridge road at Ely; H. By
Ely bridge. Stuntney; N.—7. March!; H.

3. C. urbicum Linn.

ed. 4, 276.

Rich waste ground and dunghills. A. August.
1. Barnwell; Relh. In Hinton; Lyons.—3. Coton;
Relh.—4. Cottenham; Relh.

4. C. album Linn. Fat-hen.

Atriplex sylvestris, R. C. 17. C. folio sinuato candicante,

β. *C. viride* Linn.

4. Landbeach.—8. Wisbech.—And probably elsewhere.

5. **C. ficifolium** Sm.


First noticed by Prof. J. Martyn.

Arable and waste ground. A. August, September.


Rich waste ground and dunghills. A. August.

4. By Chesterton road!; Mr A. G. More.—Also, probably, elsewhere. It appears to have been more common formerly, for Ray and Relhan do not mention any exact localities for it.

7. **C. hybridum** Linn.


Damp places. A. August.

1. Near Maids' Causeway, Cambridge, in 1817, Relh.—

6. Common about Ely. Haddenham; N.
8. *C. rubrum* Linn.


Rich waste ground and dunghills. A. August, September.


Waste places near houses. P. May to August.


**Béta** Linn.


Near the sea. P. July to September.

8. *Below Wisbech*; Mr Skrimshire.

**SALICORNIA** Linn.


Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. ii. 1; ed. 3, 2.

Muddy sea-shores. A. August, September.
8. By the river below Wisbech. On both sides of the river at Foul Anchour.

**Atriplex Linn.**

1. **A. littoralis** Linn.

Salt marshes. A. July to September.

8. By the river below Wisbech. Tydd Marsh.

2. **A. angustifolia** Sm.

Cultivated and waste ground. A. July to October.

3. **A. erécta** Huds.

Lyons, 56. M. Pl. 23.
First found by Prof. J. Martyn.
Waste gravelly places and arable land. A. July to October.
Carter's Bridge.—8. In fields and by the river-side at Wisbech.

4. A. deltoidea Bab.

First noticed in this county in 1853 by C. C. B.
Waste and arable land. A. June to October.
1. Near Hinxton; N.—3. Haslingfield!; Toft!; N.—

5. A. hastata Linn.

A. sylvestris altera, R. C. 18. A. s. folio hastato seu del-
A. patula, Relh. ed. 3, 415.
Waste and cultivated land. A. June to October.
Croydon. Bourn; N.—4. Mare Way. Cottenham. Water-
beach. Elsworth; N.—5. Upware. Reche. Swaffham Bul-

6. A. Babingtónii Woods.

A. hastata β, M. Pl. 23 and 43. Relh. ed. 1, 379. (A.
maritima nostras, R. Cat. Angl. ed. 1, 35.)
Sea-shore. A. July to October.
First noticed by Prof. J. Martyn.
8. By the river-side both above and below Wisbech.
On both sides of the river at Foul Anchour.
It is probable that Ray's plant was the same as ours.

ObióNE Gaert.

1. O. pedunculata Moq.

Atriplex pedunculata, Relh. ed. 2, 327; ed. 3, 416.
Salt marshes. A. August, September.
8. By the river-side a little below Wisbech, and in the salt marshes; Mr Skrimshire.

2. O. portulacoïdes Moq.

First found by Prof. J. Martyn.
Salt marshes. P. August to October.
8. By the river below Wisbech. On both sides of the river at Foul Anchour.

POLYGONACEÆ.

Rúmex Linn.


Lapathum folio acuto flore aureo, R. C. App. ii. 11.
R. aureus, Relh. ed. 1, 147.
Wet places. B. July, August.

2. R. palústris Sm.

Wet places. B. July to September.
3. **R. conglomeratus** Murr.

*Lapathum acutum*, R. C. 84. *L. a. officinarum*, M. M.


Waste ground, banks. P. June to August.

Common throughout the county, but least so in the Fens.

4. **R. sanguineus** Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. 1, 12; ed. 3, 147.

Woods and banks. P. June to August.


It is the *R. viridis* (Sibth.) that is common. Mr Newbould finds the typical *R. sanguineus* in Eversden and Kingston Woods.

5. **R. pulcher** Linn. *Fiddle Dock*.

*Lapathum pulchrum Bononiense sinuatum*, R. C. App. ii.


Dry waste ground, especially near villages. P. July to September.


6. **R. obtusifolius** Linn.

*Lapathum sylvestre folio minus acuto*, R. C. 85. M. M.

Waste ground. P. July to September.
Probably common throughout the county, although but few localities are recorded in the Fens.

7. **R. pratensis** M. and K.
First noticed by Mr Newbould in 1848.

8. **R. crispus** Linn.

Waste and cultivated ground. P. June to August.
Common throughout the county.


Banks of streams and ditches. P. July, August.

*Acetosa vulgaris*, R. C. 3. *Lapathum acetosum vulgare,*

Meadows and pastures. P. May, June.


*Acetosa arvensis lanceolata*, R. C. 3. *A. a. officinarum,*

Dry gravelly ground. P. May to July.


**Polýgonum** Linn.

1. **P. Bistórta** Linn. *Snakeweed.*


**P. Bistorta**, M. Pl. 9. Relh. 163.

Moist meadows. P. June and October.

2. P. amphibium Linn.


Rivers, ditches, and bogs. P. July, August.


3. P. lapathifolium Linn.


On rubbish and damp cultivated land. A. July, August. Tolerably common throughout the county in both its forms, viz. P. pallidum (With.) and P. nodosum (Pers.), but more especially the former.

4. P. laxum Reichenb.


First found in 1836 by C. C. B. Damp gravelly places. A. July to September.


5. P. Persicaria Linn.


On rubbish and damp places. A. June to September. Tolerably common throughout the county.
6. **P. mite** Schrank.


First noticed in 1836 by C. C. B.

Wet places. A. August, September.


7. **P. Hydropiper** Linn. *Water Pepper.*


Wet places. A. August, September.


9. **P. minus** Huds.


Wet gravelly places. A. August, September.

4. *At the end of Waterbeach Lode, next to the town*; Ray.


Waste and cultivated gravelly ground. A. May to October.

Common throughout the county.

Mr Newbould believes that there are two quite distinct species confounded under this name, which are about equally abundant in this county. Their times of flowering differ slightly, as do the forms of their nuts and colour of their perianths.

11. **P. Convolvulus** Linn. *Black Bindweed.*

Cultivated and waste land. A. July to September. Common throughout the county.

Fagopyrum Gaert.


No certain station can be mentioned, and it is now rarely found.]

THYMELACEÆ.

Dáphne Linn.


Woods and thickets. Sh. February to April.


SANTALACEÆ.

Thésium Linn.


Chalky places. P. June, July.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

ARISTOLÓCHIA Linn.


Naturalized near ruins. P. July, August.
1. In several hedges at Whittlesford; Dent.—4. Milton; Relh.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

EUPHÓRBIA Linn.

1. E. Helioscópia Linn. Sun Spurge.

Waste and cultivated ground. A. June to September. Thinly spread throughout the county.

2. E. platyphylla Koch.

Arable land. A. June to August.
3. Barton; Toft; Caldecot!; Between Harlton and Comberton!; Long Stow!; Near Hayley Wood; Eltisley; N. Coton and Whitwell!; H. Near Kingston Wood. Near Gransden Lodge; To the north of Eversden Wood; Relh.—4. Near the Observatory; Childerley; Elsworth; N.


Woods and thickets. P. March, April.


4. **E. Péplus** Linn. *Petty Spurge.*

*Peplus sive Esula rotunda*, R. C. App. i. 7. *Tith. parvus annuus foliis subrotundis non crenatis* *Peplus dictus*, M. M. 70. **E. Péplus**, M. Pl. 11. Relh. 190.

Cultivated land. A. July, August.


5. **E. exigua** Linn.


Cultivated land. A. June to August.

Caxton; Toft; Eltisley; Croxton; N.—4. Madingley.

**MERCURIÁLIS Linn.**


Woods and thickets. P. April, May.


Cultivated ground. A. August, September.

6. Ely.—Dent and J. Martyn say that this plant was frequent as a weed. Now it is very rare.

**CERATOPHYLLACEÆ.**

**CERATOPHYLLUM Linn.**


Ponds and ditches. P. June, July.

**CALLITRICHACEÆ.**

Callítriche Linn.

1. **C. vérna** Linn. *Water Starwort.*


Stagnant and slowly running water. A. April to September.

Common throughout the county.

2. **C. platycárpa** Kütz.


First noticed in 1840 by C. C. B.

Stagnant water, and on mud. A. May to September.


**URTICACEÆ.**

Parietária Linn.

1. **P. erécta** Koch. *Wall Pellitory.*

First noticed in 1856 by C. C. B.

Old walls. P. July to September.
1. Burrough-Green.—4. Churchyard wall, Swavesey.—


*Parietaria*, R. C. 113. *P. officinarum*, M. M. 18. *P. officinalis*, M. Pl. 23. Relh. 65.—Probably all these include *P. erecta*.

Old walls. P. July to September.

1. Great Wilbraham; N. Churchyard, Trumpington; W. H. C.—2. Ickleton church. Litlington church.—

**Urtica** Linn.

†1. **U. pilulifera** Linn. *Roman Nettle*.


About towns. A. June to August.

8. Wisbech; Rev. Dr Jermyn. Upwell (possibly not in this county); Rev. L. Jenyns. Both of these were the *U. Dodartii* Linn.

2. **U. urens** Linn.


Cultivated and waste land. A. June to September.

Found throughout the county, but not very common.

3. **U. dioica** Linn. *Common Nettle*.


Waste ground, hedge-banks, &c. P. June to September.

Common throughout the county.
Húmulus Linn.

1. **H. Lúpulus** Linn. *Hop.*


Hedges and thickets. P. July.

**ULMACEÆ.**

U'lmus Linn.

1. **U. suberósa** Ehrh. *Common Elm.*

Woods and hedges. T. March to May.

β. *U. glábra* Sm.

5. Bottisham!; H.


Woods and hedges. T. March, April.
1. By the road-side, within half a mile of Bartlow, and elsewhere; Ray.—5. Bottisham; H.—It is doubtful if the true plant has been found in the county.
SALIX Linn.

1. S. fragilis Linn. Crack Willow.


Damp meadows. T. April, May.


β. *S. Russelliana* Sm.


Smith states that *S. decipiens* (a variety of *S. fragilis*) is cultivated in this county.


Wet places. T. May.


β. *S. vitellina* Sm.


3. Queens' Green; Relh.—8. Newton.

†3. *S. undulata* Ehrh.

*S. lanceolata*, Relh. 403.

Sides of ditches. T. April, May.

4. Chesterton; Relh.—6. Aldreth Causeway; Relh.
4. **S. triándra** Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. iii. 7; ed. 3, 401.
Wet woods and banks of ditches. T. April, May.

β. **S. Hoffmanniana** Sm.

γ. **S. amygdalina** Sm.
*S. folio splendente auriculato flexilis,* R. C. 144. **S. amygdalina**, Relh. 401.

5. **S. purpúrea** Linn.

*S. folio longo et folio et vimine subluteo non auriculato,* and **S. f. l. non auriculato vimine rubro,** R. C. 146. M. M. 116. (Ray combined these in his Synopsis; T. Martyn placed them under **S. purpúrea**, but Smith believed them to be **S. vitellina**). **S. purpúrea**, M. Pl. 22. Relh. 402.
Marshes and river-banks. T. March, April.
6. In osier-holts, and by the river Cam's side; Ray.

β. **S. Hélix** Linn. Rose Willow.
1. Cambridge!; H. By the horse way-side to Hinton, in the close just by the water which you pass over to go thither [that is, Coldham’s Lane]; Ray.

6. **S. rubra** Huds.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. iii. 8; ed. 3, 403.
Low meadows. T. April, May.

β. S. Forbiána Sm.


3. Toft!; Bourn; Caldecot; N.—6. Prickwillow, near Ely; Rev. J. Hemsted.

7. S. viminalis Linn. Osier.


Wet places. T. April, May.


8. S. acumináta Sm.

Relh. 405.

Wet places. Sh. or T. April.

1. Hinton; Relh.—3. Hauxton; Relh.—4. Chesterton; Relh.—5. Wicken Fen.

9. S. cinérea Linn. Sallow.

Relh. ed. 2, 387.

Wet places. T. or Sh. March, April.


β. S. aquática Sm.


γ. S. oleifólia Sm.

10. **S. aurita** Linn.

*S. caprea* β, Relh. ed. 2, 387; ed. 3, 404.
Damp woods. Sh. April, May.

11. **S. capréa** Linn.

Woods and hedges. T. April, May.

12. **S. répens** Linn.

Boggy heaths. Sh. March, April.

**Pópulus** Linn.


Damp woods and hedges. T. April.
1. By the footpath to Hinton near the brook. Many great trees at Teversham; Ray.—3. Gamlingay.—4. Many trees at Chesterton; Ray.—8. Wisbech; J. B.

†2. **P. canéscens** Sm. *Gray Poplar.*

Relh. 409.
Damp woods and hedges. T. April.

3. **P. trémula** Linn. *Aspen.*

Woods. T. March, April.

4. **P. nígra** Linn. *Black Poplar.*

Wet land and by water. T. March.

**Myríca** Linn.

1. **M. Gale** Linn. *Sweet Gale.*

Wet fens. Sh. May.
6. North Fën, Ely, until recently; W. M. *Abundant in many parts of the Isle of Ely*; Ray. This plant is now destroyed by drainage and cultivation.

**Bétula Linn.**

1. **B. glutinósa** Fries. *Common Birch.*


Heathy woods. T. April, May.


[B. alba (Linn.) is plentiful, but apparently planted, on Newmarket Heath.]

**Alnus Tourn.**

1. **A. glutinósa** Gaert. *Alder.*


Wet places and by water. T. March.

1. Fulbourn. Wilbraham; Ray. Linton Wood; Relh.—


**Fágus Linn.**

†1. **F. sylváctica** Linn. *Beech.*

Relh. 395.

Woods, especially on chalk. T. March, April.

1. Planted on the Gogmagog Hills; Newmarket Heath; and elsewhere.—3. May be a native in White Wood, Gamlingay.—4. Planted by the Madingley road.—5. Planted about Chippenham.
QUERCUS Linn.

1. Q. Robur Linn. Oak.

   Q. Robur, M. Pl. 22. Relh. 395.

   Woods. T. April, May.
   1. Wood Ditton. Devil's Ditch, near Camois Hall.—
   —Planted in many places.
   Neither the Q. intermedia nor Q. sessiliflora have been found in this county.

CORYLUS Linn.

1. C. Avellana Linn. Hazel.

   C. Avellana, M. Pl. 22. Relh. 396.

   Woods and hedges. Sh. March, April.

CARPINUS Linn.

1. C. Betulus Linn. Hornbeam.


   Damp woods and hedges on clay. T. May.
CONIFERÆ.

Táxus Linn.

* 1. **T. baccata** Linn. *Yew.*


Hedges and churchyards, probably planted. T. March, April.


**Juníperus** Linn.

1. **J. communis** Linn. *Juniper.*


On chalky hills. Sh. May.

1. Roman road, near Hildersham. The Rivey, Linton. Westhoe, near Linton. In the park, Gogmagogs; W. H. C. *Juniper Hill,* *Hildersham* (which was so named from the abundance of the plant); Ray.
MONOCOTYLÉDONES OR ENDÓGENÆ.

TRILLIACEÆ.

Páris Linn.


M. Pl. 9. Relh. 165.

Damp woods. P. May.


DIÓSCRIOIACEÆ.

Támus Linn.

1. **T. communís** Linn. *Black Bryony.*


*T. communís, M. Pl. 22. Relh. 408.*

Hedges and thickets. P. May, June.

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.

Hydrocharis Linn.


Ponds and ditches. P. July, August.


Stratiotes Linn.


Fen ditches. P. July.

4. In the ditch on the left-hand side as you go to Stret-ham Ferry; Ray. Over; N.—5. In the fen near the vil-lage of Wicken.—6. Roswell Pits, Ely. By the railway, Thetford. One mile above Ely, between the river and the road; H. Between Delph drove and the Old Ouse, near Earith; N. By Aldreth Causeway. Littleport; Relh. Mepal; J. M.—7. Welney; A. P.—8. Whittlesey; J. B.

Anacharis Rich.

*1. A. Alsinastrum Bab. Water Thyme.

Bot. Gaz. iii. 135.

Rivers and ditches. P. July to September.

1, 3, 4, 5 and 6. In the river Cam, from Sheep's Green down to the boundary of the county below Littleport. It
was introduced into the Botanic Garden in 1847, and escaped in 1848 into the Vicar's Brook and the river. Hinton Brook.—4. By the Ouse, near Swavesey. Has come from the Ouse down the Old river by Aldreth Bridge. Pits at Impington.—6. and 7. In the Bedford rivers.—8. In the Nene at and below Peterborough.

See an interesting account of the introduction and spread of this plant, by Mr W. Marshall, in the Phytologist, iv. 705—715, which is also published separately by Pamplin, under the title of *The New Water Weed*.

**ORCHIDACEÆ.**

O'rchis Linn.

1. **O. Mório** Linn. *Green-winged Orchis.*


Pastures. P. May, June.


2. **O. máscula** Linn.


*O. mascula*, M. Pl. 20. Relh. 359.

Woods and pastures. P. May.


3. **O. ustulata** Linn.


Open chalky pastures. P. June.


4. **O. maculata** Linn.


Damp woods and pastures. P. May, June.


5. **O. latifolia** Linn. *Marsh Orchis.*


First noticed by me in the year 1833, but not then distinguished from *O. latifolia*.

Fens and marshes. P. June.


7. *O. pyramidalis* Linn.


Chalky pastures and banks. P. July.


**Gymnadenia** R. Br.


Chalky pastures. P. July.

A'CERAS R. Br.

1. A. anthropóphora R. Br.

Ophrys anthropophora, R. ed. 1, 338; ed. 3, 364.
Dry chalky places, P. June.

HABENÁRIA R. Br.

1. H. víridis R. Br. Frog Orchis.

Damp pastures. P. June, July.


Clayey woods. P. May, June.
O'PHRYS Linn.


Chalky pastures and pits. P. June, July.


—2. Triplow!; Near the railway, Sawston; N. Odsey; H. F. Shepreth; N. W. Shelford; J. F.—3. Comberton; Harlton; Kingston!; Barrington; Haslingfield; Great Eversden; Orwell; N. Trumpington Spinney; W. H. C. Bourn; Rev. E. A. Powell. Long Stow; Rev. J. Rushton.

—4. Copse at further end of Moor Barns Thicket; Honey Hill, Childerley; Oakington; S. W. W. Madingley Field!; Rev. F. France. Dry Drayton; N.—5. Park and an adjoining close, Bottisham; S. W. W. Anglesey Abbey; H. Chippenham; Relh.


Chalky and gravelly places. P. April, May.

1. On a balk towards the Roman road, Abington. Dry open chalky banks near Hildersham, sparingly; G. S. G. but it has not been recently found. *In a bushy close by the foot-way between the two Abingtons*; T. M. Near Bartlow;
Relh.—2. In an old gravel-pit near Shelford by the foot-way from Trumpington to the Church, we found hundreds of them, a.d. 1660—63; Ray. This pit is now obliterated by the plough.


Damp chalky thickets and pastures. P. May, June.


**Hermínium** R. Br.


Old grassy chalk-pits. P. June, July.

1. In a close near Linton!; H. *Chalk-pit-close, Hinton; Old pits on the Gogmagog Hills*; Ray. *Old pits above Hinton; Old gravel-pit near Mr Keene's house at Westhoe*; Relh.

**Spiránthes** Rich.


Dry, chalky, and gravelly places. P. August, September.

1. Coldham's Common; S. W. W. Shelford Common!; H. Linton; Sawston; G. S. G. By Hinton Moor; J. M. By Teversham Moor towards the Gogmagogs; Ray.—2. Sawston Moor; N. Five miles from Cambridge on the road to Barking;* Relh.—4. Hill of Health; In a field to the left of the road from Histon to the Ely road; Relh.—5. Moor near Snailwell; Newmarket Heath; Relh.—8. Wisbech!; H. and J. B. Roman banks near Newton; W. M.

LISTEREA R. Br.

1. **L. ovata** R. Br. **Tw-way-blade.**


Woods, copses, and shady places. P. May, June.


NEÔTTIA Linn.

1. **N. Nidus-ávis** Linn. **Bird's-nest.**


Dense woods. P. June.


EPIPÁCTIS Rich.

1. **E. média** Fries.


Woods. P. August.
1. Abington and Linton Woods; S. W. W.—3. Eversden Wood; W. H. C. Kingston Wood (This is rather E. purpurata than E. media when transplanted into the rectory garden; N.).—4. Madingley Wood; Relh.—5. Round Wood by Chippenham Avenue.

I have not seen the E. latifolia in this county, and suspect that all the stations recorded for it belong to E. media. Ray's station is Kingston Wood, which belongs to E. media. Relhan's are also Linton and Madingley Woods, from whence I have not seen specimens. Nor have I seen the plant of Messrs. Wanton and Coleman's stations, which they named E. latifolia at a time when E. media was not distinguished from it.

2. E. palústris Sw.


Wet springy ground. P. July, August.


Cephalanthera Rich.

1. C. grandifíloa Bab.


Dry chalky woods. P. June.

1. Babraham in 1859!; Mr Josh. Clarke.—2. Steeple Morden Plantations, once found; H. F.—5. In a copse between Bottisham Park and the road, in 1850; S. W. W.
Dent in his Appendix to Ray’s Catalogus gives, “on Teversham Moor, nigh Quy Water,” as a station for this plant; and Relhan quotes Ray as finding it in the Isle of Ely, in neither of which places it is at all likely to have been found. Apparently both of those localities belonged to *E. palustris*, and therefore Mr Wanton was the discoverer of *C. grandiflora* in this county.

**MALÁXIS Sw.**

1. *M. paludósa* Sw.


First found by Messrs F. Dale and Peter Dent in 1684.

Spongy bogs. P. July to September.


**STÚRMIA Reichenb.**

1. *S. Loesélii* Reichenb.


Spongy bogs. P. June.

1. *In the watery places of Hinton and Teversham Moors*; Ray. *Fulbourn Moor*; *Sawston Moor*; Relh.—5. Burwell Fen, not far from Reche in 1835 and 1836, for the last time. Bottisham Fen; H.

There is a specimen from Hinton Moor in the late Mr Edw. Forster’s collection, gathered probably about 1800, and Prof. Martyn found it on Teversham Moor in 1793; N.
IRIDACEÆ.

IRIS Linn.

1. **I. Pseud-ácorus** Linn. *Yellow Flag.*
   
   
   Wet places. P. June, July.
   

2. **I. fœtidissima** Linn. *Gladdon.*
   
   
   Woods and thickets. P. May to July.
   


   It was formerly cultivated, especially about Hinton. It is not a native, and is now never found even naturalized.*
AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

Narcíssus Linn.

1. N. Pseudo-narcíssus Linn. Daffodil.


Thickets and pastures. P. March, April.

2. Whittlesford! H., seen there in 1858 by Mrs Thrupp; N. Copse at Abington Pigotts; Plantation one mile from Royston on the Newmarket road; D. B.—3. Pasture in front of the house at Whitwell, near Coton, and in bushy ground adjoining.—8. Abundant in a field at Leverington; A. P.

*[N. medio-luteus, R. C. App. ii. 13. N. sylvestris, M. M. 99. N. poetícus, M. Pl. 8. Dent states that this was found “In Barnwell Abbey, and other places in this county.” Relhan excluded it from his Flora. I know nothing of it.]*

ASPARAGACEÆ.

Aspáragus Linn.

[1. A. officinális Linn.

Lyons, 29.

Hedge-banks. P. August.

1. Established in the hedge by the road-side, near to Mr Okes’s house at Hinton.—2. Great Shelford churchyard; Lyons.—4. In the hedge on the right-hand side of the road from the Huntingdon road to Dry Drayton.

This plant has no claim to be considered as a native of Cambridgeshire.]
ASPARAGACEÆ.

CONVALLÁRIA Linn.

†1. **C. majalis** Linn. *Lily of the valley.*

Lyons, 30, M. Pl. 8. Relh. 140.
First found by Prof. J. Martyn.
Woods. P. May.

RÚSCUS Linn.

†1. **R. aculeátus** Linn. *Butcher's Broom. Kneeholm.*

*R. aculeatus, M. Pl. 23. Relh. 412.*
Thickets. Sh. March, April.

LILIACEÆ.

FRITILLÁRIA Linn.

1. **F. Meleágris** Linn. *Fritillary. Snake's-head.*

Relh. ed. 1, 137; ed. 3, 139.
Pastures. P. May.
1. *In some closes at Westhoe near Linton; Relh.*

ORNITHÓGALUM Linn.

†1. **O. umbellátum** Linn. *Star of Bethlehem.*

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. ii. 11; ed. 3, 139.
Orchards and pastures. P. May.
1. In Mr Hicks's grounds at Wilbraham; S. W. W. Shuckburgh Castle, Newmarket Heath. *Fulbourn; Relh.*
—3. Copse to the east of the church at Little Eversden; Field between the church and brook at Toft; N.—4. Chesterton. Swaffham Bulbeck!; H.—8. Wisbech; J. B.
[O. nutans (Linn.)]

By the north-east corner of Jesus College Grove, Cambridge; In a field opposite to Mr Townley's house at Fulbourn; S. W. W. Abundant for one season (1821) between Cambridge and Trumpington, but did not occur again!; H. Not a native of this county.]

2. O. pyrenaicum Linn. Spiked Star of Bethlehem.


Woods and thickets. P. June.

3. In a bushy close in Little Eversden near the church, Dent. Relhan says that the close is on the eastern side of the church, and also (MSS.) that Messrs Davies and Green saw it there in 1774. Mr Newbould cannot now (1859) find it. [It grows at Bassmead near St Neots in Bedfordshire.]

A'Llium Linn.

1. A. vineale Linn. Crow Garlic.


Waste ground and dry fields. P. July.


5. Chippenham.
LILIACEÆ.

2. A. oleráceum Linn.

Relh. 137.
Fields. P. July, August.
1. In a meadow at Hinton; Relh.—3. Hill-side above the road from Coton to Barton toll-gate; S. W. W. but may not this have been A. vineale?


Damp woods and hedges. P. May, June.

Endýmion Dumort.


Woods and thickets. P. May.

Muscári Tourn.

Hensl. Cat. ed. 2, 55.
Hedge-banks. P. April, May.
1. Under hedges between Hinton and the Gogmagog Hills, in several places; also between Red Cross Turnpike and the Gogmagogs, abundantly. Near Sawston (Miss Plowden); G. S. G.

This plant is abundant about Cavenham and other places in Norfolk bordering upon Cambridgeshire. It may be an escape in this county; but the only Muscari that I can find in cultivation is *M. botryoides*. I gathered *M. racemosum* near Hinton on April 11, 1828, but do not know who first found it, in that or the preceding year.

**COLCHICACEÆ.**

*Cólichicum* Linn.

1. **C. autumnale** Linn. *Meadow Saffron.*

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. i. 12; ed. 3, 152.
Meadows. P. September, October.
1. *In a close on the south side of Mr Eaton's house at Wood Ditton;* Relh.

**JUNCACEÆ.**

*Narthéciurn* Huds.

1. **N. ossifragum** Huds. *Bog Asphodel.*

Turfy bogs. P. June, July.
1. **J. effusus** Linn. *Common Soft Rush.*


*J. effusus*, M. Pl. 8. Relh. 142.

Wet ground. P. July.


*J. levis panicula non sparsa*, R. C. 81. M. M. 111.

*J. conglomeratus*, M. Pl. 8. Relh. 142.

Wet ground. P. July.


Damp places, by road-sides. P. July.

Common throughout the county.

4. **J. obtusiflorus** Ehrh.

Relh. 143.

Wet places. P. July to September.


5. **J. acutiflorus** Ehrh.


Wet places.  P. June to August.


6. **J. lamprocárpus** Ehrh.


Swampy ground.  P. July, August.


Probably more common than is shown by these localities.

7. **J. supinus** Moench.


Boggy places.  P. June to August.


Wet heaths and moors.  P. June, July.


9. **J. compressus** Jacq.


Damp places.  P. June to August.


Spots where water has stagnated.  A. July, August.


LÚZULA Cand.


Hensl. Cat. ed. 2, 56.

First found by the Rev. J. Downes in 1832.
Shady places. P. April to June.
1. Wood Ditton!; Rev. J. Downes; H.

2. L. pilósa Willd.

Woods. P. May.
First found by Mr Lyons.
1. Wood Ditton Park Wood. Linton; S. W. W.—

3. L. campéstris Willd.

Dry pastures. P. April, May.

4. L. multiflóra Lej.

Moorish ground. P. June.

**ALISMACÉÆ.**

**Alíisma Linn.**


Ponds and wet ditches. P. July, August.
Common throughout the county.

2. A. ranunculoïdes Linn.

Turfy bogs and wet ditches. P. July, August.

SAGITTÁRIA Linn.

1. S. sagittifolia Linn. Arrowhead.

Wet ditches and slow streams. P. August.

BUTOMUS Linn.

1. B. umbellátus Linn. Flowering Rush.

Wet ditches and streams. P. July.


**Triglochin Linn.**

1. **T. maritimum** Linn.

Relh. ed. 2, 145; ed. 3, 151.

First noticed by Mr Skrimshire.

Salt marshes. P. July, August.

8. River-side, below Wisbech!; H. *Tydd Marsh*; Mr Skrimshire.

2. **T. palustre** Linn.


Marshy and fenny ground. P. June, July.

TYPHACEÆ.

1. **T. latifolia** Linn. *Great Reed-mace.*


Ponds. P. June, July.


2. **T. angustifolia** Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, 348; ed. 3, 375.

Ponds. P. June, July.

TYPHACEÆ.

**Spargánium Linn.**


Wet ditches and ponds. P. July.
Common throughout the county.

2. *S. simplex* Huds.

Wet ditches and ponds. P. July.


*S. natans,* Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. ii. 16; ed. 3, 376.
Figured in English Botany (tab. 273) from a specimen sent from Burwell Fen by Mr Hemsted.
Wet ditches. P. July, August.

ARACEÆ.

A’corus Linn.

† 1. *A. Calamus* Linn. *Sweet Flag.*

*A. verus sive Calamus officinarum,* R. Syn. ed. 1, 206.
*A. Calamus,* Lyons, 30. M. Pl. 8, and 28.

21—3
Very wet places. P. June.

3. In a ditch by Great Founder's Closes near House-in-the-fields, Cambridge; Relh.—4. On the wash of the Cam, half a mile below Waterbeach. Marsh by the river at Chesterton. By the river nearly opposite Fen Ditton; W. H. C. On the river-bank in Chesterton parish, opposite to the Barnwell Gas Works; H. Planted in a ditch by Dove-House Close near Jesus College by Mr Dent (Lyons) or Dr Heberden (T. M.).—5. Wash of river above Upware.—6. River-bank below Barraway.

A'RUM Linn.


Hedge-banks and copses. P. April, May.


LÉMNA Linn.

1. L. trisulca Linn. Water Ivy.


In stagnant water. A. June.


2. L. minor Linn. Duck-weed.

On stagnant water. A. June, July.
Common throughout the county.

3. *L. polyrrhíza* Linn.

First noticed by Mr Lyons.
On water. A. Flowers have not been seen.
1, 4, 5, 6. In still spots by the side of the river Cam
and ditches adjoining, abundantly.—3. Eltisley.—5. Reche
Lode!; H. Wicken Fen.—7. Doddington.

4. *L. gíbbá* Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, 346; ed. 3, 374.
On stagnant water. A. June to August.
1. Hinton.—2. Sawston; G. S. G.—3. Sheep’s Green,

**POTAMOGETONACEÆ.**

**POTAMOGÉTÓN** Linn.


*P. foliis latis splendentibus*, R. C. 123. *P. rotundífolium,*

Ponds and still waters. P. June, July.
Dullingham. *Híntón Moor*; J. M.—2. Octagon Pond in Wim-
pole Avenue!; Haslingfield!; N.—3. Gamlingay. Sheep’s
Green, Cambridge. Pit near the spring-head at Hardwick.
H. Harston; Barrington; Bourn; Caxton; Eltisley; Crox-
ton; N.—4. Pit to the south-west of Maddingley Park. Dry
Drayton.—5. Wicken and Bottisham Fens.—6. Ely!; W. M.
[**P. polygonifolius** (Pourr.)

I have a note of finding this plant at Gamlingay in May, 1852, but do not possess a specimen. It is probable that it was the true plant, but uncertain.]

2. **P. plantagineus** Ducr.

First found by the Rev. Leonard Jenyns in 1827.
Peaty ditches. P. June, July.

3. **P. rufescens** Schrad.

Hensl. Cat. ed. 2, 58.
Ditches. P. July.
5. Bottisham Fen. Burwell; G. S. G.

3. **P. heterophyllus** Schreb.

Ponds and ditches. P. June, July.

4. **P. lucens** Linn.

Deepish water. P. June.
1, 3, 4, 5, 6. In the river Cam throughout the county.


5. *P. praelongus* Wulf

Bot. Gaz. i. 276.
First noticed by C. C. B. in 1849.
Streams and ditches. P. June.

1. Often found floating down the river.—3. In the river just above Sheep’s Green, Cambridge.—4. In the ballast-pits near the railway junction at Chesterton; Rev. Dr Cookson. —5. Baitsbite.—6. Roswell Pits, Ely. By Sandy’s Cut; N.


Streams and ditches. P. July.

1, 3, 4, 5, 6. In the river Cam throughout the county.—


Ditches and pits. P. June.


8. P. zostericfolius Schum.


Rivers and streams. P. June.


[P. gramineus (Linn.) is said by Relhan to have been found in Cow Fen. Was not this P. zostericfolius which grows close to that place?]

9. P. compressus Linn.


Ditches. P. June, July.

1. Cam, near Cambridge; Ray.—4. On the way to the ferry, and by Middle Hill Drove, Waterbeach.—5. Reche Lode.

10. P. pusillus Linn.


Ponds and ditches. P. June.

11. *P. pectinatus* Linn.


Ponds and streams. P. June, July.


[In all probability *P. flabellatus* inhabits this county. It grows in Wick Fen, near Nordelph, Norfolk, which is only about four miles from the boundary of Cambridgeshire.]


Ditches. P. June, July.

Common, except (?) in the Fens. There are no recorded stations for it in the (7) Chatteris, nor (8) Wisbech Districts.

Rúppia Linn.


*R. maritima*, Relh. ed. 2, 66; ed. 3, 70.

Salt marshes. July, August.

8. *Ditches below Wisbech*; Mr Skrimshire. It is probable that this was *R. rostellata*. 
Zannichellia Linn.


Stagnant water. P. May to August.
Generally distributed throughout the county, but not very abundant, although perhaps often overlooked.

Cyperaceæ.

Schœnus Linn.


Peaty moors and fens. P. June.

Cladium Pat. Br.


Peaty moors and fens. P. July.
1. Wilbraham Fen. By the Quy Water. Fulbourn and Teversham Moors; S. W. W. *Hinton Moor;* Ray.—

This plant was formerly far more abundant than at the present time throughout the Fens. It was considered as a valuable natural crop in the undrained districts, and used largely for lighting fires at Cambridge and other places.

**Rhynchospora Vahl.**

1. **R. alba** Vahl.


Bogs. P. July.

3. Bogs on Gamlingay Heath until very recently, but, perhaps, now lost.

**Eleocharis R. Br.**

1. **E. palustris** R. Br.


Wet and marshy places. P. June.

Not uncommon throughout the county, although I have no recorded station for it in the (2) Royston District.

2. **E. multicaulis** Sm.

*Scirpus multicaulis*, Relh. 22.

Marshy places. P. July.

3. **E. acicularis** Sm.

*Sc. acicularis*, Relh. 23.
Watery places. P. July, August.


**Scirpus Linn.**

1. **S. marítimus** Linn.


Marshes. P. July.


2. **S. lacústris** Linn. *Bullrush.*


In water. P. June, July.


3. **S. Tabernàemontání** Gm.

*S. lacu'tris β*, M. Pl. 2. Relh. 23.

In water. P. June, July.

3. Pit by Edge Hill, near Kingston Wood.—8. By the river opposite Guyhirne, above Wisbech. Tydd Common!; A. P.
4. *S. caespitósus* Linn.

Lyons, 3. M. Pl. 2. Relh. 22.
Peaty moors and fens. P. June to August.
1. Near Stourbridge; Relh. and J. F. *Hinton Moor*; Relh.—5. Wicken Fen.

5. *S. pauciflórus* Lightf.

Relh. 22.
Peaty moors and fens. P. June to August.


Ponds and ditches. P. June, July.


Wet, sandy, and gravelly places. P. July.

**Blysmus** Panz.

1. *B. compréssus* Panz.

*Schaenus compressus*, Lyons, 2. M. Pl. 2. Relh. 20.
Boggy pastures. P. June, July.
CYPERACEÆ.

Little Shelford and Whittlesford; Lyons.—5. Near Bottisham Lode; Relh.

ERIÕPHORUM Linn.

1. **E. angustifólium** Roth. **Cotton-grass.**


Bogs and fens. P. May, June.


2. **E. latifólium** Hoppe.


First found by the Rev. J. Holme.

Bogs. P. May, June.

1. Hinton Moor; H. Dale Moor, Shelford!; Mr J. Ball.

CÁREX Linn.

It is probable that the plants of this genus have not been properly noticed in the Fens, unless they are far less numerous there than is supposed to be the case.

1. **C. dioica** Linn.


Spongy bogs. P. May, June.

2. **C. pulicaris** Linn.


Bogs and fens. P. June.


[C. divisa (Huds.), M. Pl. 21. *Gr. cyperoïdes ex monte Ballon, spica divulsa*, R. C. 67. *Scirpoïdes spica ex pluribus spicis composita*, M. M. 110, is not in Relhan’s Flora nor likely to inhabit this county.]

3. **C. disticha** Huds.


Marshy places. P. May, June.


4. **C. vulpina** Linn.


Wet places. P. June.


5. **C. muricata** Linn.

*Gr. cyperoïdes palustre minus*, R. C. 67. *Scirpoïdes palustre minus spicis minoribus minusque compactis*, M. M. 22—3

Gravelly pastures. P. June.


Moist shady places. P. June.


7. *C. teretiuscula* Good.

Relh. ed. 2, 365; ed. 3, 381.

Boggy places. P. June.


8. *C. paniculata* Linn.

Lyons, 50. M. Pl. 21. Relh. 381.

First found by Prof. J. Martyn.

Bogs. P. June.
1. By the brook between Fulbourn and Wilbraham.—

9. **C. axillaris** Good.

Relh. ed. 2, 364; ed. 3, 379.
Wet sides of ditches. P. June.

10. **C. remota** Linn.

Damp hedge-banks. P. June.

11. **C. stellulata** Good.

Damp places. P. May, June.

12. **C. curta** Good.

Bogs. P. June.
13. **C. ovalis** Good.


Meadows. P. July.


14. **C. stricta** Good.


Wet places. P. June.


15. **C. acuta** Linn.


Wet places. P. June.


16. **C. vulgāris** Fries.

*C. caespitosa*, Relh. ed. 2, 370; ed. 3, 386.

Wet places. P. May, June.

17. *C. palléscens* Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. iii. 7; ed. 3, 385.
Wet places. P. June.

18. *C. pánicea* Linn.

First noticed by Prof. J. Martyn.
Boggy and fenny places. P. June.


Relh. ed. 2, 366; ed. 3, 382.
Woods. P. May, June.

20. *C. péndula* Huds.

1. Wood Ditton Park Wood. Catlidge; Relh. Fulbourn; Teversham; J. M.


Dry places. P. April, May.

22. C. pilulifera Linn.
Lyons, 53. Relh. 386.
Damp heathy places. P. May.

23. C. glauca Scop.
Damp places. P. June.
Probably common throughout the county. Few stations are recorded in the Fens, and none in the (8) Wisbech District.

Wet places. P. May, June.

25. C. Æderi Ehrh.
Boggy places. P. June, July.
beach and the Lock. *Ditch near King's Hedges*; Relh.—
5. Bottisham and Wicken Fens. By Bottisham Lode near
North Hill Farm. Quarry, Upware. Pit by Chippenham
Avenue. Cowbridge, Swaffham!; H.—7. Doddington Turf-
fen.

26. **C. fulva** Good.

Peaty ground and fens. P. June.
1. Shelford Common. By Quy Water. By brook
Hedges*; Relh.—5. Bottisham and Wicken Fens.
Most of the specimens of this plant belong to the state
called *C. Hornschuchiana* (Hoppe).

27. **C. distans** Linn.

Peaty ground. P. May.
4. Madingley; H.

28. **C. binervis** Sm.

Relh. 384.
Peaty heaths. P. June, July.
Little Eversden. Between Clpton and Croydon Farms,
Croydon. Wimpole.—4. *Chesterton*; Relh.

29. **C. sylvatica** Huds.

*Gr. cyperoides sylvarum tenuis spicatum*, R. C. 67. *Cy-
peroides sylvarum tenuis spicatum*, M. M. 109. *C. sylvatica*,
M. Pl. 21. Relh. 384.
Damp woods. P. May.


30. C. Pseudo-cypérus Linn.


Wet places. P. June.

1. Wood Ditton. By the foot-path to the old mill at Fulbourn; W. H. C. Catlidge; Pampisford; Relh.—3. In a swamp on the north side of Kingston Wood; W. H. C. Eltisley; N—5. Anglesey Abbey; Burwell; Relh.—8. Wis- bech; A. P.

31. C. filifórmis Linn.

Relh. 389.

Peaty places and fens. P. May.

1. By the brook near Fulbourn and Wilbraham.— 3. Gamlingay; Relh.—4. Pits near the Observatory; W. H. C.—5. Wicken and Bottisham Fens. Cowbridge, Swaffham !; H.

32. C. hírta Linn. Hammersedge.


Wet places. P. April.


33. **C. ampullacea** Good.


Wet bogs and in water. P. June.


34. **C. vesicaria** Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. i. 15; Suppl. iii. 41; ed. 3, 388.

First found by the Rev. Mr Newton of Jesus College.

Wet bogs and in water. P. May.


35. **C. paludosa** Good.


By water. P. May.


36. **C. riparia** Curt.

Gramineae.

By water. P. May.


Gramineae.

Setaria Pal. de Beauv.

†1. S. viridis Beauv.

Panicum viride, Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. i. 7; ed. 3, 26.
Fields. A. July, August.
5. In the gravel-pits at Chippenham, and corn-fields adjoining; Relh.

Phalaris Linn.

1. P. arundinacea Linn. Great Reed-grass.

By water. P. June, July.

The stripe-leaved state has been found (1) on the left-hand side of the footway leading to the mill at Fulbourn; Relh., and (2) at Sawston!; N.

[P. canariensis (Linn.) is sometimes cultivated, and may therefore occasionally be found in a half-wild state.]
ANTHOXÁNTHUM Linn.


Pastures. P. May, June.

PHLÉUM Linn.


*Phalaris paniculatum,* Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. i. 8 ; ed. 3, 27.
Dry fields. A. July.
1. Gogmagog Hills; Mr Woodward (Wither, Bot. Arr. ii. 117). *Bourn Bridge;* Mr Crowe (Relh.). *Newmarket Heath,* Mr Miller (Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 26). Relhan never found this grass, nor has any person since his time.]

2. P. Boéhmeri Wibel.

*Phalaris phleóides,* Relh. ed. 1, 22; ed. 3, 26.
Gathered in this county by Mr Lyons before 1780 (Eng. Bot. fol. 459).
Dry sandy fields. P. July.
1. Furze-hills and by the road-side near to them, Hilder-sham. Barrington Hill, near Linton; H., but now lost there. *Newmarket Heath;* Relh. *Devil’s Ditch;* J. F.—

3. P. arenárium Linn.

Sandy places. A. June.


Pastures. P. June.

Common throughout the county, except on the peat soil of the Fens.

It is possible that several species may be confounded under this name.

Alopecurus Linn.

1. A. pratensis Linn. Fox-tail grass.

M. Pl. 2. Relh. 27.

Meadows and pastures. P. April to June.


2. A. geniculatus Linn.


Damp places and dried-up ponds. P. June, July.

Common throughout the county.
3. **A. fulvus Sm.**

Relh. 28.

Wet borders of ponds and ditches. P. June to September.


4. **A. agréstis** Linn. **Black grass.**


Arable land. A. April to September.

A troublesome weed throughout the county, except on the fen land, where it is rare. No locality is recorded in the (7) Chatteris District.

**Nárdus Linn.**

1. **N. strícta** Linn. **Mat-grass.**


Heaths. P. July.


**Mílium Linn.**

1. **M. effúsus** Linn. **Millet-grass.**

Relh. 28.

Damp shady woods. P. June.

GRAMINEÆ.

PHRAGMİTES Trin.

1. **P. communis** Trin. *Common Reed.*


*Phragmites,* M. Pl. 3. Relh. 47.

Marshes and in water. P. August.

Common throughout the county.

CALAMAGRÔSTIS Adans.

1. **C. lanceolàta** Roth.

*Arundo Calamagrostis,* Relh. 48.

Wet places. P. July.


2. **C. Epígejos** Roth.


Damp shady places. P. July.


APÉRA Adans.


Sandy fields. A. June, July.
1. Shudy Camps!; H.—3. Gamlingay; N.

1. A. *interrupta* Beauv.
First found in this county by C. C. B. in 1852.
Sandy fields. A. June, July.
1. In the ancient ditch near Pampisford Hall!; Mr Jas.
Stratton, 1855.—5. Between Chippenham and Badlingham
in 1852 and 1859.

*Agróstis* Linn.

1. A. *canina* Linn.
Relh. ed. 1, 26; ed. 3, 29.
Wet, peaty land. P. July, August.
tenham Fen.—5. Abundant in Wicken Fen.


Gr. *pratense vulgare spica fere arundinacea*, R. Cat.
Angl. ed. 1, 154. *A. capillaris*, Relh. ed 1, 27. *A. vulga-
ris*, Relh. ed. 3, 29.
Rather dry places. P. July.
1. Devil's Ditch!; H—2. Royston; H. F.—3. Gamlin-
gay.

β. A. *pumila*, Lightf.
Relh. ed. 1, 28.
This is rather a diseased plant than a true variety.


Fields. P. July.
Common throughout the county.
Hólcus Linn.

1. **H. lanátus** Linn. *Soft grass.*


Pastures. P. July.

Common throughout the county.

2. **H. mollis** Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, 376; ed. 3, 33.

Copses and open woods. P. July.

3. Gamlingay!; H. Mr Newbould thinks that he has seen it in Hayley and Eversden Woods. *Kingston Wood; Relh.—4. Madingley Wood; Relh.*

Aíra Linn.

1. **A. cæspitósa** Linn. *Corn-grass.*

*Gr. paniculatum arvense III. sive Gr. segetum altissimum panicula sparsa, R. C. 69. Milium sylvestre panicula speciosa, M. M. 107. A. cæspitosa, M. Pl. 2. Relh. 31.*

Pastures, thickets, road-sides. P. July.


2. **A. flexuósa** Linn.

Lyons, 6. M. Pl. 2. Relh. 32. *A. montana, M. Pl. 2. Relh. ed. 1, 30.*

Heaths. P. July.

3. Gamlingay Heath!; H.
3. **A. caryophyllea** Linn.

*Gr. montanum panicula spadicea delicatiore*, R. C. 69.  
**A. caryophyllea**, M. Pl. 2. Relh. 33.

Dry, gravelly places. A. June.

4. **A. praecox** Linn.

Lyons, 7. Relh. 32.

Dry, gravelly places. A. April, May.
1. Furze-hills, Hildersham.—2. Odsey; A. M. B.—

**Trisetum** Pers.

1. **T. flavescens** Beauv. *Yellow Oat-grass.*

*Gr. avenaceum panicula flavescente locustis parvis*, R. Cat. Angl. ed. 1, 141. Lyons, 17. M. Pl. 3. Relh. 47.

Dry pastures and way-sides. P. July.

**Avéna** Linn.

1. **A. fatua** Linn. *Wild Oats.*


Arable land. A. July.
1. *Hinton*; Relh.—2. Royston and Steeple Morden; N.—3. Footway to Coton, and in many other places.—4. Com-
8. Newton. Wisbech. Whittlesey; N.

2. A. pratensis Linn.

Gr. avenaceum montanum, spica simplici, aristis recur-
First found by Mr Dale.
Dry chalky banks. P. June.
Haslingfield. Barrington; Toft; Barton; N.—4. Dry
Drayton; N. Hill of Health; Relh.—5. Chippenham.
Snailwell Heath. High Ditch lane, Fen Ditton. Devil's
Ditch.

3. A. pubescens Linn.

Lyons, 18. Relh. 46.
Gravelly and chalky banks. P. July.
Eversden; N.—4. Gravel Hill, near the Observatory. Mad-
ingley.—5. North-hill Farm, Hornigsey. Chippenham.
Anglesey Abbey !; Newmarket Heath!; H.

Arrhenatherum Beauv.


Avena elatior, Lyons, 16. M. Pl. 3. Relh. 45. A.
nodosa, Lyons, 16. A. elatior β, M. Pl. 3. Holcus ave-
naceus, Relh. ed. 2, 30.
Fields and hedges, P. June.
Common throughout the county.
GRAMINEÆ.

Triódia R. Br.


Heaths and moors.  P. July.

1. Shelford Moor; H. *Hinton Moor*; Gogmagog Hills; Relh. — 2. Triplow Heath; W. H. C. Sawston!; N. —


Koéléria Pers.


Chalky and gravelly places.  P. June, July.


Mélica Linn.

1. M. unifóra Retz.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. i. 8; ed. 3, 34.

Woods.  P. June.

1. Wood Ditton. By the footpath from West Wratting to Weston Colville. *Catlidge*; Relh.
MOLÍNIA Schrank.

1. **M. caerulea** Moench.


Wet heaths. P. July, August.


PÓA Linn.

1. **P. annua** Linn.


Waste grounds and walls. A. March to October.

Common throughout the county.

2. **P. nemoralis** Linn. *Wood Meadow-grass*.

Relh. ed. 1, 36; ed. 3, 37.

Shady places. P. June, July.


3. **P. trivialis** Linn. *Rough Meadow-grass*.

Lyons, 7. M. Pl. 2. Relh. 36.

Moist and shady places. P. June.

Common throughout the county, although less so in the Fens. I have no recorded station for it in the (7) Chatteris District.


Dry pastures. P. June, July.


5. **P. compressa** Linn.

Lyons, 8. Relh. 36.

Dry places, tops of walls. P. July.


Most, if not all, of the stations belong to the form called *P. subcompressa* by Parnell.

**Glycеріа R. Br.**

1. **G. aquatica** Sm. *Great Water Reed-grass.*


In water. P. July.


Ponds and ditches. P. June to September.
Common throughout the county.

3. G. plicată Fries.

First noticed in this county in 1845 by C. C. B.
Ponds and ditches. P. June to August.
Common probably throughout the county, although I have only one station, Hauxton, recorded in the (2) Royston District, and none in (8) Wisbech District.

β. G. pedicellată, Towns.
First noticed by Mr Townsend in 1846.

SCLERÓCHLOA Beauv.

1. S. maritima Lindl.

Poa maritima, Lyons, 9. M. Pl. 3. Relh. 35.
First found by Prof. J. Martyn.
Sea-coast, in damp places. P. June, July.
8. Wisbech !; W. M.
Prof. T. Martyn has a P. maritima β (Pl. 3), which is undeterminable.
2. **S. distans** Bab.

*Poa distans*, Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. i. 9?; ed. 3, 35.

Sea-shore. P. June to August.

1 and 4. *By the sides of dunghills, common near Cambridge, and Cottenham;* Relh. Probably some other plant.—


3. **S. rigida** Link.


Walls and very dry places. A. June.


4. **S. loliacea** Woods.


Sandy sea-coast. A. June, July.

8. Wisbech; Relh.

**Bríza** Linn.

1. **B. média** Linn. *Quaking-grass. Lady's Hair.*


Pastures, chiefly on dry ground. P. June.

GEAMINE.E.

CATABRÓSA Beauv.

1. C. aquática Presl.


Ponds and ditches. P. June, July.

1. The Common at one mile on the London road from Cambridge. Fulbourn; S. W. W. Shelford!; H.—


CYNOSÚRUS Linn.


Pastures. P. August.


DÁCTYLIS Linn.


Meadows and pastures. P. June.

Common throughout the county.

FESTÚCA Linn.

1. F. sciuroídes Roth.

First found in this county by C. C. B. in 1852.

Gravelly and sandy places and walls. A. June, July.

2. **F. Myurus** Linn.

Sandy and gravelly places and walls. A. June, July.

3. **F. ovina** Linn. *Sheep's Fescue-grass.*

Lyons, 10. M. Pl. 3. Relh. 40.
Dry pastures. P. June.

β. **F. duriáscula** Linn.

Lyons, 10. Relh. 40.


4. **F. rubra** Linn.

First noticed in this county by C. C. B. in 1855.
Dry, gravelly, and sandy places. P. June.

24—3
The *F. rubra* of Lyons (11) and Relh. (ed. 1, 41) seems to have been the *F. rubra* of Withering, which is a variety of *F. ovina*.

5. **F. gigantea** Vill.


Damp shady places. P. July.


6. **F. arundinacea** Schreb.


Damp pastures. P. June, July.


Our plant is not the typical *F. arundinacea*, but the *F. elatior* of authors.


Lyons, 12. Relh. 40.

Damp meadows. P. June, July.

β. *F. loliacea* Huds.
Relh. ed. 2, 38; ed. 3, 41.


**Brómus Linn.**

1. **B. eréctus** Huds.

Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. ii. 8; ed. 3, 43.

Dry, chalky, and sandy places. P. June, July.


2. **B. ásper** Linn.


3. **B. stérilis** Linn.

Dry banks and waste places. A. June.


*Serrafalcus Parl.*

[1. *S. secalinus* Bab.

Fest. altera, M. M. 108. Bromus secalinus, M. Pl. 3. Relh. 42.

Arable land. A. June, July.


β. *Br. velutinus* Sm.

*Br. multiflorus* Relh. ed. 2, 39; ed. 3, 42.

3. Paradise, Cambridge; Relh.—6. Aldreth; Relh.

2. *S. commutatus* Bab. *


Borders of fields. B. June, July.


3. *S. racemosus* Parl. (See Appendix VI.)

*Br. racemosus*, Relh. 43.

Borders of fields and roads. B. June.
1. Near Cambridge?. Barnwell; Relh. Brinkley. Fulbourn.—2. Royston.—3. Toft; Wimpole; Bourn; Barrington; Caldecot; N.—5. Swaffham!; H.

4. S. mollis Parl.


Meadows, pastures, waysides. A. May, June.
Common throughout the county.

*5. S. arvensis Godr.

First noticed in this county by Mr Newbould in 1856.
Waste ground. A. July, August.

2. In fields and hedges near Royston; N.—3. On some gravelly waste ground by a field between Toft and Caldecot, where it has been noticed for three successive years in abundance. L. Long Stow; Caxton; N.—4. Bird’s Pastures, near Childerley; N. By the Huntingdon road.

**Brachypodium Beauv.**

1. B. sylvaticum R. and S.


Hedges and thickets. P. July.


2. B. pinnatum Beauv.

Festuca pinnata, Relh. ed. 1, 44. Bromus pinnatus, M. Pl. 3. Relh. ed. 3, 45.
Dry, chalky ground. P. July.


TRITICUM Linn.

1. T. caninum Huds.

M. Pl. 3. Relh. 51.

Banks and hedges. P. July.


2. T. repens Linn. Couch-grass.


Common throughout the county, although I have no station recorded in the (8) Wisbech District.

3. T. pungens Pers. (See Appendix VII.)


First noticed by Prof. J. Martyn.

Near the sea. P. July.
8. On both sides of the river at Foul Anchour. Above and below the town of Wisbech abundantly.

[T. Martyn and Ray include the cultivated forms of *Triticum*, the various kinds of Wheat, in their lists of our plants.]

**Hórdéum Linn.**

1. **H. praténs**e Huds. *Barley-grass.*

*H. murinum* β, M. Pl. 3. **H. pratense**, Relh. 50. Damp meadows. P. July, August. Appears to be common throughout the county.


3. **H. marítimum** Wither.


**Leptúrus R. Br.**

1. **L. incurvátus** Trin.

*Rotbollia incurvata*, Relh. ed. 1, Suppl. ii. 8; ed. 3, 49. Near the sea. A. July. 8. Wisbech; Near Foul Anchour!; W. M.
Lólium Linn.


Relh. 48.
Pastures. P. June.
Common throughout the county.


Relh. 49.
Corn-fields. A. June to August.

β. *L. arvéns* Wither.
1. *Gogmagog Hills;* Relh.—3. Eversden! ; N.]


Cultivated land. B. June.
This has several times been found, but does not continue in any place, being always an escape from cultivation.]
ACOTYLÉDONES OR CRYPTOGRÁMEÆ.

EQUISETACEÆ.

Equisétum Linn.

1. E. arvénse Linn. Corn Horse-tail.


Damp meadows. P. April.
Common throughout the county.


Wet places. P. April.

3. By a water-course between Eversden Wood and a clunch-pit in that parish!; N.—6. Ely!; H.

3. E. sylvático Linn.

M. Pl. 23. Relh. 423.

Wet shady places. P. April, May.


4. E. límósus Linn.

M. Pl. 23. Relh. 424.

In stagnant water. P. June, July.

1. In the brook, and in a pond, Fulbourn. Wilbraham Fen. Linton; G. S. G.—2. Peat-holes, Triplow.—3. Gam-
lingay. Eltisley. By the Mare Way above Cobb’s Pound. Grantchester; J. M. Kingston; Croydon; Barrington; N. —4. Pits near the Observatory.—5. In a pit by the way from Chippenham to Herringswell. Swaffham Bulbeck. Bottisham Fen. Quarry, Upware.

β. E. fluviatile Linn.

5. E. palustre Linn.
M. Pl. 23. Relh. 423.
Spongy bogs. P. June, July.

6. E. hyemale Linn.
Wet places. P. June, July.
3. Gamlingay bogs; Relh.—6. Stretham Ferry; Relh.

FILICES.

POLYPÓDIUM Linn.


Shady banks, walls, and old trees. P. August to Oc- tober.
1. Wood Ditton. Shudy Camps!; H. On Trinity Hall wall in Garrett Hostel Lane, Cambridge; Ray. Trumpington church; Relh.—2. Sand-pit plantation at Odsey; H. F.—3. On a tree in Whitwell Wood, near the brook.—4. Girton church; On a willow by the river opposite Baitsbite; W. H. C. Clunch-pit, Elsworth; T. Y. Madingley and Chesterton churches; Relh.—6. About the cathedral, Ely; J. M.—8. Wisbech; T. M.

[P. calcareum (Sm.), Dryopteris Tragii (Ray) is said by Dent (App. ii. 6) to grow on King's College walls, but there must have been some mistake.]

LÁSTREA Presl.

1. L. Thelypteris Presl.

Bot. Gaz. ii. 305.
First noticed in this county by Mr W. Marshall.
Wet fens. P. July, August.
5. Wicken Fen, abundantly.—6. Recently in the West Fen, Ely, which is now drained; W. M.

2. L. Oreópteris Presl.


Heaths. P. July.

3. Gamlingay (in company with Athyrium Felix-fœmina); Dent.

Relhan states that it grew by the footpath to the mill, on both sides of the way, at Fulbourn; and on Fulbourn and Teversham Moors. It is probable that these plants were the true L. Thelypteris, although he latterly placed them under L. Oreopteris in his Flora. Dent's original mis-
take in quoting (although with doubt) the *F. minor non ramosa* of Bauhin (which is *L. Thelypteris*) as synonymous with his *F. palustris seu aquatica* has caused much confusion.

3. **L. Filix-más** Presl.


Hedge-banks. P. June, July.


4. **L. spinulósa** Presl.

*Bot. Gaz.* ii. 305.

First noticed in this county by Mr Wanton in 1850.

Swampy places. P. August, September.

1. On an Alder-stump near the old mill at Fulbourn!; S. W. W.

5. **L. dilatátá** Presl.


Woods and banks. P. August, September.

POLYSTICHUM Roth.

1. P. aculeatum Roth.


First found by Prof. J. Martyn.

3. Gamlingay Park; J. M.

ATHYRIUM Roth.


Damp shady places. P. June, July.


ASPLENIUM Linn.

1. A. Adiantum nigrum Linn. *Black Spleenwort.*


Walls. P. June to September.


2. A. Trichómanes Linn. *Common Spleenwort.*

Walls. P. May to October.

1. On the south side of Stetchworth church; T. M.—


Walls. P. May to September.

Scolopéndrium Sm.


Damp shady places. P. July, August.
1. Hinton church; Ray. Hedge by Barnwell pool; In the well at the Duke of Leeds’ house, Gogmagogs; Relh.—2. Melbourn churchyard; Relh.—3. Caxton churchyard; N. Gamlingay; Relh.—4. Over; N. In a hedge by a grove at Chesterton; T. M.—6. In a well at Ely; S. W. W.

Bléchnum Linn.

1. B. boreale Sw. Hard-fern.

Heathy places. P. July.


Relhan introduced *Polypodium* [Asplenium] *Lonchitis* into his second and third editions, as found by Ray at Gamlingay. He quotes Ray's Cat. App. i. 6, as his authority; but a reference to that place shows that he has mistaken the plant. Ray intended the *Blechnum boreale* or *L. aspera minor* (C. B.) not *L. a. major*.

**Ptéris Linn.**


Woods and heaths. P. July.


**Botríchium Sw.**


Pastures. P. June, July.

1. Little Linton Warren, on the right of the road to Cambridge, at about half a mile from the former town. *Gravel-pit to the left of the road to Balsham, one mile from*
LYCOPODIACEÆ.

The town; on the first hill next Hildersham, towards Juniper Hill; Dent.—5. Gravel-pits by Chippenham Park; Relh. 

[Osmánda regalis (Linn.) is included in Relhan's Flora, because it is in R. C. App. ii. 7 (Fílix florída seu O. regalis), where it was inserted by Dent, who stated that it grew at the corner of Gamlingay Park, next to Sandy. No other botanist seems to have found it there, and Ray does not give the locality in his Synopsis nor elsewhere. A mistake is therefore probable.]

**Ophioglossum Linn.**


Pastures. P. May, June.


LYCOPODIACEÆ.

**LYCOPODIUM Linn.**


M. Pl. 24. Relh. 424.

First found by Prof. T. Martyn.
Heaths. P. July, August.

2. **L. inundátum** Linn.

Relh. ed. 1, 393; ed. 3, 425.
Boggy heaths. P. August, September.

**CHARACEÆ.**

**CHARA Linn.**

1. **C. fléxilis** Linn.

Hensl. Cat. ed. 2, 93.
First found in this county by Prof. Henslow in 1831.
Ditches. P. May.
3. By Lord's Bridge, near Barton.—5. Reche Lode.
Bottisham Fen.

2. **C. syncárpa** Thuil.

First found in this county by C. C. B. in 1850.
Stagnant water. A. May.

3. **C. tenuíssima** Desv.

First found by Prof. Henslow in 1829.
Fen ditches. A. July, August.
5. Bottisham and Burwell Fens.

4. **C. polyspérma** A. Br.

ed. 3, 421.
Clear streams. A. April.

1. In Hobson's Conduit stream, near the Nine Wells. In ponds by the side of the lane leading to the Park Wood, Wood Ditton; H.

2. At one mile on the road from Haslingfield to Barton. Near a spring in Eversden Wood; Relh.


5. **C. vulgaris** Linn.


Ditches and streams. A. June to August.

1. In Hobson's Conduit stream, Cambridge. Brinkley.

2. Sawston Moor; N.


6. **C. hispida** Linn.


Fen ditches. A. May to August.

1. Near the Old Mill, Fulbourn. Teversham Moor; W. H. C.

APPENDIX.

No. I. On Thalictrum saxatile.

As our plants were not examined in the flowering state there remains some doubt concerning the species to which they belong. Indeed it is possible that one or more of them may be the \( T. \text{flexuosum} \) (Bernh.) The \( T. \text{saxatile} \) and \( T. \text{flexuosum} \) differ in the following respects.

1. \( T. \text{flexuosum} \) (Bernh.); stem striate; flowers drooping, in a long leafy panicle; carpels narrowly oblong, gibbous.

Stem less zigzag than that of \( T. \text{saxatile} \), usually much branched. Fruitstalks often patent. Carpels curved, gibbous on one side above on the other below, rather acute at one or both ends.

2. \( T. \text{saxatile} \) (Schleich.); stem scarcely striate; flowers erect, in a nearly leafless panicle; carpels oval.

Stem zigzag, usually unbranched below. Panicle closer. Fruitstalks ascending. Carpels nearly regularly oval, rather blunt at both ends. Leaves smaller and more compact.

The latter seems to be the \( T. \text{saxatile} \) of Reichenbach (Icones, t. 34) and probably of Schleicher, although the latter botanist perhaps confounded \( T. \text{Kochii} \) (Fries) with it. It is much nearer in appearance to \( T. \text{minus} \) than either of the other species, but was placed doubtfully with \( T. \text{flexuosum} \) by me.

If I am correct in believing that its flowers do not nod and that its carpels are nearly exactly oval, it would seem to be properly separated from all our other species. It is apparently the \( T. \text{collinum} \) of Reichenbach’s “Flora exsiccata” No. 691, and has its lower leaves crowded together and nearly sessile when growing amongst short herbage. The \( T. \text{collinum} \) (Wallr.) has
nodding flowers, according to his description (Sched. 259). The T. collinum of Koch (Deutschl. Flora, iv. 130) may be the same as that of Wallroth; but Fries informs us that the latter author denied their identity, and he therefore names the plant T. Kochii. I have thought it safest to follow Fries in a case of so much difficulty, and now use the name of T. Kochii for the T. saxatile of my Manual, ed. 4.

No. II. On Papaver dubium.

We have unquestionably two plants confounded under this name in England, both of which occur in Cambridgeshire. It is probable that they have escaped notice owing to the early hour in the day at which the petals fall. When perfectly full-blown flowers are contrasted their differences are conspicuous. Many differences are also to be found in their ripe capsules, the colour of their sap, &c.

Our plants may be characterized and described as follows:

1. P. Lecöqii (Lamot.); filaments subulate; stigmatic disk broader than the capsule and folding over its edge, convex-conic, ultimately flat; capsule oblong, club-shaped, suddenly narrowed near the base, which is narrower than the torus; leaves bipinnatifid, with distant, narrow, entire, acute lobes.

P. dubium Schk. Handb. t. 140.


Sap of the whole plant turning dark yellow (ochraceous) in the air. Filaments violet; anthers brownish, just level with the stigmatic disk. Stigmatic disk of the ripe capsule quite flat. Stigmatic rays very nearly, but not quite, reaching to the edge of the disk, which is obscurely but angularly lobed: the lobes are bluntly triangular at their end, or even tricrenate (that is, having three crenatures), and deeply divided from each other but rather overlapping below. This disk is broader than the top of the capsule. Seeds reniform, netted. Hairs on the peduncles all adpressed: those on the leaves bubous-based.

It is probable that this is the P. Lecoqii (Lamot.), although that plant is stated to have suborbicular petals and stigmatic rays
reaching to, or even extending beyond, the edge of the disk. No author except Crepin (Notes sur quelques Plantes rares ou critiques de la Belgique), who is usually very accurate, states anything concerning the colour of the sap of the allied plants. He says that the sap is milky and does not turn yellow in any of them except *P. Lecoqii*. If he is correct in this statement our plant must either be *P. Lecoqii* or be unknown to him. He has favoured me with leaves and stigmatic disks of his *P. Lecoqii* and *P. modestum* (to which latter I was inclined to think that our plant might be referable). Our plant has similar leaves to those of the former; and also similar disks, in all respects except in the want of a small central conical point, which he finds to be present upon his plant, and which is very manifest upon the specimens received from him. He is not certain concerning the shape of the petals, but thinks that they are large and suborbicular in his *P. Lecoqii*. He thinks, probably with justice, that little confidence can be placed in their shape. If Jordan is right, as I cannot but suppose, the petals of our plant are exactly like those of *P. modestum*; and if Boreau is correct, as I equally believe, they differ greatly from those of *P. Lecoqii*. When the flower is in perfection the stamens of *P. modestum* "n'atteignent que les ¼ de la hauteur de la capsule." The name must therefore remain somewhat doubtful.

This plant is very abundant about Cambridge.

2. *P. Lamottei* (Bor.); filaments subulate; stigmatic disk broader than the capsule, patent at the edge, its center convex-conic, ultimately nearly flat; capsule clavate, gradually narrowing from near its top to its base, which is as wide as the torus; leaves pinnatifid, with distant, broad entire, bluntish lobes.


*Sap milky, not turning yellow* in the air. Filaments violet; anthers brownish, just raised to the level of the edge of the stigmatic disk. Stigmatic disk of the ripe capsule usually slightly conical in the middle, with turned-up wavy edges, nearly circular. Stigmatic rays not quite reaching to the edge of the disk, which is obscurely lobed; the lobes are separated by
very slight notches. In a very young state the stigmatic disk is folded over the ovary, but in the fruit it projects all round like the roof of a house. The ovary is much narrowed in its lower half. The hairs on the peduncles are all adpressed, except for a short distance above its base, where they spread. The petals are of a rather paler red than those of *P. Lecoqii*.

It is found at Chippenham in this county, on a sandy soil. It also occurs in other parts of the kingdom. Mr Newbould found it at Sheffield in 1859.

**No. III. Viola canina Linn.**

Ray remarks of his plant, named *V. canina sylvestris*, that it grows "ad sepes, et in dumetis passim. Habetur et in palustribus frequens, nisi forte ea sit distincta species." *Cat. Angl.* ed. 1, 317. The former is therefore our *V. sylvatica*, the latter *V. canina*. Linnaeus is supposed by some botanists to have derived his plant from the books of Ray and Gerard; but he quotes neither of them in the *Hortus Cliffortianus* when founding the species. His character, "V. foliis cordatis oblongis, pedunculis fere radicatis," will not apply to our *V. sylvatica*, nor does the cut in Tilland's *Icones Novae*, 110, represent it, but is a tolerable figure of our *V. canina*. What we have had to determine is not what was the plant of Gerard, which differs in the two editions of his Herbal, but what was really intended by Linnaeus. I fully agree with Fries in believing that the type of the Linnean *V. canina* is the plant which he and I and most of the continental botanists so name. But even if any reasonable doubt remained upon this point we cannot now again alter the names without creating very great confusion.

**No. IV. On Arenária serpillifólia.**

My attention was first directed to the plant here called *A. leptoclados* by Mr Borrer, whose labours have done so much for the advancement of British botany. He gathered it at Henfield, Sussex, in 1844, and correctly identified it with the *A. serpillifolia β leptoclados* of Reichenbach (*Icones*, v. f. 4941 β). I intro-
duced it into the first and succeeding editions of my Manual as the *A. serp. B tenuior* of Koch. Recently I have been led to pay more particular attention to it, and incline to the opinion that those botanists are correct who separate it specifically from *A. serpillifolia*. The most palpable difference between them is found in the size of nearly all their organs, although the plants are of about equally vigorous growth. *A. leptoclados* has leaves, flowers, and fruits of about half the size of those of *A. serpillifolia*, which has the effect of giving the plant a much more slender appearance.

Tenore was the first botanist who specifically distinguished the plants; for in his *Relaz. del Viag. di Abruzzo*, p. 66, published apparently in 1830, he described his *A. sphærocarpa* as distinct from what he supposed to be the *A. serpillifolia* of Linnaeus. I have not seen that work, but find an account of the two plants in his *Sylloge Pl. Flora Neapolitanæ*, p. 219. He there tells us that *A. serpillifolia* [our *A. leptoclados*] "a sequente" *A. sphærocarpa* [our *A. serpillifolia"] "dignoscit laciniis calycinis lanceolato-cuspidatis, nec late ovatis;" and under *A. sphærocarpa* he says, "magnitudine et forma capsularum a simillima *A. serpillifolia* primo intuitu diversa deprehenditur; a qua tamen, sepalis ovatis caule pedunculisque plerumque erectis, aliisque notis facile dignoscitur."

Gussone adopted Tenore's names in his *Fl. Siculæ Synopsis* (i. 495), but in the *Addenda* to that work (p. 524) he alters them, from having learned that the *A. sphærocarpa* is the true *A. serpillifolia* of Linnaeus, and gives the name of *A. leptoclados* to his and Tenore's *A. serpillifolia*. This nomenclature and separation of the plants is now followed by continental botanists.

But there remains another plant to be noticed, to which the *A. serpillifolia* which grows near Wisbech (but of which I possess no specimen) may belong. It is the *A. Lloydii* of Jordan, which closely resembles the true *A. serpillifolia*, from which it is very possibly not distinct, but has elevated ribs on its sepals in place of the rather faint nerves of its allies.

These plants may be characterized as follows:

1. *A serpillifolia* (Linn.); leaves ovate, acute, roughish, sessile; petals shorter than the calyx; *sepals* ovate-lanceo-
late acute; 3—5-veined, hairy on the veins; fruit-stalks erect or patent, straight, longer than the globose-ovoid capsules, which narrow gradually to their top and exceed the calyx.


Stem much branched, especially in its upper part; flowers from its forks or the axils of the upper leaves; inner sepals with 3, outer with 5, not very strongly marked nor elevated veins; shorter than the capsule. Fruit-stalks once or twice longer than the capsules. Capsule much inflated below, but narrowing gradually to its top, hard and brittle when ripe.

This seems to be the common plant in England.

2? A. Lloydii (Jord.); leaves ovate, acute, roughish, sessile; petals shorter than the calyx; sepals ovate, acute, 3—5-ribbed, hairy on the ribs; fruit-stalks erect-patent, straight, short; capsules globose-ovoid, exceeding the calyx.


A. serpillifolia β macrocarpa, Lloyd. Fl. Loire, 42.

This plant is exceedingly like the preceding, and probably not distinct from it. I can detect no tangible difference except that the ribs on the sepals are very manifestly much stronger and more elevated.

It grows in maritime districts on the continent. Mr A. G. More found what may be it in the Isle of Wight.

3. A. leptocládos (Guss.); leaves small, ovate, acute, roughish; petals shorter than the calyx; sepals lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, hairy on the veins; fruit-stalks patent, longer than the ovoid-oblong capsules.

A. serpillifolia β leptoclados, Reichenb. Icon. v. 32, t. 216.

Stems slender, much branched; flowers from the forks or the axils of the leaves. Sepals 3-veined. Fruit-stalks much longer than the capsules, usually (perhaps always) curved at the top when the fruit is not quite ripe, but ultimately straight. Capsules not inflated below, not hard and brittle when ripe, but giving way to pressure; usually (but not always) rather longer than the calyx. All the organs much smaller than those of R. serpillifolia, scarcely of half their size.

It remains to be discovered how far this is a common plant in England. My specimens are from Sidmouth, Devon; Clevedon, Somerset; and Henfield, Sussex. Mr Newbould has found it in many places in Cambridgeshire.

No. V. On several Brambles.

There are two species of Bramble named in this Catalogue, which do not appear in the fourth edition of the Manual of British Botany; I have therefore thought it proper to introduce here some extracts from my manuscript Monograph of the British Rubi relating to them.

9. R. altheifolius (Host); stem prostrate, slightly angular, with scattered hairs and setæ; prickles many, unequal, slender, patent from an oblong compressed base; leaves quinate or ternate; leaflets crenately lobed, pale green, and with hairs on the veins or loose white tomentum beneath; inferior leaflets of the ternate leaves retrorsely bipartite, of the quinate leaves sessile, not overlapping the intermediate leaflets; terminal leaflet rhomboidal-oboTate, subcordate below; panicle leafy, with the axillary branches and top racemose-corymbose, with few very short setæ, the prickles on the middle of the rachis longest and
slender; *sepals* ovate-subacuminate, setose, *loosely adpressed* to the black-blue fruit; petals obovate; styles flesh-coloured at the base.


R. Wahlbergii $\beta$ glabrat, *Bell-Salt in Bot. Gaz.* ii. 129; *in Fl. Vect.* 160 (Syn. excl.).

10. *R. tuberculatus*; stem arching very slightly, with scattered short hairs and short setae; *prickles* many, unequal, slender, patent *from an oblong tubercular base*; leaves ternate or quinate; leaflets rather doubly dentate, hairy on the veins beneath, green on both sides; basal leaflets of the ternate leaves bilobate; terminal leaflet roundish-cordate, subcuspidate; *basal leaflets of the quinate leaves subsessile, overlapping the intermediate leaflets*; panicle leafy, with racemose axillary branches and a corymbose top; prickles from the middle to the top of the panicle and peduncles slender and longest; *sepals* ovate-acuminate, prickly, setose, loosely adpressed to the fruit.

R. nemorosus $\delta$ ferox, *Leight. Shropshire Rubi.*


Although Mr Leighton named this plant wrong and never published any account of it, it is to him that we are indebted for pointing out its characteristics. This is not the place to enter upon a discussion of the reason for considering that our plant is not the *R. nemorosus $\gamma$ ferox* of Arrhenius, nor the similarly named variety of *R. dumetorum* of Weihe, nor his *R. ferox*. My statement that such is the case must be accepted at as much as it is worth until my projected *Monograph* is published.

The *Rubi caesii*, as now understood by me, may be shortly distinguished as follows:

1. Sepals reflexed from the fruit..........................*R. corylifolius.*
   Sepals erect, patent, or loosely adpressed to the fruit..........................2.

2. Basal leaflets incumbent ......................3.
   Basal leaflets not incumbent......................4.
3. Prickles from subcompressed bases.
   Styles flesh-coloured......................\textit{R. Balfourianus}.
Prickles from tuberculiform bases. Styles
   yellowish-green.........................\textit{R. tuberculatus}.

4. Leaves quinate or ternate. Leaflets
crenate-lobate; basal leaflet of ter-
nate leaves retrorsely bipartite. Styles
   flesh-coloured at the base...............\textit{R. althæifolius}.
Leaves ternate, or rarely quinate-pin-
nate. Leaflets incised, or coarsely ser-
rate. Styles greenish.....................\textit{R cæsius}.

No. VI. On \textit{Serrafălcus}.

The \textit{S. racemosus} of my \textit{Manual} (ed. 4) is not the true
plant, but a state of \textit{S. mollis}. It is only recently that I have
learned to know the real \textit{S. racemosus}, of which there is a very
fair figure in \textit{English Botany}, t. 1079. It is not represented in
Parnell's \textit{British Grasses}, for the plant which is there so named
is a glabrous form of \textit{S. mollis}.

There is a very valuable character by which to distinguish
some of the species of this difficult genus which has long been
pointed out by continental botanists, but which I totally mis-
understood until after the issue of the fourth edition of my
\textit{Manual}. It is found in the shape of the lower (outer) pale, the
sides of which present either a uniform curve from the tip nearly
to the base, or have at about a third from the tip an obtuse but
very well-marked angle.

Subjoined are the corrected specific characters of \textit{S. mollis}
and \textit{S. racemosus}.

1. \textit{S. mollis} (Parl.); panicle close, erect, compound, or rarely
   simple; spikelets ovate, rather compressed, pubescent;
florets closely imbricate, about as long as the straight awn;
sides of lower pale bluntly angular above the middle;
leaves and sheaths hairy or downy.

One to two feet high. Panicle rather close, and nearly or quite always erect. Spikelets varying greatly in their number of florets. Top of the upper glume reaching halfway to the top of the sixth floret; or a little higher in Parnell's *var. ovalis* (tab. 117), which has short oval spikelets; or about halfway to the top of the eighth floret in Parnell's *var. pratensis* (tab. 118), where the spikelets are longer. Lower pale longer than the upper. Anthers about three times as long as broad. Simple peduncles not longer than their spikelets.

Rarely the spikelets are glabrous when it is *Br. racemosus* of Parnell (tab. 119) and of Babington's *Manual*, but not of Linnaeus nor Smith.

This is our common Brome-grass; one of the most frequent of all our grasses.

2. *S. racemosus* (Parl.); panicle long, erect, usually simple; spikelets ovate, rather compressed, glossy; florets imbricate, about as long as the straight awn; lower pale uniformly rounded on the sides; leaves and sheaths slightly hairy.


Often more than two feet high. Panicle long, narrow, loose, nearly or quite erect, close with fruit. Spikelets longer in proportion to their width than those of *S. mollis*. Top of the upper glume reaching halfway to the top of the fourth floret. Lower pale longer than the upper. Anthers four times as long as broad.

In this plant the spikelets are rather rough to the touch, rarely at all hairy, but naked and shining. The herbage is not soft like that of *S. mollis*. It inhabits the borders of fields rather than the field itself.

It only remains to give a table of the characters of these and the allied species as follows:

1. Sides of the lower pale uniformly rounded......2.
   Sides of the lower pale angular................3.
2. Panicle drooping. Sheaths of the leaves nearly glabrous. Florets loosely imbricate, becoming distinct and cylindrical with fruit. \( S. \) \emph{secalinus}.

Panicle erect. Sheaths of the leaves hairy (except sometimes the upper ones). Florets imbricate both with flower and fruit, not cylindrical. \( S. \) \emph{racemosus}.

3. Glumes and pales downy. \( S. \) \emph{mollis}.

Glumes and pales nearly or quite glabrous.

4. Pales unequal in length; lower equally ribbed. Branches of panicle bearing one or two spikelets. \( S. \) \emph{commutatus}.

Pales equal in length; lower with two prominent ribs near each margin. Branches of panicle usually with more than two spikelets, very long. \( S. \) \emph{arvensis}.

No. VII. On \emph{Triticum}.

The account of the species of \emph{Triticum} in my \emph{Manual} is incorrect. I am indebted to the description in Boreau's valuable \textit{Flore du centre de la France}, edition 3, for a clear view of them. The following seem correct definitions of our British species.

1. \emph{T. caninum} (Huds.); spike rather close; spikelets 2—5-flowered; 3—5-ribbed glumes and lower pales awned; axis and edges of the rachis hispid; leaves flat, rough on both sides; root fibrous.


Stem erect. Ribs on the upper side of the leaves very slender. Glumes rounded on the back; ribs reaching to the tip and joining to form the short awn. Lower pale shorter than its awn; or in an alpine few-flowered form longer than it.

Hedge-banks and thickets.
2. *T. repens* (Linn.); spike rather close; glumes 5—6-ribbed, equalling at least two-thirds of the 4—5-flowered spikelet, rough on the keel; lower pale acuminate; *axis asperous*; rachis with rough angles not brittle; *leaves* mostly flat, *with many slender ribs*, each bearing a row of deciduous hairs above; stoloniferous.


Stem erect. Ribs on the upper side of the leaves not much raised, not nearly hiding the intermediate surface of the leaf. Rachis glabrous or downy, with prickles on the angles pointing forwards. Glumes scarcely keeled, acuminate-subulate; ribs reaching to the tip.

*β littoreum*; glaucous, leaves involute, pales mucronate.

Glumes more strongly keeled; pale blunt, although mucronate; otherwise like the type of the species.

Waste and cultivated land, very common; *β* near the sea.

3. *T. pungens* (Pers.); spike close; glumes with 7—9 thick ribs, not exceeding half the length of the 5—12-flowered spikelet, rough on the keel; lower pale acute; *axis asperous*; rachis nearly or quite smooth, not brittle; *leaves with involute edges*, *their many thick closely placed ribs* slightly rough, and each bearing a row of acute points above; upper part of leaves wholly involute (subulate and rigid); stoloniferous.

Stem erect. Ribs on the upper sides of the leaves so broad and so elevated as nearly to hide the intermediate part of the leaf. Glumes keeled, ribs reaching to the tip. Lower pale (of our plant) usually awned. Producing erect, barren, leafy, clustered shoots as well as the flowering stems.

Sea-shores, common.

4. *T. acutum* (DC.); spike rather close; *glumes with 5—7 slender elevated ribs*, blunt or apiculate, not exceeding two-thirds of the length of the 5—8-flowered spikelet; lower pale blunt, mucronate; *axis downy*; rachis smooth or slightly rough at the angles, not brittle; *leaves* flat or with involute edges; *their many thick closely placed ribs* rough,
with minute sharp points (asperous) above; stoloniferous.


Stem prostrate or ascending. Ribs of the leaves, on each of which there is usually a deciduous row of hairs, not so completely hiding the furrows between them as in T. pungens. Glumes keeled, keel reaching the tip or forming a slight mucro there, often bearing bristles pointing forwards. Lower pale rarely slightly awned. Producing decumbent and ascending barren leafy clustered shoots as well as the flowering stems.

Sandy sea-shores, probably common.

5. T. junceum (Linn); spike rather loose; glumes with 9—11 slender, scarcely elevated ribs, blunt, equalling at least two-thirds of the 4—8-flowered spikelet, smooth on the keel; lower pale blunt, rarely mucronate; axis smooth or slightly downy; rachis smooth, brittle; leaves involute, with many thick ribs with much spreading hair above; stoloniferous.


Stem prostrate. The short hairs on the ribs of the leaves spread so as to cover the intermediate spaces. Rachis easily separating above each spikelet. Glumes rounded or truncate at the tip; ribs not extending to the tip. Producing decumbent, barren leafy shoots as well as the flowering stem.

Sandy sea-shores, common.

The following table will be useful:

1. Root fibrous, no stoles............................T. caninum.
   Stoles long.....................................2.

2. Lower pale acute or acuminate.....................3.
   Lower pale wholly blunt or mucronate..........4.

3. Leaves with slender distant ribs..................T. repens.
   Leaves with many thick closely placed ribs....T. pungens.

4. Leaves rough above...............................T. acutum.
   Leaves closely downy above ....................T. junceum.
No. VIII. On the Vegetation of the Fens.

As the kind of vegetation which formerly occupied the Great Level of the Fens is very little known to botanists, to most of whom the Fens are nearly a "terra incognita," it seems desirable to give a complete list of the plants which have been recently found growing in Wicken Fen. A * is appended to the names of those which most abound there. The plant which forms the great mass of the herbage is *Cladium Mariscus*, which is still there regarded as a crop, although an uncultivated one.

*Thalictrum flavum.*
Ranunculus heterophyllus.
R. Flammula.
R. Lingua.
R. acris.
R. sceleratus.
Caltha palustris.
Nymphaea alba.
Nuphar lutea.
Erysimum cheiranthoides
Armoracia amphibia.
*Viola stagnina.*
Lychnis Flos-cuculi.
Sagina nodosa.
Stellaria glauca.
Malachium aquaticum.
Hypericum quadrangulum.
Linum catharticum.
Rhamnus catharticus.
Vicia Cracca.
Lathyrus palustris.
Spiraea Ulmaria.
Potentilla anserina.
Comarum palustre.
Rubus Balfourianus.
Lythrum Salicaria.
Epilobium hirsutum.
Myriophyllum verticillatum.

M. spicatum.
Hippuris vulgaris.
Hydrocotyle vulgaris.
Apium graveolens.
Sium latifolium.
S. angustifolium.
Œnanthe fistulosa.
Œ. Lachenali
Œ. Phellandrium.
Angelica sylvestris.
*Peucedanum palustre.
Galium uliginosum.
G. palustre.
G. elongatum.
Valeriana sambucifolia.
*V. dioica.
Eupatorium Cannabinum.
Senecio aquaticus.
S. paludosus.
Centarea nigra.
Carduus palustris.
*C. pratensis.
Thrincia hirta.
Menyanthes trifoliata.
Convolvulus sepium.
Symphytum officinale.
Myosotis palustris.
Scrophularia aquatic.
APPENDIX.

Pedicularis palustris.
Rhinanthus Crista-galli.
Veronica Anagallis.
Mentha aquatica.
Lycopus europaeus.
Scutellaria galericulata.
Utricularia vulgaris.
Hottonia palustris.
Lysimachia vulgaris.
L. nummularia.
Samolus Valerandi.
Plantago lanceolata.
Rumex Hydrolypatum.
Ceratophyllum demersum.
Callitriche verna.
Salix cinerea.
S. Caprea.
S. fusca.
Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ.
Stratiotes aloides.
*Orchis incarnata.
*Iris Pseud-acorus.
Juncus effusus.
J. obtusiflorus.
J. acutiflorus.
J. lamprocarpus.
J. supinus.
*Luzula multiflora.
Alisma Plantago.
A. ranunculoides.
Sagittaria sagittifolia.
Butomus umbellatus.
Triglochin palustre.
Sparganium ramosum.
S. minimum.
Lemna trisulca.
L. minor.
L. polyrhiza.
L. gibba.
Potamogeton natans.
P. plantagineus.
P. heterophyllus.
P. lucens.
P. pectinatus.
*Schoenus nigricans.
*Cladium Mariscus.
Scirpus cæspitosus.
Carex disticha.
C. panicæa.
C. flava.
C. Æderi.
C. fulva.
C. filiformis.
C. glauca.
C. hirta.
C. paludosa.
C. riparia.
Alopecurus geniculatus.
Calamagrostis lanceolata.
Phragmites communis.
*Agrostis canina.
Holeus lanatus.
Arrhenatherum avenaceum.
Molinia cærulea.
Poa trivialis.
Glyceria aquatica.
G. fluitans.
Briza media.
Dactylis glomerata.
Festuca pratensis.
*Lastrea Thelypteris.
Ophioglossum vulgatum.
Chara vulgaris.
C. hispida.
The names of a few plants may be added which either are now, or were formerly, natives of the Fens, although they have not been noticed in Wicken Fen.

*Senecio palustris.* We learn from Ray and Relhan that this plant was formerly found in several places. It is now believed to be extinct.

*Sonchus palustris* has not been found for many years.

*Utricularia minor.* This probably grows in Wicken Fen, for it is found in many parts of the Level.

*Populus nigra.* Is supposed to have been a native of the Fen country. Large trees of it are now common, but most, if not all, of them have been planted.

*Myrica Gale,* was formerly abundant in the Fens, as we learn from Ray.

*Epipactis palustris.* Abundant in the Fens according to Ray. Still found in several places.

*Sturmia Loeselii* was very plentiful in the years 1835 and 1836 near Reche, but is now extirpated there. It is doubtful if this plant still exists in our Fens.

*Potamogeton pusillus,* and

*P. rufescens,* and

*Chara flexilis,* and

*C. tenuissima,* are found in other places.

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No. IX. **List of lost Plants.**

The following list contains the names of those plants which, although recorded upon good authority as natives of Cambridge-shire, have not been found there for very many years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thlaspi arvense</td>
<td>Vicia sylvatica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sysymbrium Irio</td>
<td>Lathyrus Nissolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidium latifolium</td>
<td>Prunus Cerasus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drosera intermedia</td>
<td>Pyrus torminalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. anglica</td>
<td>Sedum Telephium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankenia levis</td>
<td>S. album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus Caryophyllus</td>
<td>S. sexangulare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium rotundifolium</td>
<td>S. reflexum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ribes nigrum. Aristolochia Clematitis.
Ciucutai virosa. Salix undulata.
Lactuca saligna. S. purpurea.
Sonchus palustris. Fritillaria Meleagris.
Gnaphalium luteo-album. Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.
Senecio viscosus. Colchicum autumnale.
Asperugo procumbens. Ruppia rostellata.
Mentha rotundifolia. Carex strigosa.
M. pratensis. Setaria viridis.
Lysimachia nemorum. Phleum asperum.
Centunculus minimus. P. arenarium.
Littorella lacustris. Sclerochloa loliacea.
Chenopodium urbicum. Equisetum hyemale.
Beta maritima. E. sylvaticum.
Obione pedunculata. Lastrea Oreopteris.
Polygonum minus. Polystichum aculeatum.

The following plants are 'also probably now extirpated. The date of the last certain notice of each plant is added to its name.

Myosurus minimus............1835.
Hypericum elodes ............1842.
Radiola millegrana..........1821.
Oenanthe silaifolia ...........1833.
Caucalis latifolia ..........1833.
Centranthus ruber ...........1835.
Senecio palustris, before.....1850.
Limosella aquatica ..........1827.
Veronica spicata .............1829.
Urtica pilulifera, before.....1838.
Myrica Gale, before..........1850.
Ophrys aranifera ..............1837.
Sturmia Loeselii ............1836.
APPENDIX.

No. X. Geographic range of Plants.

The physical character of this county is not such as to limit the range of plants, nevertheless there are a few plants which seem to have the limits of their geographical districts within it. In all probability more complete information will prove that they all extend into the neighbouring counties. The following is a list of the plants which, as far as my information extends, have their northern, southern, or western limit in Cambridgeshire.

I. Plants not known certainly to grow to the north of Cambridgeshire.

Bunium Bulbocastanum.  
Orobanche Picridis.  
Œnanthe fluviatilis.  
Ajuga Chameepitys.  
Seseli Libanotis.  
Primula elatior.  
Caucalis latifolia.  
Statice caspia.  
Filago spathulata.  
Theesium humifusum.  
Senecio campestris?  
Euphorbia platyphylla.  
Villarsia nymphaeoides.  
Herminium monorchis.  
Melampyrum cristatum.  
Phleum Boehmeri.

II. Plants not certainly known to grow to the west of Cambridgeshire.

Silene otites.  
Primula elatior.  
Medicago sylvestris.  
Phleum Boehmeri.  
M. minima?  
Apera interrupta.  
Trifolium ochroleucum.

III. Plant which appears to have its southern limit in this county.

Senecio paludosus.

IV. When we compare our Flora with that of Great Britain, as shewn by the arrangement of all the native British species contained in Watson's *Cybele Britannica* (iv. 234—281), it is found that of the 120 commonest species we only want one, 

Lychnis diurna.
1. Of those included between 121 and 174 we want one, namely, 
   Digitalis purpurea.
2. We possess all those between 175 and 218.
3. Between 219 and 259 we want 
   Chrysosplenium oppositifolium. 
   Orobus tuberosus.
   Fumaria capreolata?
4. Between 260 and 305, 
   Gentiana campestris. 
   Vaccinium myrtillus.
   Festuca duriuscula.
   Lycopodium Selago.
5. Between 306 and 344, 
   Eriophorum vaginatum. 
   Viola palustris. 
   Osmunda regalis.
6. We have all between 345 and 380.
7. Between 381 and 431 we want 
   Tragopogon pratensis? 
   Silene maritima. 
   Ammophila aruudinacea.
8. Between 432 and 471, 
   Epilobium angustifolium. 
   Scirpus sylvaticus. 
   Honkeneja peploidès. 
   Pilularia globulifera.
9. Between 472 and 509, 
   Corydalis claviculata. 
   Hieracium murorum. 
   Cakile maritima. 
   Cerastium tetrandrum. 
   Salix Smithiana.
10. Between 510 and 546, 
    Cistopteris fragilis. 
    Lepidium Smithii. 
    Cochlearia officinalis.
APPENDIX.

Potamogeton polygonifolius.
Carduus tenuiflorus.
Zostera marina.

11. Between 547 and 578,
   Hypericum Androsænum.
   Polypodium Phæopteris.
   Hypericum dubium.

12. Between 579 and 606,
   Cardamine amara.
   Ceterach officinarum.
   Sagina maritima.
   Salsola Kali.
   Callitriche pedunculata.

13. Between 607 and 632,
   Empetrum nigrum.
   Scutellaria minor.
   Teesdalia nudicaulis.
   Juncus maritimus.
   Sedum anglicum.
   Vicia lathyroides.
   Asplenium marinum.
   Carex extensa.
   Anagallis cærulea?

14. Between 633 and 660,
   Chrysosplenium alternifolium.
   Pyrolo minor.
   Lathraea squamaria.
   Pyrus Aria.
   Diplotaxis tenuifolia.

15. Between 661 and 687,
   Polypodium Dryopteris.
   Cotyledon Umbilicus.
   Rubus saxatilis.
   Eryngium maritimum.
   Myosotis repens.

16. And finally, between 688 and 718 we want
   Viola lutea.
   Glaucium luteum.
Lycopodium alpinum.
Allosorus crispus.
Cochlearia danica.
Convolvulus Soldanella.

Mr Watson divides Great Britain into 38 districts, which he calls Sub-provinces. The first group mentioned above consists of the commonest plants, or those found in all the 38 Sub-provinces. The succeeding groups, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. consist of plants whose range extends to 1, 2, 3, &c., fewer Sub-provinces than the thirty-eight.
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<tr>
<td>Wood Waxen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wormwood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>122</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Flag</td>
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<td>Yellow Rocket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellowwort</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yew</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE END.**
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

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