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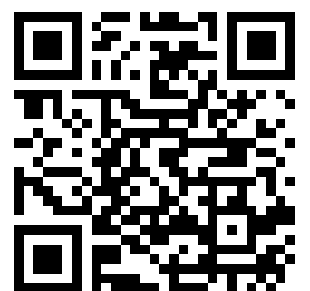
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Compton

C A T A L O G U E S

OF THE
B I R D S, S H E L L S,
AND SOME OF THE
M O R E R A R E P L A N T S,
O F
D O R S E T S H I R E.

FROM THE
NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
MR. HUTCHINS'S HISTORY OF THAT COUNTY.

BY RICHARD PULTENEY, M. D. F. R. S. LOND. & EDINB.
AND FELLOW OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

LONDON, PRINTED BY J. NICHOLS,
FOR THE USE OF THE COMPILER AND HIS FRIENDS.
M D C C X C I X.

Jos. Banks

B  L

A CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OBSERVED IN DORSETSHIRE

IT will probably be thought, by such as are intimately acquainted with the ornithology of Dorsetshire, that the following list is very scanty and imperfect; they will alledge that there are many other birds found on the Southern coast than are here enumerated. In answer to which, the compiler of this catalogue observes, that he could considerably have amplified his list, had he received subjects on speculation, or doubtful authority. It is, for instance, highly probable, that there are no species which frequent the cliffs of the *Isle of Wight*, so famous for the resort of sea-fowl, which do not, occasionally at least, visit the coasts of Dorset; and he has omitted several, reputed to have been seen there, from his authorities having been too vague, and doubtful.

However deficient this list may be found, the compiler has been obliged to his friends, for ascertaining to him the existence of several species in Dorset; which otherwise, as being no sportsman, he could not have recorded. If, therefore, there are any who receive gratification from these recitals, they are thus far obliged to the late Henry William Portman, esq.; to the rev. William Chafin; E. Hillman of Winkton, Hants, esq.; James Foster Knight, esq.; and Mr. Stephen Bryer, surgeon, at Weymouth.

That the following catalogue might not consist of a bare enumeration of names, it has been judged proper to arrange the birds in a systematic order, and to insert the characters of the *classes*, *orders*, and *genera*; prefixing also to each bird the *specific* distinction, translated from the twelfth edition of *Linnaeus's Systema Naturæ*. By this method, so much of the rudiments of ornithological science is introduced, as may, it is presumed, enable an attentive observer to investigate any of the birds of this catalogue that may fall in his way. To have gone beyond this, by adding a detailed history of each, and a numerous recital of synonyms, would have been inconsistent with the nature of this work.

Nevertheless, to facilitate farther enquiry, the reader is referred to some of the most respectable writers; such as Ray, Brisson, Edwards, Pennant, Latham, Buffon, and Lewin.

Brisson is chiefly quoted in those instances, when he has given a figure that might be depended on as just. But his work is also highly valuable, for the correctness of his descriptions, and his distinction of the sexes, and for the extensive collection he has made of the synonyms from all authors, both ancient and modern, all given at length; to which he has laudably annexed the indigenous name, by which each bird is known in most parts of the world.

The English translation of M. Buffon's splendid work (the original of which, with the *planches enluminées*, is too expensive to be found in many hands) is, in almost every article, referred to. In this author a large mass of information is displayed with an eloquence of style, and in a manner

which cannot but recommend the subject. An exuberance of imagination, that rigid critic can scarcely approve, and which tends to divert the younger ornithologist from that exactness and precision which is so necessary in natural history, is so eminently displayed by the Swedes, and by our own more modern writers, that it is proper to apprise the inexperienced or young ornithologist, that M. Buffon's distinctions of the species, to be received in numerous instances with caution, owing to his adoption of an hypothesis, which he seems to have relied beyond what can be justly justify; that the supposed number of species, by our authors, are only varieties, occasioned by a variety of causes consequent on migration, intermixture, intermixtures of breed, and accidental circumstances; causes which, though extremely powerful in the effects, and insufficiently allowed for by writers in general, are supposed to operate to the extent which our writer has given them. Wherever a variety has occurred of referring to Edwards, it has been neglected; and the curious ornithologist will have had reason to felicitate himself, that he has not taken place much more frequently in the execution of his figures, and the faithful descriptions, have not been exceeded by any other on this subject.

In the enlarged edition of *Linnaeus's Systema Naturæ*, by professor Gmelin, will be found a full reference to all the most valuable authors. In most instances, concise descriptions and specific characters, constructed in the most scientific manner, so peculiar to the rules of *Linnaean* zoology, and which form an excellent contrast, and, I might add, an antidote to the vague and indefinite manner of the great Linnæus.

On the writings of our own countrymen, it is needless to dwell, the merits of their works are well known and acknowledged. Of Mr. Ray, indeed, it may be said, that he is the parent of method in ornithology; his works being, in a great measure, the basis of the present system, and the precision of his terms to that of the Swede.

The British Zoology of Mr. Pennant has justly become a popular work, and may be said to be in the hands of most persons interested in this branch of natural history, is in every part referred to, and his English name usual.

The vast accession of new species which Mr. Latham has made in his "Synopsis," and the labour displayed in the construction of his *Ornithologicus*, has laid future ornithologists under the highest obligation. They must look on this as the highest instance of an happy union of accuracy, and the most extensive knowledge of the subject.

- Gesn.* Gefneri Conrad. Historiæ Animalium, Liber Tertius, de Avium Natura, fol. *Francofurti*, 1617.
- Ray.* Raii Synopsis Methodica Avium, 8vo. *Lond.* 1713.
- Briff.* Brisson Ornithologia, 6 vols, 4to. *Paris*, 1760. Tab. 253. fig. 566; of which 350 had not been figured before.
- Edwards.* Natural History of Birds, 7 vols, 4to. *Lond.* 1743, &c.
- Lin.* Linnæi Systema Naturæ, 3 vols, *Holmiæ*, 1766, 12th edition, vol. I.
- Faun. Suec.* Ejufd. Faun. Suecica, 8vo. *Holm.* 1761.
- L. G.* Linnæi Systema Naturæ, curâ J. F. Gmelin auctum & reformatum. Pars Secunda. Aves. *Lips.* 1788, 8vo.
- Buff.* Natural History of Birds; translated from the French of the Count de Buffon; 9 vols, 8vo. *Lond.* 1793, with 262 figures.
- Pen.* British Zoology, by Thomas Pennant, Esq. 4 vols, 8vo. *Lond.* 1776, vol. I. and II. figures of Birds 129.
- Arct. Zool.* Arctic Zoology, by Thomas Pennant, Esq. 2 vols, 4to, 1784.
- Lath.* Synopsis of Birds, by John Latham, M. D. 9 vols, 4to. *Lond.* 1781—87.
- Ind. Ornith.* Index Ornithologicus: s. Systema Ornithologiæ. Studio & Operâ J. Latham, M. D. 2 vols, 4to. *Lond.* 1790.
- Lewin.* Natural History of the Birds of Great Britain, 6 vols, 4to, by J. Lewin. *Lond.* 1790—1794, Tab. 265.

ORDER I.

RAPACIOUS. *Accipitres.*

BILL—hooked; the upper mandible armed on each side, near the end, with a small tooth.

FEET—close-set, short, robust. *Claws*, warty underneath. *Nails*, much hooked, and very sharp.

BODY—with a muscular head, and neck. *Skin*, adhesive. Impure.

FOOD—the rapine, and carnage of carcases.

NEST—placed in lofty situations. *Eggs*, about four. *Female* the larger bird.—Monogamous.

FALCO. *Lin. Gen.* No. 42. p. 131. *L. G.* p. 250.

FALCON.—**BILL**: hooked, covered with a waxy skin, or *cere*, at the base.

HEAD: thickly clothed with feathers.

TONGUE: bifid.

F. FULVUS. Cere, and feet, yellow: legs, feathered, rusty colour: back, brown: tail, with a white band. *Lin.* 125. *L. G.* 256. L'aigle commun. Ring-tail-eagle. *Buffon*, I. 54. **BLACK EAGLE**, *Pen.* No. 43. *Lewin.* No. 3. Eagles answering to the descriptions of this species have been repeatedly seen in Dorset. They are said by authors to prey on the smaller quadrupeds, young hares, and rabbits, as well as on birds. I suspect the same kind to have been seen in the New Forest; and though I have not yet seen this species myself, yet, from the in-

formation of gentlemen of observation in ornithology, I cannot doubt that it has been killed several times at *Fillgrove*, in the neighbourhood of Blandford. Its frequenting this place, among others, so distant from waters, unlike the subsequent species, is a confirmation of this opinion. It is now sufficiently ascertained, that the *Falco fulvus* of Linnæus, or the Brown Eagle, is only the young of the *Falco Melanaëtos* of the same author. And later observations tend strongly to confirm the opinion, that the number of species, as in many other birds, has been unnecessarily multiplied, owing to the difference between the younger and old birds. In this genus it is a fact now confirmed, that some species do not attain the fixed colours; and proper specific markings, until the third year.

F. OSSIFRAGUS. Cere, and legs, yellow: feet, feathered half way: body ferruginous: inner side of the tail feathers white. *Lin.* 124. *L. G.* 255. *Sea Eagle.* L'Orfraie. *Buff.* I. 76. **SEA EAGLE.** *Pen.* No. 44. t. 17. *Lewin.* No. 1. This species is every now and then observed in this county; frequenting, not the sea shores only, but the waters within land. A full-grown bird of this kind was caught, after being maimed, near Long-Bredy, and lived many years in the aviary at Critchel. It has also been seen and killed at Morden decoy.

F. HALIÆTUS. Cere, and feet, blueish: body, dusky, brown above, white below: head, whitish. *Lin.* 129. *L. G.* 265. Le Balbuzard. *The Osprey.* *Buff.* I. 70. t. 2. *Brisson.* I. 440. t. 34. **THE OSPREY.** *Pen.* No. 46. *Flor. Scot.* I. t. 1. *Lewin.* No. 5. This bird is much more common than the foregoing; preying chiefly on fish. It is often seen, not on the shores only, but within land. It frequents Morden park, ponds, and the decoy; and, unlike the preceding, has been observed sitting on the trees, watching for prey, on the borders of rivers and ponds.

F. PEREGRINUS. Cere, and feet, yellow: body, above, blueish, barred with brown; below, reddish white, with blackish stripes: tail, spotted, or barred. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 33. *L. G.* 272. Le Faucon Pelerin. *Briff.* I. 341. **PEREGRINE FALCON.** *Pen.* No. 48. t. 20. fol. ed. t. A. 5. *Lewin.* No. 12. This species breeds every year in the cliffs at Worbarrow (Gad-cliff and Duddle-cliff) in Purbeck. They are supposed to have sprung, originally, from a pair turned loose by the late Humphrey Sturt, esq.

F. GENTILIS. Cere, and legs, yellow: body blueish, ash-coloured, with brown spots: tail with four dark coloured bars. *Lin.* 126. *L. G.* 270. Le Faucon Gentil. *Briff.* I. 359. **THE GENTIL FALCON.** *Pen.* No. 50. t. 21. 22. *Lewin.* No. 11. This species is found on the coast of Dorset, and breeds every year in White-nose-cliff, near West Lullworth; whence, as I have been informed, the late Humphrey Sturt, esq. trained them to falconry.

M. Buffon considers the *Gentil Falcon* as nothing more than an high-bred and full-feathered *Common Falcon*, of which his countryman *Brisson* has made twelve varieties; all which he is inclined to reduce to two species, the *Common* and the *Peregrine*; which he supposes to be the only two, properly, natives of Europe. See vol. I. p. 209. Scarcely any species of birds have more perplexed the naturalists than the falcons which

which have been trained to field sports. *Briffon*, as above noticed, makes twelve varieties of the Common Falcon, in which he is nearly followed by *Gmelin*; and some authors have supposed the bird now treated of, to be only a young *Goshawk*.

- F. PALUMBARIUS. Cere, black, with a yellowish margin: feet, yellow: body, brown: tail, marked with pale bands: white stripe over each eye. *Lin.* 130. *L. G.* 299. L'Autour. The *Goshawk*. *Buff.* I. 184. t. 12. THE GOSHAWK. *Pen.* No. 52. t. 24. *Lewin.* No. 9. In Dorset not very uncommon. Lives in the woods, and frequents the furze, and brakes; and is considered as highly destructive to game and poultry.
- F. MILVUS. Cere, yellow: body, ferruginous: tail forked: head, of a lighter colour, greyish. *Lin.* 126. *L. G.* 261. Le Milan Royal. *Briff.* I. 414. t. 33. *Buff.* I. 153. THE KITE. *Pen.* No. 53. *Lewin.* No. 10. An inhabitant of all the old continent. Mr. Lewin informs us, that the *Kite* retires from the Northern to the Southern counties of England in the winter season. Very frequent in Dorset.
- At the end of the sixteenth century, the *Kite*, in London (like the *Vulture*, in Egypt), was a privileged and protected bird. *Clusius* relates, that he saw multitudes of them in the streets of the city, whither they resorted to feed on the offals. Note on *Belon*, lib. II. cap. 36. This anecdote does but little credit to the police, and cleanliness of our London ancestors.
- F. BUTEO. Cere, and feet, yellowish: back brown: belly pale, with brown spots: tail, barred with brown. *Latb. Ind. Orn.* *Lin.* 127. *L. G.* 265. La Buse. The Buzzard. *Buff.* I. 159. t. 8. THE BUZZARD. *Pen.* No. 54. t. 25. *Lewin.* No. 5. Common in Dorset, preying promiscuously on birds, reptiles, small quadrupeds, and insects. In the Eastern parts of France is dressed in winter for the table, being at that season in as good condition as a fattened fowl. *Latb. Sup.* 14.
- F. APIVORUS. Cere, blackish: feet, yellow; half feathered; head, ash-coloured: tail, with ash-coloured bars, tip white. *Lin.* 130. *L. G.* 267. La Bondrec. *Buff.* I. 161. THE HONEY BUZZARD. *Pen.* No. 56. *Lewin.* No. 7. Called in Dorset the *Capped Buzzard*. Very rare, but probably often mistaken for the foregoing. This bird is caught in snares in France, in the winter season, and reckoned delicate food.
- F. ÆRUGINOSUS. Cere, greenish yellow: body, deep rust brown: top of the head, throat, *axillæ*, and feet, yellowish. *Lin.* 130. *L. G.* 267. Le Bufard. *Buff.* I. 172. t. 10. THE MOOR BUZZARD. *Pen.* No. 57. t. 27. *Lewin.* No. 8. Seen often on the bogs of the heaths in Dorset, and about decoys; as at Morden, and the *World's End*; among rushes, near ponds and brooks, feeding occasionally on fish, as well as on rabbits.
- F. CYANEUS. Cere, white: feet, brown: body, blueish grey: white stripe over the eyes, encircling the throat. *Lin.* 126. *L. G.* 276. L'Oiseau St. Martin. *Buff.* I. 164. Blue Hawk. *Edwards*, t. 225. HEN-HARRIER. *Pen.* No. 58. t. 28. *Lewin.* No. 18. I. (*male.*)

β. *Pygargus*. Cere, and feet, brownish yellow: body, brown, belly, paler, with oblong reddish

brown spots; white stripe over the
126. *L. G.* 277. La Soubuse.
t. 9. RING-TAIL FALCON: *Pen.* No. 18. 2. (*female.*)
I. venture on the credit of the latest
of respectable authors, confirmed
opinion of gentlemen of this coun
the knowledge of birds, to confi
differing only in sex, although
Buffon have kept them separate; a
though not generally disposed to m
cies, describes the male Ring-tail as
by the want of the collar of br
round the neck*.

This bird is common on the down
breeding among the furze. They
year on Gunville-down.

- F. TINNUNCULUS. Cere, and feet, yellowish: reddish-brown, with dark spots: body, with brown streaks: tail, rounded. *L. G.* 278, La Créfferelle. *Buff.* I. 179. t. 11. THE KESTREL. *Pen.* No. 60. *Lewin.* No. 11. Very common; and the most numerous of all the English hawks.
 - F. NISUS. Cere, greenish: feet, yellowish: body, with waved brownish bars: tail, streaked with black. *Lin.* 130. L'Epervier. *Buff.* I. 179. t. 11. SPARROW-HAWK. *Pen.* No. 62. Common, and well known as the most destructive of this genus to young pigeons and poultry.
 - F. SUBBUTEO. Cere, and feet, yellowish: back brown: nape of the neck, white: body, marked with oblong brown spots: thighs, rufous. *Latb. Ind. Orn.* *Lin.* 127. *L. G.* 283. Le Hôbreau. *Buff.* I. 179. t. 11. THE HOBBY. *Pen.* No. 61. Of all the hawks the most inveterate enemy of the larks, and most successful in their destruction. It is very common in Dorset, from its superior rapidity. Breeds here, but leaves us in October less frequent than the Sparrow-hawk, sometimes shot in this county.
 - F. ÆSALON. Cere, and feet, yellow: body, above, blueish ash: below, ferruginous spots and streaks; belly, white, with oblong spots. *L. G.* 279. t. 23. THE LONG-EARED TIT. *Buff.* I. 232. t. 19. *Pen.* No. 63. *Lewin.* t. 22. No. 12. Common in Dorset. It has been shot lately in the neighbourhood of Blandford. It is seen in winter.
- Perhaps the smallest of the genus, but of great spirit, formerly used in factotum, like the Sparrow-Hawk, the partner of larks, pigeons, and partridges.

STRIK. *Lin. Gen.* No. 43. p. 131.

OWL.—BILL: hooked; furnished with
others at the base (called the *capitulum*).
NOSTRILS: oblong, concealed by the
others.
HEAD: large, with great ears and

S. OTUS. Tuft of the ears consisting of
Lin. 132. *L. G.* 288. Le Hibou.
279. t. 23. THE LONG-EARED

* The prescribed brevity of this catalogue will not allow me to detail the reasons for these alterations; I can only refer to *Latham's Supplement*, p. 22.

No. 65. t. 30. *Lewin*. No. 24. This bird is sparingly seen in Dorset; but it has been shot both in the neighbourhood of Dorchester and near Blandford. Seen about the chace, and breeds in trees. Shot lately in Copley-walk, in Cranbourne-chace.

S. BRACHYOTOS. Tuft of the ears, one short feather: body, brown above, quill feathers, with tawny margin; below, pale yellow, with streaks longitudinally. *Pen. Br. Zool.* fol. p. 71. t. B. 3. and t. B. 4. 2. SHORT-EARED OWL. *Pen. Br. Zool.* 8vo, 66. t. 31. *Phil. Transf.* vol. LXII. p. 384. L. G. 289. *Lewin*. No. 25. This bird appears to be more common in Dorset than the foregoing. By in-curious people it may easily be confounded with the *Brown Owl* when dead, as the feathers over the eyes, called horns, are often difficultly found; but it may be distinguished by the four middle feathers of the tail being marked on each side the shaft with brown spots, in yellow circles. It is a winter bird of passage, and flies by day. It is said to make its appearance in the beginning of October; but I have seen it in Dorset on the 3d of September. It should be a privileged bird by the farmer, as being particularly eager after mice; whence it is called *Mouse-Hawk* by the settlers at Hudson's Bay.

S. FLAMMEA. Cere, body, yellow above, with white spots; below, white, with dusky spots. *Lin.* 133. L. G. 293. L'Effraie. *Buff.* I. 297. t. 26. THE WHITE or HISSING OWL. *Pen.* No. 67. *Lewin*. No. 26. The most useful in the barns, where it is frequently almost domesticated; and, indeed, as it hunts mice in preference to other prey, ought to be a protected bird.

S. ALUCO. Head, and body, ferruginous-brown: irides black: first quill feathers, serrated on the outer edge. *Lin.* 132. L. G. 294. La Hullothe. *Buff.* I. 292. *Lewin*. ed. 2d, No. 27. *Brown Owl*. *Pen.* No. 69. t. 32. THE SCREECH OWL. *Male Bird*.

β. *S. stridula*. Body, ferruginous: third quill feather, longer than the others. *Lin.* 233. L. G. 294. Le Chat Huant. *Buff.* I. 294. t. 25. *Lewin*. ed. 2d, No. 27*. TAWNY OWL. *Pen.* No. 68. *Female Bird*.

The *Aluco*, or *Brown Owl*, was for some time considered by authors as the *Strix Ulula* of Linnæus; but it seems now no longer to be doubted that it is the *Aluco*; under which title Linnæus himself quotes Pennant's figure of the *Brown Owl*, in the folio edition of the "British Zoology." Whatever difference there may be in the colours and shades of the *Brown* and *Tawny Owl*, the markings are so similar, that it had long been conjectured they differed only in sex. On the authority of Mr. Lewin, strengthened by the opinion of some curious observers, I have ventured to place them as above.

The *Screech Owl* is common in Dorset, in Cranbourne-chace, and other woods, by day; frequenting the farm yards and villages in the night.

LANIUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 44. p. 134. L. G. 297.

SHRIKE.—BILL: hooked only at the end; upper mandible denticulated near the end; naked at the base.

TONGUE: jagged.

L. EXCUBITOR. Tail, wedge-form, the lateral feathers white: back, ash-coloured: wings black, with a white spot. *Lin.* 135. L. G. 300. La Pie-Grièche Grife. *Buff.* I. 239. t. 20. *Lewin*. No. 30. GREAT SHRIKE. *Pen.* No. 71. t. 33. An inhabitant of Dorset; but not very common. It has been seen about the Chace, and killed in Almer-wood: also near Waymouth, and several other places.

L. COLLURIO. Tail, somewhat wedge-form: back, grey: four middle feathers of the tail of an uniform colour: bill, lead-coloured. *Lin.* 136. L. G. 300. L'Ecorcheur. *Buff.* I. 246. t. 21. RED-BACKED SHRIKE. *Pen.* No. 72. *Lewin*. No. 31. Not uncommon in Dorset.

L. RUFUS. Upper side, three-coloured; under side, rufous-white: black streak inclosing the eye, and extending down the neck; scapular feathers, and the base of the tail to the middle, white. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 70. *Briff.* 2. 147. Collurio rufus. L. G. 301. 2. La Pie-Grièche Rouffe. *Buff.* I. 244. THE WOOD-CHAT. *Pen.* No. 73. *Lewin*. No. 31.

I have not seen this bird; but I am assured that it has now and then been shot in Dorset. It is considered by Buffon, and Gmelin, as a variety only of the last.

ORDER II.

PIES. *Pica*.

BILL—cultrated; the upper mandible convex.

FEET—short and strong; ambulatory; three claws forwards, one backwards.

BODY—tough and impure.

FOOD—from refuse of all kinds.

NEST—in trees; the male feeding the female during incubation. Monogamous.

CORVUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 50. p. 155. L. G. p. 364.

CROW.—BILL: convex, cutting; base covered with the *capistrum* reflected over the NOSTRILS.

TONGUE: cartilaginous, bifid.

FEET: ambulatory.

C. CORAX. Black: the back, shining blue-black: tail somewhat rounded. *Lin.* 155. L. G. 364. Le Corbeau. *Buff.* III. 11. t. 58. THE RAVEN. *Pen.* No. 74. *Lewin*. No. 33. On the history and manners of this crafty and cruel, yet docile, bird, the reader will find ample satisfaction and entertainment in the elegant account given of it by M. Montbeillard, in Buffon's work. Nor, in general, is less copious information to be found in that author, concerning most other European birds.

The Raven is, I believe, the earliest breeding bird in the spring; sometimes hatching in February.

C. CORONE. Whole bird, of a blue-black: tail, rounded; quill feathers, pointed. *Lin.* 155. L. G. 365. Le Corbine. *Buff.* III. 38. t. 59. CARRION CROW. *Pen.* No. 75. t. 34. *Lewin*. No. 34. Very common; and sometimes a variety, both pied and white, has been seen in Dorset.

C. FRUGILEGUS. Back and front, ash-coloured: tail, somewhat rounded. *Lin.* 159. L. G. 366. La Freux,

Freux, ou La Frayonne. *Buff.* III. 46. THE ROOK. *Pen.* No. 76. *Lewin.* No. 35. Like the Raven, breeds early in the spring. A bird in some countries proscribed, and in others protected. It might require some calculation to determine, whether the benefit derived from their destroying the worms, is not more than balanced by the havock they make among the grain newly sown, and among ripe corn.

C. CORNIX. Body, ash-coloured: head, throat, wings, and tail, black. *Lin.* 156. *L. G.* 366. Le Corneille Mantelée. *Buff.* III. 51. t. 60. THE HOODED CROW. *Pen.* No. 77. *Fl. Scot.* p. 20. t. 2. *Lewin.* No. 36. Or *The Royston Crow.* This is seen only in the winter time, and that chiefly in the marshes on the coast. It has been observed on the North shore at Poole, and Westward at Abbotsbury, and is sometimes shot on the downs, high up in the country, where, in a hard winter, small flocks of them are seen.

C. PICA. Variegated black and white: tail, wedge-form. *Lin.* 157. *L. G.* 373. La Pie. *Buff.* III. 75. 63. THE MAGPIE. *Pen.* No. 78. *Lewin.* No. 39. This omnivorous, and mischievous bird is but too common.

C. GLANDARIUS. Coverts of the wings blue, barred with white and black lines: body variegated, ferruginous. *Lin.* 156. *L. G.* 368. Le Geai. *Buff.* III. 94. t. 64. THE JAY. *Pen.* No. 79. *Lewin.* No. 38. This noisy mischievous bird is not uncommon in this country. Its beauty and imitative powers subject it to domestic confinement; in which its insidious craft and petulance are often more than a balance for the amusement it affords.

C. GRACULUS. Violet-black: bill, and legs, red. *Lin.* 158. *L. G.* 377. Le Crave, ou Le Coracias. *Buff.* III. 1. t. 57. *Briff.* II. 1. t. 1. THE RED-LEGGED CROW. *Pen.* No. 80. t. 35. *Lewin.* No. 41. 2d edit. No. 39. This bird breeds on the cliff called White Nose Cliff, near Lullworth, and is seen on the coast in various parts.

C. MONEDULA. Brownish black: back part of the head greyish: front, wings, and tail, black. *Lin.* 156. *L. G.* 367. La Choucas. *Buff.* III. 59. t. 61. THE JACK-DAW. *Pen.* No. 81. t. 34. *Lewin.* No. 37. Subject to great variety between black and white, in different parts of Europe. A white variety sometimes occurs in Dorsetshire.

SITTA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 60. p. 177. *L. G.* 440.

NUTHATCH.—BILL: subulated, tapering, straight, not denticulated, extended and cuneated at the top. Upper mandible somewhat the longest.

TONGUE: emarginated, jagged, short, and horny at the tip.

NOSTRILS: small, covered with whiskers.

FEET: ambulatory.

S. EUROPEA. Ash-coloured; reddish beneath: tail feathers black, the four lateral ones barred with white near the tip. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 261. *Lin.* 177. *L. G.* 440. La Sitelle. *Buff.* V. 458. t. 134. *Briff.* III. 588. t. 29. 3. THE NUTHATCH. *Pen.* No. 89. t. 38. *Lewin.* No. 53.

2d edit. 52. This bird has the power, woodpeckers, of producing a singular sound with its bill, against the bark. Dr. Plott seems to have been the first who recorded this faculty. It is confirmed by others. The instincts of this bird are very singular. Not uncommon in the woods of Dorsetshire, in winter time approaching the villages, and frequenting the gardens, and especially the young of trees.

UPUPA.—*Lin. Gen.* No. 64. p. 168. *L. G.* 441.

HOOPOE.—BILL: arched, long, slender, somewhat compressed, and rather obtuse.

NOSTRILS: minute, situate at the base of the bill.

TONGUE: obtuse, quite entire, very short, and triangular.

FEET: ambulatory.

U. EPOPS. Colour variegated: head furnished with a crest. *Lin.* 183. *L. G.* 466. La Pie, ou Puput. *Buff.* VI. 379. t. 157.

HOOPOE. *Pen.* No. 90. t. 39. *Charl.* t. 63. *Edwards,* t. 345. *Lewin.* No. 5. This bird, being only an occasional visiter in Dorsetshire, is rare; it has, however, been seen very unfrequently; and particularly in the neighbourhood of Bourne-chace. It was shot a few years ago at Shroton, at Hanford, and another time at Mer, and near Dorchester.

CERTHIA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 65. p. 184. *L. G.* 442.

CREEPER.—BILL: arched, thin, somewhat irregular, and sharp pointed.

TONGUE: sharp.

FEET: ambulatory.

C. FAMILIARIS. Grey; the under side white: quills brown, ten of them with a white spot. *Lin.* 184. *L. G.* 469. Le Grimpereau. *V.* 476. THE CREEPER. *Pen.* No. 91. *Lewin.* No. 55. Common in the woods of Dorset, but not confined to them. It frequents orchards about the villages. Is seen especially in the nursery garden at Blandford.

CUCULUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 57. p. 168. *L. G.* 443.

CUCKOW.—BILL: taper, but little arched.

NOSTRILS: with a protuberant margin.

TONGUE: sagittated, flat and entire.

FEET: scanlory, or, climbing. Two forwards, two backwards.

C. CANORUS. Tail, rounded, blackish, and tipped with white. *Lin.* 168. *L. G.* 409.

COU. *Buff.* VI. 262. THE CUCKOO. *Pen.* No. 82. t. 36. *Lewin.* No. 44. This bird arrives here the latter end of April; and sings the latter end of June. The old Mr. Jenner*, in his curious paper on the Nomenclature of this bird, informs us, that it begins to sing in the first week of July; the young are hatched in the first week of August, and continue to be hatched till the end of September, or the beginning of October, when they are no longer seen.

* *Phil. Transf.* vol. LXXVIII. p. 219. & seq.

JYNX. *Lin. Gen.* No. 58. p. 172. *L. G.* p. 423.

WRYNECK.—BILL: somewhat taper, and acuminate, weak, and slightly incurved.

NOSTRILS: concave; naked.

TONGUE: taper, very long, worm-shaped, and sharp-pointed at the end.

TAIL-FEATHERS: ten in number, and flexible.

FEET: scanfory.

J. TORQUILLA. Variegated; white, grey, and ferruginous. *Lin.* 172. *L. G.* 423. *Briff.* IV. 4. t. 1. Le Torcol. *Buff.* VII. 79. t. 164. THE WRYNECK. *Pen.* No. 83. *Lewin.* No. 46. 2d edit. No. 51. One of the earliest summer birds of passage. Not uncommon in this country, arriving about the middle of March; commonly before the cuckow.

PICUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 59. p. 173. *L. G.* 424.

WOODPECKER.—BILL: angulated; straight, wedged at the end.

NOSTRILS: hid under the *capistrum*.

TONGUE: taper, worm-shaped, very long, bony, darting, pointed, the end furnished with reflected bristly points.

TAIL-FEATHERS: ten, stiff, and acuminate.

FEET: scanfory.

P. MARTIUS. Body black: cap scarlet. *Lin.* 173. *L. G.* 424. *Buff.* VII. 41. t. 163. *Lewin.* No. 45. 2d edit. *Pen. Arc. Zool.* II. 276. BLACK WOODPECKER. Shot in the nursery garden at Blandford; also at Whitchurch, and other places in Dorset.

P. VIRIDIS. Body, green: head, scarlet. *Lin.* 175. *L. G.* 433. Le Pic Vert. *Buff.* VII. 6. t. 162. THE GREEN WOODPECKER. *Pen.* No. 184. *Lewin.* No. 51. 2d edit. No. 46. A common bird in Dorset, especially in Cranborne-chace, and other woody parts of the county.

P. MAJOR. Variegated, black and white: vent, and back part of the head, red. *Lin.* 176. *L. G.* 436. L'Epeiche, ou Le Pic Varié. *Buff.* VII. 57. THE GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Pen.* No. 85. *Lewin.* No. 47. Much less common than the Green Woodpecker, and a more shy bird, keeping more within the woods.

P. MEDIUS. Variegated, black and white: top of the head red: vent of the same colour. *Lin.* 176. *L. G.* 436. Le Pic Varié. *Briff.* IV. 38. t. 2. f. 1. THE MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Pen.* No. 86. t. 37. f. 1. *Lewin.* No. 48. 2d edit. No. 49. A bird answering this description is shot in Dorset. Buffon, and some others, do not allow it the rank of a species; but think it the preceding kind in the first feathers. Ray attributes to this species the singular faculty of producing, with its beak against the bark of trees, a loud, shrill, crackling sound; and I have heard this faculty exclusively attributed to this species by an experienced sportsman.

P. MINOR. Variegated, black and white: top of the head scarlet: vent reddish. *Lin.* 176. *L. G.* 437. Le Petit Epeiche. *Buff.* VII. 61. THE LEAST SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Pen.* No. 87. t. 37. f. 2. *Lewin.* No. 49. Not un-

common in this country. Chiefly seen in young woods; and particularly frequents nursery grounds. The Woodpeckers do not migrate.

ALCEDO. *Lin. Gen.* No. 62. 178. *L. G.* p. 447.

KING-FISHER.—BILL: triangular, thick, straight, long, pointed.

TONGUE: fleshy, very short, flat, and pointed.

FEET: in most species gressory. Three claws before, two of which are firmly united together; one claw behind.

A. ISPIDA. Short tailed: body, above, azure-blue; below, orange-brown: eye-band rufous. *Lin.* 179. *L. G.* 448. Le Martin Pecheur, ou L'Alcyon. *Buff.* VII. 158. t. 170. THE KING-FISHER. *Pen.* No. 88. t. 38. *Lewin.* No. 52. 2d edit. No. 53. This beautiful, and, if I may so call it, classical bird, is common in Dorset on the rivers and brooks, and on the sea coast, especially about the mouths of rills, and waters emptying themselves into the sea; feeding on fish and on worms.

It is a curious speculation in ornithology, that this bird should be the only one of a numerous, and well-connected genus, all of beautiful plumage, that should have become naturalized to the cooler climates; almost all the others, near forty species, being inter-tropical. Yet this seems to have derived its origin from the same parts of the globe, since it is known to exist in Bengal, as well as in China and Egypt.

ORDER III.

GALLINACEOUS. *Galline.*

BILL—strong, convex; the upper mandible arching over the edges of the lower.

FEET—adapted for running. Toes rough underneath; formed for scratching up the ground.

BODY—fat, muscular. Pure.

FOOD—collected on land, from feeds, and macerated in a craw.

NEST—on the ground, very inartificial. Food pointed out to the young. Polygamous.

OTIS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 95. p. 264. *L. G.* p. 722.

BUSTARD.—BILL: somewhat arched.

NOSTRILS: ovate, pervious.

TONGUE: bifid and sharp.

FEET: cursory, tridactylous: legs long, and naked above the thighs.

O. TARDA. Body, barred transversely, with black and rust-coloured streaks; below white: head and throat, of the male, tufted on both sides. *Lath. Ind. Lin.* 264. *L. G.* 722. L'Outarde. *Buff.* II. 1. t. 30. *Edwards,* t. 73. 74. THE BUSTARD. *Pen.* No. 98. t. 41. *Lewin.* No. 139.

The Bustard is now become very scarce, even in Wiltshire. A few stragglers make their appearance, now and then, in the Northern parts of Dorset; as about Woodyates and Ashmore-downs. Single birds have been killed in Langton parish, near Blandford, and in the parish of Stickland, and elsewhere.

PHASIANUS.

PHASIANUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 101. p. 270. *L. G.* 737.

PHEASANT.—BILL: short and strong.

CHEEKS: naked.

FEET: in most species furnished with spurs.

P. COLCHICUS. Body, rufous: head, blue: tail wedge-shaped: cheeks naked and papillose. *Lin.* 271. *L. G.* 741. *Le Faisan.* *Buff.* III. 286. t. 40. **THE PHEASANT.** *Pen.* p. 280. *Lewin* No. 131. It is, I believe, generally understood, that there is no part of England where the Pheasant is more effectually naturalized than in Dorset.

TETRAO. *Lin. Gen.* No. 103. p. 273. *L. G.* 746.

GROUS.—SPOT: near the eyes, naked, or papillose, or slightly covered with feathers.

T. PERDIX. Feet naked, armed with spurs: naked scarlet spot under the eye: tail, ferruginous: breast, brown. *Lin.* 276. *L. G.* 757. *Perdrix Grise.* *Buff.* II. 353. **THE PARTRIDGE.** *Pen.* No. 96. *Lewin.* No. 136.

T. TETRIX. Feet, feathered: tail, forked: secondary wing quills, white near the base. *Lin.* 274. *L. G.* 748. *Le Petit Tetras, ou Coq de Bruyere à queue Fourchue.* *Buff.* II. 184. t. 35. **THE BLACK COCK.** *Pen.* No. 93. t. 42. *Lewin.* 133.

Dorsetshire is not destitute of black game, though it is but sparingly found. A few are bred on different parts of that heathy tract, which, beginning near Piddletown, extends, with but little interruption, into the New Forest. I have particularly heard of their being shot on Piddletown heath, Morden heath, Lytchet, Canford, and Poole, heaths, and on that between Winborn and Ringwood.

T. RUFUS β . Feet, red, naked, and armed with spurs: beak, red: throat white, encircled with a dark band dotted with white. *L. G.* 756. *Perdrix rouge.* *Buff.* II. 378. t. 44. **GUERNSEY PARTRIDGE.** *Lath. Syn.* II. 768. *A. Lewin.* No. 137. The most common Partridge in France, and in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, whence sometimes it probably reaches England. It was killed at Upway, near Weymouth. I am lately informed that attempts are making to naturalize this species in Purbeck, and in Brownsea Island.

T. COTURNIX. Body, spotted with grey: over each eye a whitish line: margin of the tail-feathers, with a rust-coloured lunulated spot. *Lin.* 278. *L. G.* 765. *La Caille.* *Buff.* II. 396. 48. **THE QUAIL.** *Pen.* No. 97. *Lewin.* No. 138. I am informed that this bird was formerly very common in Dorset; it is now rare.

All the birds of this genus reside here throughout the year, except the Quail; and many of that species are supposed only to change their situation, and resort in hard winters to the sea side.

ORDER IV.

PASSERINE. *Passeres.*

BILL—conic, sharp pointed.

FEET—tender, cloven; adapted for hopping.

BODY—slender. Pure, in the *granivorous* impure, in the carnivorous.

FOOD—seeds, or insects.

NEST—formed with great art. Trammelled by the old birds. *M. Warbling.*

COLUMBA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 104. p. 279.

PIGEON.—BILL: somewhat arched; slight at the tip.

NOSTRILS: oblong, half covered with membrane.

C. OENAS. Blueish ash-colour: sides shining green, stripe on the end of and end of the tail blackish. *Lin.* 769. *Le Biset.* *Buff.* II. 439. **THE Wild Pigeon, Wood, or Rock STOCK DOVE.** *Pen.* No. 101. t. No. 128.

This is a winter bird of passage, migrates in November, and returning in the spring and is well known to be the stock of our domestic pigeon springs, as they move; and afterwards all the various fancy pigeons: probably by crossing mixtures with both the *Ring-Dove* and *Turtle*.

In Dorsetshire the *Wild Pigeon* breeds in hollow trees, but most commonly the cliffs on the sea coast. Numerous every year in the high cliffs in Purbeck; in hard winters they will take refuge in houses, and leave them in the spring.

C. PALUMBUS. Ash-coloured: tail-feathers, blackish towards the end: primary wing-feathers, white on the outward margin: a white space on the side the neck. *Lin.* 282. *L. G.* 777. *Ramier.* *Buff.* II. 269. t. 53. **THE DOVE.** *Pen.* No. 102. *Lewin.* No. 130. One of the early breeding birds: lays in the beginning of April. Not uncommon in Dorset. It is not certain, however, in this part of England they all migrate in autumn.

C. TURTUR. Tail-feathers, tipped with black, grey: breast, carnation-coloured: lateral spot on the neck, streaked. *Lin.* 284. *L. G.* 786. *La Tourterelle.* *Buff.* II. 482. t. 54. **THE TURTLE DOVE.** *Pen.* No. 103. t. 45. *Lewin.* No. 130. More common than the *Ring-dove*. *Turner*, an ornithologist, who had resided in France, says, the *Turtle* is abundantly more common there than in England. In Cranborne Chase and all the woods, and frequents cliffs, and though it usually breeds on trees, its nest has been found in the eaves of empty barns, and in other old buildings.

ALAUDA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 105. p. 287.

LARK.—BILL: cylindrical, subulate; feet extended: mandibles equal, gaping.

TONGUE: bifid.

NAIL: of the hinder toe, rather straighter than the toe.

A. ARVENSIS. Variegated, blackish brown and white; below, reddish white.

Ind. Orn. 491. The outer webs of the two external feathers white; the intermediate ferruginous on the inside. *Lin.* 287. *L. G.* 791. L'Alouette. *Buff.* V. 1. t. 115. THE SKY-LARK. *Pen.* No. 136. t. 55. *Lewin.* No. 89. This is the principal of those few birds that soar, and sing, in the air. In England lark-catching is practised with clap nets; in France, by willow twigs, smeared with bird-lime; of which process a curious detailed account is given by *Buffon*, V. p. 13.

A. ARBORÆA. The head encircled with a white band. *Lin.* 287. *L. G.* 793. Le Cujelier, ou l'Alouette de Bois. *Buff.* V. 23. t. 116. THE WOOD-LARK. *Pen.* No. 137. *Lewin.* No. 90. Common, but not so frequent as the *Sky-Lark*, and *Tit-Lark*. This is one of the few British birds that sing in the night. The Nightingale and the lesser Reed-Sparrow complete the list of the night warblers. It does not migrate: breeds, and sings very early in the year, and continues in song through the summer and autumn.

A. PRÆTENSIS. Greenish brown: two outermost tail feathers white; on the outer webs: white line over the eyes. *Lin.* 287. *L. G.* 792. La Farlouse, ou l'Alouette de Prés. *Buff.* V. 28. t. 117. THE TIT-LARK. *Lewin.* No. 91. This bird warbles not only in the air, chiefly whilst descending, but sitting on trees, and on the ground. It migrates in September, and returns to us in April, according to the report of *M. Buffon* and *Mr. Lewin*. Neither *Pennant*, *Latham*, nor *Mr. Markwick*, notice its migration.

A. MINOR. *Willughby.* Reddish brown, spotted beneath: throat, and body, white: neck, and breast, dull yellow. *Lath. Ind.* 494. Two outer tail feathers white on the outer web. *L. G.* 793. *Agrestis.* *Lath. Syn.* II. 375. THE FIELD-LARK. *Pen.* No. 139. Or *Pipit-Lark.* *Lewin.* No. 92. It is known in Dorset; and, although very like the *Tit-Lark*, is distinguished by the reddish brown tinge of its plumage. Neither is it migratory. Without examination it is usually confounded with the *Tit-Lark*.

A. TRIVIALIS. Variegated, greenish brown and blackish: underneath, yellowish white: tail-feathers brown, outermost half white; second wedge-shaped, and white at the tip. *Lin.* 288. *L. G.* 796. L'Alouette Pipi. *Buff.* V. 36. t. 118. Grasshopper Warbler. *Pen.* No. 156. *Lewin.* No. 98. THE GRASSHOPPER-LARK. Not very uncommon. A summer bird of passage, chirping with a sibilous note on the tops of bushes, from the middle of April, till the end of July.

STURNUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 106. p. 290. *L. G.* p. 801.

STARLING.—BILL: subulate, slightly depressed, blunt, and marginated at the top: upper mandible not notched; the margins rather open.

NOSTRILS: marginated, above.

TONGUE: emarginated, sharp.

S. VULGARIS. Beak, yellow: body, black, dotted with white, or pale yellow. *Lin.* 290. *L. G.* 801. L'Etourneau. *Buff.* V. 155. t. 71. THE STAKE. *Pen.* No. 104. t. 46. *Lewin.* No. 56. The Starling is a very common bird. Though generally insectivorous, feeds also on berries

and feeds. These birds are sometimes seen to accompany herds of horned cattle, undoubtedly in pursuit of the insects which attend them.

MOTACILLA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 114. p. 328. *L. G.* 950.

WARBLER.—BILL: subulated, straight. Mandibles nearly equal.

NOSTRILS: obovate.

TONGUE: jagged, and emarginated.

M. ALBA. The breast black: the two lateral tail-feathers more than one half white to the tips. *Lin.* 331. *L. G.* 960. La Lavandiere. *Buff.* V. 242. t. 128. I. THE WHITE WAGTAIL. *Pen.* No. 142. t. 55. *Lewin.* No. 95. The White Wagtail is less shy of man than the two other species, being frequent about towns and villages, particularly in the vicinity of rivers and brooks. Being soft-billed birds, they feed on insects, and attend the cattle, especially in moist meadows.

M. FLAVA. Breast, and belly, yellow: two lateral tail-feathers more than half white from the tips. *Lin.* 331. *L. G.* 963. La Bergeronette, de Printemps. *Buff.* V. 256. THE YELLOW WAGTAIL. *Pen.* No. 143. t. 55. *Lewin.* No. 97. The YELLOW WAGTAIL is more retired than the White, and frequent in corn fields; and changing its quarters, if it does not migrate, in the winter time. It frequents the woods more than the white, and seeks insects and worms, at the head of springs, and on the edges of running waters.

M. BOARULA. Ash-coloured above; yellow below: the whole of the first tail-feather, and the interior web of the second, white. *Lin. Mant.* 527. *L. G.* 997. La Bergeronette Jaune. *Buff.* V. 259. THE GREY WAGTAIL. *Pen.* No. 144. *Lewin.* 96. *Edwards*, t. 259. This is rare in comparison with the other Wagtails, and is thought to be a constant inhabitant of England. It is but seldom seen in Dorset. *Linnæus* informs us, that the *Grey Wagtail* in Sweden is a close and constant attendant, throughout the summer, upon the herds of cattle, and upon horses, on account of the numerous tribe of insects with which they are infested.

It is believed by some to be a young bird, of the *Motacilla flava*, not yet moulted to its proper colour.

M. LUSCINIA. Reddish ash-colour above: pale ash below: tail-feathers, reddish brown: knees encircled with an ash-coloured belt, or bracelet. *Lin.* 328. *L. G.* 950. Le Rossignol. *Buff.* V. 78. t. 120. I. THE NIGHTINGALE. *Pen.* No. 145. *Lewin.* 99. It is judged, I believe, that the Nightingale is more plentifully found in Dorset, than in any other part of England. It arrives in the beginning of April, and leaves us the latter end of August, or the beginning of September. It ceases to be heard soon after Midsummer. I know not whether it be strictly true, that Nightingales are not found West of Dorsetshire.

M. PHENICURUS. Throat, black: belly, and tail, reddish, or tawny: head, and back, grey. *Lin.* 335. *L. G.* 987. Le Rossignol de Muraille. *Buff.* V. 163. THE RED-START WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 146. *Lewin.* No. 103. A summer bird of passage, arriving at the same time

- time with the Nightingale. It sings from its first arrival, with full notes, till after Midsummer. It is known, at a distance, by the horizontal shake of its tail. Breeds in old walls, and hollows of trees, and is not uncommon in these parts.
- M. RUBECULA.** Olive brown: throat, and breast, ferruginous. *Lin.* 337. *L. G.* 993. Le Rouge-gorge. *Buff.* V. 185. t. 125. RED-BREAST WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 147. *Lewin.* No. 107. The Robin being one of the soft-billed birds, and therefore of the insectivorous tribe, yet not being migratory, as most of these birds are, is driven in winter to the haunts of men, for the sake of more easily procuring spiders and flies, and the refuse of kitchens.
- M. ATRICAPILLA.** Greenish grey: below, ash-coloured: cap on the head, black. *Lin.* 332. *L. G.* 970. Le Fauvette à tête noire. *Buff.* V. 219. t. 122. I. THE BLACK-CAP WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 148. *Lewin.* No. 116. A summer bird of passage, arriving in April; and retiring in the latter part of the autumn: Its warbling is wild and desultory, but sweet and full, as if emulating the Nightingale, whence it has been called the *Mock Nightingale*. *Buffon* relates an instance of one, whose song was formed by the Nightingale, having extended its note so far as to silence the Nightingales, its tutors.
- M. HIPPOLAIS.** Greenish ash-colour: yellowish below; belly, whitish: wings, greenish brown: white streak over the eyes. *Lin. Faun. Suec.* 246. *Syst.* 330. *L. G.* 954. *Pen.* No. 149. THE LESSER PETTICHAPE. *Lath. Syn.* II. 413. *Lewin.* No. 101. This bird is not uncommon in Dorset; but it is either a new bird in England, or has been unobserved, and undistinguished, till lately. Many of them were seen in the nursery garden at Blandford, in the spring of the year 1794.
- M. MODULARIS.** Body, above, greyish brown: breast, bluish ash-colour: covert feathers of the wings, white at the tips. *Lin.* 329. *L. G.* 952. Le Mouchet, ou Fauvette d'hiver. *Buff.* V. 142. t. 123. THE HEDGE WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 150. *Lewin.* No. 102. Or *Hedge Sparrow*. Common. The harbinger of winter; beginning to sing with the first frosts, and continuing till the beginning of spring.
- M. SALICARIA.** Brown ash-colour: below; whitish, White line over each eye. *Lin.* 330. *L. G.* 955. Le Fauvette des roseaux. *Buff.* V. 134. THE SEDGE WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 155. t. 52. *Lewin.* No. 105. Common about willow holts; being one of the few birds that sing in the night. It is called the English mocking bird, from the variety of its imitations; like the Robin Red-breast, it frequents the habitations of men in hard winters.
- M. OENANTHE.** Back, hoary: rump, and base of the tail, whitish: white streak across the front, and a black streak over the eye. *Lin.* 332. *L. G.* 966. Le Motteaux. *Buff.* V. 228. THE WHEAT-EAR WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 157. *Lewin.* No. 110. Common on the downs of Dorset. A summer bird of passage, arriving in the beginning of April; the hen birds generally before the males. They retreat in the latter end of September; but some stay the winter. In the isle of Portland they usually appear in the first foggy weather of March, and leave the island when the *Grey Crow* appears, in Octo-
- ber. In Portland this bird is called *Wren*. They are taken in great numbers, in this island. More than 30 dozen have been taken in one day, by one person in 1796. An instance occurred of 50 being taken in a day. A person who sold them in the Waymouth market; as he was informed, paid 30l. to one man for 1000 ears, in the year 1794, at 1s. a dozen, said to have been supplied with 500 more than could be disposed of.
- M. RUBETRA.** Brownish black: white about the eye: a white spot on the wing, and breast, yellowish. *Lin.* 332. Le Tariet. *Buff.* V. 212. W. WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 158. *Lewin.* No. 108. This is not common, but is sometimes seen on the heaths. It may be seen running before the horse for many years, but it rises. It is believed in this part of the country not to migrate. In Dorset it is called by the country people the *Furze Hawk*. *Quercus* this name does not apply to the *Wren*.
- M. RUBICOLA.** Grizzled black and brown beneath: white stripe on each side of the breast (lorum) between the eye and the rump, and spot on the wings, white. *Lin.* 332. *L. G.* 969. La Traquet. *Buff.* V. t. 127. *Briff.* III. 428. t. 23. THE CHAT WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 159. *Lewin.* No. 108. Common on the downs of Dorset, perching on the large flints, watching the ground in summer; frequenting the moister ground on the heaths in the winter.
- M. CINEREA** β . Reddish ash-colour; underparts reddish white: throat, white: outer edge of the exterior tail feathers, wholly white: anterior edge white half-way from the tip. *Ind.* 515. SYLVIA? *Lin.* 330. La Fauvette grise, ou Grisette. *Buff.* V. 21. I. *Buff.* V. 125. fine synonyme. *Pen.* No. 160. *Lewin.* No. 104. A common bird. Not unfrequent, especially in the summer time.
- M. TROCHILUS.** Ash-coloured green: underparts of the wings, and the coverts, yellow: white streak over the eyes. *Lin.* 330. *L. G.* 995. Le Pouillot, ou Le Chantrelle. *Buff.* V. 350. THE YELLOW WREN WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 151. *Lewin.* 113. *Edwards,* 2. commonly *The Willow Wren*. Not so common as the other two Wrens. It is a migrant bird, and arrives pretty early in the spring. It is seen in the middle of April. It is principally creeping up and down the ground. The bird described by Mr. Pennant, under the name of the *Scotch Wren*, is discovered by Swedish naturalists to be only the yellow Wren species.
- M. REGULUS.** Greenish: secondary wing feathers yellow on the outer edge, white in the middle; crest, deep yellow. *Lin.* 338. Le Roitelet. *Buff.* V. 366. THE CRESTED WREN WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 152. *Lewin.* No. 112. *Edwards,* 254. The most east of all the European birds; yet found in the north; chirping on the highest trees; particularly upon the oak; endures the winter, and is common here in gardens and the series of trees.
- M. TROGLODYTES.** Grizzled reddish brown

the eye, a white streak: wings, undulated black and brown. *Lin.* 337. *L. G.* 993. Le Roitelet, ou Troglodyte. *Buff.* V. 357. t. 130. THE WREN WARBLER. *Pen.* No. 154. *Lewin.* No. 111. Very common; frequenting the gardens, and yards, in winter time; led undoubtedly by the same instinct with the Robin, as it is not migratory. It is commonly seen as a solitary bird, yet hatching a numerous brood.

PARUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 116. p. 340. *L. G.* 1005.

TITMOUSE.—BILL: not notched, narrow, somewhat compressed, strong, hard, acuminate; and set with bristles at the base.

TONGUE: truncated, furnished with bristles at the end.

P. MAJOR. Back, olive-green: underneath, yellowish: head, black: temples, white; nape, yellow. *Lin.* 341. *L. G.* 1006. Le Charbonniere. *Buff.* V. 394. Great Titmouse. *Pen.* No. 162. t. 57. 1. *Lewin.* No. 117. THE GREAT TITMOUSE. Common; frequenting the gardens, and lanes, about towns, and villages; but retires to woods, and more private places, to breed. It is chiefly insectivorous, but does not migrate; and is mischievous in gardens, by destroying the young buds of trees.

P. CÆRULEUS. Body, yellowish green: underneath, yellow: wing-quills, blueish, the first white on the exterior margin: front, white: cap of the head, blue. *Lin.* 341. *L. G.* 1008. La Mefange bleue. *Buff.* V. 419. THE BLUE TITMOUSE. *Pen.* No. 163. *Lewin.* Very common, and very injurious to fruit trees in gardens, by destroying the buds of trees, in searching for insects; although it may be doubted whether it does not compensate for its mischief by the destruction of the caterpillars, and eggs of the insects.

P. ATER. Head, black: back, ash-coloured: breast, and back of the head, white. *Lin.* 341. *L. G.* 1009. Le Petite Charbonniere. *Buff.* V. 401. t. 131. THE COLE TITMOUSE. *Pen.* No. 164. t. 57. 3. *Lewin.* No. 118. Not uncommon in woods, orchards, and gardens, in this country.

P. PALUSTRIS. Head, black: cheeks, white. *Lin.* 341. *L. G.* 1009. La Nonnette cendrée. *Buff.* V. 404. THE MARSH TITMOUSE. *Pen.* No. 165. t. 57. 4. *Lewin.* No. 119. This bird has long been considered, by some ornithologists, as only a variety of the *Cole-Titmouse*. *Buffon* ranks it as such; but *Sepp*, a German author of repute, thinks the *Cole*, and *Marsh Titmouse* differ only in sex. The two birds, by incurious observers, are often confounded with the *Black Cap Motacilla*.

P. CAUDATUS. Body, variegated longitudinally, white, carnation-colour; and black: top of the head, white. *Lath. Ind.* 569. *Lin.* 342. *L. G.* 1010. Le Mefange à longue queue. *Buff.* V. 432. t. 133. THE LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE. *Pen.* 166. *Lewin.* No. 121. Not uncommon in Dorset, in lanes, orchards, and gardens; called by many *Long-tailed Mag*. This has all the properties of the other species, incessantly running about the trunks and branches of trees. It is the smallest-bodied bird, next to the *Golden Wren*, that we have,

and makes a curious oval nest, with a small entrance in the side. German writers say it makes two holes, in order to avoid the inconvenience of turning.

TURDUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 107. p. 291. *L. G.* p. 806.

THRUSH.—BILL: taper, and cultrated: upper mandible, deflected at the point, and slightly notched.

NOSTRILS: naked, half covered above with a small membrane.

CHAPS: ciliated.

TONGUE: jagged, and emarginated.

T. VISCIVORUS. Body, above, olive-brown; below, yellowish white, mottled with black spots: three outer feathers of the tail terminated with white. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 326. Bill, yellowish. *Lin.* 291. *L. G.* 806. La Draine. *Buff.* III. 266. t. 75. 1. THE MISSEL THRUSH. *Pen.* No. 105. *Lewin.* No. 57. ed. 2d, No. 61. The largest of all the British singing birds, and one of the earliest in the spring; but sings only a short time, and in notes much inferior to those of the *Throstle*.

T. MUSICUS. Body, olive-brown above; yellowish below, variegated with black spots. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 327. Inner covert of the wings, ferruginous. *Lin.* 292. *L. G.* 809. La Grive. *Buff.* III. 246. THE THROSTLE. *Pen.* No. 107. *The Song Thrush.* *Lewin.* No. 58. ed. 2d, No. 62. From time immemorial this delightful songster has been nurtured in cages, in all the towns and villages of England, in preference to any other. Unconfined, it sings from February to August, and again after Michaelmas: in captivity, at all times, except during the moulting season.

T. ILIACUS. Wings, underneath, ferruginous: over the eyes, a whitish line. *Lin.* 292. *L. G.* 808. Le Mauvis. *Buff.* III. 273. THE RED-WING. *Pen.* No. 108. *Lewin.* No. 59. ed. 2d, No. 64. Migrates into Britain about the middle of October; or usually a little earlier than the Fieldfare; and leaves us in the month of April.

T. PILARIS. Body, reddish; variegated beneath with black. (*Lath. Ind.*) Tail quills, black, the outermost whitish at the inner margin; head, and rump, grey. *Lin.* 291. *L. G.* 807. La Litorne, ou Tourdelle. *Buff.* III. 265. THE FIELDFARE. *Pen.* No. 106. *Lewin.* No. 60. ed. 2d, No. 65. A winter bird of passage, but very uncertain in their numbers in different years; supposed to be the most plentiful in the hardest winter. Remarkable for perching in the day, yet roosting on the ground.

T. MERULA. Body, black: bill, yellow: streak over the eye, yellowish white. *Lin.* 295. *L. G.* 831. Le Merle. *Buff.* III. 292. t. 76. THE BLACK-BIRD. *Pen.* No. 109. t. 47. *Lewin.* t. 60. ed. 2d, t. 60. Another of the domesticated songsters of the villager, which begins to sing early in the spring, and continues its melodious notes till the moulting season; when, like others, it desists, resuming its song in September, and in mild seasons continuing it till November.

T. TORQUATUS. Body, blackish: collar on the neck, white: bill, yellowish. *Lin.* 276. *L. G.* 832. Le Merle à plastron Blanc. *Buff.* III. 299. t. 77. THE RING OUSEL THRUSH. *Pen.*

Pen. No. 110. t. 46. *Lewin.* No. 62. ed. 2d, No. 59. Among the uncommon birds in Dorset; but they are sometimes seen, especially, as I am informed, in the Western parts. It has lately been discovered by Mr. *White*, that they visit this part of England in April, and again at Michaelmas, only in the course of migration. This visitation is observed in Portland, where the bird is called the *Michaelmas Black-bird*. The ring, in the female bird, is often very indistinct, and sometimes wanting.

T. ROSEUS. Pale rose-colour: head, wings, and tail, black: back of the head, crested. *Lin.* 294. *L. G.* 819. Le Merle couleur de rose. *Buff.* III. 306. t. 78. THE ROSE-COLOURED THRUSH. *Pen. App.* 627. t. 5. *Lewin.* No. 64. ed. 2d, No. 58. I can add one, to the very few instances of this bird having been shot in England. It was killed a few years ago at Long Critchel, in this county. It is properly an oriental bird, common in Syria, and about the river Don.

AMPELIS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 108. p. 297. *L. G.* p. 838.

CHATTERER.—BILL: straight, convex: upper mandible longer, somewhat incurved, and notched near the end.

NOSTRILS: set with bristles.

TONGUE: sharp, cartilaginous, and bifid.

A. GARRULUS. Crest, at the back of the head: tips of the secondary wing-quills, membranaceous and scarlet. *Lin.* 297. *L. G.* 838. Le Jaseur. *Buff.* III. 389. t. 82. THE WAXEN CHATTERER. *Pen.* No. 112. t. 48. *Lewin.* No. 65. ed. 2d, No. 66. Very rarely seen in England, and only as a straggler. The appropriate breeding country of this bird seems not to be determined; it is partially spread all over Europe, and has no title to the epithet *Bohemian* in particular; nor are any to be seen in that kingdom during the winter. One of these birds was killed near Shaftesbury in the year 1788.

MUSCICAPA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 113. p. 328. *L. G.* 929.

FLY-CATCHER.—BILL: somewhat triangular, notched near the tip of the upper mandible, and incurved: beset with diverging bristles at the base.

NOSTRILS: roundish.

M. GRISOLA. Body, above, dusky; below, whitish: neck, spotted longitudinally: vent, reddish. *Lin.* 328. *L. G.* 949. Le Gobe-mouche. *Buff.* IV. 416. t. 112. I. *Briff.* II. 357. t. 35. 3. THE SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER. *Pen.* No. 134. Not very uncommon in Dorset; where it is known to build frequently in the holes of mud walls. Perhaps the latest of the migrating birds that visit us; yet retiring so early as the latter end of August, or beginning of September. A very numerous genus of the insectivorous kind; but of which only two species are properly inhabitants of Europe.

LOXIA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 109. p. 299. *L.*

GROSBEAK.—BILL: conically gibbous, the base towards the head: the mandible lower mandible inflected.

NOSTRILS: small, round; placed at the bill.

TONGUE: entire.

L. CURVIROSTRA. Body, varying in wing, and tail-feathers, brown, the olive green: tail, forked. *Latb.* Body, scarlet: mandibles, hooked. *Lin.* 299. *L. G.* 843. Le Bec croisé. *Buff.* III. 405. t. 85. THE CROSS-BILLED BEAK. *Pen.* No. 115. t. 49. *Edwa.* *Lewin.* No. 66. This bird occasionally seen in England, and sometimes in flocks. Since, a great number were seen in the neighbourhood of Blandford, and in Bryanston and elsewhere, where firs, and planted; on the cones of which they feed principally to feed.

L. COCCOTHAUSTES. Body, varying, brown, or grizzled: stripe of white wing; middle quills of the wing, shaped at the tips: tail quills on the side of the base, black. *Lin.* 299. Le Gros-bec. *Buff.* III. 401. t. 83. 188. *Charlton.* *Onom.* t. 85. THE FINCH, or, HAW-GROSBEAK. *Pen.* *Lewin.* No. 67. This is also a winter bird at uncertain periods, but is much rarer than the *Cross-bill*. It has been seen in the neighbourhood of Blandford.

L. PYRRHULA. Joints, or coverts of the tail, black: coverts of the tail, and the base of the wing, white. *Lin.* 300. *L. G.* Bouvreuil. *Buff.* IV. 298. t. 846. THE FINCH. *Lewin.* No. 70. *Gesner.* h. that the Hen Bulfinch is the only feeding birds that learns to whistle.

L. CHLORIS. Yellowish green: primary quills, yellowish anteriorly: the tail-quills, yellow at the base. *Lin.* *G.* 854. Le Verdier. *Buff.* IV. THE GREEN-FINCH. *Pen.* No. 116. No. 69. Very common.

EMBERIZA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 110. p. 308.

BUNTING.—BILL: Conical. Mandibles widely from each other at the base: the lower mandible inflected, and rounded at the upper mandible.

E. CITRINELLA. Tail-quills, blackish exterior with a white pointed spot on the inner web. *Lin.* 309. *L. G.* 870. Le Bruant. *Buff.* IV. 274. t. 102. THE YELLOW BUNTING. No. 119. t. 50. Or, YELLOW BUNTING. Much more common than the succedaneus of the earliest birds that hatches in the spring and in winter frequents the farm-houses and hay-stacks. It continues its note from the middle of August; and the song of the Cock Bunting becomes more frequent at the approach of August.

E. MILIARIA. Grizzled brown, and spotted with black: orbits of the eyes, black. *Lin.* *L. G.* 861. Le Proyer. *Buff.*

103. THE COMMON BUNTING. *Pen.* No. 118. *Lewin.* No. 74. The Bunting issues its notes, for it cannot be said to sing, from January to July. More rare than the foregoing.

E. SCHÆNICLUS. Head, black: body, variegated, black and grey: outermost quills of the tail marked with a white wedge-shaped spot. *Lin.* 311. *L. G.* 881. L'Ortolan de roseaux. *Buff.* IV. 253. THE REED BUNTING. *Pen.* No. 120. *Lewin.* No. 75. This is one of the few songsters that warble in the night. In spring, before the reeds and willows are in verdure, this bird resorts to the higher grounds, and, in harvest, to the corn fields.

FRINGILLA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 112. p. 317. *L. G.* 900.

CHAFFINCH.—BILL: conical, straight, acuminate.

F. DOMESTICA. Body, grey and black mottled: wing and tail-quills, brown: a single white stripe on the wing. *Lin.* 323. *L. G.* 925. Le Moineau. *Buff.* III. 432. t. 85. THE COMMON SPARROW. *Pen.* No. 127. t. 51. Mr. Latham informs us, that, from calculation, a Sparrow will consume twenty pounds of wheat in a year.

F. CŒLEBS. Joint of the wings, black: wing-quills white on both sides; the three first without spots; the two exterior tail-quills marked with oblique white spots. *Lin.* 318. *L. G.* 901. Le Pinçon. *Buff.* IV. 96. t. 91. THE CHAFFINCH. *Pen.* No. 125. *Lewin.* No. 79. Next to the Sparrow, the most common of all the genus in England. One of the hard-billed birds, which entertains us with its song during all the spring time; but, after Midsummer, its note passes into a chirping, and loses all its quavering, and melody.

That singular part of the economy of this bird, by which the different sexes are led to assemble separately in the winter time, and from which, probably, *Linnaeus* gave this species the trivial name of *cœlebs*, together with their migration, was known to the older ornithologists. Though generally with us both sexes are seen at all seasons; yet Mr. White, of Selborne, says, he has observed, every winter, vast flocks of *Hen Chaffinches*, but none of cocks. He does not say they migrate, though foreign authors affirm it with respect to the birds of their country. I give the words of *Gesner** and of *Linnaeus*† in the note. *M. Buffon*, or rather *M. Montbeillard*, is inclined to doubt this matter, thinking it possible these authors may have been deceived, by some periodical change in the plumage, owing to severe cold; which explanation he thinks more conformable to the plan of nature, than that the females should thus separate, and migrate alone. But the fact Mr. Latham assures us is exemplified in other birds.

F. MONTIFRINGILLA. Body, blackish, margins of the feathers, rufous; underneath, with the rump, white: throat, and breast, reddish, or orange-brown: lateral tail-feathers, dark coloured, whitish white margins. *Lath. Ind. Orn.*

439. Base of the wings underneath, bright yellow. *Lin.* 318. *Faun. Suec.* No. 233. t. 2. *L. G.* 902. Le Pinçon d'Ardenne. *Buff.* IV. 108. THE BRAMBLING FINCH. *Pen.* No. 126. *Lewin.* No. 80. These are occasional visitors only, but sometimes in considerable numbers in hard winters, accompanying the Chaffinches; and, as is observed, usually preceding snow. Great numbers were seen in Dorset in the winter of 1789 and 1790. They were very plentiful in the nursery garden at Blandford in the winter of 1793.

F. CARDUELIS. Wing-quills, anteriorly, bright yellow; the outermost without a spot: the two exterior tail-quills, white in the middle, the others tipped white. *Lin.* 318. *L. G.* 903. Le Chardonneret. *Buff.* IV. 160. t. 97. THE GOLDFINCH. *Pen.* No. 124. *Lewin.* No. 81. The plumage of this pretty songster is subject to much variation of colour, among which the white is most frequent. Eight varieties are enumerated by *M. Brisson* in his *Ornithology*. It appears to be a long-lived bird. *Gesner* was informed of one at Mentz, 23 years old; and they live, in France, to be 16 or 17.

F. SPINUS. First four wing-quills, without spots: the others, yellow in the middle: quills of the tail, yellow at the base, white at the tips. *Lin.* 322. *L. G.* 914. Le Tarin. *Buff.* IV. 188. THE SISKIN FINCH. *Pen.* No. 119. t. 53. *Lewin.* No. 82. It is better known in some places by the name of *Aberdevine*. A migratory bird that does not breed with us, but comes at uncertain periods; associating with the *F. Linaria*, or lesser Red-pole. A few years ago, many of them were seen in the neighbourhood of Blandford, near Hanford, and Shroton, and on the Eastern part of the county still more frequent.

The Siskin is one of those birds which the London bird-catchers train for call-birds, along with Linnets, Goldfinches, Greenfinches, Wood-Larks, Yellow-Hammers, and, sometimes, Bullfinches.

F. LINOTA. Body, above, chestnut brown; beneath, whitish: a white long stripe on the wing: tail-feathers dark, with white margins. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 467. *L. G.* 916. La Linotte. *Buff.* IV. 51. t. 88. THE LINNET. *Pen.* No. 130. No mention is made of this bird by *Linnaeus* in any of his writings, from whence it may be presumed he did not distinguish it from the *Fringilla cannabina*; or it is not at all seen in Sweden. *M. Buffon* thinks these two birds the same. But this opinion cannot be adopted.

F. CANNABINA. Body, chestnut brown: beneath, reddish white: longitudinal stripe on the wing, white: breast, and spot on the forehead, red. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 458. *Lin.* 322. *L. G.* 916. Le Grande Linotte des Vignes. *Brisson.* III. 135. THE GREATER RED-POLE FINCH. *Pen.* No. 131. t. 54. *Lewin.* No. 84. Very common in Dorset; and known to breed in this country. Seen in large flocks in the winter season.

F. LINARIA. Variegated, brown and grey: underneath, reddish white: double white stripe on the wing: breast, and spot on the forehead, red. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 456. Wing, and tail-

* In Helvetia nostra per hyemem recedunt, foeminae praesertim. Mares enim aliquando complures apparent sine ulla foemina. *Gesner de Avibus*, p. 342, edit. *Franck.* 1617.

† Foemina migrat per hyemes, mas permanet. *J. Leche*, apud *Lin. Faun. Suecicæ*, p. 85. Foemina sola migrat, per Belgium in Italiam. *Ejusd. Syf. Nat.* ed. 12th, p. 318.

quills, brown, with pale margins: white stripe on the wing. *Lin.* 322. *L. G.* 917. Le Sizerin. *Buff.* IV. 183. THE LESSER RED-POLE FINCH. *Pen.* No. 132. t. 54. *Lewin.* No. 85. Not uncommon in Dorset; among alders, and willows, particularly.

F. MONTIUM. Variegated, black, and reddish: underneath, whitish: feathers on the lower part of the neck, black, with white edges: stripe on the wings, white: rump, red. *Latb. Ind. Orn.* 459. Body, dark-coloured: below, pale: throat and breast, dark-coloured: rump (in the male), pale red. *L. G.* 917. La Linotte de Montagne. *Buff.* IV. 65. *The Mountain Linnet*; or, TWITE FINCH. *Pen.* No. 133. *Lewin.* No. 86. Not common, but sometimes observed in Dorset.

HIRUNDO. *Lin. Gen.* No. 117. p. 343. *L. G.* 1015.

SWALLOW.—**BILL:** very small, subulate, incurved; broad and depressed at the base.

GAPE: wider than the head.

TONGUE: short, broad, and cleft at the tip.

TAIL: in most of the species forked.

H. RUSTICA. Body, shining blue-black: beneath, white: front and throat, bright chestnut-colour: tail-feathers, except the two middle ones, marked with a white spot. *Latb. Ind. Orn.* 572. *Lin.* 343. *L. G.* 1015. L'Hirondelle de Cheminée. *Buff.* VI. 493. t. 161. THE CHIMNEY SWALLOW. *Pen.* No. 168. t. 58. *Lewin.* No. 123. In this country the Swallow appears about the middle of April, being the earliest of the genus. They migrate about the last week of October. This is one of the few birds that chaunt as they fly. In England, this species is thought universally to breed in chimneys. It bears no proportion in numbers to the Martin.

H. URBICA. Back, shining blue-black: below, entirely white: tail-feathers, without any spot. *Lin.* 344. *L. G.* 1017. L'Hirondelle à croupion Blanc, ou de Fenêtre. *Buff.* VI. 512. THE MARTIN. *Pen.* No. 169. *Lewin.* No. 124. The Martin does not appear till a fortnight, or more, after the Swallow; sings from May till September; and retires in the beginning of October.

Mr. White observes, that these birds must be very short-lived, or very subject to devastation, while absent from us, as the yearly returns bear no proportion to the birds that retire.

H. RIPARIA. Ash-coloured: throat, and belly, white. *Lin.* 344. *L. G.* 1019. L'Hirondelle de rivage. *Buff.* VI. 526. THE SAND MARTIN. *Pen.* No. 170. *Lewin.* 125. There are few of these birds in comparison to the other species. They build in holes in the banks of rivers, sand-pits, and in the sand-cliffs on the sea shore; penetrating sometimes several feet into the bank; and skim the water for flies. They arrive in this country somewhat earlier than the other species, but migrate with them. It is the smallest of the European swallows, and breeds but once in the season. I had one brought to me on the 15th of April.

H. APUS. Blackish: the throat, white: all the toes placed forwards. *Lin.* 344. *L. G.* 1020. Le Martinet noir. *Buff.* VI. 534. THE SWIFT.

Pen. No. 171. *Lewin.* No. 126. Not so frequent as the three foregoing species. It appears about the last week in April, or earlier than the other species, generally middle or latter end of August. Builds piles, towers, and the most elevated places only once in the year. There is reason to believe, that Swifts enter the nests of other birds to suck the eggs, as well as to pillage, in forming their own. For the most complete of the Swallow genus, I refer the reader to *Buffon*; but more particularly to the observations of the late Rev. Gilbert White, in the LXIVth and LXVth volumes of the philosophical Transactions.

CAPRIMULGUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 118. p. 343. *L. G.* 1027.

GOATSUCKER.—**BILL:** very small, subulate, moderately incurved, depressed at the base of bristles at the base of the upper mandible.

WHISKERS: in a row at the root of the mandible. *Gape*, very wide.

EARS: very large, and open.

TONGUE: sharp, and very entire.

TAIL: not forked: feathers, ten.

FEET: short; margin of the middle nail and ferrated.

C. EUROPEUS. Variegated, black, ash-brown, ferruginous, and white; below white, with brown stripes. *Latb. Ind. Orn.* 572. *Lin.* 346. *L. G.* 1027. L'Engoulevent. *Buff.* VI. 436. t. 150. THE NOCTURNAL GOATSUCKER. *Pen.* No. 172. A summer passage, appearing in this country about the middle of May, and migrating about the end of August. Like the owls, preys in the dusk. It is a great destroyer of cock-chafers, and other insects. It is not uncommon in Dorset. Seen in year in Berewood, Colwood near Blandford, and in Blackmoor. It has been brought to me killed so late as in the first week of October.

ORDER V.

WADERS. *Gralla.*

BILL—somewhat cylindrical.

FEET—adapted for wading: *Tibials*, naked.

BODY—compressed: skin, very thin: *Tarsus* Sapid.

FOOD—collected in marshes from invertebrate worms.

NEST—most commonly on land. Monogamous and polygamous.

PLATALEA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 80. p. 231. I.

SPOONBILL.—**BILL:** flattish, long, thin; orbicular, and plain.

NOSTRILS: minute, placed at the base of the bill.

TONGUE: small, acuminate.

FEET: tetradactylous, semi-palmated.

P. LEUCORODIA. Body, white: throat and back of the head, crested. *Lin.* 23

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613. La Spatule. *Buff.* VII. 431. 135. THE SPOONBILL. *Pen. App.* 634. *Lewin.* No. 142. This bird is only an accidental visitor. They were seen a few years ago near Poole; and three of them near Christchurch in 1793, of which one was killed.

ARDEA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 84. p. 233. *L. G.* 619.

HERON.—BILL: straight, long, pointed, somewhat compressed; a furrow extending from the nostrils towards the tip.

NOSTRILS: linear.

TONGUE: acuminated.

FEET: tetradactylous.

A. MAJOR (*f. mas*). Body, cinereous: back of the head, with a pendulous crest: black streak on the lower part of the neck, and a black stripe on the breast. *Lin.* 236. *L. G.* 627. Le Heron hupé. *Buff.* VII. 329. t. 180.

CINEREA (*f. fœmina*). Back part of the head, black; without a crest: back, blue: body, beneath, whitish, with oblong black spots on the breast. *Lin.* 236. *L. G.* 627. Le Heron. *Buff.* VII. 329. *Lewin.* No. 148. THE COMMON HERON. *Pen.* No. 173.

I am informed, that Herons are not so frequent in this part of the country as they were formerly. The curious reader will be much gratified by the copious history of this bird in the work of M. *Buffon*, which I refer to in every article.

A. STELLARIS. Head, with little or no crest: body, above, reddish brown, with transverse spots; below, pale colour, with oblong brown spots. *Lin.* 239. *L. G.* 635. Le Butor. *Buff.* VII. 394. t. 182. THE BITTERN. *Pen.* No. 174. *Lewin.* No. 146. This, and the Heron, are more frequently seen on the Frome than on the Stour, as being more marshy; about Morton, Wareham, Poole, &c. frequents the decoys, and loves situations abounding with willows and rushes.

A. MINUTA. Head, without crest: back of the head, the back, tail, and wing-feathers, blackish green: the belly, and coverts of the wings, pale yellow. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 683. Strap from the eye, yellow. *Lin.* 240. *L. G.* 646. Le Blongios de Suisse. *Buff.* VII. 379. THE LITTLE BITTERN. *Pen. App.* p. 633. t. 8. *Lewin.* No. 147. *Edwards,* 275. *Female.* This is never seen in England but as a strayed, accidental visitor, being a native of Switzerland, and the Southern parts of Europe, and still more common in Barbary, and in the East. One was shot near Christchurch in 1773; and another since that time by Harvey Ekins, esq. on the Bere river. It was sent to Sir Ashton Lever, and is now in *Parkinson's* Museum. One was killed also at Upton, and another at Lytchet.

SCOLOPAX. *Lin. Gen.* No. 86. p. 242. *L. G.* p. 654.

CURLEW.—BILL: tapering, obtuse, longer than the head.

FEET: with four toes; the hind toe resting on several joints.

NOSTRILS: linear.

S. ARQUATA. Bill, incurvated: feet, blueish: wings, black, spotted with white. *Lin.* 242. *L. G.* 655. Le Courlis. *Buff.* VIII. 18. t. 194. THE CURLEW. *Pen.* No. 176. *Lewin.* No. 153. On the sea shore, and on the fleets in winter time, repairing to the more inland parts to breed in summer. In hard winters driven also into the interior parts; at such times it is caught by fishermen, and brought to sale.

S. RUSTICOLA. Body, variegated, ash-colour, chestnut, and black; below, reddish, with dark transverse streaks: black stripe on the head: thighs, feathered. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 713. Back, reddish at the base: feet, cinereous. *Lin.* 243. *L. G.* 660. La Becasse. *Buff.* VII. 442. t. 186. THE WOODCOCK. *Pen.* No. 178. t. 65. *Lewin.* No. 156. The Woodcock is said to be found in all the quarters of the globe; but not so universally diffused as the Snipe.

S. GALLINAGO. Body, mottled brown and black; underneath, white. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 715. Bill, straight, and tuberculated: legs, brown: four brown lines on the front. *Lin.* 244. *L. G.* 662. La Becassine. *Buff.* VII. 463. t. 187. THE SNIPE. *Pen.* No. 187. t. 68. *Lewin.* No. 158. The Snipe is said by ornithological writers to be more generally diffused than almost any other bird; having been seen on the old continent from Siberia to the Cape of Good Hope; in Ceylon, and Japan; and in North and South America.

S. MAJOR. Body, testaceous; above, spotted black; underneath, whitish: testaceous line dividing the head longitudinally, bounded by a dark coloured line on each side. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 714. *L. G.* 661. *Pen.* No. 188. Media. *Lath. Syn.* III. 133. THE GREAT SNIPE. *Lewin.* No. 157. I cannot absolutely ascertain, that this bird has been killed in Dorsetshire; but it was shot in the winter of 1793 on this side the Avon, near Dorsetshire.

S. GALLINULA. Bill, straight, tuberculated: legs, yellowish green: eye, strap, brown: rump, purpleish. *Lin.* 244. *L. G.* 662. La Petite Becassine, ou La Sourde. *Buff.* VII. 470. *Briff.* V. 303. t. 26. 2. THE JACK SNIPE. *Pen.* No. 189. t. 68. *Lewin.* No. 159. It has the haunts, manners, and food, of the Common Snipe; but is a rarer bird, and is much less diffused. In France it does not migrate.

S. LAPPONICA. Bill, yellowish, and somewhat recurved: legs, black: body, underneath, ferruginous. *Lin.* 246. *L. G.* 667. Le Barge rousse. *Buff.* VII. 482. *Briff.* V. 281. c. 25. 1. THE RED GODWIT. *Pen.* No. 181. t. 67. *Edwards,* 138. *Lewin.* No. 160. This rare bird appears but now and then in England. It was shot in Dorsetshire, and the specimen was in the collection of Marmaduke Tunstall, esq. It has since been seen in Suffex. See *Linnæan Transactions*, vol. I. p. 128.

S. CALIDRIS. Bill, straight, red: feet, orange yellow: secondary quill-feathers, white. *Lin.* 245. *L. G.* 664. Le Chevalier aux pieds rouges. *Buff.* VII. 490. t. 189. *Briff.* V. 188. t. 17. 1. THE RED SHANK. *Pen.* No. 184. t. 65. 1. This bird is found in the marshes, and about brooks, and rivers. Killed on the Stour, near Blandford. It is still more frequent on the fleets, and on the sea shore.

TRINGA.

TRINGA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 87. p. 247. *L. G.* p. 669.

SANDPIPER.—BILL: tapering; the length of the head.

NOSTRILS: linear.

TONGUE: slender.

FEET: tetradactylous; the hind toe consisting of a single joint, and not resting on the ground.

T. VANELLUS. Legs, red: pendulous crest from the head: breast, black. *Lin.* 248. *L. G.* 670. *Le Vanneau.* *Buff.* VIII. 47. t. 196. *Briff.* V. 94. t. 8. f. 1. THE LAPWING SANDPIPER. *Pen.* No. 190. *Lewin.* No. 167. Lapwings are thought to live almost wholly on worms, and snails; for which reason they are useful inhabitants in a garden. They are a very widely-dispersed bird, being found all over Europe, Egypt, Persia, and China.

T. LOBATA. Beak, subulated, inflexed at the apex: feet, pinnated: breast, undulated, white. *Lin.* 249. *L. G.* 674. *Le Phalarope à festoons dentelés.* *Buff.* VIII. p. 212. *Edwards,* t. 308. *Phil. Transf.* vol. L. t. 6. THE PHALAROPE SANDPIPER. *Gen.* 218. t. 76. *Lewin.* t. 194. Shot in the neighbourhood of Blandford, in the year 1774; on the river Stour. The smallest of all the *Grallæ*, not weighing more than an ounce; it twitters like a swallow, both when flying, and at rest on the water. *Fabricius* is of opinion that this bird is only the female of the *Red Phalarope*.

T. SQUATAROLA. Bill, black: legs, greenish: body, greyish; beneath, whitish. *Lin.* 252. *L. G.* 682. *Le Vanneau pluvier.* *Buff.* VIII. 67. *Briff.* V. 100. t. 9. f. 1. THE GREY SANDPIPER. *Pen.* No. 191. *Lewin.* No. 169. I have not seen this bird, but am assured it appears on the coast in small flocks, in winter time.

T. INTERPRES. Legs, red: body, black, variegated, ferruginous, and white: breast, and belly, white. *Lin.* 248. *L. G.* 671. *Le Tourne pierre.* *Buff.* VIII. 223. t. 202. THE HEBRIDAL SANDPIPER. *Pen.* No. 200. *Edwards,* 141. *Fl. Scot.* No. 152. t. 3. Some of these were shot in the last severe spring (1795). They were seen in small flocks, of three, four, and five, about Waymouth.

T. MORINELLUS. Legs, red: tail-feathers, blackish, white at the base: body, grey: breast, black. *Lin.* 249. *Interpres.* M. *L. G.* 671. *Briff.* V. p. 137. t. 11. f. 2. THE TURNSTONE SANDPIPER. *Pen.* No. 199. *Catesby,* t. 72. This is more common than the foregoing; and is supposed to breed on the coast. *Gmelin* considers the foregoing as a variety only of this bird; which opinion seems very probable.

T. OCHROPUS. Tip of the bill, punctuated: legs, greenish: back, brownish green: belly, and outermost tail-feathers, white. *Lin.* 250. *L. G.* 676. *Le Becasseau, ou Cul-blanc.* *Buff.* VIII. 509. *Briff.* VI. 177. t. 16. 1. THE GREEN SANDPIPER. *Pen.* No. 201. *Lewin.* No. 170. Frequents the rivers, and brooks, ponds, and decoys; and is seen only in winter time. Not common.

T. HYPOLEUCOS. Bill, smooth: legs, livid, or ash-coloured: body, ash-coloured, with black strokes; below, white. *Lin.* 250. *L. G.* 678. *La Guignette.* *Buff.* VII. 514. *Briff.* V. 183. t. 16. 2. THE COMMON SANDPIPER. *Pen.*

No. 204. *Lewin.* No. 172. Common shores about Poole, and the beach at 1 It is called the *Summer Snipe*, and the S

T. CINCLUS. Bill, and legs, black: eye white: tail, and rump, grey and brow 251. *L. G.* 680. *L'Alouette de me* VII. 521. *Briff.* V. 211. t. 19. 1. THE SANDPIPER. *Pen.* No. 206. t. 71. *Le* 174. Called the *Stint*, or *Ox-Eye*. On shores about Brownsea Isle, and where extensive sand flats. It has also been shot miles from the sea, and sometimes in small flocks.

T. ISLANDICA. Beak, and legs, brown: breast, underneath, ferruginous: secondary wing-feathers, white on the margin. *Lin.* tom. I. part 2. *dend.* *L. G.* 682. THE RED SANDPIPER. *Pen.* No. 202. And *Aberdeen Sandpipe* No. 203. t. 72. *Arc. Zool.* No. 392. A specimen of this bird in the possession of Mr. Bryer, surgeon, at Waymouth. It was shot in that neighbourhood in the spring of

RALLUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 93. p. 261. *L. G.*

RAIL.—BILL: thick at the base, compressed towards the tip; equal in length to the head: pointed.

NOSTRILS: oval.

FEET: tetradactylous, cloven.

BODY: compressed.

R. CREX. Grey, shaft of the feathers, black: wings, rufous-ferruginous: body, below, white. *Lin.* 261. *L. G.* 711. *de terre, ou Genet.* *Buff.* VIII. 137. *Briff.* V. 159. t. 13. f. 2. Crake G. *Pen.* No. 216. t. 75. THE LAND RAIL. A summer bird of passage, not uncommonly seen; frequent in Purbeck, and more so in the Western part of the county, probably on the count of the hemp fields. About Bridport, it has been informed, they train Sparrows to catch them.

R. AQUATICUS. Wings, grey, spotted with black: sides, or flanks, spotted with white: body, below, yellow. *Lin.* 262. *L. G.* 712. *d'eau.* *Buff.* VIII. 144. t. 205. *Briff.* V. t. 12. f. 2. THE WATER RAIL. *L. G.* 214. *Lewin.* No. 189. Not uncommonly seen in marshes, by ponds, rivers, and brooks, where there is sufficient cover.

HÆMATOPUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 90. p. 257. p. 694.

OYSTER-CATCHER.—BILL: compressed; the tip, and cuneated.

NOSTRILS: linear.

TONGUE: a third part shorter than the bill.

FEET: cursorial, tridactylous, cloven.

H. OSTRALEGUS. Black: body, underneath, white: throat, another on the wing, and base of the tail, white. *L. G.* 752. *Lin.* 257. *L. G.* 694. *L'Alouette* *Buff.* VIII. 115. t. 202. *Briff.* V. 38. t. 1. THE PIED OYSTER-CATCHER. *Pen.* No. 214. *Lewin.* No. 188. This bird is very extensively dispersed over the shores of the old continent, North America, and the countries of the

feas; called here by the name of the *Sea Pie*, and seen on the shore about Poole, Waymouth, and elsewhere.

CHARADRIUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 88. p. 253.
L. G. 683.

PLOVER.—BILL: tapering, obtuse.
NOSTRILS: linear.
FEET: with three toes; formed for running.

C. HIATICULA. Body, greyish brown; below, white: breast, blackish: front, blackish, with a white stripe: top of the head, brown: legs, yellow. *Lin.* 253. *L. G.* 683. Le Pluvier à collier. *Buff.* VIII. 88. t. 198. *Briff.* V. 63. t. 5. f. 2. THE RINGED PLOVER. *Pen.* No. 211. *Lewin.* 184. Called in Dorset the *Sea Lark*. On the sea coast in summer, migrating in autumn; yet they are said to breed, and remain all the year, in the Island of Shepey.

C. MORINELLUS. Breast, ferruginous: white stroke over the eye, and another on the breast: legs, yellow. *Lin.* 254. *L. G.* 686. Le Guignard. *Buff.* VIII. 84. *Briff.* V. 54. t. 4. f. 2. THE DOTTEREL PLOVER. *Pen.* No. 210. t. 73. *Lewin.* No. 186. This has been rarely seen; I do not hear of its having been killed oftener than twice. It was shot near Pimperne, and on the downs near Pentridge. A migratory bird, appearing in April, and retiring in September.

C. PLUVIALIS. Body, spotted, black and green: underneath, whitish: legs ash-coloured. *Lin.* 254. *L. G.* 688. Le Pluvier doré. *Buff.* VIII. 78. t. 197. *Briff.* V. 43. t. 4. 1. THE GOLDEN PLOVER. *Pen.* No. 208. *Lewin.* No. 181. This bird is not very uncommon in Dorset. It is said to breed every year on Charlton-down, near Blandford; a part of which has been so much frequented by these birds as to acquire the name of *Plover Hole Bottom*. In winter time small flocks of them have been seen on Monkton-down.

C. CALIDRIS. Bill, and legs, black: eye, strap, and rump, greyish: body, below, white, and without spots. *Lin.* 255. *L. G.* 689. La Sanderling. *Buff.* VII. 508. *Briff.* V. 236. t. 20. 2. THE SANDERLING PLOVER. *Pen.* 212. t. 73. *Lewin.* No. 183. On the shores with the *Purres* (*Tringa Cinclus*), with which, from the general colours, and markings, it may be, and is, confounded by such as are inattentive to the *generical* distinction.

C. OEDICNEMUS. Grey: two primary wing-quills, black, in the middle, white: beak, sharp: legs, ash-coloured. *Lin.* 255. *L. G.* 689. Le Grand Pluvier. *Buff.* VIII. 102. t. 199. *Briff.* V. 76. t. 7. f. 1. Thick-kneed Bustard. *Pen.* No. 100. *Lewin.* No. 142. THE THICK-KNEED PLOVER. This bird is not uncommon on the downs of Dorset. It is well known by its cry, to those who pass over the downs in the night. On Monkton-down, near Blandford, affording the most stony parts. Having had an opportunity of observing a pair of these birds, that were kept in a garden during a summer, I am able to confirm the observations of *M. Buffon* in many particulars respecting the economy and manners of this bird.

C. HIMANTOPUS. White: back, black: bill, black, longer than the head: legs, red, and very long. *Lin.* 255. *L. G.* 690. L'Echaffe. *Buff.* VIII. 209. t. 200. *Briff.* V. 33. t. 3. f. 2. THE LONG-LEGGED PLOVER. *Pen.* No. 209. *Fl. Scot.* p. 35. t. 4. *Lewin.* No. 182. I have not seen this bird; but, from the accounts I have received, it cannot be doubted, but that it has been seen in the neighbourhood of Poole. And it is certain that it was killed in Hampshire.

FULICA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 92. p. 257. *L. G.* p. 697.

COOT.—BILL: convex, the upper mandible arching over the lower, which is somewhat gibbous near the tip.

FEET: sub-pinnated, tetradactylous.

NOSTRILS; oblong.

FRONT: bald.

TOES: marginated.

F. CHLOROPUS. Front, yellowish brown: rings (bracelets) above the knees, red: body, blackish: vent, white. *Lin.* 258. *L. G.* 698. La Poule d'eau. *Buff.* VIII. 163. *Briff.* VI. 3. t. 1. Common Gallinule. *Pen.* No. 217. t. 77. *Lewin.* No. 191. THE MOOR COOT, or WATER HEN COOT. Common on the rivers of Dorset.

F. ATRA. Front, flesh-coloured: body, blackish: bracelets, yellow. *Lin.* 257. *L. G.* 702. La Foulque, ou Morelle. *Buff.* VIII. 200. t. 210. *Briff.* VI. 23. t. 2. f. 1. THE COMMON COOT. *Pen.* 220. t. 77. *Lewin.* 195. Not uncommon; but less seen than the *Moor Coot*, or *Water Hen*, as stirring little by day from its lurking place. It is so much the prey of the *rapacious* order, that a French writer calculates, that not above a tenth part escape.

ORDER VI.

WEB-FEETED. *Palmate.*

BILL—smooth, covered with an *epidermis*; widened at the tip.

FEET—adapted for swimming. *Legs*, short and compressed. *Toes*, connected by a membrane.

BODY—fat: skin, tough: plumage, valuable.
Rank.

FOOD—collected in the water; from plants, insects, &c.

NEST—usually on land: hen bird usually nurses her young. Polygamous.

RECURVIROSTRA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 89. p. 256.
L. G. 693.

AVOSET.—BILL: flat, and somewhat depressed, subulate, curved upwards, acuminated, with a flexible tip.

FEET: palmated, tetradactylous; the hind toe very short, and placed very high.

NOSTRILS: narrow, pervious.

TONGUE: short.

R. AVOSETTA. Variegated, black and white. *Lin.* 256. *L. G.* 693. L'Avocette. *Buff.* VIII.

422. t. 230. *Briff.* VI. 538. t. 47. f. 2. *Gesner*, 206. THE SCOOPING AVOSETT. *Pen.* No. 228. *Lewin.* No. 202. Sometimes seen on the shores of Dorset in winter; especially at the mouths of rivers, and brooks; and on the fleets.

ALCA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 69. p. 210. *L. G.* 549.

AUK.—BILL: without teeth, short, compressed, convex, transversely furrowed; the lower mandible swelled near the base.

NOSTRILS: behind the bill.

FEET: in most species, tridactylous.

A. TORDA. Bill, marked by four furrows: a white line between the base of the bill, and each eye. *Lin.* 210. *L. G.* 551. Le Pingoin. *Buff.* IX. 330. t. 258. 259. *Briff.* VI. 89. t. 8. f. 1. THE RAZOR-BILL AUK. *Pen.* No. 230. t. 82. *Edwards*, t. 253. f. 2. *Lewin.* No. 224. This is one of the birds that resort to the high cliffs on the Dorset coast, and to the Isle of Wight, every summer, to breed. Great numbers are seen on the coast of Purbeck, and at Portland.

The *Alca Pica*, black-billed Auk, of *Pennant*, No. 231, is the young of this bird.

A. ARCTICA. Bill, compressed; channelled on each side, with four furrows: orbits of the eyes, and the temples, white: upper eye-lid, with a callosous point. *Lin.* 211. *L. G.* 549. Le Macareux. *Buff.* IX. 304. t. 257. *Briff.* VI. 81. t. 6. f. 2. THE PUFFIN AUK. *Pen.* No. 232. *Edwards*, 358. f. 1. *Lewin.* No. 225. Very common on the coast of Dorset; as at the Isle of Wight, where immense numbers are wantonly killed every year. It is said to derive its name from its note *Pupin, Pupin*. They are eaten in the North; and potted Puffins are sent to London, as rarities for the table.

A. ALCA. Bill, conic, smooth: belly, wholly, and tips of the posterior quill-feathers, white: legs, black. *Lin.* 211. *L. G.* 554. *Fabr. Faun. Groenland*, No. 54. Le Petit Guillemot. *Briff.* VI. 73. THE LITTLE AUK. *Pen.* No. 233. t. 82. *Lewin.* No. 223. *Edwards*, 91. This species is rarely seen in England; never, I believe, but as a strayed bird. One of them was shot a few years ago in the neighbourhood of Child Okeford.

COLYMBUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 75. p. 220. *L. G.* 583.

DIVER.—BILL: edentulous, subulated, straight and acuminate.

CHAPS: toothed.

NOSTRILS: linear, at the base of the bill.

FEET: very short, close, and placed very backward. Lobated in some species; palmated in others.

C. AURITUS β . Yellow-brown: body, underneath, spot on the wings, lower part of the rump, filvery-white: lower part of the neck, greyish-brown. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 784. *L. G.* 590. Auritus γ . *Lin.* 223. Le Castagneux. *Buff.* VIII. 228. t. 212. *Pen.* No. 226. *Lewin.* No. 200. THE LITTLE GREBE DIVER, called the *Didapper*, in Dorset. Common on the rivers in this county; but it is not confined to the rivers,

being seen on the coast fishing for shrimps and other food.

C. GRYLLE. Body, black: coverts of the wings white. *Lin.* 220. *L. G.* 584. Le Petit mot noir. *Buff.* IX. 301. Black C. *Pen.* No. 236. *Lewin.* No. 221. THE GUILLEMOT DIVER. I am informed by Mr. Bryer, and other gentlemen, that this bird is seen on the coast about Waymouth.

C. TROILE. Body, black: breast, and belly white: secondary wing-quills, white. *Lin.* 220. *L. G.* 585. Le Guillemot. *IX.* 298. t. 256. *Briff.* VI. 70. t. 6. *Foot'sh Guillemot.* *Pen.* No. 234. 359. 1. *Lewin.* No. 220. THE GUILLEMOT DIVER; called here *T. sbire*. These birds are common about the high cliffs on the coast; as at Portland, Studland, and Swanage.

The lesser *Lesser Guillemot*, No. 235, is the young of this bird.

C. STELLATUS. Body, above, dusky brown: white streaks; below, white: plumage on the head, and upper part of the neck, all white. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 800. *L. G.* petit Plongeon. *Buff.* VIII. 237. t. 254. t. 21. THE SPECKLED DIVER. *Pen.* No. 239. *Lewin.* No. 228. This bird frequents the rivers, and ponds, in winter, and has been shot on the Stour, near Dorchester. I believe it does not, except in severe weather, leave the shores, and mouths of rivers.

C. GLACIALIS. Head, and neck, violet: bands under the throat, and on the neck, white. *Lin.* 221. *L. G.* 588. *Buff.* VIII. 241. t. 214. *Briff.* VI. 105. f. 2. THE NORTHERN DIVER. *Pen.* No. 238. t. 84. *Lewin.* No. 226. This bird is never seen in the South of England, except driven by extreme hard weather. One was taken alive, a few years ago, at Dorchester. Down.

C. IMMEN. Body, above, blackish, with white streaks; below, entirely white. *L. G.* 588. Grand Plongeon. *Buff.* t. 213. *Briff.* VI. 105. t. 10. 1. THE DIVER. *Pen.* No. 238. t. 84. *Lewin.* No. 227. A very fine bird of this species was taken at Waymouth in the beginning of 1797. Mr. Bryer.

C. SEPTENTRIONALIS. Lower part of the neck, marked with a ferruginous scutiform spot; above, blackish; below, white. *Orn.* 801. *Lin.* 220. *L. G.* 586. Le Grand à gorge rouge. *Briff.* VI. t. 11. f. 1. t. 97. THE RED-THROATED DIVER. *Pen.* No. 240. t. 85. One of these birds was taken after the storm in November, 1795, at Dorchester. *Edwards* and *Buffon* confound the female of the *Black-throated Diver*, the former of these authors, table known in the Northern nations under the name of the *Lumme*, *Colymbus arcticus*, L.

STERNA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 77. p. 227. *L.*

TERN.—BILL: edentulous, subulated, straight, acuminate, and compressed. NOSTRILS: linear, placed at the base

S. HIRUNDO. Tail, forked: the exterior tail-feathers, half black, and half white. *Lin.* 227. *L. G.* 606. La grande Hironde de Mer. *Buff.* VIII. 302. t. 219. *Briff.* VI. 203. t. 19. f. 1. THE GREAT TERN. *Pen.* No. 254. *Lewin.* No. 204. *The Sea Swallow.* Very common on the coast; called by fishermen the *Mackarel* bird. In hard winters they come up, chiefly by pairs, into the rivers, and frequent standing waters.

S. MINUTA. Tail, forked: body, white: back, hoary: front, and over the eyes, white. *Lin.* 228. *L. G.* 608. La petite Hironde de Mer. *Buff.* VII. 307. *Briff.* VI. 206. t. 19. f. 2. THE LESSER TERN. *Pen.* No. 255. *Lewin.* No. 205. Very distinct from the *Greater Tern*, and not so numerous; alike in haunts, and manners; called by some fishermen on the coast, the *Richel* bird. It has been shot at *Waymouth*, and at *Poole*.

S. NÆVIA. Body, variegated: black spot behind the ears. *Lin.* 228. *L. G.* 609. La Guifette. *Buff.* VIII. 308. *Briff.* VI. 216. t. 20. f. 2. THE SPOTTED TERN. A bird exactly answering the description of these authors was brought to me in the summer of 1794. It was shot on the *Dorset* coast.

Mr. *Latham* thinks the *S. nævia* only a variety of his *Sandwich Tern*. See *Syn.* III. 358.

LARUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 76. p. 224. *L. G.* 594.

GULL.—BILL: edentulous, straight, cultrated; somewhat hooked at the tip: inferior mandible, gibbous near the end.

NOSTRILS: linear, but wider in the forepart; placed in the middle of the bill.

L. (tridactylus) RISSA. Back, hoary: tail-feathers, white: hind toe, without a claw. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 817. The old bird. *Lin.* 224. *L. G.* 594. THE KITTIWAKE GULL. *Pen.* No. 250. t. 89. *Lewin.* No. 214. Male.

β. tridactylus. *Lin.* 224. *L. G.* 595. THE TARROCK GULL. *Pen.* No. 251. *Lewin.* No. 213. Female.

La mouette cendrée tachettée. *Buff.* VIII. 381.

I venture to consider these birds as the same species, not only because they agree in both wanting the hind toe; but from the opinion of very respectable authors. *Fabricius* considers the *Kittiwake* as the old bird, and the *Tarrock* as the young. And Mr. *Lewin* takes the *Kittiwake* for the male, and the *Tarrock* for the female. *Buffon* also, and *Pennant*, in his later works, rank them both under the same name. They are both frequent about the cliffs on the *Dorsetshire* coast.

L. MARINUS. White: the back black. *Lin.* 225. *L. G.* 598. Le Goéland noir. *Buff.* VIII. 365. t. 225. THE BLACK-BACKED GULL. *Pen.* No. 242. *Fil. Scot.* 40. t. 5. *Lewin.* No. 208. Inhabits the coast of *Dorset*, and is sometimes seen at a great distance up the country.

The largest of all the Gulls.

L. FUSCUS. White: back, brown: legs, yellow. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 815. *Lin.* 225. *L. G.* 599. Le Goéland à manteau gris brun, ou le Bourgmestre. *Buff.* VIII. 379. THE HERRING GULL. *Pen.* No. 246. t. 88. Common with the *Black-backed Gull*; and thought by Mr.

Lewin to be only the young of that bird; and by others to be a really distinct species, of which they make the *L. nævius* to be the female.

L. NÆVIUS. White: back, ash-coloured; tail-feathers, with black tips. *Lin.* 225. *L. G.* 598. Le Goéland varié, ou Grizard. *Buff.* VIII. 372. t. 225. *Briff.* VI. 167. t. 15. THE WAGEL. *Pen.* No. 247. *Lewin.* No. 209. Common on the coast, and often seen up in the country. Mr. *Lewin* believes this to be the female of the *L. marinus*, or *Black-backed Gull*. Others have thought it a young *L. fuscus*, or *Herring Gull*. Mr. *Latham* thinks it the young bird; in its first year, of the *Black-backed Gull*, *Larus marinus*.

L. CANUS. White: back, grey: primary quill-feathers, black at the ends; fourth and fifth, marked with a white spot: the outermost entirely black on the exterior side. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 815. *Lin.* 224. *L. G.* 596. Le Grand Mouette cendrée. *Buff.* VII. 384. *Briff.* VI. 175. t. 16. f. 1. THE COMMON GULL. *Pen.* No. 249. t. 89. *Lewin.* No. 215. Very common on the coast, breeding in the high cliffs. In very hard winters flocks of them appear high up in the country. Mr. *Lewin*, however, is of opinion, that these flocks consist chiefly of the *Black-headed Gull*.

Mr. *Pennant*, in the Supplement to his *Arctic Zoology*, had remarked, that his *Winter Gull*, No. 248. t. 86. (*L. G.* 596.) was only the young of the *L. canus*. Since that time, however, Mr. *Lewin* has described, and figured it as a distinct species, No. 210. *Linnaeus* had long ago observed, of this genus in general, that the young of the first year are grey; and that from hence had arisen an unnecessary multiplication of the species. And, M. *Baillon*, in *Buffon's* History, has made the following observations on the *Larus canus*: "that, in the first year, the quills of the wings are blackish; and not till the second moulting do they acquire the distinct black and the white spots with which they are variegated: no young *Mew* has a white tail; the end is always black, or grey; at the same age the head, and the upper side of the neck, are marked with some spots, which are by degrees obliterated, and give place to pure white: the bill and the feet attain not their full colour till two years old."

There is, indeed, room to believe, that in no genus of birds have the species been more unnecessarily multiplied than in the Gulls; owing to the variation of colour, from age, season, and climate. *Fabricius*, an accurate and experienced ornithologist, who had the greatest opportunities of observing these birds in the Northern climates, in *Greenland*, where they so much abound, has laid it down as a rule, that the young birds of this genus are always of a deeper colour, and more variegated than when they have acquired the full growth. And Mr. *Lewin*, in his late "History of the Birds of Great Britain," says, "the males have all white tails; the females black tips to the tails, a row of dark-coloured feathers on the wing coverts; and are sometimes spotted, or mottled." Vol. VI. p. 7.

L. RIDIBUNDUS. Whitish: head, blackish: bill, and legs, red. *Lin.* 225. *L. G.* 601. Le

Mouette

Mouette rieuse à pattes rouges. *Buff.* VIII. 389.
 THE BLACK-HEADED GULL. *Pen.* No. 252.
Flor. Scot. 40. t. 5. f. 1. *Lewin.* No. 212.
 Called *Sea Crow*, and *Pewit Gull*. Very com-
 mon on the coast. Frequent about Abbotsbury.
 Killed up the country North of Blandford.
 Many seen in the hard winter, January, 1795.

PROCELLARIA. *Lin. Gen.* No. 70. p. 213.
L. G. 559.

PETEREL.—BILL: without teeth (*or plain*), com-
 pressed; the mandibles equal; the upper,
 hooked at the tip; the lower, compressed, and
 channelled at the end.

NOSTRILS: formed into a truncated pipe resting
 on the base of the bill.

FEET: palinated, hind-nail affixed without any
 toe.

P. PELAGICA. Black: rump, white. *Lin.* 212.
L. G. 561. L'Oiseau de Tempête. *Buff.* IX.
 279. t. 254. *Briff.* VI. 140. t. 13. f. 1. THE
 STORMY PETEREL. *Pen.* No. 259. *Edwards,*
 t. 90. *Borlac. Cornwall,* t. 29. *Lewin.* No.
 219. Seldom seen but at sea, in the Channel;
 but is supposed to breed on the high cliffs of
 Dorset, and at the Isle of Wight. Shot near
 Waymouth after the storm in November 1795.

P. PUFFINUS. Body, black above; white below:
 legs, reddish. *Lin.* 213. *L. G.* 566. Le Puf-
 fin Peterel. THE SHEARWATER PETEREL.
Pen. No. 258. *Edwards,* 359. 1. *Lewin.* No.
 218. This bird is well known to breed in the
 Scilly Isles, and to frequent the British Chan-
 nel. Among the variety of birds which sports-
 men kill at the Isle of Wight, there is one well
 known by the name of *The Shearwater*. I
 cannot from my own inspection ascertain that
 it is this bird, but, from the descriptions
 received of it, I can but little doubt it; and
 the same bird frequents the high cliffs of Pur-
 beck, and Portland.

MERGUS. *Lin. Gen.* 68. p. 207. *L. G.* 544.

GOOSANDER.—BILL: somewhat cylindrical, and
 fubulated, denticulated on the edges, and
 hooked at the tip.

M. MERGANSER. Body, white: head, with a small
 crest: head, neck, upper part of the back,
 and the wings, shining black: tail, ash-col-
 oured. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 828. *Lin.* 208. *L. G.*
 544. Le Harle. *Buff.* VIII. 248. t. 215. *Briff.*
 VI. 231. t. 22. THE GOOSANDER. *Pen.*
 No. 260. t. 92. 1. *Lewin.* 231. This bird is
 not seen in this part of England, except in
 hard winters; when it frequents the rivers and
 ponds. In that of 1776, both the male and
 female were shot at Bryanstone: it was seen also
 on the Stour, in the more Eastern part; and in
 the Avon at Ringwood.

M. CASTOR. Body, ash-coloured: head, crested:
 head, and upper part of the neck, chestnut col-
 our: the middle quill-feathers, and the belly,
 white. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 829. *Lin.* 209. *L. G.*
 545. β . Le Harle femelle. *Buff.* VIII. 251.
Briff. VI. 225. t. 25. THE DUN DIVER, or
 Female Goosander. *Pen.* p. 557. *Lewin.*

No. 232. More numerous, and mo-
 quently seen, than the Goosander; but
 that, only in severe winters.

Willoughby, Buffon, and Pennant, think that
 the female Goosander. *Latbam* produces
 reasons against this opinion; and *Lewin*
 without expressing any doubts, describes,
 figures it, as distinct. It was shot last year
 the river, two or three miles East of Blandford.

M. SERRATOR. Pendulous crest from the
 breast, variegated reddish: neck, white: tail
 variegated, brown and ash-colour. *Lin.* 208.
 546. Le Hasle huppé. *Buff.* VIII. 252. *B.*
 237. t. 23. THE RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.
Pen. No. 261. *Edwards,* 95. *Lewin.* No. 219.
 This bird is only seen in the Southern part of
 England in severe winters. In that of 1776,
 it was shot on the Stour, near Blandford,
 several other places.

M. ALBELLUS. Pendulous crest; back
 black: head, black: body, white: back, and tail
 black: wings, variegated. *Lin.* 209.
 547. Le petit Harle hupé. *Buff.* VIII.
 t. 216. *Briff.* VI. 243. t. 24. f. 1. 2.
 SMEW MERGANSER. *Pen.* No. 262.
 This bird is more frequent in the Southern parts of
 England than the two foregoing species; not
 so common, except in hard winters. In
 seasons it has been shot on the coast, and
 the fleets at Poole, upon the Stour, at
 Blandford, and about Morden pond, and de-
 scribed by *Pennant*, No. 263. It is now
 considered now, by *Mr. Pennant* himself,
Latbam, and by *Gmelin*, as the female
 of the preceding species. But it is described and figure
 by *Lewin* as the bird next mentioned.

M. MINUTUS. Head, grey; without a crest:
 a black stripe over the eye; white spot under the
 eye. *Lin.* 209. *L. G.* 548. Le Harle étoilé.
Buff. VIII. 256. *Briff.* VI. 243. t. 24. f. 2.
 LOUGH DIVER SMEW. *Pen.* p. 560.
 No. 450. In severe winters this species is
 common on the sands about Poole, and at
 Blandford, Poole and Wareham, than any of the
 preceding. Several were killed near Blandford in the
 winter of 1776.

ANAS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 67. p. 194. *L. G.*

DUCK.—BILL: convex, obtuse; the edges
 serrated and toothed.

TONGUE: ciliated, and obtuse.

A. CYGNUS. Beak, semicylindrical, black
 black. *Lin.* 194. α . *Anas cygnus.*
 501. *Briff.* VI. 292. t. 28. *Buff.* IX. 1.
 in. 236. THE WILD SWAN. *Pen.* No. 264.
 I am assured by sportsmen, that this has
 frequently been seen in Dorset. Straggle
 said to mix sometimes with the Swans
 at Abbotsbury. Weight from 13 to 15 pounds.

A. CYGNUS MANSUETUS. Beak, red; at the
 base a fleshy tubercle: body, white. *La-
 them. Orn.* 834. Beak, semicylindrical,
 cere, yellow. *Lin.* 194. β . *Olor.* *L.*
Buff. IX. 1. t. 232. THE TAME SWAN.
 No. 265. *Lewin.* No. 237. The number
 of Swans are much lessened in the swanner
 at Abbotsbury. Now and then straggling
 is seen within land. Weight not un-
 der 20 pounds.

A.

- A. ANSER. Beak; femicylindrical: body, above, cinereous; below, paler: neck, streaked. *Lin.* 197. *L. G.* 510. *L'Oie. Buff.* IX. 25. t. 233. THE GREY LAG GOOSE. *Pen.* No. 266. OR WILD GOOSE. *Lewin.* No. 238. *Lowthorp, Transf. Abridged*, II. 849. The stock from whence the *Tame Goose* originates. They breed in the fens in *Lincolnshire* and *Cambridgeshire*, but migrate Southwards in winter time, and are, especially in severe seasons, common in the South of England. Weight about eight pounds.
- A. SEGETUM. Cinereous; underneath, dull white: beak, compressed at the base: coverts of the tail, white: legs, deep yellow. *L. G.* 512. *A. mansuetus ferus.* *Lin.* 197. THE BEAN GOOSE. *Pen.* No. 267. *Arc. Zool.* II. p. 546. *Lewin.* No. 239. These are thought to breed more Northerly than the fens. They were not, till of late years, distinguished from the foregoing. In very hard weather they are sometimes seen in large flocks in the corn fields of this country, and do great mischief to the young wheat. Weight nearly as the foregoing.
- A. ALBIFRONS. Brown: below, white, spotted with black: front, and rump, white: bill, and legs, flame-coloured. *L. G.* 509. *Erythropus* (female). *Lin. Faun. Suec. L'Oie rieuse. Buff.* IX. 70. THE WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE. *Pen.* 268. t. 94. 1. *Laughing Goose. Edwards,* 153. *Lewin.* No. 240. Among the great variety of water-fowl shot on the mud-banks of Poole harbour, this is sometimes brought by fishermen up into the country for sale; but it is not at any time plentiful. Shot near Guffage in 1795. Weight sometimes seven pounds.
- A. ERYTHROPUS. Ash-coloured: above, undulated, with black and white: face, and belly, white. *Lath. Ind. Orn* 843. *Lin.* 197. (the male.) *L. G.* 512. *La Bernache. Buff.* IX. 81. t. 236. THE BERNACLE GOOSE. *Pen.* No. 269. *Lewin.* No. 242. These birds appear on the coast of Dorset in October; but I believe only in the more inclement winters. This, and probably the next species, are the birds that were supposed to spring from the *Lepas*, so frequent on wood in the sea, and from that tale of our ancestors, called by *Linnaeus*, *Anatifera*. Such as can be amused with the History of the *Tree-goose*, I refer to *Gerard's Herbal*; but especially to *Buffon*, who has collected the most complete account of this marvellous instance of the credulity of our ancestors: which, though commonly palmed upon our Herbalist *Gerard*, certainly originated before his time; and more probably with *Turner*; as appears by *Gesner's History* of this bird. See p. 96, edition 1617. Frankfort. Weight about four pounds.
- A. BERNICLA. Brown: head, neck, and breast, black: white spots, or collar, round the neck. *Lin.* 198. *L. G.* 513. *Le Cravant. Buff.* IX. 76. *Briff.* VI. 304. t. 31. THE BRENT GOOSE. *Pen.* No. 270. *Lewin.* No. 243. This species breeds in the Northern counties, and only migrates to the South coast of England in winter. They are not uncommon on this coast. The hard winter of 1776 brought great numbers. They fly in wedges like the Wild Geese, and, living on vegetables, when they alight make havock in young corn. Weight sometimes nearly four pounds.
- A. TADORNA. Beak, bent in the middle: front, compressed: head, greenish black: body, variegated with white. *Lin.* 195. *L. G.* 506. *Le Tadorne. Buff.* IX. 171. t. 245. *Briff.* VI. 344. t. 33. f. 2. THE SHIEL-DRAKE. *Pen.* No. 278. *Lewin.* No. 248. Better known by the name of the Burrow-Duck; and singular for laying its eggs in rabbit-burrows. This elegant bird is not uncommon about the high cliffs of Purbeck, and others on this coast. The down of this bird is said to be like that of the *Eider Duck*. Weight about three pounds.
- A. FUSCA. Body, blackish: spot under the eye, and spangle of the wings, white. *Lin.* 196. *L. G.* 507. *La double Macreuse. Buff.* IX. 204. THE VELVET DUCK. *Pen.* No. 272. t. 96. This Duck is but seldom seen in Dorset; a female was shot on the river Stour, near Blandford. They breed up in the land, and are said to live on shell-fish, but it is known that they eat *Fuci*. Weight nearly that of the foregoing.
- A. FERINA. Body, undulated, ash-coloured: head, brown: band across the breast, rump, and vent feathers, black. *Lin.* 203. *L. G.* 530. *Le Millouin. Buff.* IX. 181. *Briff.* VI. 384. t. 35. f. 1. THE POCHARD DUCK, or Red-headed Wigeon. *Pen.* No. 284. *Lewin.* No. 253. They are frequent at Poole; and in hard winters particularly, seen up in the country on the fresh waters. Two were killed at Bryanstone in the hard winter of 1776 by Henry William Portman, esq. and some in 1795 at Spetisbury. Weight nearly two pounds.
- A. GLACIALIS. Tail, very long, and acute: body, black; underneath, white. *Lin.* 203. *L. G.* 529. *Le Canard à longue Queue. Buff.* IX. 169. THE LONG-TAILED DUCK. *Pen.* No. 283. t. 98. *Lewin.* No. 262. Called also *Pheasant-tailed Wigeon. Edwards,* 280. Visits the coasts of Dorset in hard winters, and has been shot up in the country near St. Giles's, the feat of the right hon. the earl of Shaftesbury. This is thought to be the male of the *Anas byemalis* of *Linnaeus*, or *Long-tailed Duck*, figured by *Edwards*, tab. 156. Weight nearly that of the Wigeon.
- A. FULIGULA. Pendulous crest: body, black: belly, and spangle on the wings, white. *Lin.* 207. *L. G.* 543. *Le petit Morillon. Buff.* IX. 194. *Briff.* VI. 411. t. 27. f. 1. THE TUFTED DUCK. *Pen.* No. 274. *Lewin.* No. 257. This is one of the genus that the cold weather drives into the South. It frequents the fresh waters, and is a great diver. It was shot at Bryanstone, and elsewhere, in the winter of 1776, among many others, but is seldom seen so far up the country. In the winter of 1795, so many were shot as to be sold in considerable numbers, with other wild fowl. Weight about a pound and a half.
- A. MARITA. Black: shoulders, undulated with cinereous: belly, and wing spangles, white. *Lin.* 196. *L. G.* 509. *Ray,* 142. A. 6. THE SCAUP DUCK. *Pen.* No. 275. *Lewin.* No. 250. male; *250. female. This bird is very rare on the coast of Dorset, but, with many others of the more rare *Anates*, was shot at Lytchet Bay in the winter of 1795. The craw was full of young periwinkles. (*Turbo littoreus. Lin.*)
- A. CLANGULA. Variegated, black and white: head, tumid, violet-coloured: black spot, at the corners

ners of the mouth. *Lin.* 201. *L. G.* 523. *Le Garrot.* *Buff.* IX. 186. *Briff.* VI. 416. t. 37. f. 2. **THE GOLDEN EYE DUCK.** *Pen.* No. 276. *Lewin.* No. 255. A shore bird, but visits the ponds within land in winter time. Many on the water at Critchell House every winter. This bird has been shot at Bryanstone in severe winters. Weight seldom reaches to one pound and a half.

A. CLYPEATA. End of the beak, dilated and rounded: its nail incurved. *Lin.* 200. *L. G.* 518. *Le Souchet.* *Buff.* IX. 160. *Briff.* VI. 329. t. 32. f. 1. **THE SHOVELER DUCK.** *Pen.* No. 280. *Lewin.* No. 252. This is a rare bird, and among the most beautiful of the genus, though subject to considerable variations. It is seen here only in hard winters: in such a season it has been shot in a pond near the *World's End*, by John Forster Knight, esq. Weight nearly that of the former

A. RUBENS. Brown: throat, and breast, chestnut colour: tips of the wings, grey; spangle, purple, edged with white: tail, short, white. *L. G.* 519. *Rufigaster.* *Lath. Syn.* VI. 512. No. 47. **THE RED-BREASTED SHOVELER DUCK.** *Pen.* No. 281. A female of this species was killed near Christchurch, by E. Hillman, esq.

A. BOSCHAS. Ash-coloured: intermediate feathers of the tail (in the male bird), curved back: bill, straight: collar, white. *Lin.* 205. *L. G.* 538. *Le Canard Sauvage.* *Buff.* IX. 100. t. 238. 239. **THE WILD DUCK, or MALLARD.** *Pen.* No. 279. *Lewin.* 246. Very common in Dorset. Some estimate of their frequency may be formed from the following account, with which I have been favoured, of the number taken in the decoy at Morden, from the year 1774 to 1795:

Years.	Couples of Ducks.	Couples of Teal.
1774	— 83	— 20
1775	— 88	— 2
1776	— 154	— 13
1777	— 185	— 20
1778	— 131	— 10
1779	— 99	— 6
1780	— 102	— 11
1781	— 126	— 9
1782	— 229	— 2
1783	— 76	—
1784	— 84	— 6
1785	— 186	— 19
1786	— 158	— 13
1787	— 256	— 39
1788	— 173	— 25
1789	— 157	— 36
1790	— 211	— 17
		Couples of both sorts.
1791	—	159
1792	—	255
1793	—	190
1794	—	146
1795	—	161

A. ACUTA. Tail, acuminate, and very long: body, black below: white line on each side, on the back of the head: back, undulated. *Lin.* 202. *L. G.* 528. *Le Canard à longue queue.* *Buff.* IX. 166. t. 244. *Briff.* VI. 369. t. 34. f. 1. **THE PIN-TAIL DUCK.** *Pen.* 282. Commonly called *The Sea Pheasant*. Not common; but it has been shot by Henry William Portman, esq.

and at Morden pond. Weight about one three quarters; seldom as high as two po

A. STREPERA. Spangle on the wing, red, and white. *Lin.* 200. *L. G.* 520. *La peau.* *Buff.* IX. 157. t. 243. *Briff.* VI. 33. f. 1. **THE GADWALL DUCK.** *Pen.* *Lewin.* No. 258. It is rare, but is soon shot among the Wigeons. It is thought to breed in Sweden. Its cry not unlike that of the Mallard, but louder; *Gesner* named it from the loudness of the note. Weight about that of the Wigeon.

A. PENELOPE. Tail, somewhat acute: vent head, brown; front, white: back, and cinereous. *Lin.* 202. *L. G.* 527. *Le siffleur.* *Buff.* IX. 143. t. 241. 242. *Briff.* VI. 391. t. 35. 2. **THE WIGEON.** *Pen.* No. 251. Taken in decoys, and on the mud-banks of Poole harbour; and where common. The manners and habits of this species are much like those of the Ducks, with which they associate. Weight about one pound and a half.

A. QUERQUEDULA. Spot, or spangle of the green: white line over the eyes. *Lin.* 201. *L. G.* 531. *La Sarcelle.* *Buff.* IX. 218. 249. *Briff.* VI. 427. t. 39. f. 1. 2. **GARGENEY DUCK.** *Pen.* No. 289. *Lewin.* No. 259. Called in Dorset *The Wigeon*. In hard winters frequent in the waters about rivers within land. Large numbers have been seen in the waters at St. Giles at Critchell. Weight about a pound.

A. CREECA. Spangle on the wings, green: white line over, and under each eye. *Lin.* 201. *L. G.* 532. *La petite Sarcelle.* *Buff.* IX. 218. *Briff.* VI. 436. t. 42. f. 1. **THE TEAL.** *Pen.* No. 290. *Lewin.* No. 260. Commonly called other water-fowl on the fleets in Dorset, and frequently brought to the market. Weight about more than twelve or fourteen ounces.

PELECANUS. *Lin. Gen.* No. 72. p. 216. *L. G.*

PELECAN.—BILL: straight; the tip hooked and furnished with a nail.

NOSTRILS: slits very obscure.

FACE: partly naked.

FEET: all the four toes palmated.

P. CARBO. Body, black: head, with a small tail, rounded. *Lin.* 216. *L. G.* 573. *Cormoran.* *Buff.* VII. 282. t. 218. *Briff.* VI. 511. t. 45. **THE CORMORANT; or, CORVO PELECAN.** *Pen.* No. 291. *Lewin.* No. 263. This bird frequents all the high cliffs on the coast of Dorset, in great numbers; together with the Cornish-Choughs, Jackdaws, Rock-Pigeons, Puffins, Guillemots, Razor-bills, Gulls, and various other species of the same kind, Shags, and various other species.

P. CRISTATUS. Body, above, dark shining green; below, dusky; head, furnished with a crest. *L. G.* 575. *Fabr. Faun. Groenl.* No. 58. *cellaria cristata.* *Muller, Prod. Zool. Danic.* 150. **THE crested Corvorant.** *Pen.* No. 283. *Briff.* VI. 583. **THE SHAG PELECAN.** *Briff.* VI. 292. *Lewin.* 264.

The Shag is seen in great plenty about the coast of Purbeck, Lullworth, and Portland; and as far as I can learn, is universally of the same kind. *Linnaeus* does not appear to have

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acquainted with more than one kind of *Shag*, and that he describes as having "a rounded tail, body, black; underneath brown; twelve quills in the tail, and the beak edentulous." And, in discriminating this bird from the *Corvorant*, expressly says, it had no crest to the back of the head. Hence he called it by the trivial term *Graculus*, considering it as the *Graculus palmipes* Aristotelis, i. *Corvus aquaticus* minor of *Aldrovandus*, *Willoughby*, and *Ray*. Neither of these writers, nor *Briffon*, whose descriptions are in all instances very particular, describe their bird as having a crest, and the crest is wanting in the figure found in *Aldrovand*, and which is copied in *Willoughby*, and other authors.

Linnaeus, in his *Fauna Suecica*, had thrown out a hint, that his bird might be a young, or a female *Corvorant*, and, even in his last *Syffema*, notices, that some thought it really the female bird. Of this opinion too is the learned and experienced *Fabricius*, who lived long in *Groenland*, where he had great opportunities of observing these birds. He decidedly makes the *Graculus* the female *Corvorant*. Some gentlemen of this country, who have shot great numbers, have assured me they did not think the *Corvorant*, and *Shag*, different species. Mr. *Pennant* seems not to have been aware, when he published the *British Zoology*, that there

were two Shags, having applied the term *Graculus* of *Linnaeus* to the bird he describes, and figures, with a crest, observing, that he had seen Shags without crests, in the Hebrides. But, in his *Arctic Zoology*, eight years afterwards, he separates the two, on the authority of the Northern ornithologists; and refers to the bird of the *British Zoology* as the *crifatus*. The opinion of *Fabricius* relating to the *Graculus* is mentioned above, but it seems to be doubtful whether his *crifatus* is our bird. He does not indeed describe it from his own knowledge, as it was only found remote from him, in the Southern districts of *Greenland*; but it was described to him as entirely black, and in size larger than the *Corvorant*; whereas all our Shags are much inferior to that bird.

P. BASSANUS. Tail, wedge-shaped: body, white: bill, and primary quill feathers, black: face, blue. *Lin.* 217. *L.G.* 577. *Le Fou de Bassan.* *Buff.* VIII. 341. *Briff.* VI. 503. t. 44. THE GANNET PELECAN. *Pen.* No. 293. *Lewin.* No. 265. This bird is frequently seen (but particularly when the herrings are in the channel) about *St. Aldhem's Head*, and the *Isle of Portland*. There is room to believe these birds attend the herrings all round the coast of *Great Britain*. In *Scotland* called *Soland Geese*, and formerly esteemed as an article of delicacy at the table.

A CATALOGUE OF SHELLS FOUND ON THE DORSETSHIRE COAST:

O R,

ANIMALS OF THE MOLLUSCOUS TRIBE OF VERMES,

INHABITING A CALCAREOUS SHELL.

THAT variety of forms exhibited by Nature in the subjects of this department of her kingdom, and the beauty of her ornaments, so lavishly displayed on them, have, from the remotest times, attracted the attention of curious and contemplative minds. This is manifest from the notice taken of these productions in the writings of *Aristotle*, *Atbenæus*, *Ælian*, *Pliny*, and *Cicero*.

It is to the genius of *Aristotle*, as the father of Natural Science, that we owe the grand division into *turbinated*, *univalve*, and *bivalve*, shells, which has been retained by all succeeding writers. *Pliny* is more diffuse, but less systematic, or methodical, on the subject of Conchology, than *Aristotle*: yet, in him, we find most of the generical names now in use. The knowledge, however, of the antients, like their navigation, was almost wholly confined to the productions of the *Mediterranean*, and *Red Seas*.

After the revival of letters in *Europe*, and at the dawn of Natural History, the first writers who distinguished themselves by any attention to the testaceous animals, were, *Belon*, *Rondeletius*, and *Gesner*. *Belon* was one of the earliest of those men, who travelled principally with a view to Natural Science. On his return from the *East*, he printed, among

other works, his book, *De Aquatilibus*, in octavo, 1553. The conchological, however, is but a small part of it, and is rather elementary, and philological, than descriptive.

Rondeletius, at *Montpelier*, who, by his vicinity to the *Mediterranean*, was advantageously situated for a work of this kind, laboured assiduously in this department. In the second part of his *Universæ Aquatiliæ Historiæ*. *Lugd.* 1555, fol. he has described, and figured, nearly one hundred kinds of shell-fish. These authors were followed, in 1558, by *Gesner*, who, with that unparalleled industry, and ardent love of Natural History, which so eminently distinguished his character, not only collected all the philological, historic, and descriptive erudition of the antients, on his subject; but, besides his own copious comment on their writings, availed himself of what the two foregoing authors, his contemporaries, had done. To which he added much original matter of his own, having described, and figured, many of the *Mediterranean*, and several of the shells of the *Indian* and *Arabian seas*.

Aldrovand, in 1606, and *Johnston*, in 1649, may be considered, especially the latter, almost wholly as compilers; nothing professedly original being separately

rately published on conchology, till *Bonsanni* put forth, first in Italian, and afterwards in Latin, enlarged, his *Recreatio Mentis & Oculi in Observatione Animalium testaceorum*, at Rome, 1684, in which he has described, from the cabinets of Rome, principally from the museum of *Kircher*, though in a very short, vague, and ambiguous manner, upwards of 500 shells from various parts of the world, all of which are figured.

After the discoveries of the Indies, as the warmer and intertropical climates afford abundantly greater variety, and abound in shells of still more exquisite colouring, than those of the European seas, cabinets began to be formed; and especially by the Dutch; whose possessions in the East Indies yielded many of the choicest species, especially *Ambolna*; from whence, at the latter end of the last century, *Rumphius* having sent a large collection of natural curiosities, among others, many of the finest shells, to the amount of 400 species, were engraved, and published, in the year 1700.

The English, and other nations on the continent, soon emulated their neighbours; and the taste for these rarities, with the value put upon them, was carried, in some instances, to an extent, which, those who do not feel the enthusiasm of the Naturalist, have considered as a blameable excess; and have despised, and ridiculed, with a degree of asperity, which involves in its censure every contemplative study, whether of the works of Nature, or of Art, that has not for its object, solely, the gratification of interesting views, in the love of gain.

I must not, however, in a paper confined to the limits of a local catalogue in a provincial history, expatiate farther on the subject; nor introduce an account of the numerous foreign writers upon it. It will be sufficient to observe, that, although the shells of our own climate are few of them beautiful in colouring, compared with those of the intertropical regions, yet, as links in the great chain, they must not be disregarded.

Until *Linnaeus*, however, applied himself to the subject, no systematic arrangement, on any fixed principles, had been invented. *Major, Lister, Tournefort, Klein, Gualtieri*, and several others, had exhibited specimens of method; but these had for their basis external figure, and, in Bivalves particularly, merely outline, with little or no attention to the hinge. *Linnaeus's* method, especially since the large accession of species unknown to him, admits, unquestionably, of great improvement, and of the formation of several new genera, on his own plan, founded, principally, on the form of the aperture, in *Univalves*, and on the hinge, and its teeth, in *Bivalves*; to which I may add, that, probably a note of distinction in Bivalves, hitherto neglected, might advantageously be taken, from the situation, and figure, of the *Cicatrix*, or vestige of the ligament of the animal within the shell.

Dr. *Lister* was the first who attempted a description of English shells; in his *Historia Animalium Angliæ*, 1684, the outlines of which were first printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, for the year 1674, with figures. In this work he describes and figures 73 species, in a manner, and in a scientific style, superior to what had been done before. I speak not here of his *Synopsis*, in which are comprehended all his English species, farther than to observe, that it contains in the whole 1153 figures. This work was

published at different times between the year 1694; and a late edition at Oxford in 1717, under the direction of *Dr. Huddesford*. The value of these plates, to such as delight in the subject of shells, is too well known to render any encomium upon them necessary here.

After *Lister*, in England, *Petiver* was almost the only one, for some years, to whom conchology owed any material additions. His *Gazophylacium* contained several English species unknown to *Lister*. Others were added by the writers of provincial histories, as by *Plot, Morton, Dale*, and others, and particularly by *Borlase*.

But nothing, exclusively on English conchology, appeared for near a century after *Lister* wrote his work. Mr. *Pennant*, in the course of his *British Zoology*, 1777, very much facilitated the enquiries into the subject, by the copious number of figures which accompanied his work; having engraved nearly the whole of those he had described.

In the succeeding year, *Da Costa* printed his *British Conchology*, on a more enlarged plan than *Pennant's* work, accompanied also with figures of 123 species. Both these authors have been much assisted by discoveries subsequent to *Lister's* time, and by the communications of friends, to describe more than double the number enumerated by them in his *Historia Animalium Angliæ*.

If I could suppose the following list to be complete, as I believe it capable of being made, and as full and accurate researches, it might be possible to include nearly all the shells of the Southern part of England; but I am too sensible of its defect to exhibit it as such, since it is wholly the result of short and incidental visits to the shore; and am well assured there are various other species, particularly of *Dorset*, exclusive of the microscopic kind, which I have not had an opportunity of introducing into this list. Several, both marine, and land shells, of the *Helix* and *Turbo* genera, not here enumerated, were in the possession of the late duchess dowager of Portland.

I have only to wish, that this catalogue should afford gratification to those who have already acquired for such objects: to those who, from their curiosity, may wish to acquire a knowledge of the subject, and have endeavoured to make it didactic; by arranging it systematically, according to the method of *Linnaeus*, and by describing each shell, more or less in detail, avoiding, however, technical terms in the highest degree; and referring also to several of the figures, particularly, when in my power, to those of *Lister, Pennant, and Da Costa*, as being more accessible to the bulk of readers, than the writings of foreign writers: to which I have added, at the head of each genus, a brief account of the animal inhabiting the shell.

I regret that it has not been within my power to extend my observations so far as to have comprehended the whole of the Mollusca at large, and the habits of animals, as yet, very partially, and imperfectly known; and which has been less the object of foreign writers, allowing for the insular situation of this country, than of many others. Sufficient information of the Mollusca can only succeed, upon the inspection of such as reside for a certain term in a favourable maritime situation. Such an opportunity has never thrown in my way.

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- List. Conch.* Ejusdem, Historiæ, seu Synopsis Methodicæ Conchyliorum, Libri IV. cum fig. 1057. præter tab. 22. anatomicas. Edit. secunda, à Gul. Huddesford. cum indicibus. Oxon. 1770, fol.
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- Grew.* Grew, Nehemiah. Museum Regalis Societatis Angliæ. Lond. 1694, folio.
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- Baster.* Basteri, Job. Opuscula subseciva. Lib. IV. in duos tomos. Harlem, 1759, 4to.
- Ellis.* Ellis, John. An Account of several rare species of Barnacles. Philosophical Transactions, vol. L. p. 845—860, cum figuris.
- Klein.* Klein, Jac. Th. Tentamen Methodi Ostracologicæ. Cum tab. XII. Lugd. Bat. 1753.
- Planc.* Planci, Jani. Liber de Conchis minus Notis, in Littore Ariminensi. Editio altera. Romæ, 1760, 4to.
- Bobasch.* Bohadich, Joh. Bapt. De quibusdam Animalibus Marinis. Dresdæ, 1761, 4to.
- Brander.* Branderi, Gust. Fossilia Hantonensia. Descriptiones à D. Solander. Lond. 1766, 4to, cum tab. IX. fig. 110.
- Lin.* Linnæi, Caroli. Systema Naturæ. Edit. XII. tom. I. pars II. Holm. 1767, 8vo.
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- Muller.* Mulleri, O. F. Vermium terrestrium & fluviatiliium s. Animalium Infusoriorum, Helminthicorum & Testaceorum, non marinorum

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I. MULTIVALVES.

CHITON. *Lin. Gen.* 300. *L. G.* p. 3202.

CHITON.—SHELL: constructed of several valves, transversely placed on the back of the animal, and resting on the anterior edge of each other.

Linnaeus first collected the animals of this genus, under the name of *Cbiton* ($\chi\iota\tau\omega\upsilon\sigma$, *lorica*, *tunica*), the larger kinds of which, from the warm climates, were, before, scattered in authors, under the genera of *Oscabrion*, *Patella*, *Limax*, *Calva Serpentis*; and the smaller, or European species, were confounded with the marine *Onisci*, or Millepedes.

In the various and intricate œconomy of Nature, it is so ordered, that the animals which inhabit shells correspond so far in their structure with another tribe, which are wholly destitute of such coverings, and are therefore called *Mollusca*, as to have obliged the later systematic Naturalists to consider them as of the same genus. Thus the animal inhabiting the *Cbiton*, is of the genus *Doris*, among the *Mollusca*; to which some writers

writers have applied the name of *Sea Lemon*. The reader may see the figures of some animals of this genus, in *Bobadscb De quibusdam Animalibus Marinis*; in *Pennant's Zoology*, vol. IV. and in *Barbus's Genera Vermium*, tab. IV.

C. FASCICULARIS. *Lin.* 1106. *Muller, Zool.* No. 3017. BRUSH CHITON. *Trit. Brit.* t. t. f. 1. Half an inch long, smooth, cinereous, slightly carinated. Sides of the animal, at the extremity of each valve, set with a small pencil of fine white hairs. *Shell*, of eight valves.

On oyster shells from Poole, not uncommon.

C. MARGINATUS. *Pen.* 71. t. 36. 2. *L. G.* 3206. MARGINATED CHITON. *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 2. Size of a Millepede, smooth, lightish brown, or reddish; carinated. A broad margin round the bottom of the shell, which is octovalve.

On oysters, and other shell-fish, on the Dorset coast.

C. ALBUS. *Lin.* 1107. *Fabr. Faun. Groen.* 421. *Mull. Prod. Zool. Dan.* No. 3019. WHITE CHITON. *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 3. Smaller than the cinereous. White, oval, not carinated. *Shell*, of eight valves, first valve notched, on the hinder edge.

On oyster shells from Poole: and on other shells, but less common: also on the *Ulva intestinalis*, & *latissima*.

C. CINEREUS. *Lin.* 1107. *Fabr. Faun. Groen.* No. 422. *Lævis.* *Pen.* 71. t. 36. 3. *Kalifon. Adanf. Senegal.* t. 2. f. 11. ASH-COLOURED SMOOTH CHITON. *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 4. Shell of eight valves, smooth, carinated: edge of the shell, slightly ciliated: reddish when alive; cinereous when dead, and dried.

On the rocks, and on oysters, at Weymouth. On oysters from Poole. Size of a Millepede.

BALANUS. *Lepades sessiles.* *Lin.* 301. *L. G.* 3207.

ACORN-SHELL.—SHELL: of six, or more valves; unequal: affixed by a broad base; or sessile.

Agreeably to the plan proposed by Dr. *Solander*, had he lived to publish the *Museum Portlandicum*, I have separated the Linnæan genus of *Lepas* into two, comprehending the sessile kinds under the old name of *Balanus*, and which applies less aptly to the *Lepas*, or Barnacle.

B. COMMUNIS.. *Lepas Balanus.* *Lin.* 1107. *L. G.* 3207. LARGE ACORN-SHELL. Size, and nearly the shape, of a small acorn; sometimes larger. The compartments, or valves, frequently indistinct, and unequal, consisting rather of a multitude of longitudinal ridges, the depressed parts being scarcely discernible. The operculum of four valves, oblique, the two upper broad, and short, and transversely striated. The two lower narrow and longer. On rocks on the coast, but very rare in comparison to the succeeding shell.

B. VULGARIS. *D. Cost.* 241. t. 17. 7. *Lepas balanoides.* *Lin.* 1108. *L. G.* 3207. *Pen.* t. 37. 5. SMALL ACORN-SHELL. Shape, depressed; Somewhat like a Limpet. White, and smooth. If a shell of this kind, growing detached from others, be carefully examined, it will be found to consist of six valves. The posterior is the largest; the anterior is next in size; the two

lateral valves next to the posterior are larger than these; the two anterior lateral valves are very narrow. These valves are often spread, and divided, or notched at the top. When the shells are grouped, these characters are much less conspicuous, and form scarcely distinguishable. The operculum consists of four valves, of which the two upper are transversely striated; and, when closed, form a rhombic figure. These shells often cover portions of the rocks between high and low water mark: and adhere abundantly to crustaceans, shells, stones, wood, or other substances in the same situation.

B. PUNCTATUS. *Solandri. Pen.* t. 37. 6. *Ch. VIII.* t. 97. 826. *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 10. This may be a distinct species, which I cannot but think it differs from the large, and most perfect specimens of the *Vulgaris*, only by being punctated like a thimble. Not uncommon on rocks, and stones, on the coast.

B. RUGOSUS. *Soland. M. P. Chemnitz.* VIII. 824. RUGOSE ACORN-SHELL. Shell, more cylindrical than the foregoing, being frequently more than half an inch high, and as wide at the top as at the bottom; the upper part often forming a wide tube, and the valves separated from each other at the top into compartments more deeply sulcated, and transversely rugose, and ending in a spreading, even base. It is common with the foregoing, adhering to rocks, stones, and shells, particularly on the *Ostrea*, and other bivalves.

B. INTERTEXTUS. *Mus. Portland. Lepas Pen.* t. 38. 7. *Balanus striatus.* *D. Cost. Walker, test. minut. fig.* 87. BASKET ACORN-SHELL. *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 9. Shell, consisting of compartments closely and strongly ribbed, and uniformly, in an oblique direction, to each other. Evidently a new species, very elegant little shell, found at Weymouth, first by the late duchess dowager of Portland. I have seen it common on oysters, but frequently on the *Ostrea Opercularis*, both at Weymouth, and from Poole.

B. TINTINNABULUM. *D. Cost.* p. 250. *Lepas tintinnabulum.* *Lin.* 1108. *L. G.* 3208. 443. 285. *Ellis, Ph. Transf.* 1758, t. 1. *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 5. BELL ACORN-SHELL. Size of a walnut. Colour, purple. The shell consists of compartments, striated longitudinally; and pressed, transversely.

This species, I suspect, is no farther from the *Communis*, than, as it is frequently found adhering to the sides of ships. It doubtless originates in warmer climates: though there is a pale coloured species found in the Northern Hemisphere, which *Chemnitz* considers as a variety of the *Communis*.

B. CLAVATUS. *Soland. Ellis, Zooph.* p. 107. 7. 8. *Pen.* t. 37. A. 5. *Lepas elongata.* *G.* 3213. *Chemn.* VIII. t. 98. 838. CLAVATE ACORN-SHELL. *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 8. Shell, an inch and a half, or longer (in Iceland six inches). Valves, or compartments, the two upper broad, and three narrow. The whole shell striated in a reticulate manner. Slender at the top, and cloven into six compartments. First discovered by sir *Joseph Banks*, and since found in the bay of Weymouth, in deep dragging. It is, probably a *pelagic*, rather than a *maritima*.

LEPAS. *Lin.* 301. *L. G.* 3207. Species pedunculatae.

BARNACLE.—SHELL: of several valves, unequal; affixed to a tubular, fleshy peduncle.

The animal of this genus, like that of the *Balanus*, is a *Triton*. The naked animal is described, by *Linnaeus*, as inhabiting holes in the rocks, and as being like that of the Barnacle.

This animal is separately figured, by *Lister*, in the anatomical tables of the *Conchologia*, t. 19. 4. 5. and tab. 20. magnified. Also by *Baster*, in his *Opuscula Subseciva*, I. t. 12. f. 9. and by *D'Argenville*, in his *Zoöno-phose*, tab. 7. but more accurately by *Mr. Ellis*, *Ph. Transf.* 1758, t. 34. A. This is the animal that gave rise to the fabulous story of the *Barnacle Goose*, a tale, commonly supposed to have originated with *Gerard*; but it had been propagated and believed by *Isidore*, *Olaus Magnus*, *Boethius*, and others, before his time; and by *Michael Majer*, and *Robert Moray*, since; the former of whom wrote a treatise to prove that the Barnacle Goose really sprung from these shells. I give the title below*, and the inquisitive reader may see much on the subject collected by *Johnson*, in his *Thaumatographia Naturalis*. *Amst.* 1665, p. 278.

L. ANATIFERA. *Lin.* 1109. *L. G.* 5211. *D. Cost.* 253. t. 17. 3. *Ellis*, *Ph. Transf.* 1758, t. 34. 6. *Lister*, 439. 282. *Pen.* t. 38. 9. Anatiferous, or COMMON BARNACLE. Shell, ash-coloured, or whitish, and very finely striated. Valves, five; the two lower somewhat triangular, and connivent, or closing towards each other, at the upper edges, by which they are connected with cartilages to the two superior oblong valves; the fifth is a long lanceolate boat-fashioned valve, or *carène*, connecting, and connected with, the other four.

This shell can scarcely be considered as the natural produce of this climate; but it is very common on the sides of ships, and not unfrequently in a quantity sufficient to retard the motion of the vessel. The Barnacle, particularly, takes possession of any floating wood in the sea, and was first noticed in Britain on the drift-wood so frequent in the Hebrides. A rude piece of cane, above a yard long, almost covered with Barnacles of this kind, was taken up in Swanage bay. Their food is supposed by *Osbeck* to be the *Conserva*; but it is, most probably, very various.

PHOLAS. *Lin.* 302. *L. G.* 3214.

PHOLADE.—SHELL: bivalve; with smaller valves placed at the hinge.

HINGE: recurved, and connected by a cartilage.

The old English name for these shells is *Piddock*. The French, on the coast of Picardy, call them *Pitauks*, or *Dails*.

They are always found below high-water mark, burrowed in hard clay, chalk, or limestone rock; and, as is said, sometimes in freestone. A mass of rock will be sometimes wholly perforated by them. Some species, particularly the *Conoid*, penetrate wood, and often injure

the sides of ships; hence the shell receives its name, à *Φωλιω*, quod latitat intra cavernas. The animal is an *Ascidia* of *Linnaeus*: its form, when at rest, is somewhat cylindrical. It is furnished with two orifices, or openings, capable of elongation, in the manner of a *proboscis*; from one of which, supposed to be the mouth, it has the faculty of squirting water; as from a fountain.

Several of the naked species are finely figured in *Bobadsch*, *lib. De quibusdam Animalibus Marinis*, tab. 10. These are copied by *Barbut*, in his *Genera Vermium*, and one by *Mr. Pennant*. The *Mollusca* species are fixed on shells, and sometimes on other bodies; as *Fuci*, *Conservae*, &c. I have taken them off muscles, and oysters, on the Dorset coast, particularly the species figured by *Plancus*, tab. 7. which seems to be the *Alcyonium Phusca* of *Forskæl*, which he tells us, the Greeks, at Smyrna, eat on fast-days.

The phosphorescent property of shell-fish is in no species more conspicuous than in the *Pholade*. It is noticed by *Pliny*, *lib. IX. c. 61.* and the older authors. *M. Reaumur* has written largely on this subject, in the *Paris Memoirs*, for the year 1712. Having made his observations on the *Pholades* of the coast of Picardy, where the *Dail*, which seems to be our *P. hians*, is frequent. The *Dail* is eaten on the coasts of the Mediterranean, and even esteemed a dainty. Nevertheless, this must not be confounded with the true *Dottle*, which is a cylindrical, or finger-shaped muscle. *Musculus lithophagus*. *Lin.*

P. HIANS. *Solandri, Mus. Portland. muricatus.* *D. Cost.* 244. 16. 2. *Gesner*, 263. *Bonan.* 2. 26. *Dale, Harwich*, t. 13. 6. *List.* 433. 276. *ejusd. tab. Anat.* 19. 1. 2. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 79. 10. *Argenv.* ed. 1757, t. 26. *H. Favon.* t. 60. A. B. *Borlace*, 28. 31. *P. Dactylus.* *Pen.* 39. 10. MURICATED PHOLADE.

A white, somewhat pellucid shell; an inch and a quarter form the *umbo* to the opposite edge: four inches wide. Transversely, and longitudinally striated; or, reticulated. The longitudinal *striae* faint towards the posterior end. *Striae* anteriorly sharp, and muricated. The anterior end of the shell is narrow, and almost beaked, so as to form a large oval gape. A long curved tooth, scooped at the end, springs from the inside of each *umbo*.

Not the *P. Dactylus* of *Linnaeus*, which is rounded at the anterior end, and not rostrated as the *Hians*. It is more regularly reticulated, but only half the extent of the shell; the posterior part being quite smooth. It is figured by *Lister*, 431. 274.; and is not, I believe, found on the English coast, but is the *P. Orientalis*. *L. G.* 3216.

The *Hians* is very common on the Dorset coast. I have seen it on the sands at Weymouth, and at Swanage; but no where so plentiful as on the North shore at Poole. It may be seen at low water sticking in the clay.

P. CANDIDA. *Lin.* 1111. *L. G.* 3215. *List. Ang.* t. 5. 39. *ejusd. Conch.* 435. 278. *Gualt.* 105. E. *Pen.* 39. 11. *Da Cost.* p. 246. THIN WHITE PHOLADE. *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 13. White thin

* Tractatus de Volucris arborea absque patre & matre, in Infulis Orcadum forma Anserculorum proveniente, seu de ortu miraculoso quam naturali Vegetabilium, Animalium, Hominum, & supernaturalium quorundam, quo causae illius & horum inquiruntur, & demonstrantur. *Frankfort*, 1619, 8vo.

shell,

shell, not half the size of the foregoing: almost equally rounded at each end, and therefore much less gaping. Decussately striated over the whole shell; *striæ* somewhat muricated at the anterior end.

I have found it at Poole, on the sands within the harbour, and on the beach at Studland, and at Waymouth; but it is much more rare than the foregoing.

P. CRISPATA. *Lin.* 1111. *L. G.* 3216. *List. Ang.* t. 5. f. 38. *Ejufd. Conch.* 436. 279. *Petiver.* 79. 13. *Pen.* 49. 12. 13. *Da Costa.* 242. 16. 4.

THICK OVAL PHOLADE. A thick, gibbous, opaque shell. Obtuse, and very open at both ends; half reticulated, and half plain; distinguished by a broad furrow, extending from the *umbo*, somewhat obliquely, quite across the shell.

It is found burrowed in clay, and in limestone rock, in various places on the coast of Dorset; and especially in its younger state, in which it is described under the name of *P. Parvus*, by *Pen.* and *Da Costa*.

P. NANUS. *Solanderi. conoides. Parsons, Ph. Transf.* vol. LV. p. 1. t. 1. striata. *Lin.* 1111. *L. G.* 3215. *Rumph.* t. 46. H. *Gualt.* 105. F. **CONIC PHOLADE.** *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 7. A small shell, about an inch long, distinguished immediately, by its conoid shape. White, striated multifariously; the accessory valves quite smooth. Excellently figured, and described, by *Dr. Parsons*. I have seen it in the sides of the ships, while careening, in great numbers, both at Poole, and Waymouth; I believe chiefly in such as come from the Mediterranean. I doubt whether they breed on the English coast.

P. FABIA. *Mus. Portland.* *Mya dubia. Pen.* 44. 19. *Chama parva. Da Costa,* p. 234. **BEAN PHOLADE.** *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 12. Shell, oval, covered always with a dark brown epidermis. The gape, a very large one, opposite the hinge, which is very near the anterior end of the shell. Valves, very concave, and extremely brittle. First distinguished by the late duchess dowager of Portland at Waymouth, but rarely dredged up. I have seen several of these shells, but have not seen one with the accessory valves, which make an essential part of the generical character; but I place it here on the authority of *Dr. Solander*, who ranked it with the *Pholades* in the Portland cabinet.

II. BIVALVES.

MYA. *Lin.* 303. *L. G.* 3217.

GAPER.—SHELL: bivalve; in several species, open at one end.

HINGE: in most species, with a single solid, thick, broad tooth, not inserted into the opposite valve.

The shells comprehended under this name were ranked with the *Muscles*, until *Linnaeus* separated them, and applied the term *Mya* as a generic name. The word *Mvā* occurs in *Aristotle*, *Athenæus*, and the older Greek writers, and

appears to have been applied to shells which commentators understood to be *Muscles*, they have uniformly rendered the word *Musculus*, or *Mytilus*.

The animal is an *Ascidia*, and these shells lie in the mud, between high and low water. Their abode is discoverable by the holes they make, like the *Razor-Shells* (*Solen fistulosus*), through which they extend the proboscis to feed. The fishermen dig them up with a strumment adapted to the purpose. The *Muscle*, a river shell, belongs to this genus. Others are eaten in some parts of Europe.

The whole economy of the testaceous *Mya* is described, in treating of the *Sand Mya*, by *Boerhaave*, in his *Opuscula Subseciva*, tom. II. p. 59.

M. TRUNCATA. *Lin.* 1112. *L. G.* 3217.

Angl. t. 5. 36. *Ejufd. Conch.* 428. 269. *Gaz.* t. 79. 12. *Pen.* 41. 14. *Da Costa,* p. 16. 1. **TRUNCATED MYA.** Shell, truncated: tooth of the hinge, large, extended forward, obtuse, or rounded, and conical. An inch and a half, or two inches long; and four broad; commonly tinged of a yellowish, or ferruginous colour, strongly marked with concentric *striæ*, or wrinkles.

It is a very common shell on all the sandy beaches where I have been on the Dorset coast; and we are informed, still more plentiful in Northern climates. *Fabricius* relates, that the inhabitants of Groenland eat the animal, boiling it; that it is the food also of the *Trichecus marinus*; of the arctic Fox, *Lagopus*; of the Raven; and of the Grey-headed Duck, *Anas spectabilis*, of *Edwards*, t. 15.

I suspect the truncated state of the valves is principally the effect of age, as the young shells have very little of that appearance.

M. OVALIS. *Soland. Mus. Portland. Bonan.*

List. Ang. t. 2. 30. *Ejufd. Conch.* 146. *Muscorum.* *Da Costa.* 228. tab. XV. 4. **PAINTER'S MYA.** A thick, oval shell, an inch and a half long, three inches wide, concentrically rugose, of an olive-green, smooth.

Two shells have been confounded under the name of *The Painter's Muscle*. This, here described, is the larger, and stronger. The other, which is the true *Mya pictorum*, is much smaller, and equally rounded at each extremity. It is figured in *Pen.* t. 43. 17.; and in *List. Conch.* 1. They ate both river shells, and not uncommonly. The *Ovalis* has been noticed in the Stour by the late *Henry Seymer*, esq. where I have also seen it; but I am not able to ascertain the existence of the latter in our rivers; and it is doubtful whether it be a native of England.

M. PUBESCENS. Testa ovata, subpellucida, fragilis

subtruncata, compresso-planiuscula; repleta subumbonali pubescente-scabro: cardine femiovali. **PUBESCENT MYA.** Figure in *Trit. Brit.* t. 4. f. 6. Shell, perfectly white, and brittle. The largest I have seen, two inches and a half long, three inches and three quarters wide. Slightly striated in a direction concentric with the *umbo*. Hinge, with a large thick oval tooth in each valve, standing parallel to the edge of the shell, not at right angles, like the *Mya truncata*. This tooth is furnished with a small denticle, or point in the middle. It was first noticed by the late duchess-dowager of Portland. Dredged up at Waymouth. W.

it is the *M. declivis* of Pennant I cannot say, as his description is too short.

M. PRÆTENUIS. Testa ovata subpellucida fragili, regione subumbonali pubescente, cardinis dente ovali patulo. Chama prætenuis cardine cochleato porrectiore. *Petiv. Gaz. t. 94. 4.* or small English White Spoonhinge. It may be called, WHITE SPOONHINGE MYA. *Trit. Brit. t. 4. f. 7.*

It is entirely a snowy-white; the largest I have seen is three quarters of an inch long, and one inch and three-eighths wide. In shape it resembles the preceding. Whether it be the young of the same shell I dare not assert. The hinge is very different; the tooth being an entirely oval process, resembling in shape the bowl of a spoon. Pennant's figure of his *Tellina fragilis*, which, however, cannot be the *Tellina fragilis* of Linnaeus, resembles our shell, but a tellen hinge totally precludes the idea of its being the same. Petiver received his shell from Poole, where I have found it on the sands, in the harbour, and on the North shore, near Brownsea Isle, and once a few valves on the shore between Waymouth and Portland.

Had Dr. Solander lived to finish his systematic description of the Portland cabinet, it was his intention to have constituted a new genus, in which these two shells, together with the *Solen bullatus*, and other shells in that cabinet, were to have been included.

SOLENS. *Lin. 304. L. G. 3223.*

RAZOR-SHELL.—SHELL: bivalve, oblong, open at both ends.

HINGE: with a subulated tooth, reflexed. In some double, not let into any groove of the opposite valve.

The Greeks were well acquainted with some of the shells of this genus, and called them by the name of Σωλήνη, *Fistula, quasi sive Canalis*. The animal is an *Ascidia*, its figure may be seen in *D. Argenville, Zoomorph. t. 6. G. H.* The Solens were eaten by the Greeks, and Romans, and were even cooked up into dainties. They are still used in many places on the coast of England, as food, either boiled, or fried with eggs. They are in season in the spring, and are said to be in great esteem in Ireland in Lent.

M. Reaumur made many curious observations on the *Solen*, which may be seen in the *Paris Memoirs*, for 1712; and in *Dr. Templeman's Extracts*, vol. I. p. 97.

S. SILIQUA. *Lin. 1113. L. G. 3223. List. Ang. t. 5. 37. Ejusd. Conch. 409. Pen. 45. 20. Da Costa. 235. t. 17. 5.* Straight Solen, with three teeth. **POD SOLEN**, or long brown Razor-Shell. It is the most common, and best known species on the English coast. Its usual size is three quarters of an inch long, or across (*i. e.* from the hinge to the opposite margin), and five wide, but is, not unfrequently, found eight or nine inches wide. Very common on the coast of Dorset.

S. ENSIS. *Lin. 1114. L. G. 3224. List. Conch. 411. 257. Pen. 45. 22. Da Costa. 237. LI-*

* In the suborbiculated order of this genus, this flexure is not manifest; but that part of the character must be supplied by the divergency of the striae, on the same part of the shell.

NEAR CURVED SOLEN. *Trit. Brit. t. 4. f. 3.* Scymeter Razor-shell. Like the *Siliqua* in its markings, and always curved. Not more than half an inch long; and three and a half or four inches wide. **Hinge**, as in the foregoing, but the hinges of both are subject to variation in the number of the teeth. Not uncommon at Poole, and at Waymouth, and elsewhere on the Dorset coast.

S. MARGINATUS. *Soland. Mus. Portland. Trit. Brit. t. 4. f. 8. Pen. t. 46. f. 21.* **MARGINATED SOLEN.** Shell, straight, linear, each valve with one tooth; the hinge end with a large transverse furrow, and a broad margin. Colour of the shell, cinereous, or yellowish-brown. Probably a variety only of the European *S. vagina*, from which it seems to differ only in the width of the margin, at the extremity. I suspect it to be the shell described by Mr. Pennant as the *S. vagina*. Very rare. Dredged up at Waymouth.

S. ANTIQUATUS. *Soland. Mus. Portl. S. cultellus. Pen. 85. t. 46. 25.* (not the *Cultellus, Lin.*) Chama-Solen. *Da Costa. p. 238.* **KIDNEY SOLEN.** Shell, ovalish-oblong sinuated on the margin, opposite to the hinge; brittle, glossy, and whitish; but covered with a brownish epidermis. **Hinge**, near the middle, with a single tooth to each valve. Described by *Da Costa* as being one inch long, and two broad. From Waymouth. In the Portland cabinet.

S. FRAGILIS. *Solandri Mus. Portland. Small pellucid FRAGILE SOLEN.* *Trit. Brit. t. 4. f. 4.* Shell, white, pellucid, very thin; oblong, depressed in the middle, from the hinge to the outer margin, and marked with one or two reddish stripes, in an oblique direction from the hinge towards the margin; half an inch long, and an inch and three quarters wide. **Hinge**, near the middle, in one valve a very small subulate tooth; in the other, two teeth, one subulate, the other broad, both recurved. From Waymouth. In the Portland cabinet. I found it on Studland beach.

TELLINA. *Lin. 305. L. G. 3228.*

TELLEN.—SHELL: bivalve, the anterior part, in some * species, somewhat curved to one side.

HINGE: (in most) with three teeth; the lateral teeth in one of the valves, flat; or, rather obsolete.

The Greeks knew several shells by the name of Τελλίνοι, and the Roman writers adopted it, but comprehended some Mufcles, and other shells, under the same term; which is thought to have originated from the quick growth of the shell, it having been supposed the animal completes its growth in a year. *Tellinae à celeritate nomen habere videntur ὅτι τὰ χίμα γίνονται τελεῖαι quia ocyssime perficiuntur —anno enim magnitudinem totam implent. Aldrovand.*

The animal of the *Tellen* is said by *Linnaeus* to be a *Tethys*, of which there are two Mollusca species, well known in the Mediterranean; and admirably well described, and figured, by *Bohadsch*, whose figure is copied by *Barbut*, in his

Genera

Genera Vermium, t. 6. f. 1. D'Argenville, and Baster, however, think the animals of the *Tellen* are of different kinds. It is from a *Tellen* that the ancients are supposed to have prepared their celebrated *Garum*. At *Anboina* they still prepare a *Garum* from a *Tellen*, which *Rumphius* informs us is an article of trade all over India, and China.

The *Tellen* genus is one of those of which the species are as yet very imperfectly defined, arising from the great similitude among them; and from the insufficient descriptions of authors before *Linnæus* wrote, who, by deducing their characters of the genus, if indeed such they might be called, almost wholly from figure, were necessarily led to throw together shells entirely different, when examined by the characters *Linnæus* affixed. Those of this great master are yet very imperfect, and, since the great additions that have been made to conchological science, by later discoveries, the whole system again wants a total reformation; and the construction of many new genera.

OVATED TELLENS.

T. VARIABILIS. *Soland. Mus. Portland.* *T. depressa.* *Pen.* 87. t. 47. 27. *Solen vespertinus.* *L. G.* 3228. **VARIABLE TELLEN.** *Trit. Brit.* t. 6. f. 1. *Shell*, strong, oval, oblong, thick; white, with rays, or bands, springing from the umbo, and extending, in a curved direction all over the shell, widening as they proceed; quite to the margin. In foreign species these stripes are of a purple colour. Teeth projecting forward; one in the right valve, two in the left. Mr. Pennant's figure answers to our shell; his description probably taken from a bleached shell. It is found in Cornwall, and discovered by the duchess dowager of Portland at Waymouth. I found it at Poole. *Chemnitz* seems to mean this shell under the name of *Lux vespertina*; an idea naturally enough suggested by the view of a high coloured one of this species. It gapes a little at each end, which, with the direction of the teeth, might entitle it to a place in the *Solen* genus, where *Gmelin* has placed it. I have some reason to believe, that Dr. Solander intended to remove it from the *Tellens*.

T. FERROENSIS. *L. G.* 3235. *incarnata.* *Pen.* 47. 31. *Da Costa*, 209. t. 14. 1. *List. Conch.* 394. 241. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 94. 9. **OBLONG, CARNATION-STREAKED, TELLEN.** *Shell*, oblong-ovate, compressed, radiated red and white, transversely or concentrically striated: no lateral teeth. The large ones scarcely an inch long, nor two inches wide. Not common. I have found it at Poole, on the sands within the harbour, and on the North shore: also at Waymouth.

T. LÆTA. *Mus. Port. Punica. Mus. Cas. Vind.* t. 2. f. 8. *L. G.* 3239. **FLAT STRIATED TELLEN.** *Shell*, ovate-oblong, an inch and three quarters long, and an inch and an eighth wide. Thin flat strong shell, with sharp margins; the umbones small, and pointed. Valves equal, and equilateral. The whole shell very closely lineated, in a transverse direction. Of a rose, or carnation-colour, frequently in exact concentric bands of lighter and deeper shades. Strongly marked with the *tellen* slope.

Found on the sandy beaches in various parts of the Dorset coast. A Waymouth. But not in colour like the exotic specimens.

T. DONACINA. *Lin.* 1118. *L. G.* 3234. 88. **N. DONAX TELLEN:** *small obtuse shell*, "ovate, compressed, or flat, smooth anteriorly very obtuse." Half an inch long, one inch wide; white, or purplish, with rays in the longitudinal direction, more numerous, four, five, or more, and one of the middle rays broader than the others. The subumbonal region very obtuse: truncated like the *Donax*. Found at Poole, mouth, very sparingly.

T. SQUALIDA. *Soland. Mus. Portland.* *L. G.* 3238. *Gualt.* 88. *L. M. SMOOTH TELLEN.* *Trit. Brit.* t. 6. f. 2. *Shell*, thin, flat shell, extended anteriorly into a point somewhat like the *T. rostrata*, but quite unlike that shell, though minutely striated in the transverse direction. It is about three quarters of an inch long, and an inch and a half broad, of a pale yellow colour, and marked with spots, or stripes, sometimes inclining to a carnation-colour. On the North shore of Poole: at Waymouth, sparingly.

T. SOLIDULA. *Soland. Mus. Portland.* *Pet.* 94. 5. 6. *rubra.* *Da Costa*, 211. t. 1. *carnaria.* *Pen.* 49. 32 (Not carnaria). *List.* 405. 250. **SMALL RED FASCIATED TELLEN.** *Shell*, very convex, thick, lid, about three-fourths of an inch long, somewhat more in width. The ground is yellow, with reddish belts. The foreign specimens much higher in colour. It has more flexure anteriorly than the *polita*; and is common on the Dorset coast.

T. POLITA. *Soland. Mus. Port. tenuis.* *L. G.* 210. *Gualt.* 77. *M. planata.* *Pen.* t. 1. (Not *Planata*, *Lin.*) **THIN TELLEN.** *Brit.* t. 6. f. 3. The size of a finger-nail, as long as it is broad: very much compressed, brittle, and nearly transparent. Yellow ground, with broad concentric red stripes. Outside, and inside, smooth and glossy. I have found it at Poole, and at Waymouth, but no where plentifully.

SUBORBICULATED TELLENS.

T. FAUSTA. *Soland. Mus. Port. List.* 26. *Trit. Brit.* t. 6. f. 5. *Testa suborbiculata, compressa, lactea transversaliter rugosa.* *Shell*, milky white; but in many specimens tinged on the inside with bright yellow. Not common on the British shore: one inch and three quarters long, by one inch and six-eighths wide. Specimens three inches long, by three inches and a half wide. One of the primary teeth of the hinge is bifid. The lateral tooth of the valve very remote, and remarkably small. Nearly allied to the *T. Remies*, but distinguished from it by Dr. Solander. Dredged up at Poole, mouth, under the inspection of the late duchess dowager of Portland. Small ones, a quarter of an inch wide, found on the shore.

T. PROFICUA. *Mus. Port.* *Testa lenticularis, transversis membranaceis elevatis; longioribus, minutissimis; cardinis fossula magna, neari.* *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 93. f. 18. **CANTONED LENTICULAR TELLEN.** *Trit. Brit.* f. 4. *Shell*, nearly lentiform, an inch and an eighth long, by an inch and a half wide; convex, when full grown, thick, and white on the outside, about the umbones within yellow. Umbones, small, and

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Hinge, remarkably distinguished by a long deep furrow, running from the apices, by the side of the lateral teeth, under the umbonal region. Outside of the shell thick set with raised membranaceous striæ; the interstices most minutely striated, in the longitudinal direction. These striæ are scarcely visible in the recent shell without a magnifier. The larger shells are, not unfrequently, tinged on the inside with a bright yellow, and punctuated.

On the sands at the North shore, Poole, and at Waymouth.

T. RIGIDA. *Mus. Port. List. Conch.* 299. 136. *Venus crassa*. L. G. 3288. *Pectunculus depressior*. *Da Costa*, p. 194. t. 13. f. 4. right hand. FLAT ORBICULAR TELLEN. *Shell*, flat, orbicular, thick, and heavy. One inch and a quarter long, and one and three-quarters wide. Colour, white, sometimes yellowish towards the umbones; thickly and strongly striated in the concentric direction, and interrupted by antiquated ridges. Rare, but found at Waymouth, and on the North shore at Poole.

T. UNDATA. *List. Conch.* 297. 134. *lactea*. M. P. *Trit. Brit.* t. 6. f. 8. *Venus undata*. *Pen.* t. 55. f. 51. WAVED TELLEN. *Shell*, nearly orbicular, white, thin, fragile, and subpellucid, obsoletely, but irregularly striated concentrically. An inch and a quarter in diameter, considerably convex, with more or less of the Tellen ridge on the anterior part. I have found it at Poole, and at Waymouth. Not uncommon.

If it be Pennant's *Venus undata*, as I suspect, his figure represents the *umbo* much more tumid than in any shell I have ever seen.

T. LACTEA. *Lin.* 1119. L. G. 3240. *Per. Gaz.* t. 93. 18. *Gualt.* 71. D. *Trit. Brit.* t. 6. f. 9. MILK-WHITE TELLEN. *Shell*, lentiform, gibbous, white, pellucid, smooth. A large one. An inch in diameter, striated minutely in the concentric, or transverse direction. This shell is more gibbous in proportion to its size, and stronger, more pellucid, and smoother than the foregoing. Add to this, I have never seen one so large as the *undata*; whereas, in general, the few shells of warm climates that are found Northerly, in a depauperated state, are commonly much smaller. Great quantities of exotic shells of this species are brought to Europe for shell work. I found this shell at Poole, but it is rare.

T. BIMACULATA. *Lin.* 1120. L. G. 3240. *Da Costa*, p. 213. DOUBLE SPOTTED TELLEN. *Trit. Brit.* t. 6. f. 7. *Shell*, subrotund, and somewhat triangular. Half an inch long, and scarcely six-eighths broad, smooth, whitish, or reddish, with two long, deep red, or purple spots, proceeding from the umbo, or beak, never across the shell, but always near the anterior and posterior margins. These spots are frequently more visible within the shell than on the outside. Found sparingly on this coast, at Poole, and at Waymouth.

T. CARNARIA. *Lin.* 1119. (Not *carnaria* of *Pen.*) L. G. 3240. *List.* 339. 176. *opt.* *Cardium carneosum*. *Da Costa*, 181. ROUND FLESH-COLOURED TELLEN. *Shell*, roundish. Not an inch long, or wide. Of a fine carnation-colour, but varying in shades, from whitish, to purple. It is distinguished at once by the fine thick-set striæ all over, running commonly in

three directions; longitudinally in the middle, and obliquely on the margins, or sides of the shell. I have found it at Poole; and it has been picked up at Waymouth.

CARDIUM. *Lin.* 306. L. G. 3244.

COCKLE.—SHELL: bivalve; valves equal, and nearly equilateral.

HINGE: two middle teeth alternately locking with each other. Lateral teeth remote, inserted into grooves in the opposite valve.

Cardium, from the figure of the shell resembling a heart, when viewed sideways.

The animal of the Cockle is described as a *Tethys*, and is figured by *D'Argenville*, in his *Zoomorphose*, t. 2. f. 6. D. and by *Lister*, tab. 13. E. It is, however, somewhat different from that of the *Tellen*, since the *proboscis*, or *siphon*, with which it spouts, is ciliated, or fringed, at the extremity; whereas that of the *Tellen* is plain. The *sustentaculum*, or foot of the animal, by which it fixes itself, is of a *salciform* figure.

The Cockles lie very superficial under the sand, or mud, as the siphon of the *Tethys* is very short; whereas that of the *Ascidia*, in the *Myas*, and *Solens*, is very long, which renders it more difficult for the fishermen to procure them, and they frequently elude their efforts.

C. EDULE. *Lin.* 1124. L. G. 3259. *Pen.* p. 91. t. 50. 41. *Da Costa*, 180. t. 11. f. 7. *List. Conch.* t. 334. 171. COMMON COCKLE. *Shell*, with twenty-six to thirty ribs, imbricated by transverse rough ridges; besides which, this shell has often two or three transverse furrows, running quite across, which seem to denote, that the shell has been so often stopped in its growth. Whether annual augmentations I cannot say. These interruptions make the shells what *Linnaeus* calls *antiquated*.

Cockles are taken in considerable quantities on the coast of Dorset, and brought to market, being generally esteemed a delicious food, or sauce. *Lister* hath given the anatomy of the animal in tab. 13. of his *Exercitationes Anatomicae*.

C. ECHINATUM. *Lin.* 1112. L. G. 3247. *List. Conch.* 324. 161. *Gualt.* 72. B. *Da Costa*, 176. t. 14. 2. SPINY COCKLE. *Shell*, subcordated, with about twenty strong ribs, each lineated down the middle, and set with prickles, two thirds of their length, from the margin upwards. Valves very convex, white, but sometimes with a ferruginous tinge. Ordinarily about two inches long, and somewhat more than two broad; but frequently found larger. This shell differs so little from the *C. aculeatum*, that it is not easy to find a permanent distinction.

It is very common on the coast from Christchurch to Poole; at Swanage, Waymouth, and West of Portland; but is rarely thrown up, though often dredged up in a recent state. The dead shells are found in abundance; commonly tinged brown, ferruginous, or blackish, and the spines worn off.

C. TUBERCLATUM. *Lin.* 1122. L. G. 3248. *Seb.* t. 86. 7. TUBERCLATED COCKLE. Very like the *Cardium echinatum*, but larger, and distinguished by its length exceeding its breadth. It is also less convex than the *echinatum*,

tum, and what seems to be a stronger note of discrimination, the anterior edge of the shell is much rounder. I have seen some three inches and a half long, by two and a half wide, but they are found still larger. Shells answering this description, and *Seba's* figure exactly, are not uncommon on the coast; but, as I never saw a perfectly recent shell of the kind, I have doubted whether they may not be old and worn shells of the *C. echinatum*, wholly deprived of the prickles. Some have thought it the *C. rusticum*, but it is a longer shell, and does not sufficiently answer to the figures of that shell, as quoted by *Linnaeus*.

C. CILIARE. *Lin.* 1122. *L. G.* 3248. *Pen.* t. 50. 39. parvum. *Da Costa*, 177. *List.* t. 325. 162. FRINGED COCKLE. *Trit. Brit.* t. 8. f. 5. *Shell*, moderately convex, subcordated; valves very nearly equal, very thin, with fifteen or sixteen acute ribs, set with a few spines towards the margin. My shell, gathered on the Dorset coast, half an inch long, and five-eighths broad; but I have seen it somewhat larger.

C. LÆVIGATUM. *Lin.* 1123. *Pen.* t. 51. 40. *Da Costa*, 178. t. 13. 6. *List. Ang.* t. 5. 32. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 93. 10. *List. Conch.* 332. 169. SMOOTH COCKLE. *Shell*, somewhat obovate, thick, strong, and smooth, covered with a brown or greenish epidermis, and marked with longitudinal striæ down the middle of the shell, but scarcely extending over the sides, and every where rather as obsolete. Length about two inches and an half, breadth two inches.

This shell seems to be enumerated by *Gmelin* four times; first, under the name of *lævigatum*. *Lin.* which seems not to be our shell, and afterwards under the names of *Oblongum*, No. 34; *Craffum*, No. 35; and *Fluviale*, No. 40.

Found on the North shore at Poole, at Swanage, and at Weymouth; at all which places I have seen it frequently.

C. CORNEUM. *Cardium Nux.* *Da Costa*, 173. 13. 2. *Tellina cornea.* *Lin.* 1120. *L. G.* 3241. *Gualt.* t. 7. C. *Pen.* t. 49. 36. *Tellina rivalis.* *Muller, Verm. ter. et fluv.* II. No. 387. RIVER CARDIUM, or COCKLE. *Shell*, gibbous, almost globose, of a greenish-brown or horn colour, smooth, but very minutely striated transversely, or concentrically. In some shells there is a depression like a furrow, toward the margin opposite the hinge, but this is not found in all. Not much larger than a pea, in general. Very common in the rivers, and ditches, in Dorset.

C. AMNICUM. *Tellina amnica.* *Muller, Verm.* II. No. 389. POND COCKLE. *Shell*, very like the foregoing; but much larger, much less convex, and totally wanting the furrow or depression in the middle part of the margin. Some are more than half an inch long, and more than five-eighths broad; whereas, the preceding shell is ordinarily three-eighths long, and not half an inch wide. It is not uncommon in the river Stour; but more frequent in ponds, and standing waters.

Muller, in his *Vermium Historia*, describes several shells allied to the *Tellina cornea* *Linnæi*, under the same generical name, but none of the descriptions would justify me in adopting any other synonym to this shell.

MACTRA.—SHELL: bivalve: valves equal, equilateral.

HINGE: middle tooth complicated with a central groove, or pit. Lateral teeth mutually locking with each other.

The Dutch conchologists seem to have been the first who applied the term *Maetra* to species of the *Gapers*, and other shells, the East Indies had been called, from their resemblance, "Baking Troughs." "*Μαετρα* idem exprimere ac *Καρδον* Arcam panariam." *Linnaeus* adopted and applied it to distinguish several shells which were before dispersed under different names. The inhabitant animal of the *Maetra* is not well ascertained, but is supposed, by *Linnaeus*, to be a *Tetbys*; especially as the *Maetra* particularly, is known to be a sand fly.

M. DEALBATA. *Soland. Mus. Port.* Frag. 3261. WHITE PELLUCID MACTRA. oblong, somewhat compressed, white, gile, and diaphanous. An inch and a half long, by two inches wide. It has the hinge of the *Maetra*, but the flexure of a *Tellen*: hence, before I knew *Linnaeus's* name, I had called it *Maetra tellinæ*. A specimen of this shell, three quarters of an inch long, by one wide, was sent to me by *Bryer*, who assures me it was found on the coast at Weymouth. It seems to be the shell described in *Chemnitz*, vol. VI. t. 24. 235.

M. STULTORUM. *Lin.* 1126. *L. G.* 3242. t. 52. 42. *Trigonella radiata.* *Da Costa*, t. 12. 3. *Gualt.* t. 71. C. RADIATA. *Shell*, somewhat diaphanous, obsolete radiated, purplish on the umbonal region gibbous. Mr. *Penna* represents a young shell. They are an inch and five-eighths long, and nearly as wide. They are subtriangular in shape, and very thin; but I have found them sometimes very strong.

On the North shore at Poole, and at Weymouth. Common.

M. SOLIDA. *Lin.* 1126. *L. G.* 3259. t. 4. 24. *Ejusd. Conch.* 253. 87. *Penna*, 94. 7. *Pen.* t. 51. 43. A. *Da Costa*, 15. 1. & tab. 14. 6. GIRDLED MACTRA. *Shell*, thick, opaque, and subtriangular, girdled, or antiquated, by concentric rings. In its recent state white, and smooth; but shells yellowish, brownish, and sometimes most blackish. An inch and three-eighths long, and an inch and three-quarters wide. Those that have lain some time on the sand are found with very strong concentric rings, which seem to be the marks of so many successive growths.

Very common on the sands at Poole, Weymouth, and elsewhere.

M. COMPRESSA. *Soland. Mus. Port.* L. 23. *Ejusd. Conch.* 253. 88. *Pen.* quaternaria; t. 48. 28. *Trigonella plana.* 200. t. 13. 1. *Petiv.* 94. 3. MACTRA. *L. G.* 3261. 26. FLAT MACTRA. white, and very flat, the concavity being less than that of any other of the genus. An inch and a half long, and nearly

marked with fine concentric striæ. The *hinge* is destitute of lateral teeth, and the *foveola*, or pit, large, pyriform, and very oblique.

This shell seems to be the *Piperata Chama* of the Latins, according to *Bellonius*: a shell well known in the Mediterranean, and greatly relished as food. *Gesner*, edit. 1620. *Frank*. p. 272.

I have seen it in Poole harbour, and on the North shore at Poole; at Weymouth. Also at the haven at Christchurch.

M. LUTRARIA. *Lin.* 1126. *L. G.* 3259. *Bonan.* 2. 19. *List. Ang.* 170. t. 54. 19. *Ejusd. Conch.* 415. 259. *Pen.* t. 52. f. 44. OTTER'S MAC-TRA. Shell, oval, oblong, smooth, entirely destitute of lateral teeth. A white, or yellowish thick shell, finely, but scarcely visibly, striated, in the transverse direction. Ordinarily about two inches long, and three and three-quarters, or four inches wide; but, frequently as large as Mr. Pennant's figure. On the coast of Dorset, especially near the influx of rivers into the sea; but not nearly so common as the succeeding shell, which has been confounded with it, by almost all authors, until Dr. Solander distinguished them.

M. HIANS. *Soland. Mus. Portland.* *Gualt.* t. 90. A. *fig. inferiores. bene.* *Rumph. Amb.* 45. N. ? *Chama magna.* *Da Costa*, 230. t. 17. 4. *Mya oblonga.* *L. G.* 3221. *Chemn.* VI. t. 2. f. 12. OBLONG MACTRA.

This shell differs from the foregoing, not only in being much thicker and stronger, but shorter and broader, size for size. It is ordinarily two inches and an eighth long, and nearly five inches wide; often larger. The hinge is placed much nearer the posterior side of the shell, being not more, in a shell of the beforementioned magnitude, than an inch and a quarter from the end; besides which, this shell is always finous, or much hollowed on the margin, below the hinge, towards the anterior or long side. It is a much more rude and rough shell; and is distinguished farther by a strong thick rib on the inside, running in a curved direction from the edge, towards the hinge; to which I add, that the markings of the cicatrix of the animal is of a different figure from that of the *M. lutraria*: a circumstance not sufficiently adverted to, as yet, in the description and distinction of shells.

This shell is thrown up in considerable quantities, on all the smooth beaches that I have seen on the coast of Dorset; particularly on the North shore, at Poole, opposite Branksea Isle: I have also seen it on the beaches at Studland, Swanage, and Weymouth.

DONAX. *Lin.* 308. *L. G.* 3262.

WEDGE-SHELL, OR DONAX.—SHELL: bivalve: anterior margin very obtuse.

HINGE: with two teeth in the middle, and one marginal tooth remote, under the subumbonal region.

Pliny, in enumerating the animal productions of the sea, which extend to near 180 species, mentions the *Donax* as one of the shell-fish which resembles the *Handle of a Knife*. Hence Pliny's shell might be a *Solen* of the moderns; but, as he has not left any description

of it, and the term was not pre-occupied, *Linnaeus* adopted it, for one of his new generical names.

The animal of the *Donax* is a *Tetbys*; and the shells lie, usually, about an inch under the surface of the sand. The negroes seek them for food. That of a shell which *Adanson* has described, under the name of *Pamet*, nearly answering to the *Donax rugosa* of *Linnaeus*, has a strong foot which enables it, when disturbed, to spring forwards, and make efforts to regain the water.

D. TRUNCULUS. *Lin.* 1127. *L. G.* 3263. *Bonan.* 2. 42. *List. Ang.* t. 5. 35. *Ejusd. Conch.* 376. 217. *Borlace*, t. 28. 25. *Pex.* 55. 45. *Da Costa*, 207. t. 14. 3. SMOOTH DONAX. Shell, about five-eighths of an inch long, and an inch and an eighth wide, smooth, and glossy, yet finely marked with most minute longitudinal striæ; covered with a brown *epidermis*; sometimes striped with one, or more, white diverging bands, from the umbo to the margin. Inside, usually purplish, particularly under, and about the umbonal region within. This shell very shallow. This species is not common. I have found it on the shore at Poole, and Weymouth.

D. DENTICULATA. *Lin.* 1127. *L. G.* 3263. *List. Conch.* 376. 218. *Gualt.* t. 89. D. *Pen.* t. 55. 46. DENTICULATED DONAX. Shell, about six-eighths of an inch long, one inch broad; very strong, thick, and convex; more conspicuously striated the whole length than the foregoing, and usually marked with several longitudinal purple bands, proceeding from the umbo, and widening regularly all the way to the margin. Anterior margin very blunt, and strongly characteristic of the genus. Very rare on this coast; but it was found at Weymouth.

D. PLEBEIA. *Soland. Mus. Port.* *List. Conch.* 88. N. ? *Trit. Brit.* t. 6. f. 13. A thick, strong shell, not more than half an inch long, and three-quarters wide; of a whitish, or dull horn colour; quite smooth and glossy. Commonly marked with two brown bands, or stripes, in the longitudinal direction. The shell is remarkably distinguished by the size of the teeth, which are very large for so small a shell. *Lister's* figure better resembles our shell than any other I have an opportunity of referring to, though I know it has been given to the variety of the *Tellina donacina*. Found at Weymouth, by the late duchess dowager of Portland.

D. IRUS. *Lin.* 1128. *L. G.* 3265. *Gualt.* t. 95. A. *Cuneus foliatus.* *Da Costa*, 204. t. 15. 6. PHOLADE DONAX. Shell, white, oval, about the size of a kidney-bean, sometimes much larger, rugose, very obtuse anteriorly. Remarkably distinguished by a number of concentric or transverse membranaceous rugæ, reflexed, and almost curled on the edges, gradually increasing in width from the umbo to the margin. The interstices are finely striated in the longitudinal direction of the shell. *Hinge*, with two teeth in each valve; one of which is bifid.

I observed this shell more than 20 years ago on the Dorset coast. It is common in the hard clay, and more so in the calcareous rocks, lodged in holes like a *Pholade*. It is not unusual to see a large mass, of a ton weight, stuck full of these shells, especially if it lies favourably to be

be covered by the sea at each tide. I have seen it in the stones, in various parts, from Portland, to the cliffs of Studland.

It is amply described by professor *Retzius*, in the Acts of the Royal Society of *Turin*, for the years 1786-7, under the name of *Venus lithophaga*.

VENUS. *Lin.* 309. *L. G.* 3266.

VENUS' SHELL.—SHELL; bivalve (in some the lip of one valve, in the anterior margin, slightly incumbent on the other).

HINGE: with three teeth, approximated; the lateral, diverging from the apex.

Umbonal, and Subumbonal regions distinct.

Many of the shells of this genus were, by foregoing authors, arranged under the term *Chama*: but, as the characters established, by *Linnaeus*, from the *binge*, obliged him to form a new genus, and the shell, to which former conchologists had given the name *Concha Veneris*, was included among those he separated, he found himself obliged, agreeably to the principles of his system (which does not allow of compound words in generical names), to reduce the term simply to one word. "Venerem filiam Dionis f. e concha maris natam finxere Poetæ."

The animal of the Venus is also a *Tethys*, differing, as far as present observations extend, from that of the *Cardium*, principally, in having the *foot*, or *sustentaculum*, not *falciform*, but *laminæform*, and, when the animal is quiet, as a molluscous animal, it takes a variety of forms as the creature moves.

The natural situation of this, as of other bivalves, when fixed, is to have the siphons upwards, in which posture the shell stands, with the umbones pointing downwards, and is therefore nearly in that situation in which a bivalve should be held when in the hand, in order to comprehend the terms and description of bivalves, according to the Linnæan rules.

SUBORBICULATED CLAMS, or VENUS'S SHELLS.

V. PAPHIA β . *Lin.* 1129. *L. G.* 3268. f. varietas. *Pectunculus fasciatus*. *Da Costa*. 188. t. 13. 3. & forte, *Vetula*. *Ejusd.* 190. t. 13. 5. THICK-RIBBED VENUS-SHELL. Shell, thick, strong, and compressed; with several broad concentric, but flattened ridges; roundish. My specimen from Weymouth about three-fourths of an inch long, and seven-eighths wide. Colour, pale flesh-colour, with three or four longitudinal, deeper coloured stripes. Its characters are so near the real *V. Paphia* of *Linnaeus*, that it must be considered as a depauperated shell of that species, in a colder climate; wanting both size and colour. *Da Costa's* figure, t. 13. 3. represents our shell exactly. A scarce shell, but certainly found on the Dorsetshire coast. I found it at Weymouth.

V. VERRUCOSA. *Lin.* 1130. *L. G.* 3269. *List. Conch.* 284. 122. *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 93. 17. *Borlace*, t. 28. 32. *Gualt.* 75. 8. *Pen.* t. 54. 48. *Da Costa*, 185. t. 12. 1. HIGH-RIDGED VERRUCOSE VENUS-SHELL. Shell, very thick, strong, heavy, and considerably convex: of a cordated figure; often more than an inch and a half long, and two wide. Of a white co-

lour, but frequently invested with a rudimentary: wholly covered with transverse, rugged, and recurved ridges, ending anteriorly, but more particularly in the part, in irregular warts, and knobs, or. The shell is remarkable, in having the lip of the umbonal region scooped quite smooth and plain, and marked with three or four brown streaks, or blotches. The subumbonal region, impressed with an exact heart.

The incumbent margin, common to several of the shells of this genus, is remarkably expressed in the dexter valve of this species. This shell seems to be very common in the terranean, where it is called *Clonisse*, and has been much used there, as food, from ancient times. The older writers, as *Rondeletius*, *lonius*, *Gesner*, and *Aldrovand*, call it *Chama* or *Chama Aspera*, and *Rugata*, and considered as the *Peloris* of the Greeks. The finest said to be found on the coast of Portugal, believe it is every where met with on the eastern coast of England. On the sandy beach of Dorset it is not very uncommon.

V. CASINA. *Lin.* 1130. *L. G.* 3269. *List. Conch.* 282. 120. *Da Costa*, 191. t. 12. 2. and No. 28. *Pen.* t. 56. 50. THREAD-GIF VENUS-SHELL. A subcordated shell, with the whole umbonal region smooth, and plain, scooped out. The whole shell set with numerous, concentric, membranaceous, and curved striae. Colour, white, with brown streaks, much varying in breadth, and number; usually about three, running the length of the shell, from the umbo, and widening as they proceed to the margin. The size of a full-grown shell is about an inch in length, and an inch and three-eighths in breadth, but, on the English coast, it seldom attains much. The foreign shells are much higher coloured, and often finely striated across the threads, so as to impose the appearance of being crenated; but, on nearer examination, are not so. I have found it both at Poole, Weymouth, and at Swanage, and Studland.

V. ISLANDICA. *Lin.* 1131? *L. G.* 3271? *Ang.* t. 4. 22. *Ejusd. Conch.* 272. 108. 53. 47. *Da Costa*, p. 183. t. 14. 5. ENGLISH CLAM VENUS. This is one of the largest of the genus, not unfrequently found four or five inches wide; its length being, in a shell of that size, not more than two or three lines less; heavy, and considerably convex, especially towards the umbones; but remarkably flattened, in proportion, towards the margin, which end in a very acute thin edge. It is minutely striated concentrically, and covered with a brown, shining, epidermis, which, in the umbonal region, becomes pubescent. The inside of the shell, a dead chalk-white. It is not the *Wampum Clam* of the North America, which is a much wider shell.

At certain seasons, great numbers of these are thrown up on the sands, at the North of Poole, at Swanage, and on other parts of the coast.

V. CHIONE. *Lin.* 1131. *L. G.* 3272. *Gualt. A. List. Conch.* 269. 165? *D'Argenv. t.* *Da Costa*, 184. t. 14. 7. LARGE SMOOTH VENUS-SHELL. Shell, not unfrequently two or three inches and a half long, by three inches and eighths wide, of a subcordated figure, in-

but covered with a livid brown epidermis, and marked with many longitudinal spreading stripes, of a darker hue than the disk of the shell. It is very rare, but is unquestionably an English species, having been dredged up at Waymouth, under the inspection of the late duchess dowager of Portland; and it was sent to Mr. Petiver from Purbeck.

This shell is so near to the *Venus Maculata*, that it might well pass for the Northern, depauperated variety of it.

ORBICULATED CLAMS.

V. EXOLETA. *Lin.* 1134. *L. G.* 3284. *List. Conch.* 291. 127. & 293. 129. & 297. 134. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 93. 15. *Pen.* t. 54. 49. A. EXOLETE VENUS-SHELL. *Shell*, "lenticiform, transversely, striated, pale-coloured, obsoletely radiated, the subumbonal region, cordated." Nearly two inches in diameter. The disk entirely made up of concentric, finely laminated, recurved ridges, sometimes variegated with ferruginous rays; those from the Mediterranean have zigzag stripes, or pyramidal spots, arising from the antiquated circle of the disk: Found on the coast of Dorset, but not common.

V. LINCTA. *Mus. Portland.* *List. Conch.* 288. 125. & 290. 196. & 292. 128. *Pen.* t. 56. 49. *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 14. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 76. 1. *Shell*, thick, nearly orbicular, but somewhat more in length than in width, the umbo being more prominent than in the foregoing. About an inch and a quarter long, entirely white, very minutely striated concentrically, and marked with stronger antiquated divisions, subumbonal region strongly impressed, as in the foregoing. At Poole, and at Waymouth, but rare.

V. TIGERINA. *Lin.* *L. G.* 3283. *List. Conch.* 337. 174. *Rumph.* 42. H. ovata. *Pen.* t. 56. *Trit. Brit.* t. 1. f. 14. LENTICULAR CANCELLED VENUS. *Shell*, flat, lenticular, closely striated in the decussated order; the longitudinal striæ the strongest. White, with a tinge of purple, on the edges. Umbones, small, and incurved. Edges of the shell, sharp.

Foreign shells of this species from the West Indies are common in collections, and sometimes are three inches wide. The largest English specimen I have was found at Waymouth, and is three-quarters of an inch long, and seven-eighths wide. At Studland, and on the North shore at Poole.

OVAL CLAMS.

V. DECUSSATA. *Lin.* 1135. *L. G.* 3294. *List. Ang.* t. 4. 20. *Ejusd. Conch.* 423. 271. *Pen.* t. 57. 53. & t. 55. fig. sine numero, junior. *Da Costa*, 202. t. 14. 4. PURR VENUS-SHELL. *Shell*, of a somewhat rhomboidal shape, running from the umbo, anteriorly, into an angle. Frequently an inch and a half long, and two inches and a quarter wide, nearly. *Colour*, white, or brownish, and often variegated with dark, irregular spots, or blotches. The whole disk finely decussated with striæ, and concentrically divided by antiquated lines. These striæ are stronger on the anterior part, and form rugæ and warts in old and large shells. The anterior, and subumbonal part of the shell,

within, often tinged blueish, or purplish. Three teeth in each valve, close together, two of which are usually bifid at the extremities.

This shell is common on the Dorset coast. I have at certain seasons seen them in great plenty, at the North shore at Poole. Common also at Waymouth, where it is called by the name of *Puller*.

V. VIRGINEA. *Lin.* 1136. Varietas. *L. G.* 3294. *List. Conch.* 403. 247. *Da Costa*, 204. No. 38? *Trit. Brit.* t. 11. f. 1. *Shell*, somewhat like the foregoing, but not angulated on the anterior part; being rounded, and turned. Transversely striated, but not reticulated; of a pale brown, or whitish colour, and frequently dotted, and variegated with brown spots, and streaks. An inch and one-eighth long, and an inch and five-eighths wide. Not uncommon with the *decussata*.

V. NEBULOSA. *Soland. Mus. Portland.* Aurea. *L. G.* 3288. *List. Conch.* 404. 249. *Purra fasciata* & radiata. *Pet. Gaz.* 94. 8. *Trit. Brit.* t. 11. f. 3. CLOUDED VENUS. *Shell*, much smaller than either of the foregoing; one inch rarely in length; one and three-eighths wide; smooth, and polished, most minutely striated; umbones frequently tinged yellow; the whole shell, especially towards the margins, clouded, and variegated with zigzag strokes, and lines.

With the two former, but not so frequent.

In the Linnæan generical division of bivalves, the English shores afford us no examples of the *Spondylus*, or, as it is usually called, the *Thorny Oyster*, of which the species are very few. Neither is there any instance of the *Chama* genus, or Clamps, in a recent, though several kinds exist in a fossil state, at Hordwell Cliff, and in many other parts of the kingdom. To this genus belongs that enormous species thence trivially called *Gigas*, of which some specimens have weighed upwards of 500 pounds, and the fish has, in some instances, afforded a meal for 120 sailors.

ARCA. *Lin.* 312. *L. G.* 3305.

ARK-SHELL.—SHELL: bivalve, equivalve.

HINGE: of many teeth, alternately locking between each other.

This genus derives its name of Noah's Ark-shell, from the similitude which the principal species bears, when the valves are closed, to a boat, or the hull of a ship; and it must be allowed, that the likeness is strong enough to justify the appellation. *Concha rhomboidalis naviculam exprimens Bonan.*

The knowledge relating to the inhabitant animal of this genus is less perfect than in several other instances. It is, however, supposed to be a *Tethys*. It is known to fix itself to the rocks, by a very strong, and almost horny sustentaculum, or foot.

A. CRINITA. *Soland. Mus. Portland.* *List. Conch.* 235. 69. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 73. 1. barbata. *Pen.* t. 58. 59. not barbata of Linnæus. The reference wrongly placed to the *A. Nucleus*. *Da Costa*, p. t. 11. 5. HAIRY ARK-SHELL. A small oblong subrhomboidal shell: in its recent state, covered

covered with a brown hairy epidermis. Underneath, the shell is minutely striated in the longitudinal direction; commonly not much larger than a horse-bean. I found one on the North shore at Poole, more than half an inch long, and seven-eighths wide. It is said to be more frequent on the shores of Guernsey island; but is very rare on our coasts. This shell has commonly been described as the *A. lactea* of Linnaeus; but that shell is much larger, and is strongly striated in a reticulated manner.

A. PILOSA. *Lin.* 1143. *L. G.* 3314. *Bonan.* 2. fig. 80. *List. Conch.* 247. 82. *Grew, Mus. R. S.* 144. t. 12. f. 5. *Gualt.* 73. A. *Pen.* t. 58. *Da Costa*, t. II. 2. ORBICULAR HAIRY ARK-SHELL. Shell, neatly orbicular, and about two inches wide; covered with a brown epidermis. Underneath, the shell is white, striated almost imperceptibly in the longitudinal direction; and, transversely, with some concentric antiquated lines. The disk is marked, or variegated, with numerous triangular and zigzag angles, lines, and spots, of a reddish-brown, or chestnut-colour. The margin of the shell crenated, and the *umbones* approximated. This shell has commonly been mistaken for the *A. Glycymeris*, from which it is totally different. Valves of the *pilosa* had frequently been picked up on the sands at Weymouth, and elsewhere on the Dorset coast; but it was supposed they were brought by some accident from Guernsey isle, where it is common. However, it has been ascertained of late years, that the shell is a native of the coast, as it has been repeatedly dredged up, both at Weymouth and at Swanage.

A. NUCLEUS. *Lin.* 1143. *L. G.* 3314. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 17. 9. *Fossil. Hanton.* fig. 101. *Da Costa*, p. 170. t. 15. 6. *dextra*. SUBTRIANGULAR SILVERY ARK. A small white shell, very minutely striated, both ways. Of a compressed form. Length half an inch. Sometimes seen with several faint brown rays, in a longitudinal direction, from the apex. I found it in Poole harbour. It occurs also about Weymouth.

OSTREA. *Lin.* 313. *L. G.* 3315.

OYSTER.—SHELL: bivalve, valves (in many) unequal; sub-auriculated.

HINGE: without teeth: an ovated hollow, or groove, with transverse, lateral striæ.

The English term *Oyster* is evidently derived from *Ostrea*, which originally seems to have been used for any kind of fish with a hard shell. “*Ostrea*, vel ἀπὸ τῆς ὀστράκῃς, vel quasi ὀστρα, quod testa veluti ossa tegantur.”

Under the term *Ostrea*, Linnaeus has comprehended the Oysters, the Scallops, and the shells called *Isogona*, and Saddle-Oysters; subjects so dissimilar in habit, that the classification has been much objected to by such as did not attend to the principles of his system. Nevertheless, the character, as Linnaeus has framed it, necessarily includes them all. If they were separated, they must form more than two genera: the *Ostrea*, the *Pecten*, and a third, which I believe Dr. Solander intended to call *Placuna*, including the Saddle-Oysters; or such as have the hinge constructed of numerous transverse furrows, but

not teeth, receiving each other in a way, like those in the *Ark* genus.

The animal of the *Ostrea* is a *Tethys*, according to Linnaeus: but that of the Scallop differs from the Oyster; being endowed, if we credit both ancient and modern writers, much higher locomotive power. The animal is described as differing from the Oyster, in having the *branchiæ* cirriferous fringed; in being furnished with a foot, it protrudes from the shell, near the axis of the hinge; and, in throwing out a *byssus*, the *Pinna*, and the *Muscle*; by which it connects any adjacent body.

Ancient writers, from Aristotle, have attributed to the Scallop the power of springing from place to place; and M. D'Argenville, the moderns, describes the process of its movements, both in and out of the water. It is stated, that, when left dry, by a sudden and violent closing of its valves, assisted by the *taculum*, or foot, it has the power of springing four or five inches at a jerk, repeating this motion, in order to regain its element. In water, he further informs us, the Scallop has the power of rising, and sustaining itself on the surface, turning about in various directions, and on any alarm suddenly closing and descending to the bottom.

The Oyster has the *branchiæ* simple, not fringed, and is unfurnished, either with a foot, or *byssus*. Exclusive then of the power of springing out of water, which the Oyster does with great force, its motion, when not parasitically attached, is little more than that of turning the body on the convex side upwards or downwards, even to effect this, the animal takes the advantage of the force of the ebbing and flowing water. Nevertheless, the young fry of the Oyster, by an undulatory motion of the *branchiæ*, has the power of swimming very swiftly, as M. D'Argenville assures us, he has frequently observed.

The anatomical structure of the Scallop was described by Dr. Lister, in the 19th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, which was contained in his *Exercitationes Anatomicae*; and afterwards in the Anatomical Tables subjoined to the Philosophical Transactions. See table 17.

That of the common Oyster was first described by Dr. Willis, in his *Anima Brutorum*, and copied by Blasius, *Anat. Animal.* tab. 48; and by Lister, in both his works, as above mentioned. An History of the Generation and Growth of Oysters, was drawn up by Dr. Sprat, and published in “The History of the Royal Society,” which has been copied by Dale, *Penit. da Costa*, and others.

O. MAXIMA. *Lin.* *L. G.* 3315. *List.* t. 1. f. 29. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 163. 1. *Bena.* 59. 61. *Da Costa*, p. 141. t. 9. f. 3. SCALLOP OYSTER; or FRILL. Shell, when full grown, about four inches long, and commonly one-seventh or eighth of an inch wider than it is in length. The *operculum* valve, remarkably distinguished by having a pit, or depression at the base between the auricles. The *fornix*, or *operculum* valve, furnished with about fourteen ribs, the auricles equal, rectangular, and striated. Colour reddish, pink, or white, and the *operculum* valve

beautifully barred, spotted, and variegated with brown. The most beautiful shells of this genus come from Minorca. The sea between Portland and Purbeck has been long famous for the production of this species, and great numbers have been sent to market from the neighbouring sea-ports. The beds are said to be much less productive at present; but I have not learned to what cause this is owing.

- O. JACOBÆA. *Lin.* 1144. *L. G.* 3316. *List. Conch.* t. 165. 2. 3. *Pen.* t. 60. f. 62. *malè.* THE PILGRIM OYSTER. *Trit. Brit.* t. 11. f. 2. *Shell*, valves unequal, ribs fourteen, angulated, and longitudinally striated. Shaped like the foregoing, but the convex valve more gibbous in proportion, nor does the shell arrive to the same size. It is distinguished at once by the ribs, which are not rounded, but angulated, having deep furrows between. Each rib on the top is longitudinally cut into three or four small ribs, and the whole shell minutely and regularly striated in the transverse direction.

This beautiful species is rare on this coast; but it has been fished up at Weymouth, and at Poole.

- O. OPERCULARIS. *Pen.* 1147. *L. G.* 3325. *List. Conch.* t. 190. 27. t. 191. 28. t. 192. 29. t. 182. 19. *Borlace*, t. 28. f. 22. *Pen.* t. 60. 63. *Da Costa*, t. 9. f. 1. 2. 4. 5. PAINTED SCALLOP OYSTER. The operculum more convex than the fornix. *Shell*, from two to three inches long, a somewhat more in width. Valves unequal, ribs about twenty, minutely and finely striated, in the longitudinal direction, with punctated lines, so as to make it scabrous. This shell gapes at each auricle. Colours, minutely various and beautiful, both as to the ground, and the variegations: marbled, mottled, girdled, and streaked. Sometimes uniformly of one colour; bright yellow, white, pale, or deeper brown, reddish, and purple. This beautiful shell is found plentifully on the coast of Dorset.

- O. LINEATA. *Pecten Carinatus.* *Soland. Mus. Port.* P. Lineatus. *Da Costa*, p. 147. t. 10. f. 8. LINEATED SCALLOP OYSTER. I suspect this shell had not been noticed before I sent it to Mr. Da Costa prior to the publication of his history. It differs from the *Opercularis*, principally, in the colour. That of the *fornix* is anteriorly white, as is the *operculum*, except that there runs a red line on the ridge of each rib, which gives the ribs the appearance of being carinated. This marking is most conspicuous in the young shells. I do not remember to have even seen it so large as the *Opercularis*. It is found on the sands with that shell wherever I have been on the coast of this county; and *Da Costa's* figure represents the shell pretty exactly.

- O. DISTORTA. *Soland. Mus. Port.* *List. Ang.* t. 5. f. 31. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 172. 9. *Petiv.* t. 94. 2. *Pen.* t. 61. 65. *Da Costa*, p. 148. t. 10. f. 3. 6. DISTORTED SCALLOP OYSTER. *Shell*, oblong, and oblique; a large one an inch and three-quarters long, an inch and a half wide. Rather flat, than much convex. It is distinguishable at once by its irregular appearance, the valves being greatly waved, sinuous, and crumpled, and, in some, even foliated on the margins. Where the sinuities do not obliterate them, the shell is marked longitudinally with very fine small ribs, or rather striæ; some thicker than

others, but not alternately regular. The auricle is larger on the rounded than on the oblique side of the shell. On a dirty-white ground, it is frequently variegated, pink, brown, and reddish. The sinuosity is very various; in some but little, and in almost all the first year's growth is regular, and the shell well coloured. It is often covered with the *Flustra dentata Soland. & Ellis Coral.* p. 15.

Not uncommon on the coast.

- O. VARIA. *Lin.* 1146. *L. G.* 3324. *List. Conch.* t. 178. 15. t. 181. 18. t. 189. 23. *Borlace*, t. 28. 19. *Pen.* t. 61. 64. *Da Costa*, p. 151. t. 10. f. 1. 2. 4. 7. 9. ECHINATED SCALLOP OYSTER. *Shell*, equivalve, with about thirty echinated ribs. Sometimes two inches long, or more, by an inch and three-quarters broad; but little convex. The auricles unequal, that of the fornix valve larger than the opposite, so as to leave the shell gaping; striated, and prickly on the edges. Colour, very various; some uniformly of a deep purple-brown, bright yellow, pink, bright red, or white, others bluish-purple; and they are frequently variegated. The imbricating spines are more frequent near the auricles, and the margins; the umbones, and disk, being usually smooth, and destitute of spines. It is a common shell on the coast of Dorset, and is often dredged up in great quantities with Oysters.

- O. EDULIS. *Lin.* 1148. *L. G.* 3334. *Pen.* t. 62. f. 70. *Da Costa*, p. 154. t. 11. 6. COMMON EDIBLE OYSTER. The Oyster banks off Poole harbour have been long famous. Besides the vast quantities that are consumed in the adjacent country, I have been credibly informed, that as many have been sent away in a year as have been valued at between six and seven thousand pounds. *Da Costa* has very particularly detailed the history of this valuable shell-fish. Much curious matter relating to it may be met with in *Baster's Opuscula Subseciva*.

- O. STRIATA. *Ostreum striatum.* *List. Ang.* t. 11. f. 4. *Conch.* t. 202. 203. *Da Costa*, p. 162. t. 11. f. 4. ROCK OYSTER. *Shell*, smaller and rounder than the common Oyster, being seldom more than an inch and a half or two inches in diameter. White, greenish, yellow, reddish, and sometimes gold-coloured. Concave valve, irregular; flat valve, usually somewhat raised in the middle: distinguished by being wrought with very numerous thread-like ridges, running longitudinally, and ending more conspicuously on the edges.

Not uncommon on the shores of Dorset; the concave valve most frequent. Usually mistaken for an *Anomia*. First distinguished by *Lister*, and does not seem to have been noticed by *Linnaeus*, or other foreign writers. I never found a recent shell, or an entire pair, and think it an ambiguous species.

ANOMIA. *Lin.* 314. *L. G.* 3340.

ANOMIA.—SHELL: bivalve, valves unequal; one plain, or flat, the other gibbous: in several species, one of the valves is perforated near the base.

HINGE: without teeth: a linear cartilaginous prominence; in the gibbous valve, within the margin,

margin, and parallel with it; in the plain valve, on the margin itself.

The animal of the *Anomia*, is different from that of any other shell-fish; and is not reducible to any of those in a *molluscous* state hitherto known. Hence, probably, the name Linnæus imposed upon it—*Ἀνόμια*, “quasi irregularis, dissimilis, à lege discrepans.” The animal of the *Anomia Cepa* is figured by Murray, in his *Fundamenta Testaceologiæ*, t. 2. f. 23; and that of another species, by Forskål, in his *Icones Animalium*, t. 6. 46. B. under the name of *Anomia tridentata*. The dissimilarity of these two, renders it highly probable, that in the different shells which come under the appellation of this genus, the inhabitant animal is very various. Linnæus describes that of the *A. patelliformis* as extending from its body a tongue-like process, fringed with fine hairs, and furnished with two extensile, ciliated arms, by which it is enabled to open and shut the shell.

A. CEPÆ. *α. rustica*. *Mus. Port. Bon.* 2. 56. *List. Conch.* 204. 38. *Argenv.* t. 19. C. *Gualt.* 97. B. *Pen.* t. 62. 70. *Da Costa*, p. 165. t. II. 3. A. Ephippium. *Lin.* 1150? *L. G.* 3340?

ORBICULAR WRINKLED ANOMIA. *Shell*, roundish, usually an inch and a half in diameter, sometimes double that size, waved, wrinkled, sinuated, and irregular. Perforated valve, flat, and even depressed, adheres by the flat valve to shells, and other bodies. Common on Oysters, sometimes on Crabs, and Lobsters. On the Scallop it becomes ribbed, thus accommodating itself to whatever surface it adheres. The colour, white; the inside, finely nacreous, and sometimes coloured. The perforation is oval, and in a shell of two inches is half an inch long; it extends to the hinge, where it cuts off the margin of the shell, one side ending in a strong foot, or pillar, and forming the hinge of the flat valve. It is sometimes thrown up in great quantities on the sandy beaches all along the coast.

β. *rosea*. *Mus. Port.* *Anomia Cepa*. *Lin.* 1151. *L. G.* 3341. *List. Conch.* 205. 39. *Murray, Test.* t. 2. i. 13. *Knor. Vergn.* VI. t. 9. f. 5. ONION-PEEL ANOMIA. *Shell*, obovate, oblong; upper valve, convex; lower valve, perforated. Not so large as the foregoing; but more various in figure, and colour. It is sometimes violet-coloured, purple, yellow, gold-colour, rose-coloured, and frequently as if bronzed; nacreous on the inside, and smoother on the outside, than the foregoing. They run into each other so much, that it is probable they are not specifically different. This shell is however much seldomer thrown up in a recent state than the former, and though great numbers are found, they are commonly single valves of the convex side. It is very common on the coast.

A. SQUAMULA. *Lin.* 1151. *L. G.* 3341. *Chemn. Conch.* VIII. t. 76. f. 696. *Da Costa*, p. 167. SCALE ANOMIA. *Trit. Brit.* t. II. f. 4. *Shell*, orbicular, flat, smooth. White, or brownish; the size of a large scale of a fish. Very common; adhering to stones, Muscles, Oysters, and other shells, and sometimes to Crabs, and Lobsters. The upper valve a little convex, and

ending in a white line, or point, at the hinge. When old, it is frequently marked with two or four, deep-coloured stripes, in the longitudinal direction.

MYTILUS. *Lin.* 1155. *L. G.* 3350.

MUSCLE.—SHELL: bivalve: in some species fixed by a thick *byssus*, or silk.

HINGE: edentulous, marked by a longitudinal furrow.

The word *Mytilus*, or *Musculus*, is a term used by the ancients, but applied by them, in an indeterminate manner, to any flat, oblong, bivalve shell, with rounded sides, or ends. In the same vague manner the Greeks used the *Μύτιλα*, which the first Latin commentators translated by the word *Musculus*, and *Mytilus*. It was again brought into use by Linnæus, and applied to certain kinds of *Mytili*, distinguished by a peculiar hinge: other Muscles, so named by the ancients, on the reformation of conchology, by the illustrious Swede, fell under the *Tellen* genus; and some into other parts of his system. The term *Mytilus* he retained for the most common and well-known shells, so named by the oldest writers.

The animal of the Muscle-shell is considered by Linnæus as a species of *Ascidia*; though certainly different; in its make, from that of other shells. It has been described by various authors. Antony Heide, a Dutch writer, gave the anatomy of that inhabiting the *edible Mytilus* with figures, in a separate treatise, in which from which Lister has borrowed some parts of his anatomy of the same animal, as explained in his 14th plate. Since that time, more accurate observations have been made upon the animal by several ingenious writers; but particularly by the patient and persevering investigator of M. Reaumur, and of Dr. Baster, who both detailed the economy of this fish in spinning and fastening its beard, or *byssus*, its mode of changing its place, by means of its extensile member, which some have called a tongue, and others, seemingly with propriety, the foot. It is by a like member that the river, and pond Muscles, change their situation at pleasure; and M. Poupert, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, asserts, that they have the power of leaping, with considerable agility, in the water, and of bounding upon the surface, in order, as some suppose, to breathe the air.

M. RUGOSUS. *Lin.* 1156. *L. G.* 3352. *List. Conch.* tab. 4. f. 21. *Ejusd.* *Conch.* 426. 267.

7. D. *Pen.* t. 63. 72. *Da Costa*, p. 223. *Brit.* t. II. f. 5. SMALL RUGOSE RHOMBUS.

MUSCLE. *Shell*, rude, whitish, roughly textured in the transverse direction. Half an inch long, one inch wide, of a somewhat rhombic shape: as far as I have seen, always lodged in calcareous stone or clay, like the *Pboladonax Irus*. Old shells of the latter species, if they are got smooth may be mistaken for this *Mytilus* by such as do not pay attention to the general characters. It is not very uncommon on the Dorset coast. Found lodged in clay and reous rock, at Weymouth, Portland and elsewhere.

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M. E

M. EDULIS. *Lin.* 1157. *L. G.* 3353. *List. Ang.* tab. 4. 28. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 362. 200. *Pen.* t. 63. 73. *Da Costa*, 216. t. 15. 5. **EDIBLE MUSCLE.** *Shell*, blackish blue, underneath a brown epidermis; valves, anteriorly, somewhat carinated; posteriorly, obtuse; the beaks acuminated. One of the most common shells in all the Northern climates of Europe.

Fabricius relates, that the Muscle is so abundant on the shores of Groenland, that it is the common food of dogs, and of ravens; of the *Tetrao Lagopus*, or white game; of the eider-duck, and of the *Anarhichas Lupus*, or Wolf-fish. Many curious particulars relating to the Muscle may be met with in *Baster's Opuscula Subjectiva*. This author assures us, that the venomous quality arising from eating Muscles, is best relieved by a spoonful of vinegar.

M. DISCORS. *Lin.* 1159. *L. G.* 3356. *Muller, Prodr.* 3014. *Fabr. Faun. Groenl.* No. 418. *Da Costa*, p. 221. t. 17. 1. **PECTINATED MUSCLE.** *Shell*, thin, somewhat transparent, and horny: size of a bean, or rather larger: of a brownish-green colour. Valves, gibbous, equal; distinguished by the disk, or area of the shell, being divided into three compartments: the anterior, and posterior areas, being striated, or ribbed, in the longitudinal direction; the middle area plain, or very slightly striated, in the transverse direction.

I first found a cluster of these Muscles adhering to the *Afidia Mentula* (*L. G.* 3124.) at Waymouth; but I have since seen them on Oysters, from Poole, and at Swanage. They only differ in size, thickness, and in being of a lighter colour from those first brought to England by captain Cook from the South seas. Foreign shells grow to an inch in length, and an inch and a half in breadth.

M. MODIOLUS. *Lin.* 1158. *L. G.* 3354. *List. Conch.* 359. 198. and 356. 195. *Gualt.* 91. *H. Pen.* t. 68. 77. *Da Costa*, p. 219. t. 15. 5. **GREAT SMOOTH MUSCLE.** *Shell*, thick, strong, commonly of a brown colour; frequently three inches long, sometimes six. Has the general habit of the foregoing, but is immediately distinguished by the posterior end of the shell being very gibbous, and extended beyond the beak. It is a *pelagic* shell, and seldom thrown on the shores; but has been dredged up at Waymouth.

M. BARBATUS. *Lin.* 1156. *L. G.* 3353. *Gualt.* t. 91. *H. 2. Figur. med.* *Pen.* t. 64. 76. **A. BARBATED MUSCLE.** *Shell*, corresponding in shape with the foregoing: of a yellowish-brown colour, but the gibbous part, posterior to the umbones, or beaks, of a deep chestnut colour; smooth and glossy: the rest of the shell covered with a brown epidermis, and beset with a close beard, but this seems to be extraneous, and is sometimes wanting. Small ones, of about an inch and a quarter long, are most common, but I have seen them above two inches long. Dredged up at Waymouth, and found at Poole. They are probably the young of the Modiolus.

M. ANATINUS. *Lin.* 1158. *L. G.* 3335. *List. Ang.* t. 2. 29. *Ejusd. Conch.* 153. 8. *Gualt.* t. 7. *E. Pen.* t. 68. 79. *Trit. Brit.* t. 11. f. 6. **SMALL FRESH-WATER MUSCLE.** *Shell*, oval,

anteriorly compressed: beaks, decorticated. Common in rivers and brooks.

Muller truly observes, that it is difficult to find a permanent specific character to distinguish this from the *M. Cygneus*.

M. CYGNEUS. *Lin.* 1158. *L. G.* 3335. *List. Conch.* t. 156. 11. *Gualt.* t. 7. *F. Pen.* t. 67. 78. *Da Costa*, p. 214. **LARGE GREEN FRESH-WATER MUSCLE.** *Shell*, "ovate, anteriorly convex: beaks, not decorticated." Common in ponds, and in the more quiet parts of rivers. Both these species are the food of otters and water-rats; and of various aquatic birds. Old shells sometimes yield pearls.

PINNA. *Lin.* 316. *L. G.* 3363.

NACRE-SHELL.—**SHELL:** sub-bivalve: brittle, standing erect, gaping, and furnished with a silky beard.

HINGE: edentulous: valves, cohering nearly the whole length, on one side.

Some authors have derived the name of this shell-fish from its resemblance to the *Pinna*, or battlements of buildings. Others, with more probability, from Πίνος, *Sordes*, on account of its dwelling in the mud of the sea.

The animal of the *Pinna* has been thought, by some, to be similar to that of the Muscle; but *Linnaeus*, on the authority of *Hasselquist*, calls it a *Limax*, or slug.

The *Pinna* was well known both to the Greeks and Romans. It is mentioned by *Aristotle*, by *Athenæus*, and by *Pliny*, and *Cicero**, and celebrated on account of the *byssus*, or silk, from which, in antient times, the most delicate and costly vestments were made. Modern travellers assure us there are at this time manufactories at *Taranto*, at *Naples*, and *Palermo*, for the fabrication of gloves and stockings from this *byssus*.

It was not for the *byssus* alone, that the *Pinna* became celebrated. *Aristotle* relates, that this fish harboured within its shell a small crab, which he named *Pinnophylax* †, and which gave notice to the animal of the approach, either of prey, or of its peculiar enemy the *Cuttle-fish*; thus performing the office of a centinel, affording double security to itself and its host. *Pliny* ‡ has detailed the whole more at length; and *Oppian*, afterwards, worked it up into a pretty poetical tale, in his *Halieuticks*. Some of the moderns have not wholly rejected this relation; for, both *Hasselquist* § and *Forskahl* ||, speak of it as a fact; and a small crab has been called by the moderns *Pinnotheres* (*L. G.* p. 2965.), from being found within the *Pinna*. *Jacquin* relates, that a crab, to which *Linnaeus* has applied the name *Pinnophylax*, is, also, in the same manner, the inmate of the *Chama Lazarus*, or Furbeledwed Chame, of the West Indies. Nevertheless, a modern conchologist of the first note, *M. Chemnitz*, entirely rejects these relations, and treats the whole as little better than an idle tale.

There is probably both truth and fable united in these accounts; and the whole may have arisen from the circumstance of these Crabs having, at times, fixed themselves in the shell of a *Pin-*

* De finibus Bonor. & Malorum, lib. III. 19.

† Hist. Animal. lib. V. cap. 15.

‡ Hist. Nat. lib. IX. c. 42.

§ Travels, p. 239.

|| In omnibus fere Pinnis nidificans. Descr. Animal. p. 89.

na; as the Hermit Crab occupies other vacant shells*.

The *Pinnae* of the Mediterranean sea grow to a large size, some are said to exceed two feet in length. I do not know that they were ever found on the English coast before they were dredged up at Weymouth, under the inspection of the late duchess dowager of Portland, but they are far from being uncommon. The species vary so much, and run into one another so far, that they are with great difficulty ascertained; inasmuch, that *Linnaeus*, who describes eight, acknowledges, that the first six are rather varieties than distinct. In those described below, I have, as in other instances, referred, without regard to authorities, to such figures as best represented the shell immediately described, and under my inspection.

P. MURICATA. *Lin.* 1160. *L. G.* 3364. *Gualt.* 79. D. *Rumph.* t. 46. M. *Sev.* t. 92. *Chemn.* VIII. t. 87. 769. *Series prima fig. & ult.* Shell, with longitudinal ribs, set with concave prickles. Five and six inches long, by two and three wide: of an horn-colour, tinged with a faint flesh-coloured hue. Very brittle, and glossy. Hinge side of the shell quite straight. On the open side, the contour, not rounded, till near the broad extremity. The whole shell ribbed. The ribs about ten, or twelve, irregular, a little waved in their course, some broader, others narrower: mostly irregular, and a little divaricated, on the open side. The young shells quite smooth, and destitute of the prickly risings. The largest I have has only a very few, and those at the extremity. Dredged up at Weymouth.

P. PECTINATA. *Lin.* 1160. ? *L. G.* 3363. *Gualt.* 79. A. *Seba,* t. 91. 3. *Argenv. Zoomorph.* t. 5. N. *Pen.* 69. 80. *Da Costa,* p. 240. t. 16. 2. *Chemn.* VIII. t. 87. 770. **PECTINATED PINNA.** Shell, "one half longitudinally striated, the other transversely rugose." Six inches long, by about three wide; very thin, and fragile. Of an horn-colour; but at the base varying, and slightly coloured, blueish, green, and purple. Ten or eleven ribs, arising from the base, or apex, and running, in a diverging manner, the whole length of the shell for two-thirds of its width from the hinge side; each rib set with concave prickles. The remaining part, or open side, destitute of ribs, but rugose, and striated in a direction obliquely transverse with respect to the ribs. The hinge side of the shell nearly straight; the contour of the open side, a little convex in the middle. Dredged up at Weymouth: and found after a rough sea on the sands: also at Studland and Swanage.

III. UNIVALVES.

Among univalve shells, the English shores do not afford any species of *Nautilus*, except some microscopic kinds, which are figured by Mr. *Walker*, in his "minute shells of Sandwich." Neither is there, as far as I know, any of that beautiful and numerous genus, first called by *Klein* the *Cone*, to which belong the *Admirals*, so called, of the Dutch collectors.

* The story, as related above, nevertheless, maintains its credit to this day at *Taranto*. *Travels of De Salis*, p. 506. *Skäl* relates, that he found this Crab in the *Pinnae*, at Constantinople, and at Smyrna. *Desc. Animal.* p. 88. See also, p.

CYPRÆA. *Lin.* 1172. *L. G.* 3397.

COWRIE.—SHELL: univalve, involuted, its obtuse, smooth.

APERTURE: extended the whole length of shell, linear, dentated on both sides.

Cypræa fortè "à Venere *Cypræa*, quod à pudine, splendore, & levore; dotes Veni mosique corporis habet." *Lonan.*

Some shells of this beautiful genus, which natives of the Mediterranean sea, seem to have been known to the ancients, under the names of *Veneræa Porcellanæ*, and *Conchæ Veneræ* were, probably, the *Remora*, or *Murites* of *Pliny*; concerning which, he tells the extraordinary tale of its effect (as in the case of the *Remora* fish), in retarding the velocity of the vessel on the singular commission by *Pericles* at *Gnidus*. See lib. IX. c. 25.

The shells of this genus are very numerous in warm and intertropical climates; and are natives of the Mediterranean sea. But the Indian shores do not afford more than one species.

Cowrie shells are among the trinkets and jewels of the inhabitants of the South Sea islands, as of other parts of the world. In Africa, the East Indies, a *Cypræa*, hence called *Cowrie*, is a medium of commerce and exchange instead of small coin. It is said, that not more than 30 or 40 vessels are freighted from the *Maldivia* islands yearly, for *Africa*, *Bengal*, and other parts, for this purpose. I have been informed, that a rupee, in some parts of the East Indies, is changeable into more than 2000 Cowrie shells.

The animal inhabiting the far greater part of univalve shells, is considered by *Linnaeus* as a slug; and *M. Adanson*, who seems to have examined it with more attention than any other writer, says, that in all the *Cyprææ* he has seen, however different the shell, the animal was nearly similar throughout the whole of its life. But the *Limax* of the *Cypræa* genus, and other univalves, differs from the *molluscus* in having only two *tentacula*, or horns, which are usually called. The slug of the *Cypræa* however, remarkably distinguished from that of other univalves, in being furnished with a mantle, or robe, which it has the power of throwing both ways over the shell, so as to close the whole shell within it. Hence the *Cyprææ* are always found naturally in a smooth state, as if polished by art.

C. PEDICULUS. *Lin.* 1180. *L. G.* 3418. *Conch.* 706. 56. *Gualt.* t. 15. P. R. S. 22. *duæ exteriores.* *Borlace,* t. 28. f. 1. *Costa,* p. 33. t. 2. 6. **SMALL SUGAR COWRIE.** Shell, subovate, rounded, and of a flesh-coloured: half an inch long, and the eighth of an inch wide. A longitudinal rib extends on the back from end to end, from which proceed, on both sides, elevated ribs, which end within the lips, and give the shell a serrate, or toothed appearance. It is marked with six brown spots, three on each side of the future. The outer lip is slightly marginated. On the shore at Poole, and at Weymouth, it is very uncommon.

C. ARCTICA. *Solander, Mus. Portland.* *L.* t. 3. 17. *Ejusa. Conch.* 707. 57. *Gualt.*

O. P. *Borlace*, t. 28. 13. *Pen.* 70. 80. ARCTIC COWRIE. *Shell*, differs from the foregoing in being smaller; in wanting the longitudinal furrow on the back; and in being without spots. I have found it at Poole, and at Waymouth.

Probably only a variety of the former, in a deperated state.

BULLA. *Lin.* 1180. *L. G.* 3422.

DIPPER.—SHELL: univalve, convolute, smooth, and destitute of spines.

APERTURE: somewhat contracted, oblong, longitudinal, the base entire.

COLUMELLA: oblique, smooth.

The term *Bulla* is derived from the swollen or bubble-like form of the shell. It was first applied by *Rumphius* to the *Bulla Ampulla*, or *Nut*, called by the French the *Lapwing's Egg*, and adopted by *Klein*, and afterwards by *Linnaeus*.

The shells included by *Linnaeus*, under this name, are more than commonly anomalous in form and habit; yet so skilfully is the character constructed, that they all come under his definition, while, at the same time, it must be owned, that few instances can be produced of greater dissimilarity in the habit of the same genus than occurs between the *Bulla Ovum*, *Fricus*, *Terebellum*, and *Virginea*. The *Ovum* having the habit of a *Cypræa*, the *Fricus* that of a *Murex*, the *Terebellum* that of a *Cone*, or of a *Buccinum*, and the *virginea* that of a turbinated *Helix*. In a reformation of conchology, there can be no doubt, that several removes might advantageously take place, in the subjects of this genus.

The animal of the *Bulla* is considered by *Linnaeus* as a *Limax*; but, if it be such in any particular species which he had examined, it does not hold throughout the whole genus; nor even in those which were primarily, and eminently distinguished by the name *Bulla*. In some species the animal appears more to resemble an *Ascidia*. The *Bulla* of the Mediterranean sea are described as of a cartilaginous texture, and destitute of head, eyes, tentacula, or horns; and the shell is a covering only for a part of the animal. *Adanson's* History of the *Bulla* of the Coast of Africa is nearly the same. These *Bulla* are furnished with masticatory organs, consisting of three testaceous bodies, placed within the stomach, or gizzard; by the help of which, small shells, and hard substances, are broken, and comminuted. This instrument was first discovered by *Plancus*, in the *Bulla aperta*, and figured in his book *de Conchis minus notis*; and since that time in the *Bulla lignaria*, by Mrs. *Le Coque*, at Waymouth, of which Mr. *Humphreys* has given a detailed description, with figures, in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*; to which I refer the curious reader.

B. PATULA. *Pen.* t. 70. 85. A. PATULOUS DIPPER. *Shell*, white, smooth, oval; one inch long, half an inch wide. The apex a little extended, and narrow. Base more extended, dilated, and subumbilicated. The aperture very open. The whole shell nearly of the figure of the *B. ovum*, but more open, and not at all

marginated, or toothed. Mr. *Pennant's* figure very good. Found at Waymouth. From the Portland cabinet.

B. APERTA. *Lin.* 1183. *L. G.* 3424. *Gualt.* 13. EE. *Da Costa*, p. 30. t. 2. f. 3. WIDE DIPPER. *Shell*, roundish, pellucid, transversely subftriated, entirely open; longest diameter half an inch, or more; whole cavity visible; except a small portion of the anterior part, where the inner lip is slightly involuted. Found at Waymouth. In the Portland cabinet.

B. CYLINDRICA. *Mus. Portland.* *List.* 714. 70. A. *Pen.* t. 70. 85. *Klein*, t. 5. 99. CYLINDRIC DIPPER. *Shell*, white, quite smooth, half an inch long, involuted; aperture the whole length, very narrow, but more dilated at the base. Found at Waymouth. *Da Costa's* shell, tab. II. 7. is the *Volva pallida*. *List.* 714. 70. left hand.

B. HYDATIS. *Lin.* 1183. *L. G.* 3424. *Gualt.* 13. DD. *Da Costa*, p. 28. t. 1. 10. PAPER DIPPER. *Shell*, grounded, pellucid, longitudinally subftriated. Vertex umbilicated. The size of a hazle nut; thin, pellucid, and brittle; of a dirty yellowish hue, which is owing to a thin epidermis, under which the shell is of a dirty white. Waymouth, from the Portland cabinet, but rare. I found it on the sands, within the harbour, at Poole.

B. LIGNARIA. *Lin.* 1184. *L. G.* 1184. *List.* 714. 71. *Borlace*, t. 28. 14. *Pen.* t. 70. 83. *Da Costa*, p. 26. t. 1. 9. BROWN STRIATED DIPPER. *Shell*, obovated, and oblong; two inches in length, one and a quarter wide; a strong shell, of a wood-brown colour, deeply ftriated in the transverse direction, narrow, and umbilicated at the apex, and wide open at the base. The *Bullas* seem to be pelagic shells, being seldom seen unless dredged up. The foregoing species were all dredged up at different times, under the inspection of the dutchess dowager of Portland, at Waymouth.

B. FONTINALIS. *Lin.* 1185. *L. G.* 3427. *List.* *Ang.* t. 2. f. 25. *Ejusd.* *Conch.* 134. 34. *Gualt.* 5. CC. *Da Costa*, p. 96. t. 5. 6. SMALL FRESH-WATER BULLA. *Shell*, ovate, horn-coloured, and pellucid; three-eighths of an inch long; aperture turned to the left, oblong, lowest volution inflated, and constituting almost the whole of the shell. Common in rivers and ponds, on aquatic plants.

VOLUTA. *Lin.* 322. *L. G.* 3435.

VOLUTA.—SHELL: univalve, spiral.

APERTURE: ecaudated, longitudinally extended near the length of the shell.

COLUMELLA: plicated. No umbilicus, nor interior lip.

This term was first used by *Rumphius*, and afterwards by *Klein*, and derived from the involute structure of the shell. "A volvendo forte revolutione spirali."

The Linnæan genus under this name comprehends some of the most beautiful shells of the intertropical climates. It includes a great number known by former authors under the names of *Rhombus*, *Oliwa*, *Cylindrus*, *Turricula*, *Mitra*, *Musca*, &c. which are divided in the system of *Linnaeus* into five sections, according to the difference

difference of figure, but all agreeing in the essential character of the *plicated columella*, or central pillar. The English shores afford but one or two species.

The animal of the Volute is considered by *Linnaeus* as a *limax*, or slug; but it appears manifestly, from the observations of *M. Adanson*, *D'Argenville*, and *Muller*, that it differs in the differently-shaped shells; especially in the mantle and foot, or *sustentaculum*, which is variously figured, and adapted to the shape of the shell.

V. TORNATILIS. *Lin.* 1187. *L. G.* 3437. *List. Conch.* t. 835. 58. *Da Costa*, 101. t. 8. 2. *Pen.* t. 71. 86. BIFASCIATED OVAL VOLUTE. *Shell*, ovate, substriated, size of a small olive; of a pale red colour, and marked with two white bands; the *apex*, or spire, somewhat acute; the aperture narrow; and the *columella*, or inner lip, distinguished by a single plait or fold. It is very rare on the English coast, but has been found at Waymouth.

BUCBINUM. *Lin.* 1196. *L. G.* 3469.

WHELK.—SHELL: univalve, spiral, gibbose.

APERTURE: ovate, ending in a canule to the right, with a short notched tail.

Some of the large spiral, or turbinated shells were used from the remotest antiquity as trumpets, by the nations inhabiting the coasts of the Mediterranean sea; as is the *Murex tritonis* at this day, by the inhabitants of Africa, and of both the Indies. Horns and shells were doubtless the first trumpets. *Gaza* renders the word *Κηρύξ*, in Aristotle, by *Buccinum*.

Buccinum (à bucca, tuba sonora,) est minor concha ad similitudinem ejus buccini quo sonus editur; unde & causa nominis. *Pliny*.

The subjects of this genus being very numerous, and containing shells of very different figures, are divided by *Linnaeus* into seven sections, containing such as were named by preceding writers, *Tons*, *Helmets*, *Harps*, *Buccinums*, or *Whelks*, of the English shores, and various other species. Those of the British coast are too few to render it necessary to preserve these distinctions here.

The animal of the *Buccina* is a limax, of which the form is exhibited in Lister's eighth plate, copied from *Columna*, and exemplified in what appears to be the *Buccinum hepaticum*, or the *arcularia*. An helmet *Buccinum*, with its animal, is figured by *D'Argenville*, in the third plate of the *Zoomorphose*.

B. PERDIX. *Lin.* 1197. *L. G.* 3470. *List. Conch.* 984. 43. *Rumph.* 27. 43. *Gualt.* 51. F. *D'Argenv.* t. 20. A. PATRIDGE TON BUCBINUM. *Shell*, thin, ovated, inflated, superficially ridged, and furred, ridges flat; of a greyish livid colour, with waved stripes, spotted white and brown; sometimes quite brown. Volutions, five or six. Spire above the aperture small. Mouth wide.

This shell has been dredged up at Waymouth, and thrown up after storms. The exotic shells of this species are sometimes as large as a hen's egg. I have not seen any of the British above the size of a hazle nut.

B. PORCATUM. *Soland. Mus. Port.* bilineatum. *G.* 3476. *List. Conch.* 998. 63. decussatum. *Pen.* t. 79. two bottom figures. SMOOTH HELMET BUCBINUM. *Shell*, size of a large hazle nut, ovated, smooth, whitish, girded with three or four bands of brown spots, and the upper part set round with two series of tubercles. *Spire*, prominent, smooth. *Outer lip* slightly dentated. *Inner lip*, rugose, and granulate. Exotic specimens are the size of an egg.

This species was dredged up at Waymouth. *M. Pennant*.

B. HEPATICUM. *Soland. Mus. Portland.* *List. Conch.* 975. 50. SMALL KNOBBED BUCBINUM. *Shell*, one inch long, five-eighths of an inch wide; of a dull brownish colour. *Volutio* ribbed, and longitudinally waved, and ending upwards in knobs. *Spire*, sharp, prominent, consisting of five or six volutions. *Outer lip* striated within. *Inner lip*, distinguished by a fold, or tooth, in the upper part. Nearly allied to the *B. arcularia*. Found in Purbeck; and dredged up at Waymouth; but rarely.

B. LAPILLUS. *Lin.* 1202. *L. G.* 3484. *List. A.* t. 3. 5. *Ejufd. Conch.* 965. 18. 19. *Borlace*, 28. 11. *Pen.* t. 72. 89. *Da Costa*, p. 125. 7. f. 1—4. 9. 12. PURPLE-STAINING BUCBINUM, or WHELK. *Shell*, thick, strong, furrowed, ovated, of five volutions, subject to great variety, being sometimes smooth, striated, and in all the intermediate degrees to that of a ribbed shell. Commonly white, but some are neatly banded with chestnut colour. *Da Costa*'s figures exhibit the varieties well. Very common on the rocks on all the coast.

This is one of the shells of which the fish yield the famous purple or Tyrian dye. The manner of extracting this juice is detailed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1684, by *M. Cole*, where several varieties of this shell are figured. See also *Lowthorp's Abridgement*, v. II. p. 823. This account is inserted in *Pennant's Conchology*, and in *Da Costa*. Much curious matter may also be met with on the purple of this shell, written by *M. Reaumur*, in the *Paris Memoirs* for the years 1712 and 1717. It is believed that the ancients obtained their purple from a species of *Murex*, hence called *Purpura*, of which they reckoned several kinds. That of the Mediterranean is distinguished by the name of *Brandaris*, and called by the dealers, "The Thorny Snipe's Head." But it is not ascertained whether the ancients procure this colour from one species alone, as it is very probably common to many, since in modern times it has been discovered in the *Turkey clatrus*, though not exactly of the same hue. Nor is it wonderful that this colour should not have been sought for in vain, if modern investigation, relating to that of the shell not treated of, may be depended on; that it is only the *ovarium* of the female which yields

B. LINEATUM. *Da Costa*, p. 130. t. 8. 5. SMALL LINEATED BUCBINUM. *Shell*, about a quarter of an inch long, and half as much wide, smooth, strong; the apex very sharp; the outer lip much expanded. Of a brownish colour, nearly black, but finely and regularly striated with white lines from the base to the summit, in the transverse direction. Common

on the coast of Dorset. Sometimes in great numbers, adhering to *fuci* and grafs wrack.

B. UNDATUM. *Lin.* 1204. *L. G.* 3492. *List. Ang.* t. 3. f. 2. *Ejusd. Conch.* 962. 14. *Pen* 73. 90. *Da Costa*, 122. t. 6. 6. COMMON WAVE-RIBBED BUCCINUM. *Shell*, from three and a half to four inches long, by two and a quarter or two and a half wide. White, underneath a thin brown epidermis; oblong, rude in its aspect, transversely striated. All the volutions longitudinally ribbed, with curved or waved strong ribs. In some specimens but little ribbed, in which state it is the *B. striatum* of *Pennant*, t. 74. 91. The dead-shell commonly inhabited by the Hermit Crab. Very common on the coast of Dorset.

A variety without the longitudinal ribs very common. *Pen.* t. 74. 91.

B. RETICULATUM. *Lin.* 1204. reticulatum & vulgatum. *L. G.* 3495 and 3496. *List. Conch.* 966. 21. *Pen.* t. 72. 92. *Da Costa*, 131. t. 7. 10. RETICULATED BUCCINUM. *Shell*, ovate-oblong, size of a filbert, reticulated by means of strong longitudinal ribs and thick-set transverse striæ. Spire, acuminate; of seven or eight volutions, but little raised. Outer lip, sharp, but toothed within. Inner lip, a little spread on the shell, and furnished with a slight denticle at the base. Common on the rocky parts of the coast.

B. AMBIGUUM. *Gualt.* t. 44. V. B. Pullus. *Pen.* t. 72. f. 83. not Pullus of Linnæus. minutum. *Pen.* t. 79. inner series, lowest left hand shell. SMALL PPLICATED BUCCINUM. *Shell*, half an inch or five-eighths long, three-eighths wide; ovate, regularly plicated by ten or twelve ribs longitudinally; finely striated in the transverse direction. Volutions, six, somewhat angulated. Aperture, nearly round. Outer lip, ridged and slightly denticulated. Inner lip, with two faint folds, one above, the other below. Very like the *reticulatum*, but rounder in the body, and, although so small, having all the marks of a full grown shell. On the sands between Weymouth and Portland. North shore at Poole.

STROMBUS. *Lin.* 1207. *L. G.* 3506.

STROMBUS.—SHELL: univalve, spiral.

APERTURE: ending in a canule to the left; outer lip, in many species much expanded.

The animal of the *Strombus* is also a limax; but the history of it is very imperfectly known.

Strombus a verbo græco *στρωβω*, torqueo, voluto, derivatur. This term was originally given to such shells as have since been called turbinated*, which term is applicable to all the spiral shells; but was, before the Linnæan generical distinctions were constructed, applied principally to the high and slender kinds. In the Linnæan system the essential character of the *Strombus* consists in the direction of the canule, and the expansion of the outer lip.

S. PES PELECANI. *Lin.* 1207. *L. G.* 3507. *List. Conch.* t. 865. 20. *Bon.* 2. 85. 87. *Pen.* t. 75.

* "Turbinata in genere dicta *στροβωδῶν* Aristoteli, sunt quæcunque in volutas & anfractus, seu spiras, quales in prælis & torcularibus visuntur, testas suas quoque modo reflectunt."

94. *Da Costa*, p. 136. t. 7. 7. FOUR-FINGERED STROMBUS. *Shell*, of a flesh-colour; more than two inches long, and nearly as wide; oblong, pyramidal. Body, girded with a double row of tubercles on the ribs: the spiral volutions have only a single row, the lip is much expanded, and ends in four angulated spines, channelled on the inside; the upper and shorter adhering to the spire, and the lowest to the tail, giving a palmated or webbed figure to the lip.

I have never found this shell myself, but I have seen specimens which I cannot doubt were collected on the Dorset coast, both at Portland, and near Poole

S. COSTATUS testa turrata fusca anfractibus rotundatis costatis linea elevata intestinali distinctis. SMALL RIBBED STROMBUS. *Da Costa*, 118. t. 8. 14. *Shell*, scarcely half an inch long, by one-sixth of an inch broad at the base. Volutions, ten, strongly rounded, elegantly ribbed with fifteen or twenty ribs, longitudinally, and, in most, a marginal elevated line in the future. Aperture, roundish; the outer lip spread and marginated. Not uncommon on the sands of the coast.

The expansion of the outer lip, and the tendency to the canal at the bottom, entitles this shell to a place in this genus, rather than among the *Turbines*.

MUREX. *Lin.* 325. *L. G.* 3524.

ROCK-SHELL.—SHELL: univalve, spiral; some rough, wrinkled, or beset with folds, membranaceous rifings, or knobs.

APERTURE: ending in an entire, straight canule; in some slightly reflexed.

The word *Murex* with the ancients was of various signification. The Romans expressed by it the roughness and asperities of stones and walls. It was synonymous to the *Τριβόλος*, or *Cheval de Frise* of the Greeks. And *Tribulus* is yet the name of a *Murex*, from its resemblance to that instrument of war, "Murex ab asperitate murorum quibus includitur."

The animal of the *Murex* is a slug: but, as the shells of this genus are very numerous, and extremely different in their habit, there are several diversities existing between them; yet, as far as observations hitherto extend, not sufficient to disturb the generical character. The appearances of several are exhibited in *D'Argenville's Zoomorphose*, t. 3. E. t. 4. C. D.

In those of the *Murex* genus, called by ancient writers *Purpura*, if not in some others also, the animal is furnished with a tongue, or some such instrument of nature, as enables it to perforate the shells of other species, and thus extract food. The most ancient authors have mentioned this property; and it was noticed so remarkably in some, that the *Purpura voracitas* became proverbial. Perforations exactly circular, as if made with an augur, are not uncommon in shells from the East Indies, and the Pearl itself is no other than an excrescence formed to repair this damage done to the shell.

It was by an artificial perforation of this kind, into the *Mya margaritifera*, that Linnæus discovered the process of generating Pearls.

M. ERINACEUS. *Lin.* 1276. *L. G.* 3536. *Gualt.* tab. 49. *H. Pen.* t. 76. 95. *Da Costa*, p. 133. t. 8. f. 7. **ROUGH RIDGED MUREX.** *Shell*, thick, strong, and heavy, of a dirty white or yellowish colour; an inch and three-quarters long, and seven-eighths of an inch wide; of a sub-rhomboidal shape. Body, formed of six strong longitudinal ridges, or futures, alternately stronger and thicker, which gives the shell a somewhat angular figure. Spire, nearly as long as the body. Volutions, plain, not rounded. The whole shell transversely ribbed; the ribs alternately large and small, and on examination appearing to be formed of imbricated, arched scales, which makes the whole shell extremely rough. Aperture oval. Canule tabular. Not uncommon on the Dorset coast.

M. COSTATUS. *Buccinum costatum.* *Da Costa*, p. 128. t. 8. f. 4. *Murex costatus.* *Pen.* No. 100. tab. 79. inner series; upper left hand figure. **SMALL RIBBED MUREX.** *Shell*, half an inch long, not a quarter wide; white, or horn-colour; narrow, oblong, and smooth; with six or seven large ribs, running longitudinally the whole length of the shell. Spire, of six volutions, tapering to the point. Aperture oblong. Tail short, somewhat incurved, and not extended below the outline of the aperture. On the Dorset coast; but rare.

The trivial name, *costatus*, is, I am aware, pre-occupied by *Gmelin*, for a very different shell. But as his is a fossil shell, figured in *D'Argenville*, and our shell is probably that figured by *Pennant*, (although the ribs are not distinct in his figure,) I have judged it right to retain the term.

M. DESPECTUS. *Lin.* 1222. *L. G.* 3547. *List. Ang.* t. 3. 1. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 913. 4. *Pen.* t. 78. 98. *Da Costa*, p. 120. t. 6. f. 4. **GREAT SMOOTH MUREX.** *Shell*, thick, heavy, and strong; white without, and commonly smooth, but finely striated in the transverse direction: marked with faint irregular ridges longitudinally. Three inches long, by one inch and five-eighths wide; sometimes found four or five inches long. The volutions rounded and prominent; and frequently distinguished by two faint carinated ribs, more particularly discernible on the body of the shell, running in the direction of the volutions, which, according to the age, are from six to eight. Aperture oval. Shell within yellow. The base or tail extended, a little wreathed; with a small appearance of an *umbilicus*.

It is the largest univalve found on the English shores. The animal is eaten, and thought equal to the Lobster. It is thrown up on the Dorset coast, with the *Buccinum undatum*; but not plentifully. The finest are dredged up with Oysters.

M. CORNEUS. *Lin.* 1224. *L. G.* 3552. *List. Ang.* t. 3. f. 4. *Ejusd. Conch.* 913. 5. *Pen.* t. 76. 99. *Da Costa*, p. 124. 6. 5. *Shell*, slender, thick, and strong; three inches in length, an inch and a half in width. Consists of eight or nine volutions; usually covered with a brown epidermis, but underneath of a snowy whiteness.

The volutions rounded, closely striated transverse, or spiral direction, and with irregular folds longitudinally. The aperture remarkably distinguished, by a perfectly smooth round *papilla* or knob. Aperture narrow long-oval. Tail, a little curved, or ascer-

Not very uncommon; I have found it on the sands near Waymouth, Studland, and Portland.

M. FUSCATUS. *Lin.* 1225. *L. G.* 3562. *Argenville*, t. 11. &. *Gualt.* t. 56. *H. Conch.* 121. 17. **TURBO TUBERCULATUS.** *P. III.* **BROWN SPINOSE SCREW MUREX.** *Shell*, turritid, brown; one inch and a half long, half an inch wide. Spire very high. Volutions twelve, each formed of four segments, crenulated, or granulated striæ, and a few small spines; all the lower volutions forming a series of small or strong conic spines; usually seven or eight in each volution. Aperture oval. Base striated. Outer lip large, as in the *Turbo Strombi*. Tail short and straight.

Found by Mr. Bryer, between Waymouth and Portland, after the violent storm in November 1795.

Exotic specimens are common in cabinet drawers, and are often twice the length of this now described. In some, the spines are conspicuous in each volution, almost to the apex; in others they occupy only the two lowest; and in some the spines are run altogether into a sharp edge, like a screw. I suspect the *Turbo tuberculatus* of *Pennant*, tab. 82. III. to be only a departed variety of this shell.

M. RETICULATUS, *testa turrita subulata glabra fractibus planis reticulatis.* *Da Costa*, p. 128. f. 13. **NEEDLE MUREX.** *Shell*, thick, strong for its size; of a brownish colour, half an inch long, by one-fourth, or a little more, wide. Volutions eight, smooth, flat, and each wrought with strong spiral lines, intersected by equal longitudinal striæ; so as to form an equituberculated surface. Mouth oval; the base having a small canal, sufficient to entitle it to place in the Murex genus.

Not uncommon on the sands of the Dorset coast.

TROCHUS. *Lin.* 326. *L. G.* 3568

TROCHUS, OR TOP-SHELL.—SHELL: univalve, sub-conic.

APERTURE: sub-tetragonal, in some species granulated, in others rounded; contracted.

COLUMELLA: oblique.

Top-shell from the likeness of some of the toys of children. Called by the Greeks, *Τροχός*, Rota; by the Latins, *Turbo lymacris*. The animal of the *Trochus* is a limax; and appears from *D'Argenville's* figure of the *phynus* not to differ from that of many of the univalve order; having the eyes placed at the base of the horns. But it must all be marked, that *Adanson's* description and the species, which he calls *L'Oislin* (the *tesselatus* *L. G.*), differs considerably from that of *D'Argenville*, in having setaceous, few or villose tentacula; and the eyes placed at the base of the horns, or protuberances, arising from the *tentacula*.

T.

T. MAGUS. *Lin.* 1228. *L. G.* 3567. *List. Conch.* 640. 29. *Pen.* t. 80. 107. *bene.* *Da Costa*, p. 44. t. 3. f. 1. **TUBERCULATED TROCHUS.** *Shell*, moderately strong, and thick, somewhat depressed; being not more than three-quarters of an inch high, by an inch wide. Deeply and widely umbilicated. Volutions rounded, and striated in the spiral direction, the upper part of each plicated, and tuberculated. Colour, very various, whitish, or ashen, with broad, undulated stripes, or blotches, brown, red, or purple. Sometimes mottled, or finely streaked in zigzag, on the base.

Not uncommon on the Dorset coast.

T. CRASSUS. *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 36. f. 11. *bona.* *Turbo lineatus.* *Da Costa*, p. 100. t. 6. f. 7. **HAIR-STREAKED TROCHUS.** *Shell*, very thick, and strong; ordinarily five-eighths of an inch high, and seven-eighths wide; old ones much beyond that size, and higher in proportion. Volutions rounded, but little raised; smooth. Aperture, on the columella side, furnished with a blunt tooth. No umbilicus. Colour, whitish, ashen, or light-brown, with close set fine zigzag purple lines, or streaks.

Not very uncommon on the Dorset coast. I have seen it nearly as large as Petiver's figure, which is one inch and five-eighths by an inch and one-eighth.

T. LINEATUS. *Da Costa*, p. 43. t. 3. f. 6. *List. Ang.* t. 3. f. 15. **LINEATED TROCHUS.** *Shell*, like the foregoing, but smaller, and of a conical form; lightly striated, in the direction of the volutions. Colour, ashen ground, covered close with very fine purplish lines. Margin of the lower volution somewhat angulated. The umbilicus very small.

Not uncommon with the foregoing. I suspect it is the same shell in a younger state.

T. CINERARIUS. *Lin.* 1229. *L. G.* 3568. *List. Conch.* 641. 31. 32. *Pen.* t. 80. 106. *Da Costa*, p. 46. *umbilicalis*, & p. 42. *cinereus*, tab. 3. f. 4. & fig. 5. **CINEREOUS PURPLE-STRIPED TROCHUS.** *Shell*, strong, thick, and much flattened; being not more than three-eighths of an inch high, by three-quarters wide. Volutions, but little elevated, and sometimes scarcely distinct; thick set with oblique purple streaks, on an ashen ground. Umbilicus, in some, scarcely distinguishable. Not the *T. umbilicaris* of *Linnaeus*.

Common on all the shore of Dorset.

T. ZIZYPHINUS. *Lin.* 1231. *L. G.* 3579. *List. Ang.* t. 3. f. 14. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 616. 1. *Gualt.* 61. C. *Pen.* 80. 103. *Da Costa*, p. 37. t. 3. f. 2. *Borlace*, t. 28. f. 7. **LIVID TROCHUS.** *Shell*, one inch in height, and in width; strong, thick, and exactly conical; of a livid hue, but variegated, longitudinally, with reddish-purple waved stripes. The anfractus formed of from six to ten circular ridges; the bottom ridge largest, so as to form a margin to each. Columella imperforate.

I have found it both at Poole, and at Weymouth.

T. FRAGILIS. *An?* *Trochus granulatus.* *Born. Mus. Cas.* 327. t. 12. 9. 10. *Gualt.* t. 61. G. M. *Papillofus.* *Da Costa*, 38. t. 3. f. 3. *Vix* (quippe; *videtur esse maculatus.* *Lin.*) **GRANULATED TROCHUS.** *Shell*, one inch and a quarter long, and an inch and one-eighth wide; thin fragile, conical, but differing from the *Zizyphinus*, in having the anfractus a little rounded; formed

of fine granulated ridges, alternately larger and smaller. These in shells not half grown are much stronger and prominent. Colour, brown, with broad longitudinal deeper coloured stripes. Base, granulated, or papillose, like the rest of the shell. Columella imperforate.

On the North shore, Poole; and at Weymouth. Probably the variety of the *T. zizyphinus*, described by *Linnaeus*, in the *Museum Reginae*, as being *tota pallida, anfractibus basi gibbis, striatis, subtilissime punctis papillofis.* It answers also very nearly to the *Trochus granatum.* *L. G.* 3584. as referred to in *Chemnitz*, vol. V. t. 170. f. 1654-5.

T. EXIGUUS. *An?* *T. erythroleucos.* *L. G.* 3581. *Chem.* V. t. 162. 1529. *Trochus conulus.* *Da Costa*, p. 40. t. 2. f. 4. *List. Conch.* t. 621. f. 8. *Trit. Brit.* t. 22. f. 2. **CRIMSON-TIPPED TROCHUS.** *Shell*, seldom more than three-eighths of an inch high, and one-fourth broad, at the base; thick, strong, and conical; the anfractus plain; but the volutions formed of small ridges, the lowest being larger, and more prominent, forming a margin, and being coloured. The tip almost always crimson, but there is a brown variety without this distinction. Columella imperforate; very like the *T. zizyphinus*, but higher in proportion to its bulk.

Found on the Dorset coast; but rarely.

T. STRIATUS. *Lin.* 1230. *L. G.* 3579. *Gualt.* t. 61. N. **SMALL STRIATED TROCHUS.** *Shell*, perfectly conical; not three-eighths of an inch high, nor one-quarter wide; imperforate. The lower part of the volution somewhat angulated, so as to have the body of each rather concave than rounded. Colour, grey, with several longitudinal fine black lines, alternately interrupted at the base of the volution, and alternately continued from the tip round the base, to the mouth.

Very rare on the Dorset coast. It answers well to the *T. striatus* of *Linnaeus*; and is, I suspect, the *T. parvus* of *Da Costa*, p. 41.

TURBO. *Lin.* 357. *L. G.* 3588.

WHIRL-SHELL.—SHELL: univalve, spiral, solid. **APERTURE:** contracted, orbicular, entire.

Turbo is a word of various and vague signification in conchology. The poets have used it as synonymous with *Trochus*.

“*Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere Turbo, Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum Intenti ludo exercent.*”—*VIRG.*

Former conchologists have applied the term to almost any turbinated shells, which did not come under their idea of *Buccinum*, or *Helix*; otherwise called in general *Cochlea*.

T. NERITOIDES. *Lin.* 1232. *Chemn.* V. t. 185. f. 1854. 1—11. *List. Ang.* t. 3. f. 11. 12. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 607. 39—42. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 34. 4—6. *Gualt.* t. 64. N. *Da Costa*, p. 150. t. 3. fig. 7. and tab. 4. f. 2. 3. **STRAND TURBO.** *Shell*, very thick and strong, almost globose, and quite smooth, usually the size of a small hazle nut. Mouth roundish-oval. Spire, of three volutions, nearly flat in general, in some more elevated. Colour, extremely various, commonly pale

pale yellow, often chefnut-brown, and of all the intermediate shades; sometimes olive-coloured, often found with one or two bands, usually of a lighter colour, running quite round the body.

Very common on the rocks, on all the coast; usually, but very erroneously, considered as the *Nerita littoralis* of Linnæus.

T. OBTUSATUS. *Lin.* 1232. Testa rotundata, sulcata, labiis edentulis, margine columnari plano. **LINEATED TURBO.** *Chemn.* V. t. 185. f. 1854. a. b. Shell, very like the foregoing in figure, but not so large. Colour, brownish-yellow. Body of the shell sulcated, generally with six, seven, or eight furrows. Some shells scarcely more than lineated.

Found with the foregoing, but rarely.

T. LITTOREUS. *Lin.* 1232. *L. G.* 3588. *List. Ang.* t. 3. 9. *Ejusd. Conch.* 585. 43. *Pcn.* t. 81. 109. *Da Costa*, p. 98. t. 6. f. 1. **PERIWINKLE TURBO.** Shell, thick, strong, and heavy, sub-ovate, acute, and striated. A large one is about the size of a small nutmeg. A well known shell; very various in its markings, and colour, commonly brown, and finely striated transversely; sometimes black, with white striæ, sometimes yellowish, with brown lines. The volutions seven; all, but that constituting the body of the shell, small, and very contiguous. Aperture sub-ovate. Outer lip sharp-edged. Columella planed. Caught in great quantities, and sold by measure at the sea ports. *Swammerdam* and *Baster* have written copiously on the Periwinkle.

The animal of this shell is endowed with a more quick and perfect loco-motive power than most other univalves on the shores, at least of these more Northern kingdoms.

T. PULLUS. *Lin.* 1233. *L. G.* 3589. *Born. Mus. Caf.* t. 12. f. 17. 18. *Da Costa*, p. 103. t. 8. f. 1. 3. **PAINTED TURBO.** Shell, three-eighths of an inch long, and half as wide; imperforate, ovated, smooth, as if finely polished. Various and beautifully marked with purple spots, lines, and bands. Both in shape, and markings, it resembles the *T. petholatus* in miniature, except that the head is, proportionally, much higher. The aperture much extended downwards.

On the Dorset coast, but rare.

T. FONTINALIS. Testa umbilicata, conica; anfractibus rotundatis lævibus. *Soland. Trit. Brit.* tab. 22. fig. 3. *Walker, Test. Sand.* 3. & 4. A. **SMALL ROUNDED TURBO.** Shell, not more than a quarter of an inch high, and not quite so wide at the base. Of an horn-colour, and fragile texture. Volutions, five, and very prominent. It is entirely an *Helix*, of the rounded and umbilicated division, if the mouth did not, unequivocally, give it a place among the *Turbines*.

Found on plants in the river Stour, by the rev. Thomas Rackett.

T. COSTATUS. Turbo parvus. *Da Costa*, p. 104. No. 61. & Turbo albus. *Ejusd.* p. 116. No. 68. *Trit. Brit.* t. 22. f. 11. **SMALL-RIBBED TURBO.** Shell, about three-eighths of an inch long, and not more than half as wide. Colour, white or brown; some have a bluish cast towards the apex. Body, ovate. Volutions, six or eight, regularly and strongly costated in the lon-

gitudinal direction, and tapering to acute spire; not rounded, but strongly marked by the separating commissure. Mouth oval.

On the Dorset coast. Found by the rev. Thomas Rackett, at Poole.

T. CLATHRUS. *Lin.* 1237. *L. G.* 3603. *Conch.* 588. 51. *Borlace*, t. 28. f. 9. *P. 81. A. III.* *Da Costa*, 115. t. 7. 11. **LATTICED TURBO,** or *False Wentle-trap.* Shell, turreted above an inch long, and scarcely half an inch wide at the base. Of a white colour; specimens sometimes spotted. Volutions, six or nine, rounded, and very prominent, separated by a deep suture. But what distinguishes the shell at first sight is its resemblance to the famous *Wentle-trap*, in having six or nine strong, highly-elevated, membraneous ribs, running in an oblique direction without interruption, from the base to the apex; one of these forms the broad thick lip of the mouth.

This shell I found in Poole harbour; and it has been dredged up, and found on the sands of Weymouth.

Plancus observes, that this is one of the shells of the Mediterranean, which yields a purple dye of a very beautiful hue. See *Lib. de Conchis* & *notis*, p. 28.

English shells of this species are firmer in the texture, and longer in proportion, than the exotic; the lower volutions being less tumid, and the longitudinal ribs less elevated.

T. ELEGANS. *Lin.* 3606. *List. Ang.* t. 2. *Ejusd. Conch.* 27. 55. *Gualt.* t. 4. B. *P. 82. 110.* *Da Costa*, p. 86. t. 5. f. 9. **RETICULATED LAND TURBO.** Shell, spiral, transparent: five-eighths of an inch long, and more than three-eighths wide. White or brownish; sometimes with a slight carnation blush; sometimes mottled, and clouded with brown longitudinal streaks. Volutions, eight, and closely striated spirally, and decorated with more minute, and scarcely perceptible striæ, longitudinally. In old shells the aperture a little reflexed. It seems to differ little from the *T. reflexus*, and *Lincina ofæneus*, and is probably only a depauperated form of one of those species.

It is a very common shell on the higher downs of Dorset, especially near the sea. I have seen it on Hod Hill, near Blandford, plentifully.

T. UNGULINUS. *Lin.* 1240. *L. G.* 3608. *Ang.* t. 3. f. 8. *Ejusd. Conch.* 591. 57. *P. 81. 112.* *Da Costa*, p. 112. t. 7. 5. 6. **HORN TURBO.** The shell found on the Dorset coast, and which is not uncommon, and is described by the *Terebra* of *Linnaeus*, seems to answer best to the *T. unguinus*. It is thin, and of an horn-colour, when fresh out of the sea; but is sometimes paler, and mottled with brown. It is acutely turreted; nearly two inches long, and half an inch wide at the base. Volutions, sixteen or eighteen, and almost plain, each having a very small degree of convexity, the whorls regularly tapering to a sharp point. The shell is set with ridges, or ribs, like fine threads, nine or ten in number, alternately larger and smaller, the latter nearly obsolete. It differs from the *Terebra*, in having the volutions

most flat, in the number of ridges being uniformly more, and much less prominent.

It is one of the most perfectly turrited shells of the English coast. They formed a genus heretofore under the name of Screws. In the Linnæan system, according to the different forms of the aperture, they rank under different genera, and chiefly make the last division, in the *Murex*, *Buccinum*, *Strombus*, *Trochus*, and *Turbo* genera.

T. BIDENS. *Lin.* 1240. *L. G.* 3609. *Helix bidens.* *Mull. Verm.* II. p. 116. *List. Conch.* t. 41. *A. Gualt.* t. 4. *D. E. Pen.* t. 81. 117. **BIDENTATED SNAIL.** *Shell*, brown, very fragile, thin, and nearly pellucid, cylindrical; old shells three-quarters of an inch long, and one-sixth of an inch wide, closely and minutely striated, the whole length. Volutions, ten or eleven, nearly flat, and turning the contrary way, from right to left. The futures of the volutions elegantly crenated. The mouth ovate, much contracted, and furnished with two folds, or denticles, on the interior, or pillar lip.

Common in woods, upon trees, and on moss: also, in the chinks of old walls.

T. PERVERSUS. *Lin.* 1240. *L. G.* 360. *List. Conch.* t. 41. 39. *Gualt.* t. 4. *C. Pen.* t. 82. 118. *Helix finiftra.* *Mull. Verm.* II. p. 118. *Da Costa*, p. 107. t. 5. 15. **REVERSE-MOUTHED SNAIL.** *Shell*, shaped exactly like the foregoing. Differs in being but lightly striated; sometimes quite smooth, and wholly destitute of striæ; but particularly in wanting the crenules in the futures. It is usually, in the living state, of a deep-brown colour, and the mouth furnished with two, and not rarely three teeth, but is a much larger shell than the succeeding.

Muller, *Da Costa*, and others, with good reason, think these shells do not differ in species, but that they are the same shell, with these variations.

It is found with the foregoing, and is much more common.

T. TRIDENS. *L. G.* 3611. *Helix tridens.* *Mull. Verm. Test.* p. 106. *Gualt.* t. 4. *F. Chemn.* vol. IX. t. 135. 1236. **TRIDENTATED SNAIL.** *Shell*, sub-cylindrical; white, smooth, and glossy; scarcely two lines long. Volutions, six, nearly flat, and scarcely distinguished but by the separating line. Aperture, small, and curved, furnished with three teeth, or folds, two opposite each other in the upper part, and one near the base of the mouth.

On water plants, by the river Stour.

T. MUSCORUM. *Lin.* 1240. *L. G.* 3611. *Helix muscorum.* *Muller, Verm.* II. p. 105. *List. Ang.* t. 2. f. 6. *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 35. 6. *Pen.* t. 82. 118. *malè.* *Da Costa*, p. 89. t. 5. 16. **CYLINDRICAL MOSS SNAIL.** *Shell*, not larger than a small grain of wheat, cylindrical; whitish brown, or horn-colour, pellucid, and not striated. Volutions, six; the four lowest nearly equal in size. Vertex obtuse.

Common on moss, and frequently on thatched houses.

HELIX.—SHELL: univalve, spiral, sub-diaphanous, fragile.

APERTURE: contracted, either roundish or semi-lunated*.

Helix, or ἑλιξ, literally signifies a wreathing, or spiral line. It is so used in geometry, and *Pliny* denotes a climbing species of *Hedera*, by the same term. It is therefore synonymous to *Vortex*, *Gyrus*, and *Anfractus*; and in this sense was applied to Snails; primarily to Land Snails, called *Cochleæ*, a term of very extensive signification, among conchologists, before *Linnaeus* wrote; who first adopted the word *Helix*, as a generical term, confining it to such as answered to the character above specified; thus excluding *Nerites*, and many other species, which had been confounded together, under the appellation of *Cochleæ*.

The animal of the *Helix* is a *Limax*, or Snail. That of the Land Snail resembles the common molluscous Snail, having four *tentacula*; on the two longer of which are placed the eyes. Most River Snails have two setaceous *tentacula*, with the eyes placed at the base.

All the *Helices*, and probably all shells inhabited by a *Limax*, seem to be endowed with a more perfect and lively loco-motive power than most other *testacea*. The common Periwinkle can change its situation more speedily than most others that inhabit the rocks above low-water mark.

It has long been known, that the Land Snails have the power of sustaining life, for a very considerable time, without food: and, if the relation of Mr. Simon, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LXIV. admits of no doubt in the experiment, some Snails, in his father's cabinet, revived, on being put into water, after having been fourteen or fifteen years in a torpid state.

CARINATED.

H. LAPICIDA. *Lin.* 1241. *L. G.* 3613. *List. Ang.* t. 2. f. 14. *Ejusd. Conch.* tab. 69. 68. *Pen.* t. 83. 121. *Da Costa*, p. 55. t. 4. 9. **ROCK SNAIL.** *Shell*, three-quarters of an inch wide, one-quarter deep, thin, and semi-pellucid, nearly equally convex above, and below; widely and deeply umbilicated. Volutions, the exterior sharply edged, or carinated, five, not rising, except with the convexity of the shell; finely striated transversely, and, what distinguishes this shell, they are, on a nice inspection, seen to be elegantly chagrined. Aperture, oblong, half spiral on the second volution. Colour, deep-brown, mottled, and variegated.

On limestone rocks, in the crevices; and on rotten trees, in woods.

H. PLANORBIS. *Lin.* 1241. *L. G.* 3617. *List. Ang.* t. 2. f. 27. *Ejusd. Conch.* 138. 42. *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 10. f. 11. *Gualt.* t. 4. *EE.* *Pen.* t. 83. 123. *Da Costa*, p. 63. t. 4. 10. & t. 8. 8. **BORDERED SNAIL.** *Shell*, horn-coloured, flat,

* That is, when the outline of the circle forming the mouth is more or less broken, by the prominence of the second volution within the aperture.

and

and coiled, half an inch wide, one-eighth of an inch deep; but sometimes found much larger. Upper side a little convex; the lower quite flat. Volutions, four, the outermost distinguished, by having the lower part furnished with a sharp, acutely-defined margin, or border.

In ponds, stagnant waters, and in rivers, not uncommon.

H. UMBILICATUS. *Mull. Test.* No. 346. *complanata.* *Lin.* 1242. *L. G.* 3617. *crassa.* *Da Costa,* 66. tab. IV. f. 11. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 92. f. 8. **COMPLANATED SNAIL.** *Shell,* horn-coloured, flat, and coiled, like the foregoing, but thicker, and stronger in proportion. Not more than two and three lines in breadth. Deeply umbilicated; the carene, in old shells, scarcely perceptible. Sometimes found of a chestnut-colour; in which state I suspect it is the *H. paludosa,* of *Da Costa,* p. 59.

Upon plants in ponds and rivers, not uncommon.

H. VORTEX. *Lin.* 1243. *L. G.* 3620. *List. Ang.* t. 2. 28. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 138. 43. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 92. 6. *Pen.* t. 83. 124. *Da Costa,* p. 65. t. 4. f. 12. **VORTEX SNAIL.** *Shell,* one-third of an inch wide, flat on both sides, and not thicker than fine paper. Volutions, five or six, quite contiguous, and distinguished only by a line. The empty shell semi-transparent, and horn-coloured.

On aquatic plants, in rivers and ponds, frequent.

H. RADIATA. *Da Costa,* p. 57. 4. f. 15. 16. *Striatula?* *Lin.* 1242. *L. G.* 3615. *List. Conch.* 1058. 11. A. *Gualt.* t. 3. G. **RADIATED SNAIL.** *Shell,* one-fourth of an inch wide, very slightly convex, sub-carinated. Volutions, six, minutely, but, for so small a shell, deeply, striated in the transverse direction. Aperture, roundish-lunated. Radiated transversely, with white and brown, in a nearly equal proportion. Umbilicus, deep and wide.

In the crevices of the bark of old trees, and on walls, not very uncommon.

ROUNDED AND UMBILICATED.

H. CORNEA. *Lin.* 1243. *L. G.* 3623. *List. Ang.* t. 2. f. 26. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 137. 41. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 92. 5. *D'Argenv.* ed. 2, t. 27. f. 8. *Pen.* t. 83. 126. & 125. *Da Costa,* p. 60. t. 4. 13. **HORN SNAIL.** *Shell,* one inch wide, one-quarter of an inch in height, or depth, of a horny colour, and appearance. Volutions, four, a little wrinkled; all coiled within the outermost, and not rising so as to form any head; under side deep and widely umbilicated.

In deep rivers, but more frequently found in ponds.

It is one of the shells which yield a scarlet dye; but it is fugacious, and not to be fixed, either by acids, or astringents.

H. ERICETORUM. *Muller,* No. 236. *L. G.* 3632. *Itala.* *Lin.* 1245. *List. Ang.* t. 2. f. 13. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 78. 78. *Gualt.* t. 3. P. *Albella.* *Pen.* t. 85. 1222. *Da Costa,* p. 53. t. 4. 8. **HEATH SNAIL.** *Shell,* thin, brittle, depressed, and very deeply and widely umbilicated; three-fourths of an inch broad, and one-quarter high. Horn-coloured while young, then yellowish, whitish, or dead-white. Fasciated with one, two, or three, and frequently with four, regu-

lar brown bands, in the direction of the volutions. Aperture, nearly round.

Very common on the heaths and dry ground.
H. LUCIDA. *M. P.* *pellucida.* *Pen.* 134. t. 2. G. *Testa pellucida, umbilicata, deplæviffima.* **PELLUCID SNAIL.** *Shell,* three-eighths of an inch long, exactly resembling the foregoing in figure, but quite flat and glossy, and wholly without striæ, or bands.

Found on plants in the river Stour.

H. HISPIDA. *Lin.* 1244. *L. G.* 3625. *Pet.* t. 93. 13. 14. *List. Ang.* t. 2. f. 12. *Da Costa,* p. 58. t. 5. 10. **BRISTLY SNAIL.** "umbilicated, convex, hairy, diaphanous, anfractus; aperture, roundish-lunated." *Shell,* three-eighths of an inch wide, sixteenths high. Blackish, while the animal is in it. The empty shell pellucid, and coloured. But the specific character is, the being all over set with hairs, or bristles. These are soon lost after the animal is dead.

Common in woods, among moss, and in shady places.

H. VIRGATA. *Da Costa,* p. 79. t. 4. fig. 7. *Gaz.* t. 17. 6. *List. Conch.* t. 59. 56. 185. 133. A. Not *Zonaria* of *Linnaeus.* **STRIPED SNAIL.** *Shell,* thin, brittle; half an inch wide, three-eighths of an inch high. Very like *H. ereticorum,* but smaller, the head much produced, the umbilicus deep, but not wide at the top, as in that shell. White, or yellowish, with two or three brown bands, the broadest on the lower volution, is continued at the top of each volution to the apex.

Not very uncommon on the heaths, and by hedges, on banks.

H. RUFESCENS. *List. Ang.* p. 125. t. 2. f. 1. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 71. *Gualt.* t. 3. f. N. *Da Costa,* p. 80. t. 4. f. 6. **REDDISH SNAIL.** *Shell,* thin, semi-pellucid, half an inch wide, quarter high; whitish, with a brownish cast. Closely and finely striated across the volutions, but distinguished from the *virgata* and *ericetorum* by a slight carene, or edge, on the outside of the lower volution. This carene is usually of a lighter hue, like a band. Umbilicus deep, but not wide.

It is common in moist and marshy places, and by the river sides.

H. POMATIA. *Lin.* 1244. *L. G.* 3627. *List. Ang.* t. 2. f. 1. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 48. 46. *Pen.* 128. *Da Costa,* p. 67. t. 4. f. 14. **EDIBLE SNAIL.** *Shell,* "umbilicated, sub-ovate, tuse, pale-coloured. Aperture, roundish-lunated." Size of a small hen's egg, an inch long, three-quarters long. Thin, and brittle. Colour, pale-brown, or whitish, with three lines on the volution, of a rather deeper colour. Five volutions, the lowest very large and prominent. I never found it in Dorset, but am credibly informed it has been seen in this county, and *Da Costa* records it as a Dorsetshire snail. Happily this kind does not thrive well in our land. Snails are not a favourite dish with us, though yet in use on the continent; and *Linnaeus* tells us that they are eaten at the table in the great in Denmark.

H. ARBUSTORUM. *Lin.* 1245. *L. G.* 3630. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 4. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 56. 53. t. 85. 130. *Da Costa,* p. 75. t. 17. 6. **GLE-BANDED SNAIL.** *Shell,* in shape,

like that of the *hortensis*; but the head not so much produced, nor the shell so large. The length of the *hortensis*, placed on its mouth, is ordinarily an inch and a quarter, of the *arbus-torum* three-quarters of an inch. It varies much in its markings and colour, being sometimes wholly a pale yellow, or brown; but is usually brown, marked with close-set transverse fine lines, and beautifully variegated, and mottled with darker streaks, and dots: but the most distinguishing character is a single line or band running along the middle of the volution. Lip, a little reflexed.

In woods chiefly; sometimes in hedges, but not very common.

Muller relates, that this Snail is often the prey of young Newts; hence, perhaps, the shell so frequently found empty.

ROUNDED AND NOT UMBILICATED.

H. COMPACTILIS. Helix. *Favan.* t. 61. D. 9. & 11. *Seb.* t. 39. f. 33. 34. *Pen.* t. 85. uppermost figure. *Chemn.* IX. t. 132. 1182. 1183? ROUND THREE-BANDED SNAIL. Shell, rounded, somewhat pellucid; of a brown colour, with three deeper-coloured bands on the body, one of which is continued on the upper volutions. The spire, or clavicle, higher than in the *H. arbus-torum*, or *nemoralis*. The upper part of the body, or first volution, in some, slightly carinated. *Pennant's* figure very exact.

In the woods of Dorsetshire, but not frequent.

H. VIVIPARA. *Lin.* 1246. *L. G.* 3646. *List. Ang.* t. 2. 18. *Ejusd. Conch.* 126. 26. *Pen.* t. 84. 132. *Da Costa*, p. 81. t. 5. f. 2. VIVIPAROUS SNAIL. Shell, nearly as large as the Garden Snail, sub-ovated, and of an horny appearance. Volutions, six, rounded, and forming a deep future. Colour, dark olive-green. Body, or lowest volution, marked with three deeper coloured bands, running in the direction of the spire, two of which are continued on the rest of the volutions. Mouth, sub-orbicular, sufficiently so to give it a place in the *Turbo* genus.

Common in rivers and ponds, on the *Potamogeton*, and other plants, especially in a clayey soil.

H. NEMORALIS. *Lin.* 1247. *L. G.* 3647. *List. Ang.* t. 2. f. 3. *Ejusd. Conch.* 57. 54. *D'Argenv.* 2d edit. t. 28. f. 8. *Da Costa*, p. 76. tab. 5. f. 1—5. 8. 14. 19. GIRDLED SNAIL. Shell, "imperforate, roundish, smooth, diaphanous, fasciated; aperture, roundish-lunated." Shaped like the common Garden Snail, but not more than half the size, being seldom an inch long. More common in the hedges and fields than the Garden Snail. Infinitely various in its colours, shades, and markings; always found smooth, and polished. Its varieties are yellow, citron-colour, pink, and flesh-colour, greenish-white, chestnut; whatever is the ground-colour, it is most commonly marked with dark-brown girdles, sometimes one only, sometimes two, commonly with five, of which the second from the base of the shell is the widest. It is the most beautiful of all our land shells, and is so various in its markings, that Muller has specified not fewer than twenty-eight varieties.

H. LUCORUM. *Lin.* 1246. *H. aspersa.* Muller, No. 253. *L. G.* 3631. *List. Ang.* t. 2. 2.

Ejusd. Conch. t. 49. f. 47. *D'Argenv.* 2d ed. t. 28. 3. *Favan.* t. 63. D. 3. *hortensis.* *Pen.* t. 84. 129. *Da Costa*, p. 72. t. 4. f. 1. GARDEN SNAIL. In shape like the *Pomatia*, but not half the size. On the continent it seems to vary in its colours more than with us. In England it is usually ash-coloured, or griseous, with four deep-coloured interrupted bands, of which one is always broader than the others.

OVATE AND NOT UMBILICATED.

H. STAGNALIS. *Lin.* 1249. *L. G.* 3657. *List. Ang.* t. 2. 21. *Ejusd. Conch.* t. 123. 21. *Gualt.* 5. 1. *Pen.* t. 86. 136. A. B. *Da Costa*, p. 93. t. 5. 11. LAKE SNAIL. Shell, "imperforate, ovate, sub-angulated, fubulated; aperture, ovate." Thin, pellucid, and horn-coloured; one inch long, by half an inch wide; frequently much larger. Volutions, six; spire, very acute. Lowest whirl, half the length of the shell; towards the upper part slightly angular, or carinated.

It is common in rivers, ponds, and ditches.

H. FRAGILIS. *Lin.* 1249. *L. G.* 3658. *D'Argenv.* t. 27. No. 6. fig. 4. *Pen.* t. 86. B. *Schroet. Flusconch.* t. VII. f. 16. BROWN RIVER SNAIL. Shell, ovate-oblong; brown, pellucid, and very fragile; more than half an inch long, by half as much wide. Volutions, five; the two lowermost with one, two, or sometimes more raised striæ, or rather faint ridges, giving the volution a slightly-angulated appearance. Distinguished from the younger shells of the *Stagnalis*, by the volutions being more rounded, and the apex much shorter. Aperture, ovate. Outer lip, very thin.

Common on plants in the river Stour.

H. LIMOSA. *Lin.* 1249. *L. G.* 3661. *fuccinea.* *Mull.* 296. *Gualt.* t. 5. f. H. *trianfractus.* *Da Costa*, p. 92. f. *synon.* *D'Argenv.* 2. t. 28. f. 23. *Chemn.* IX. t. 135. f. 1248. *Trit. Brit.* t. 22. f. 13. THREE-WHIRLED SNAIL. Scarcely half an inch long, or a quarter broad; brittle, thin, and almost membranaceous, pellucid, and horn-coloured. Distinguished by having only three volutions, the lowest forming nearly the whole of the shell, consequently the aperture very large; it is ovate-oblong.

On water plants, in rivers, ditches, and ponds. It is amphibious, and will reach high up the plants and trees by the water's edge.

It may be doubtful whether this be the *Limosa* of *Linnaeus*, since, in the *Fauna Suecica*, he describes his shell as having five volutions, without referring to any figure. In the *Systema*, *Gualteri's* is the only one cited, which exactly corresponds with our shell in outline, but is much smaller, being almost a microscopical shell. *D'Argenville's* is larger than our shell.

H. PALUSTRIS. *L. G.* 3658. *Buccinum.* Muller, 326. *List. Ang.* t. 2. f. 22. *Gualt.* t. 5. E. *Trit. Brit.* t. 22. f. 12. Shell, brown, glossy, and smooth, finely striated longitudinally; semi-pellucid, and stronger in its texture than the *Stagnalis*, and *Auricularia*. More slender also in proportion to its bulk, being about three-quarters of an inch long, and not exceeding one-quarter in breadth. Volutions, six, gradually decreasing to an acute point.

In marshes, and about ponds and ditches.

H. AURICULARIA.

NERITE.—SHELL: univalve, spiral, gibbous, flattish on the under side.

APERTURE: semi-orbicular; lip of the columella transverse, truncated and flattish.

The word *Nηριτα*, which was applied by Aristotle to a beautiful species of univalve shell, has its origin, as the etymological conchologists assure us, in mythological fable; either from the Nereids, the beautiful daughters of *Nereus*, and *Doris*, or from *Nerites* the son; of whom it is fabled, that *Venus*, in indignation at his refusal to accompany her to Heaven, metamorphosed him into a beautiful shell.

The animal of the Nerite is a limax, nearly agreeing, in character, with that of the *Trochus*. M. *Adanson* has given a detailed description of it, p. 189, and a figure, tab. 13, by which it appears, that the eyes are placed on short processes, on the outside of the base of two setaceous tentacula. *D'Argenville* has also represented the Nerite animal, in the third plate of his *Zoomorphose*.

N. GLAUCINA. Lin. 1251. L. G. 3671. *List.* Ang. t. 3. f. 10. *Ejusd. Conch.* 568. 19. *Pet. Gaz.* 93. 7. *Pen.* t. 87. 141. *Da Costa*, p. 83. t. 5. f. 7. **LIVID NERITE.** Shell, umbilicated, round, strong, and smooth; the size of a walnut; generally of a livid colour, sometimes white, sometimes much darker. Volutions, five; the lowest, or body, large, and ventricose. Spire, obtuse. Volutions, rounded. Mouth, oblong. Inner lip, spread. Umbilicus, large, and deep. Upper part of each volution girded by a band, or chain of deep brown streaks. I have found this shell both at Poole and at Weymouth, and elsewhere, on the Dorset coast. It is rarely seen as large as here described; but shells of the size of a hazel nut are more frequent, and sometimes very beautifully girdled, and nearly as high coloured as the exotic specimens. The mouth is closed with a horny operculum.

The *Nerita pallidula* of *Da Costa*, p. 51. t. IV. f. 4. 5. is probably a young shell of this species.

N. FLUVIATILIS. Lin. 1257. L. G. 3677. *List.* Ang. t. 2. f. 20. *Ejusd. Conch.* 605. 38. & 607. 43. 44. *Gualt.* t. 4. LL. *Pen.* t. 87. 142. *Da Costa*, p. 48. t. 3. f. 8. **RIVER NERITE.** Shell, subovate, and strong; about five-sixteenths of an inch long, and four wide. Body of the shell convex, mouth side flat. Aperture, large, semi-lunar. Inner lip, spread, smooth, and crossing the shell transversely. Spire, minute. A beautiful shell, variegated with white spots on a ground of different hues, reddish-brown to white, with, frequently, one or two variegated bands, running in the spiral direction.

Common in rivers and brooks, on plants and stones, and especially about water-mills.

HALIOTIS.—SHELL: auriform, wide open.

SPIRE: lateral, flattened upon the shell.

DISK: perforated longitudinally with several holes.

The shell from which this genus derives its name was known to the Greeks, and described by *Aristotle*, under the name of *Λεπιδος ἀγυρία*, *Patella fera*; but, from its resemblance to the human ear, *Rondeletius* named it *Auris marina*. The rules of the Linnæan system not allowing of two words, as a generic term, its author formed the present appellation *Haliotis*, from *Αλς*, *mare*, and *Ωτις*, *auris*.

The *Haliotis* is occupied by an animal of the Snail kind, having, as *Adanson* describes it, two large tentacula, equalling the length of the head; and two shorter, triangular-shaped processes, at the base of the others, on which are placed the *Puncta nigra*, supposed in all these testaceous animals to be the eyes.

H. TUBERCULATA. Lin. 1256. L. G. 3687. *List.* Ang. t. 3. 16. *Ejusd. Conch.* 611. *Pen.* t. 88. 144. *Da Costa*, p. 15. t. 2. f. 1. 2. **TUBERCULATED HALIOTIS.** Shell, thick, strong, and of an oval shape, varying much in size. One found at Weymouth was three inches and three-quarters long, by two and an half wide, and about three-quarters deep. Outside, commonly covered with filth, and *serpulae*, *Balani*, *Oysters*, or other shells. In its clean state it is of a reddish-brown mottled colour, neatly striated in the longitudinal direction; rough, and full of tuberculated folds and ridges in a transverse direction from the spire to the opposite side. The *foramina* run from the spire, near the edge, the whole length of the shell; they are very numerous, increasing in size as they proceed towards the bottom of the shell; the last seven or eight being pervious. The spire, on the outside, not raised from the surface; within forming a spiral arch, resembling the external cavity of the human ear; inside finely naced.

Found on the sands at Weymouth, and sometimes dredged up with *Oysters*, but never in plenty, as at Guernsey, where it is very common.

PATELLA. Lin. 331. L. G. 3691.

LIMPET.—SHELL: univalve, sub-conical, destitute of any spire.

The shell known by this appellation to the moderns was called by the Greeks *Λεπιδος*, probably from *Λεπιδος*, *Rupes* (quasi concha *Petris* adherens). The word was rendered by *Gaza* and others *Patella*, from the likeness of the shell to a little cup or saucer. *Linnaeus*, availing himself of both terms, applied the former to the *Balani* of the older authors, which, like the Limpets,

Limpets, adhere to the rocks; and retained the term *Patella* to the present genus. If the form of the shell, on which the classification is founded, had not required this distinction, that of the animal, in any other method, must have justified it, as, in the *Lepas*, the inhabitant is a *Triton*; whereas in the *Patella* it is a *Limax*. Figures of this may be seen in *Adanson's* *Coquillages*, tab. 2. and in *D'Argenville's* *Zoomorphose*, tab. 1.

The animal of the *Patella*, though a limax, is, in some particulars, different in different species. That of the *marine* kinds has two *setaceous tentacula*, with the eyes close to the base, or the external side; whereas the river *Patella* has *truncated tentacula* placed close on the interior side at the base.

P. VULGATA. *Lin.* 758. *L. G.* 3697. *List. Ang.* t. 5. f. 40. *Pen.* t. 89. f. 145. *Da Costa*, t. 1. f. 1. 2. *Martini*, I. t. V. f. 38.

β. depressa. *Pen.* t. 89. f. 146. *Borlace*, t. 28. f. 3. *List. Conch.* 535. 14. COMMON LIMPET.

Shell, conic, strong, oval, and semi-transparent, usually furnished with about fourteen ribs. Subject to very great variety in its degree of elevation, in the prominence of the ribs, or ridges, and the undulations, or indentations of the margin, and in its markings and colour. When in its usual and full-grown state, a shell of two inches in length will measure an inch and three-quarters in breadth, and three-quarters of an inch in height. From the posterior edge of the shell to the vertex one inch, and from the vertex to the anterior edge one inch and three-eighths. In some the ridges are very strong, and form an angulated margin, especially while the shell is young. Old shells are often covered with a variety of extraneous matters, so that the colours cannot be seen. Young ones are striped with brown rays, from near the vertex to the edges; and in some specimens are beautiful, though the general appearance of the shell is coarse, and inelegant.

It is very common on the rocks of this coast; and the animal is used by fishermen as bait.

P. UNGARICA. *Lin.* *L. G.* 3709. *Gualt.* t. 9. *W. Borlace*, t. 28. f. 4. *Pen.* tab. 90. f. 147. *Da Costa*, p. 12. t. 1. f. 7. BONNET LIMPET. *Shell*, conic, and much elevated, round at the base, with an uneven margin, and about an inch or an inch and an half high. Distinguished by the vertex ending in a revoluted hooked beak. Finely striated in the longitudinal direction; and towards the bottom commonly uneven, rugged, and wrinkled. Under the epidermis, of a whitish colour, commonly with a carnation hue.

Dredged up at Waymouth, and usually found upon other shells.

P. MILITARIS. *Lin. Mant.* 553. *List. Conch.* 544. 32. *Favanne*, vol. I. p. 538. t. 4. BB. HOOKED PATELLA. *Shell*, white, semi-pellucid, and conic; finely striated in both directions, so as to give it a neatly cancellated appearance. Aperture, quite round, and even; about three-eighths of an inch wide, the shell narrowing immediately from the mouth, and ending in an

hooked beak, like the *P. ungarica*, spirally, and descending almost to the shell. Lister's figure exactly represents the shell.

Found by Mr. Bryer on the sands near Waymouth castle.

P. ANTIQUATA. *Lin.* 1259. *Mitula.* 3708. *Solan. Jam.* t. 241. f. 10. 11. 554. f. 31. SMALL IMBRICATED PATELLA. *Shell*, small, thick, and solid; white, somewhat conical, strongly imbricated, varying, sometimes obliquely pointed towards, often more extended, and rounded at the Aperture, nearly round, about half an inch wide; sometimes oblong. Well represented by Lister's figure.

Found by Mr. Bryer on the sands near Waymouth, after a severe storm.

P. LACUSTRIS. *Lin.* 1260. *L. G.* 3710. *Ang.* t. 2. 32. *Ejusd. Conch.* 141. 30. *Gualt.* t. IV. A. *Phil. Transf.* vol. LXXXI. t. 3. f. 4. *Ancylus lacustris.* *Mull. N. Fluvialtilis.* *Da Costa*, p. 1. t. 2. f. 8. LIMPET. *Shell*, membranaceous, horn-coloured, oval; two lines long, and half a line wide; the vertex pointed, and a little recurved. Sometimes found of a carnation hue.

In ponds and rivers, upon the water-lily, water-weed, bull-rushes, and other water plants, common.

P. OBLONGA. *Phil. Transf.* vol. LXXXVI. p. 1. f. 1. 2. 3. 5. *Trit. Brit.* t. 22. f. 14. *F. L. G.* 3711. *Ancylus fluviatilis.* No. 386. OBLONG LIMPET. *Shell*, compressed, and membranaceous; a quarter of an inch long, and half as wide; horn-colour, and sometimes greenish. Vertex pointed, reflexed, and placed in a different direction, which is its chief distinction from the foregoing.

On plants in the river Stour, found by Thomas Rackett.

P. PELLUCIDA. *Lin.* 1260. *L. G.* 3717. **α.** *List. Conch.* 543. 27. *Borlace*, t. 28. f. 1. t. 90. 150. **β.** *List.* 542. 26. *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 75. 3. t. 28. 2. *Pen.* t. 90. 151. BLUE-LIMPET.

Shell, ovated, gibbous, smooth, and about three-quarters of an inch long, and three-eighths wide: distinguished by being marked with several streaks or lines of the finest blue; in young shells, four or five; older, more numerous, but less vivid. In young shells (α) the vertex is very near the anterior margin; in the older (β) much removed, and frequently forming a prominent head; in which state it has been described by various authors, as a distinct species.

This shell is found at Portland, and at Waymouth, and on the rocks near Swanage, in Purbeck.

P. FISSURA. *Lin.* 1261. *L. G.* 3728. *List.* t. 543. 28. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 75. 2. *Pen.* t. 90. *Da Costa*, p. 11. t. 1. f. 4. SLIT LIMPET. *Shell*, small, strong, white, elegantly cancellated; very conic, being as high as it is wide; seldom more than three-eighths of an inch long. Disting

Distinguished by having a slit or fissure in the anterior end of the shell, proceeding one-third or one-fourth of the way up, towards the top.

Found at Waymouth.

P. GRÆCA. *Lin.* 1262. *L. G.* 3728. *List. Conch.* 527. 2. *Pen.* t. 89. 153. CANCELLED LIMPET. *Shell*, strong, thick, ovate-oblong; three-quarters of an inch long, five-eighths of an inch broad, and three-eighths of an inch high; deeply and closely reticulated, the longitudinal striæ the strongest, and sometimes forming tubercles at the decussations. Of a dull white colour; the longitudinal striæ sometimes coloured. The vertex is perforated by an oblong hole, more than the eighth of an inch long.

It is found at Waymouth: and I have found it at Poole.

DENTALIUM. *Lin.* 332. *L. G.* 3736.

TOOTH-SHELL.—Univalve; tabular, nearly straight. Not divided into chambers; open at both extremities.

This genus receives its appellation from the similitude the shells bear to the canine teeth of animals; and they were falsely believed to be real teeth, by some of the more ancient writers.

The inhabitant of the *Dentalium* shell is a worm, described in its molluscous state, under the name of *Terebella* by *Linnaeus*. *D'Argenville* says, that of the *Dentalium* is a round and slender worm, having a pyramidal shaped head, destitute of *tentacula*, but furnished with a fimbriated collar. It seems to be but slightly affixed within its shell, having the power of protruding its body very far out; and, on occasion, supports itself against the force of waves, by a process, or foot, thrown out from the smaller extremity. See *Zoomorphose*, p. 24. t. 1. E—K.

D. ENTALIS. *Lin.* 1263. *L. G.* 3736. *Pet. Gaz.* 65. 9. *List. Conch.* t. 547. 2. *Borlace*, t. 28. 5. *Pen.* t. 90. 154. *Da Costa*, p. 24. t. 2. 10.

COMMON TOOTH-SHELL. *Shell*, round, curved, and conical; about an inch and a quarter, or an inch and an half in length; three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter at the broad end, and tapering to half that width at the small end. Strong, smooth, and white, and finely striated in the circular direction.

On the sands at the North shore near Poole, and at Waymouth, but not common.

SERPULA. *Lin.* 333. *L. G.* 3739.

WORM-SHELL.—**SHELL:** univalve, tubular, adhering to, or fixed upon, other bodies: narrowed at one extremity, and closed (in some species partitioned into cells).

The shells of this genus were called *Tubuli marini* by preceding writers. *Linnaeus* introduced this term. A diminutive, *fortè à serpendo*.

The animals inhabiting the *Serpula* are so various in the several species, that they do not collectively admit of a generical character. That of the *Serpula lumbricalis*, for instance, from *Adanson's* description, and figure, is evidently a *Limax*, with respect to the form of the head, though wholly vermicular in the body. That of the *Vermicularis* is called by *Ellis* a scarlet *Scolopendra*, and is singular in having one *proboscis* included within another; the inner, when extended, resembling the figure of the *Cupmofs*. The animal of a *Serpula*, as represented by *D'Argenville*, has the appearance, through one half of its extent, of a *Scolopendra*; the other being totally vermicular.

S. SPIRILLUM. *Lin.* 1264. *L. G.* 3740. *Planc.* p. 17. t. 1. f. 8. *Shell*, minute, not well discerned without a magnifier. Volutions, four, or five, rounded, and striated longitudinally, or in the direction of the volution. Differs from the succeeding in being much smaller, and particularly in the number of the volutions, or whirl, and not being spread out with an edge on the body to which it is attached.

Common on the Sertularia, on Zoophytes, and extraneous bodies on the coast.

S. TRIQUETRA. *Lin.* 1264. *L. G.* 3740. *Gualt.* t. 10. P. *Baster*, *Op. Subf.* I. t. 9. f. 2. *Da Costa*, p. 20. t. 2. 9. **ANGULATED WORM-SHELL.** *Shell*, round, strong, rough, and white, tapering from its mouth to the extremity, where it frequently ends in a fine thread. Various in its thickness, from that of quill to a packthread: irregular in its flexuofities, windings, and twistings, in innumerable ways; and seldom found straight, except now and then when fixed in a dead shell. It is distinguished by having on the upper side a ridge, or acute angle, more or less sharp, and even, but generally visible in all specimens, and continued from the mouth to the fine extremity. Sometimes so strong and full as to give the shell a really triangular figure.

It is extremely common on the shores, occupying dead shells, stones, wood, and even fucusses, and algas.

S. SPIRORBIS. *Lin.* 1265. *L. G.* 3741. *List. Conch.* 553. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 35. 8. *Gualt.* t. 10. O. *Pen.* t. 91. 155. *Da Costa*, p. 22. t. 2. f. 11. **SPIRAL WORM-SHELL.** *Shell*, not more than one line in diameter; round, white, smooth, and opaque, consisting of two volutions gradually coiling to a point, and forming an umbilicus. Plain on the under side.

Found abundantly fixed on zoophytes, particularly the *flustra*; on algas, and fucusses.

S. CONTORTUPPLICATA. *Lin.* 1266. *L. G.* 3741. *D'Argenv.* II. tab. 4. D. *Pen.* t. 91. 157. *Da Costa*, p. 20. **TWINED WORM-SHELL.** If we do not mistake *Linnaeus's* shell, this seems to differ very little from the *S. triquetra*. I have a specimen which appears to have been fixed on a stick, and another fixed on stone, consisting of a congeries of Worm-Shells, most intricately interwoven with each other; both specimens carinated.

carinated. Mr. Pennant's figure 157 represents my shell better than 158, but my specimen is much more loaded and complicated.

S. VERMICULARIS. *Lin.* 1266. *L. G.* 3473. *Da Costa*, p. 18. t. 2. major testæ. *Ellis, Corall.* t. 38. f. 2. **ROUND WORM-SHELL.** *Shell*, round, somewhat tapering, from the thickness of a quill to that of a packthread. White, but usually found soiled, and dirty. Rough on the surface, concentrically, as if made up of circular laminæ laid over each other at the edge.

On stones, shells, and other bodies on the sea-coast.

S. INTRICATA. *Lin.* 1265. *L. G.* 3741. *Da Costa*, p. 18. tab. 2. f. 5. minores testæ. **COMPLICATED WORM-SHELL.** Round, white, and rough, adhering to each other in a very complicated group, longitudinally. Seems to differ from the *Vermicularis*, chiefly, in being grouped, and much slenderer.

Found growing on the *Balanus vulgaris*.

TEREDO. *Lin.* 334. *L. G.* 3747.

SHIP-WORM.—SHELL: round, and taper; flexuose, penetrating, and lodged in woody substances.

ANIMAL: furnished with two testaceous, hemispherical valves (or maxillæ), anteriorly truncated; and two others of a lanceolated shape.

The word *Teredo* is immediately formed from *Τερέω, perforo*, from its faculty of gnawing and perforating wood.

The worm of the *Teredo* is also a *Terebella* of a particular kind, the body being of a soft, and little more than gelatinous consistence; but the head is provided with an instrument of a calcareous substance, which performs the office of an auger, enabling the worm to penetrate the hardest oak, and become highly destructive, as hath been too fatally experienced.

It is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East Indies, and about 60 years ago had destroyed the piles, on the coast of Holland, to a very alarming degree. This calamity excited the pens of several curious persons to investigate the cause. *Sellius* published a separate treatise under the title of "Historia Naturalis Teredinis, seu Xylophagi Marini Tubulo-conchoidis. *Traj. ad Rhen.* 1733," 4to; and the worm was afterwards described, and figured by *Baster*, in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LXI. to which I refer the inquisitive reader.

T. NAVALIS. *Lin.* 1267. *L. G.* 3747. *Rumph.* t. 41. *F. G. Baster, Act. Ang.* vol. XLI. t. 2. *Da Costa*, p. 21. *Shell*, cylindrical, thin, and flexuose, sometimes as thick as the little finger, four, five, or six inches in depth, and ending obtuse; of a white colour outwardly, polished within.

This shell may often be seen in the ships that arrive from the warm climates, and happily is not of English production.

SABELLA. *Lin.* 335. *L. G.* 3748.

SAND-SHELL.—SHELL: tubular; composed of particles of sand, aggregated upon a membrane.

This generic term was first introduced by *Linnaeus*, probably derived from *Sabulum*; sand being the constructing material of the outside cover of this animal.

The *Sabella* is inhabited by a worm-like animal called *Nereis* by *Linnaeus*, of which the numerous species in the molluscous state. Some of them were known to the older writers, and the name of *Sea Scolopendra*. The number of these animals having been greatly augmented by the discoveries of *Pallas*, *Fabricius*, *Muller*, and their distinctions better known, *Muller* was induced to separate several of them under the name of *Amphitrite*; and to this genus the animal of the *Sabella granulata* belongs. The *Nereis* has a row of pencilled tentacles on each side, simple *tentacula*, and is furnished with eyes; the *Amphitrite* has only warblecules instead of tufts, plumose *tentacula*, and is destitute of eyes.

S. ALVEOLATA. *Lin.* 1268. *L. G.* 3749. *Coral.* p. 90. t. 36. *Pen.* t. 92. 162.

GARIOUS SABELLA. This is composed of masses of fine sand, and particles of broken shells, finely comminuted, aggregated by the form animals of the *Nereis* genus, each in its separate tube close to, but not intermingled with, each other. All the tubes end in a mouth on the upper or the same surface. I have seen a mass of this kind, about the size of an apple, on the beach, a mile East of the mouth; but I suspect it is not very uncommon, as fragments are very frequent.

S. GRANULATA. *Lin.* 1268. tubiformis. 92. f. 163. *Amphitrite auricoma.* *Muller* 2622. *L. G.* 3111. *Martini*, IV. t. 4.

STRAIGHT SABELLA. *Shell*, or tube, three or four inches long, perfectly round, tapering. Made up of fine particles of sand closely connected, forming a thick tube, sometimes the thickness of a quill.

It is not common, and seems to be a pelagic animal, being only found after storms, loose, and adhering to other bodies like the fucus. I have found it on the North shore at Portland. On the beach between Portland and the mouth. Mr. Bryer.

S. LUMBRICALIS. *Fab. Faun. Groen.* No. 36. *G.* 3752. **CREeping SABELLA.** *S.*

tube, formed as the foregoing, of sand, agglutinated, fixed, often in a wretched serpentine manner, upon stones, shells, and other bodies. I have frequently found it woven with the *Serpula triquetra*, on the shells of the *Ostræa* and *Pecten* genus.

Common on all parts of the coast.

S. CONCE

S. CONCHILEGA. S. rudis. *Pen.* p. 147. t. 26. lowest figure. *Baster, Opusc. Sub. I.* p. 80. t. 9. f. 4. SHELLY SABELLA. This production seems scarcely entitled to a place among the *testacea*. It consists of a tube formed of the mucus of the worm, lightly enveloped by large fragments of

broken shells, with little or no mixture of sand. They are from an inch to two inches in length, and are particularly found in the inside of old and dead bivalves. I found one in the shell of the *Arca pilosa* at Waymouth, and have seen them in other shells.

O M I T T E D.

TELLINA DISCORS. Testa ovali, compressa, pellucida fragili, valvula sinistra, oblique striata. *Trit. Brit.* t. 8. f. 1. SEMI-STRIATED TELLEN. A thin, white shell, with a slight reddish tinge on the disk, near the umbo. Five-eighths of an inch long, and three-eighths, from the umbo to the opposite limb. Strongly marked as a Tellen, by the flexure of the anterior part, equally, as from the hinge. Exceedingly like the *Tellina lata*, heretofore described, but somewhat narrower, in proportion, in the anterior part. Its specific distinction arises from

its having the left valve only striated, with very close-set undulated fine lines, proceeding in an oblique direction from the umbonal region to the exterior margin. These striæ are nearly imperceptible without the help of a lens. The other valve is quite destitute of these striæ, though both are equally marked with the usual concentric lineations of growth. Found on the beach at Studland, by the rev. Thomas Rackett. It has also been gathered up on the coast of Kent. This shell arranges after the *Tellina lata*.

A CATALOGUE OF SOME OF THE MORE RARE PLANTS
OF
DORSETSHIRE.

THE earliest local Catalogues of Plants published in England were those of Kent, in the year 1632, and those of Hampstead Heath, in 1634, by *Johnson*, the editor of *Gerard's Herbal*; but his example was not followed for many years; and, strictly speaking, county or provincial catalogues, may, more properly, be said to have originated with Dr. *Plott*, and Mr. *Ray*. The former exemplified the utility of them, in his Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire. Mr. *Ray* did much more: after having finished his several tours throughout England and Wales, he communicated lists of "the more rare plants," in every county he had searched, to bishop *Gibson*, which were inserted in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, published in 1695*. They were continued in the subsequent new edition of 1722, and in the impression of 1753. Mr. *Gough* did not withdraw them in the enlarged edition, with which he favoured the public, in 1789: on the contrary, these lists appear in that work in an improved state; the author having availed himself of many local catalogues since the time of *Ray*.

It has been objected to these "Catalogues of the more rare Plants," that they are futile, and of small import; since what is rare in one county is common, perhaps, in the next adjoining; and few are peculiar to any. The objection is of little force, and implies a superficial view of the object. Different soils, and more or less exposed and elevated situations, nurture plants entirely different; and that, to such a degree of certainty, that the soil is, in many instances, almost infallibly pointed out by the plants which are produced upon it. This is not a place to enlarge on this topic; the reader may see it clearly explained and illustrated in the *Stationes Plantarum* of *Linnaeus*, published in the *Amœnitates Academicæ*. It is sufficient for me to remark, that local catalogues, drawn up by intelligent botanists dwelling on the spot, have, unquestionably, very largely contributed already to the amplification of English botany. But, as the scope of any individual is confined, the extension of this mode of communicating discoveries in each county, or district, must, under their united endeavours, end in the complete investigation of all the indigenous vegetables of this kingdom; by which means alone the relative rarity or abundance of every species can be finally ascertained.

It is not botany alone, as a science, that may be enlarged and improved by local catalogues; especially if they were more in detail; the rural œconomist, if moderately skilled in botanical knowledge,

will be enabled to reap the advantage of his own district in a variety of ways. Amongst his works, the *Flora Rustica* of professor *Martin* may assist him, both in the acquisition, and the application of his knowledge to various useful purposes. The primary intention of these catalogues was not so much to point out the specific places of those plants only which are not seen elsewhere, and of such as were proper only to certain districts. They have certainly, in this respect, been limited too much. Details, however, of the several uses, whether in medicine, war, rural and œconomical purposes, or, in the conveniences of life, belong to another work, and, if at all proper to be inserted for ornament, ought to be repeated in every catalogue of local plants; which could not take place without swelling them to very undue bounds. The present publication obliges me to confess, and with gratitude, that there is in the English language yet much that ought to be applicable for these ends throughout the kingdom at large. I need scarcely say, that a *Flora Œconomica*; which, without any long discussions, farther than is necessary to determine the plant, should exhibit all the uses of each, as far as is already ascertained, would point out the probable means of extending the medicinal and poisonous properties for the use of the public; and such there are of every kind. The culinary, agricultural, or, in one word, the œconomical application of each, is only to be ascertained with diffused in a multiplicity of authors, except what *Linnaeus* has done in the *Flora Suecica*, and in those papers of the *Amœnitates Academicæ* cited in the note †; to which I add (also applied to the plants of Europe alone), the *graphia Sacra* of the late excellent *John Grew*, professor of physics, and of the mathematics, who, being a collection of Theses, sustains them, in the manner of the *Amœnitates Academicæ* of *Linnaeus*. It is perhaps difficult to me to work on the subject in which more useful knowledge are united in so common a manner. Much might also be drawn from the writings, for instance, of Mr. *Ray*, from the History of Swiss Plants, and from a variety of other sources.

After these observations, the reader will expect in the ensuing catalogue to meet with a full detail of the uses and properties of plants, given the characters of the genus, and with such references as were requisite to ascertain them.

* On the subject of these communications, see *Ray's Letters*, p. 276.

† *Flora Œconomica*. Œconomia Naturæ. Pan Suecus. Plantæ esculentæ Patriæ. Noxa Insectorum. Stationes Arboretum Suecicum. Fructetum Suecicum. Plantæ Tinctoriæ. Politia Naturæ. Macellum Olitorium. Fructus Hortus Culinaris. Ufus Mucorum. Ufus Historiæ Naturalis.

I have, in the most compendious manner, pointed out the duration, whether annual, biennial, or perennial, with its time of flowering, and, in most instances, have endeavoured to trace out the first discoverer of the plant in England, or, at least, the author in which it is first recorded.

Mr. Ray's Catalogue of Dorsetshire rare Plants in *Camden* is very brief. He seems to have passed hastily through the county, his great object in the West being the county of Cornwall; and no additions had been made subsequent to that period, unless of two or three plants, by Mr. Hudson, in his *Flora Anglica*. How far local observations, made by persons resident in any particular country, may extend the field of observation, is in no instance better illustrated than in that of a beautiful little plant, the *Pinguicula lusitanica*, discovered by Mr. Ray, in his excursion in 1662, and supposed, from that time, not to grow in any part of England out of Cornwall; whereas it was discovered by the compiler of this catalogue, 30 years ago, to be common on the bogs of Dorset; and it is equally so, in appropriate situations, in Hampshire. This illustration is applicable to a variety of other plants.

With respect to the following catalogue, it must be remarked, that no one can be more sensible of its imperfections and deficiencies than the writer of it; since it is wholly the result, not of determined and appropriated enquiries, for such were out of his power, but of incidental observations. It labours under a disadvantage too, which, if a second edition of the History of Dorset could have been earlier foreseen, would have been removed, in many instances; as the author had, in the interval between the publication of the first, and the announcing of this second edition, neglected to notice down the *loci natales* of a great number of plants that occurred to him in that period.

Most of the marine and maritime plants that fell under his observation are introduced; but, in the Cryptogamous class, the *Musci*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi*, are, in general, omitted; not only because the insertion of them would have extended this catalogue to an undue length, and that they are less material in themselves than the plants of the other classes, but that, from the vast accession of species made to this class of late, it may be said to constitute a separate department in botany; since it now comprehends a number equal to all the other classes together; and the author has paid less attention to it for many years past than in his younger days, when he could truly have said, with a degree of enthusiasm,

——— *Ego laudo ruris amœni*
Rivos, & Musco circumlita saxa, nemusque.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATED NAMES OF AUTHORS.

- Allioni.* Car. Allionii Flora Pedemontana, tom. III. fol. Aug. Taur. 1785.
Barrel. Barrelieri Icones Plantarum Galliæ, Hispaniæ, & Italiæ, fol. 1714.
Bolton. Filices Britannicæ. By James Bolton, 4to, 1786.
Bocccone. Icones & Descriptiones rariorum Plantarum Siciliæ, Melitæ, & Italiæ. Oxon. 1674, 4to.
Baub. Pr. Bauhini Caspar, Theatri Botanici Prodromus. Basil. 1671, 4to.
C. B. Theat. Ejusdem Theatrum Botanicum. Basil. 1658, fol.

- Clus.* Clusii, Caroli, Rariorum Plantarum Historia. Antw. 1601, fol.
Dillen. Elth. Dilleni Hortus Elthamensis, 2 tom. Lond. 1732, fol.
Dill. Musc. Ejusd. Historia Muscorum. Ox. 4to, 1741.
Evelyn. J. Evelyn. Sylva; or, a Discourse on Forest Trees. With Notes, by A. Hunter, M. D. 1776, 4to.
Eng. Bot. English Botany, by James E. Smith, M. D. the Figures by James Sowerby, 8vo, 7 vols, 1790—1798.
Fl. Dan. Icones Plantarum Daniæ & Norwegiæ Fasciculi XX. Hafniæ, 1761—1797, fol.
Fl. Lappon. Linnæi Flora Lapponica. Amstat. 1737, 8vo.
Fl. Lond. Flora Londinensis. By William Curtis. Fasciculi vi. in 2 vols. Lond. 1775—1798, fol.
Fl. Rust. Flora Rustica. By Thomas Martyn, B. D. F. R. S. Professor of Botany at Cambridge, 4 vols, 8vo, 1792—1794.
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Fuchs, Ic. Fuchsi Plantarum Imagines. Basil. 1545, 8vo.
Gart. Gärtner, Jos. De Fructibus & Seminibus Plantarum, 2 vols. Stutgard, 1788—1791, 4to.
Ger. Gerard, John. History of Plants. Lond. 1597, fol.
Ger. Em. The same, enlarged and amended, by Thomas Johnson. Lond. 1636, fol.
Ger. Prov. Gerardi, Lud. Flora Gallo-Provincialis. Paris, 1761, 8vo.
Gmel. Sibir. Gmelini, J. G. Flora Sibirica, 4 tom. Petropol. 1747—1769, 4to.
Gouan. Hort. Gouan. Ant. Hortus regius Monspelienfis. Lugd. 1762, 8vo.
Hall. Helv. Alb. ab Haller Historia Stirpium indigenarum Helvetiæ, 3 tom. Bern. 1768, fol.
Hedwig. Jo. Hedwigii. Theoria Generationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum. Petrop. 1784, 4to.
Herman. Par. P. Hermanni. Paradisus Batavus. Lugd. Bat. 1695, 4to.
Hist. Ox. Morisoni & Bobarti. Historia Plantarum Oxoniensis. Oxon. 1680—1699, fol. 2 tom.
Hort. Kew. Will. Aiton. Hortus Kewensis, 3 vols. Lond. 1789, 8vo.
Hudf. Gul. Hudsoni. Flora Anglica. Lond. 1762, 8vo, and 1778, 2 tom.
J. B. Joannis Bauhini. Plantarum Historia Universalis, 3 tom. Ebroduni, 1650, 3 tom.
Leers. Leers, J. D. Flora Herborensis, ed. 2d. Coll. Allob. 1789, 8vo.
Lin. Linnæi. Species Plantarum, ed. 2da, 2 vols. Holmiæ, 1762, 8vo.
Lin. Mant. Ejusdem Mantissa Plantarum. Holm. 8vo, 1767—1771.
Lin. Transf. Transactions of the Linnæan Society, 4 vols, 1791—1798, 4to.
Lyte. Dodoens Herbal. Translated by Henry Lyte. London, 1578, fol.
Matth. Comp. Matthioli Compendium de Plantis omnibus. Venet. 1571, 4to.
Matth. Op. Matthioli Opera omnia, à Casp. Bauhini edita. Basil. 1598, fol.
Mich. Michellii, P. A. Nova Plantarum Genera. Flor. 1729, fol.
Miller, Ic. Figures of Plants, adapted to the Gardener's Dictionary. By Philip Miller, fol. 2 vols, 1760.

Pluk.

- Pluk.* Plukenetii, Leonh. Opera omnia, 4 vols, 1769, 4to.
- Park.* Parkinson's Herbal. Lond. 1640, fol.
- Petiv.* Petiveri, James. Herbarium Britannicum. Lond. 1713, fol.
- Plot.* Natural History of Oxfordshire. Oxford, 1677, fol.
- Pollich.* Pollich, J. A. Historia Plantarum in Palatinatu Electorali, 3 tom. Manb. 1776—1778, 8vo.
- Raii, Hist.* Raii, Joh. Historia Plantarum, 3 vols, 1686—1704, fol.
- Raii Cat. Cant.* Ejusdem Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium. Cant. 1660, 12mo.
- Raii, Syn.* Ejuſd. Synopſis Stirpium Britannicarum, ed. 3. Lond. 1724, 8vo.
- Reich.* Reichardi Systema Plantarum Linnæi, 4 tom. Frank. ad Manum. 8vo.
- Relhan.* Relhan Flora Cantabrigienſis. Cant. 1785, 8vo.
- Rupp.* Flora Jenenſis Ruppri ab Alb. Hallero, 1745, 8vo.
- Scheuch.* Scheuchzeri, F. Agroſtophographia Tiguri. 1719, 4to.
- Schmeid.* Schmiedelii, C. C. Icones & Analyſes Plantarum. Ertang. 1793, fol. ed. 2da.
- Schreb.* Schreberi, L. C. D. Genera Plantarum Linnæi. Frank. 2 tom. 8vo, 1789—1791.
- Scop. Carn.* Scopoli, J. A. Flora Carniolica. Viennæ, 2 tom. 1772, 8vo.
- Spic. Smith.* Smith, J. E. Spicilegium Botanicum Faſcicul. II. Lond. 1791, fol.
- Stack.* Nereis Britannica. By J. Stackhouſe, Eſq. Faſc. I. II. 1795—1797, fol.
- Trag.* Tragi, Hieron. Stirpium Hiſtoria, 2 vols. Argentorat. 2 vols, 1552.
- Turner.* Turner, William, his Herbal. Colon. 1568, fol.
- Vaill.* Vaillant, Seb. Botanicon Pariſieuſe. Paris, 1727, fol.
- With.* Withering, William. Arrangement of Britiſh Plants, 4 vols, 8vo.
- Woodv.* Woodville's Medical Botany, 4 vols, 1793, 4to.
- Velley.* Coloured Figures of Marine Plants. By T. Velley, Eſq. Bath, 1795, fol.
15. *HIPPURIS.*—*Calyx*: none. *Corolla*: none. *Stigma*: ſimple. *Seed*: one.
- H. VULGARIS.* *Lin. Spec. Plant.* p. 6. *Ang.* p. 2. *Withering*, ed. 3, p. 5. *Lond.* 287. *Fl. Dan.* t. 87. *MAE*. In ſtanding waters, ponds, and diſtagnant receſſes of the river Stour; not a common plant. On bogs in Heath. In the pond at High Hall of Henry Fitch, eſq. Among Engliſh firſt noticed by *Gerard*, p. 953. P. 5—6. May and June.
1397. *CHARA.*—*Flower*: monœcious. *Corolla*, *Style*: none. *Antber*: ſeffile. with many feeds.
- C. VULGARIS.* *Lin.* 1624. *Hudſ.* 397. *Hedwig. Theor. Crypt.* tab. 32. 33. *Ertany*, 336. *COMMON CHARA.* Firſt in England by *Johnson*, in his edition p. 1115. 8. A. 6—7. In ponds, ditches, and receſſes of rivers. In theſe ſeveral places.
- C. HISPIDA.* *Lin.* 1624. *Hudſ.* 398. 154. *Eng. Bot.* 463. *PRICKLY CHARA* noticed in England by Dr. *William*. In like places with the foregoing. In the bog-pools on Wareham, and Canford Heath, but not ſo frequent a going.
1390. *ZOSTERA.*—*Spadix*: ſheathed by the leaf; bearing the fructification ſide, in two ranks. *Calyx*, and *Corolla*: none. *Antber*: ſeffile. *Stigmas*: two. *Capſule*: nonperſeuous.
- Z. MARINA.* *Lin.* 1374. *Hudſ.* 395. *Fl. With.* 496. *Eng. Bot.* 467. *COMMON WRACK.* Thrown in great quantities ſhore. A plant capable of being turned to many uſeful purpoſes beſides that of fuel, for which it is excellent. See *Fl. Suæd.* *Ner*, *Fl. Norweg.* There are mounds of this plant now ſtanding at Poole, known to have been conſtructed four centuries ago; and *Linnaeus* relates that the *Holland*, in Sweden, uſe the green thatch, which will ſtand a century. It is improbable that paper might be made of it.

MONANDROUS.

MONOGYNOUS.

14. *SALICORNIA.*—*Calyx*: monophyllous, ventricose. *Corolla*: none. *Stamens*: one, or two. *Seed*: one, incloſed in the calyx.
- S. ANNUA.* *Eng. Bot.* 415. herbacea. *Lin.* 5. *With.* 4. europæa herbacea. *Hudſ.* 1. *Flor. Dan.* 303. *JOINTED GLASS-WORT.* Very common on the coaſt of Dorſet. The young plant makes an agreeable pickle. The calcined plant yields a large portion of fixed alkali, and is reckoned among the moſt productive of thoſe that are burned on the coaſt of Spain for making ſoda.
- Known to our oldeſt herbaliſt *Turner*, who gives a figure of it, *Herbal*, part III. 38. whimſically compoſed of the plant itſelf, and the *Salsola kali*, conſidering the latter as only the *Salicornia* in an advanced ſtate of growth. A. 8. 9.

DIANDROUS.

MONOGYNOUS.

1. *Corolla*: monopetalous, regular: in placed beneath the germen).
23. *LIGUSTRUM.*—*Corolla*: quadrifid with four feeds.
- L. VULGARE.* *Lin.* 10. *Hudſ.* 3. *W. Fl. Lond.* 300. *PRIVET.* Much common in the chalky ſoil of Dorſet the midland counties. S. 5—6. oriental habit of this ſhrub, ſuch as

speculations relating to the distinction between the *native* and *naturalized* vegetables of England, might be allowed to suppose that the Privet was introduced into this island during the crusades, or at some remoter period of time. S. 5—6.

2. *Corolla*: monopetalous, irregular: inferior.
Seeds: in a capsule.
32. VERONICA.—*Corolla*: limb quadripartite, inferior segment narrow. *Capsule*: bilocular, obcordate.
- V. OFFICINALIS. *Lin.* 14. *Huds.* 4. *With.* p. 13. *Fl. Dan.* 248. *Fl. Lond.* 198. *Turner*, III. p. 77. OFFICINAL SPEEDWELL. On dry pastures, woods, and heaths. Not uncommon in Dorset. In Cranbourne Chase, and other woods. On the Mill-down, and in Langton copse, near Blandford.
- An astringent bitter, on which distinct treatises have been written; used as a substitute for tea, and much recommended by *Hoffman*. At present neglected. P. 5—6.
- V. SERPYLLIFOLIA. *Lin.* 15. *Huds.* 4. *Fl. Dan.* 492. *Fl. Lond.* *Lond. Fasc.* I. t. 3. *Turner*, I. 83. with an original figure. SMOOTH SPEEDWELL. In meadows and pastures not uncommon near Blandford, with the foregoing. P. 5—6.
- V. SCUTELLATA. *Lin.* 16. *Huds.* 5. *Fl. Dan.* 209. *Fl. Lond.* 333. MARSH SPEEDWELL. First noticed in England by *How*, *Phyt. Brit.* 7. On bogs, heaths, and swamps. On Poole and Canford heaths; in Purbeck in like places. P. 6.
- V. MONTANA. *Lin.* 17. *Huds.* 6. *Fl. Lond.* 220. *Ray*, *Cat. Cant. App.* This is a very rare plant. In Dorset I have only seen it by the river side, under Hod hill. P. 5—6.
40. PINGUICULA.—*Corolla*: ringent, ending in a spur. *Calyx*: bilabiate, quinquefid. *Capsule*: unilocular.
- P. VULGARIS. *Lin.* 25. *Huds.* 8. *Fl. Dan.* 93. *Eng. Bot.* 70. *With.* 18. COMMON BUTTERWORT. First noticed in England by *Dr. Penny*, *Clus.* 311. On bogs in Purbeck, and on the heaths near Poole, and Wareham, but very rare, and by no means common as in the like places in the Northern parts of England. B. 5—6.
- P. LUSITANICA. *Lin.* 25. *Huds.* edit. 1, p. 7. *Ejusd.* villosa. edit. 2, p. 8. *Fl. Lapp.* t. 12. 2. *Fl. Scot.* t. 6. *Eng. Bot.* 145. LITTLE BUTTERWORT. First found by *Mr. Ray*, in Cornwall, in 1662. *Itiner.* 266. *Cat. Ang.* I. 244. And, as far as I know, not noticed in a more Eastern direction until it occurred to me first in the year 1765, together with the *Exacum filiforme*, on the bogs in Dorset.
- It is now known to grow in Devonshire, Dorset, and Hampshire. It affects to grow on the edges of bogs particularly. On the heath near Sandford Bridge, not far from Wareham; on the heath near the three mile-stone between Wimbourne and Poole; near the first fleet at Patnam, with the *Exacum filiforme*; by the road side, about the midway between Woodberry Hill and Wareham; in Purbeck, and many

other places; on the heath between Wimbourne and Ringwood; by the road side going from Corfe Mullein school-house to Poole. Much more common than the *P. vulgaris*. B. 6—7.

41. UTRICULARIA.—*Calyx*: diphyllous, equal. *Corolla*: ringent, ending in a spur. *Capsule*: unilocular.
- U. VULGARIS. *Lin.* 26. *Huds.* 8. *With.* 19. *Fl. Dan.* 138. *Eng. Bot.* 253. *Schmied. Icon.* & *Analys.* t. 21. 2—1. GREATER BLADDERWORT. First mentioned by *Johnson*, in *Ger. Em.* 828. 5. In old ditches and stagnant waters, but rare; in bogs on the heaths of Dorset, near Sandford Bridge, by Wareham; and more plentifully in ditches communicating with the Avon in several places between Christchurch and Ringwood, as between the Avon Bridge and the heath, going to Hurn Bridge. P. 7.
- U. MINOR. *Lin.* 26. *Huds.* 9. *With.* 20. *Fl. Dan.* 128. *Schmied.* t. 21. *Eng. Bot.* 254. LESSER BLADDERWORT. In like places, but more rare than the foregoing species. In a bog near the three-mile stone between Wimbourne and Poole. P. 6—7. First found in England by *Mr. Dent*. *Ray*, *Syn.* I. 208. 3.
3. *Corolla*: monopetalous, irregular, inferior. *Seed*: naked.
50. SALVIA.—*Corolla*: unequal. *Filaments*: transversely placed on a pedicel.
- S. VERBENACEA. *Lin.* 35. *Huds.* 10. *With.* 21. *Engl. Bot.* 154. ENGLISH WILD CLARY, or SAGE. Described by *Lobel* as an English plant. *Adv.* 240. Not uncommon in Dorset, being favoured by a chalky soil. On the ramparts about Wareham, Corfe Castle, and in Purbeck. Common in Portland, Castle Hill at Shaftesbury; in Langton church-yard near Blandford. P. 5—8.
4. *Flowers* superior.
31. CIRCÆA.—*Calyx*: diphyllous, superior. *Corolla*: dipetalous.
- C. LUTETIANA. *Lin.* 12. *Huds.* 10. *With.* 10. *Fl. Dan.* 210. *Fl. Lond.* III. 3. ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE. In almost all our woods, and in many shady lanes under hedges and old walls. *Lobel. Obs.* 137. P. 6—8.
- TRIANDROUS.
- MONOGYNOUS.
1. With petalous flowers: superior.
60. VALERIANA.—*Calyx*: none. *Corolla*: monopetalous, gibbous at the base. *Seed*: single.
- V. RUBRA. *Lin.* 44. *Huds.* 12. *With.* 65. *Ger. Em.* 678. 1. RED VALERIAN. Naturalized on

on old garden walls in Dorset and the West of England. Flowers monandrous. P. 5—8.

The *Valeriana officinalis* of Cranbourne Chase has gained a preference in medicine to that of many other parts of England, and has been sent in large quantities to the druggists of London.

79. IRIS.—*Corolla*: of six divisions. *Petals*: every other reflexed. *Stigma*: petal-form.

I. PÆTIDISSIMA. *Lin.* 56. *Huds.* 14. *With.* 70. *Ger. Em.* 60. STINKING FLAG. This plant, which is very rare in the Northern and midland counties, is very plentiful in the Southern and Western parts of England. In Dorset it abounds, more especially in the chalky parts, in shady lanes, and under hedges.

When the capsules open and display the scarlet seeds, disposed in regular double rows, it is highly ornamental to the hedges in the autumnal season; and sometimes almost throughout the winter. Our old herbalist, *Turner*, notices his having "seen a little fleur-de-lis growing wild in Dorsetshire," which must doubtless be this species. *Herbal*, part II. p. 23.

2. With apetalous flowers.

α. With husky flowers.

92. SCHÆNUS.—*Glumes*: chaffy, univalvular, clustered. *Corolla*: none. *Seed*: single, roundish within the husk.

S. MARISCUS. *Lin.* 62. *Huds.* 14. *With.* 79. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. II. 24. *Park.* 1264. 1. *Ger. Em.* 29. 3. PRICKLY BOG-RUSH. *Ray, Cat. Cant.* p. 43. In marshes and bogs; at Weymouth, by the Fleet; in ditches communicating with the salt water. P. 7—8.

S. NIGRICANS. *Lin.* 64. *Huds.* 15. *Cyperus nigricans.* *With.* 78. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 10. 28. BLACK BOG-RUSH. Seems to have been first observed in England by Mr. *Ray, Cat. Cant.* 81. Sparingly on bogs in Purbeck, and on Canford and Wareham heaths. P. 6—8.

It does not appear that the *Cyperus longus*, *Huds.* 17, has been found in Purbeck, as mentioned in *Ray's Synopsis*, although diligent enquiry after it has not been wanting. The late rev. fir Henry Parker, bart. who lived for some time in Purbeck, assured me he had diligently and repeatedly sought for it in vain.

S. ALBUS. *Lin.* 65. *Huds.* 61. *With.* 81. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 9. 39. *Fl. Dan.* 320. WHITE-FLOWERED BOG-RUSH. *Ger. Em.* 30. 7. Common on the bogs of Wareham, Canford, and Poole heaths.

94. SCIRPUS.—*Glumes*: chaffy, imbricated. *Corolla*: none. *Seed*: single awnless; sometimes woolly.

a. With a single spike.

S. CÆSPITOSUS. *Lin.* 71. *Huds.* 17. *With.* 73. *Schench.* 7. 18. *Fl. Dan.* 167. DWARF CLUB-RUSH. Seems to have been first noticed in England by *Merret.* *Pin.* 58. II. Not uncommon on all our heaths; chiefly on the boggy parts. P. 7.

S. FLUITANS. *Lin.* 71. *Huds.* 18. *With.* 74. *Ox.* §. viii. t. 10. 31. *Eng. Bot.* 216. I. CLUB-RUSH. In boggy pools on heaths not uncommon; plentifully enough to form a matted surface. *Ray,* 1310, first mentions it as an English

S. ACICULARIS. *Lin.* 71. *Huds.* 18. *Cyperularis.* *With.* 78. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. *Pluk.* 40. 7. *Fl. Dan.* 287. LITTLE CLUB-RUSH. First noticed by *Plot, Hist. Ox.* With the foregoing, but not common.

b. With several spikes and a round culm

S. SETACEUS. *Lin.* 73. *Huds.* 20. *With.* *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 10. 23. *Fl. Dan.* 311. CLUB-RUSH. First described by *Lobel, Jar.* p. 44. On Wareham and Poole by Sandford Bridge, near Wareham; between Wareham and Corfe Castle. A

c. With a triquetrous culm: panicle foliaceous

S. MARITIMUS. *Lin.* 51. *Huds.* 21. *With.* *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 11. 25. *Park.* 1266. 1. *Lond.* 284. SEA CLUB-RUSH. *Johnson, Bot.* 32. 2. In salt water ditches about mouth, and in Purbeck; but it grows the river Stour, near Durweston, and in several other places.

S. SYLVATICUS. *Lin.* 51. *Huds.* 21. *With.* *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 11. 15. *Fl. Dan.* 307. CLUB-RUSH. In moist woods, and by sides. By the river Stour in many places. Blandford, as near White Cliff mill.

95. ERIOPHORUM.—*Glumes*: chaffy, imbricated. *Corolla*: none. *Seed*: single, each passed by long woolly hairs.

E. ANGUSTIFOLIUM. *Lin. Transf.* II. p. 289. 72. polystachion. *Lin.* 76. *Huds.* 21. *Em.* 29. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 9. 1. *Vail.* *Fl. Lond.* IV. 9. COMMON COTTON GRASS. This beautiful grass is common on the heaths upon all our heaths. *Lob. Adv.* 44.

97. NARDUS.—*Calyx*: none. *Corolla*: bivalve

N. STRICTA. *Lin.* 77. *Huds.* 22. *With.* 74. *Dan.* 1022. *Leers,* I. 7. *Fl. Rustic.* 27. *Bot.* 290. MAT-GRASS. *Johnson, Gard.* 1630. 3. Common on the heaths of Dorset

DIGYNOUS.

1. Grasses: uniflorous.

102. ALOPECURUS.—*Calyx*: bivalve. *Corolla*: univalve.

A. AGRESTIS. *Lin.* 89. *Huds.* 29. *With.* 74. *Fl. Dan.* 697. *Martin.* *Fl. Rust.* t. 2. *Lond.* II. 7. FIELD FOX-TAIL GRASS. uncommon among the corn in Dorset. First noticed by *Gerard,* p. 9. 4.

106. PHALARIS.—*Calyx*: bivalve carinated. *Corolla*: longer than the corolla; single-flowered

P. ARA

P. ARENARIA. *Huds.* 23. *With.* 113. Phleum arenarium. *Lin.* 88. *Fl. Dan.* 915. *Eng. Bot.* 222. SEA CANARY-GRASS. On the sandy shores of Dorset in several places; on the North shore at Poole; at Swanage; and at Weymouth. A. 7. 8.

110. MILIUM.—*Calyx*: bivalve, single-flowered. *Corolla*: very short. *Stigma*: feathered.

M. EFFUSUM. *Lin.* 20. *Huds.* 29. *With.* 122. *Fl. Dan.* 1142. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 12. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. t. 70. MILLET-GRASS. Not uncommon in the woods of Dorset; known to Gerard, p. 6. 1.; Broadly wood; Langton coppice. A. 6—7.

M. LENDIGERUM. *Lin.* 91. *Hort. Kew.* I. 93. *With.* 122. Alopecurus ventricosus. *Huds.* 28. *Pluk.* 33. 6. *Gouan. Hort.* p. 39. t. 1. f. 2. PANIC MILLET-GRASS. In the fields by Radipole, near Weymouth. Ray seems to have been the first who noticed this as an English grass. A. 7. 8.

111. AGROSTIS.—*Calyx*: bivalve, one-flowered, a little less than the corolla (spear-shaped, acute, generally rough on the keel, longer than the blossom. *With.*) *Stigmas*: longitudinally hispid.

A. ALPINA. *With.* 128. *Scheuch. Pr.* t. IV. 1. Canina β. *Huds.* ALPINE BENT-GRASS. On the higher downs in Dorsetshire. Mr. Curtis, for his *Setacea*, and Dr. Withering, for the *Alpina*, both quote Scheucher for their plant. Whether they are, after all, only local varieties, as Mr. Hudson made them, of his *Canina*, I do not decide.

A. SETACEA. *Flor. Lond. Fast.* V. No. 12. *Scheuch. Pr.* IV. 1. Canina γ. *Hudson*, p. 61. SHEEP'S FESCUE-LEAVED BENT-GRASS. First sent to Mr. CURTIS by Robert Squibb from Piddletown heath.

A. MARITIMA. *With.* 132. SEA BENT-GRASS. Not uncommon on the sandy shores of Dorset; on the North shore at Poole; at Swanage; and elsewhere. I observed it also in the Isle of Wight. To Dr. Withering's description I add, that the most distinguishing characteristic is the length of the vaginal leaf, which extends beyond the panicle.

2. Grasses: biflorous.

112. AIRA.—*Calyx*: bivalve, biflorous, without any intervening rudiment of a third flower.

A. AQUATICA. *Lin.* 95. *Huds.* 33. *With.* 135. *Vaill.* 17. 5. *Fl. Lond.* I. t. 5. WATER HAIR-GRASS. In watery places, and by the sides of rivers and pools; on the borders and ditches of the Frome, near Wareham; and on the banks of the brook near Chamberlain's ford beyond Bere. *Lob. Illustr.* 10. P. 6. 7.

A. FLEXUOSA. *Lin.* 96. *Huds.* 34. *With.* 136. *Fl. Dan.* 157. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 7. 9. *Leers*, 5. 1. HEATH HAIR-GRASS. Not uncommon on the higher downs, heaths, and in woods, in Dorset. P. 6—8. *Doody Ray, Syn.* II. 258.

A. CANESCENS. *Lin.* 97. *Huds.* 36. *Fl. Dan.*

1023. *With.* 137. t. 24. *Lob. Alt.* 466. 1. GREY HAIR-GRASS. On the sandy shores of Dorset; on the North shore near Poole. B. 7. 8.

A. PRÆCOX. *Lin.* 97. *Huds.* 36. *With.* 137. *Fl. Lond.* III. 7. *Fl. Dan.* 383. *Ray, Syn.* III. t. 22. 2. EARLY HAIR-GRASS. On walls, thatched houses, and on sandy pastures and heaths, especially near the sea. *Ray, Ang.* 153. A. 5. 6.

A. CARYOPHYLLEA. *Lin.* 97. *Huds.* 36. *With.* 138. SILVER HAIR-GRASS. On sandy pastures, and on the heaths of Dorset. *Fl. Lond.* V. 1. *Ray, Cat. Ang.* I. 155. 1. A. 7.

113. MELICA.—*Calyx*: bivalve, biflorous, with the rudiment of a third flower intervening.

M. CÆRULEA. *With.* 139. Aira cærulea. *Lin.* 94. *Huds.* 33. *Fl. Dan.* 239. *Fl. Lond.* V. 11. PURPLE MELIC. In boggy meadows and pastures. *Merret*, 57. 9. On the boggy parts of the heath in Dorset not uncommon. P. 7. 8.

M. UNIFLORA. *Fl. Lond.* V. 10. *Fl. Rust.* 64. *Fl. Dan.* 1144. *With.* 139. nutans. *Lin.* 98. *Huds.* 37. WOOD MELIC. In woods, and on dry heaths; in Cranbourne Chase; in the hollow way at Melbury, near Shaftesbury; under Hod Hill, and elsewhere. P. 5. 6.

3. Grasses: multiflorous.

114. POA.—*Calyx*: bivalve, multiflorous. *Spikelets*: ovate. *Valves*: ovate-acuminate, scariose at the edge.

P. CRISTATA. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 12. p. 94. *With.* 145. Aira cristata. *Huds.* 33. *Reich.* I. 193. *Leers*, t. 5. f. 6. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 4. 7. CRESTED MEADOW-GRASS. On the top of Hod and Hambledon hills, near Blandford, and in many other like situations in Dorset. Seems to have been first noticed in England by Dale. *Ray, Syn.* I. 182. P. 7. 8.

P. NEMORALIS. *Lin.* 102. *Huds.* 41. *With.* 146. *Fl. Dan.* 749. *Leers*, t. 5. 3. *Scheuch.* t. 2. WOOD MEADOW-GRASS. Not uncommon in the woods of Dorset. Seems to have been first noticed in England by Mr. Hudson, or by myself, who sent it to him in the year 1759. A. 6.

P. AQUATICA. *Lin.* 98. *Huds.* 38. *With.* 140. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 6. 25. *Fl. Dan.* 920. *Fl. Lond.* V. 12. WATER MEADOW-GRASS. By the sides of rivers, brooks, and in marshy ground. In many places on the banks of the Stour and the Frome; in the brook about the bridge at Dewlish brook. One of the neglected grasses, highly worthy of culture, horses, cows, and sheep, being extremely fond of it. *Ger.* 7. 2. P. 7—8.

P. PROCUMBENS. *Fl. Lond. Fast.* VI. No. 4. rupestris. *With.* t. 26? PROCUMBENT MEADOW-GRASS. This grass is not uncommon on the coast of Dorset. I have found it about Radipole, near Weymouth; about Poole harbour, and elsewhere.

P. MARITIMA. *Huds.* I. p. 35. II. 44. *With.* 147. *Fl. Dan.* 251. Not uncommon on the sandy shores of Dorset. SEA MEADOW-GRASS. *Ray, Hist.* pl. II. 1286. II. *Lob. Illustr.* 8. 1. P. RIGIDA.

- P. RIGIDA.** *Lin.* 101. *Huds.* 42. *With.* 146. *Fl. Lond.* II. 4. *Vaill.* 18. 4. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. t. 2. 9. **HARD MEADOW-GRASS.** On old walls, and thatched houses; on the sandy heaths; and more common near the coast. *Ger. Em.* 4. 3. A. 6. 7.
119. **FESTUCA.**—*Calyx*: bivalve. *Spikelets*: oblong, roundish. *Glumes*: acuminate.
- F. OVINA.** *Lin.* 108. *Huds.* 44. *With.* 152. *Stillingfleet, Grass.* t. 8. *Leers,* 8. 3. 4. *Fl. Rust.* 102. **SHEEP'S FESCUE-GRASS.** On the heaths, and the higher downs of Dorset, not uncommon. *Dale,* in *Ray, Hist.* 1288.
- F. BROMOIDES.** *Lin.* 110. *Huds.* 46. *With.* 151. *Pluk.* 33. 10. *Scheuch.* t. 6. 10. 14. **BROME FESCUE-GRASS.** On dry pastures not uncommon; and sometimes on walls. Observed first by *Ray, Cat. Angl.* I. 154. A. 6. 7.
- F. MYURUS.** *Lin.* 109. *Huds.* 46. *With.* 151. *Leers,* 3. 5. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 7. 3. **WALL FESCUE-GRASS.** On old walls, or sandy cliffs by the sea shore, not uncommon. *Goodyer,* 2. in *Ger. Em.* 29. 2. A. 6.
- F. UNIGLUMIS.** *Solandri. Curtis, Gram.* *Lolium bromoides.* *Huds.* 58. *With.* 169. *Ray, Syn.* t. 17. 2. On the sandy shores. Mr. Lightfoot found it in Portland. First discovered by Dr. William Sherard, *Syn.* II. 261.; afterwards by Sir Joseph Banks in Wales. A. 5. 6.
- F. DECUMBENS.** *Lin.* 110. *Huds.* 47. *Poa decumbens.* *With.* 147. *Fl. Dan.* 162. *Leers,* 5. 6. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 1. 6. **DECUMBENT FESCUE-GRASS.** On barren pastures particularly near the sea; and on inundated ground on the heaths. First noticed in England by *Ray, Cat. Angl.* I. 141.
120. **BROMUS.**—*Calyx*: bivalve. *Spikelets*: distichal. *Awn*: from below the top.
- B. POLYMORPHUS fecalinus.** *Huds.* 49. 7. *With.* 159. *fecalinus.* *Lin.* 112. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 7. 16. *Leers,* 11. 2. **FIELD BROME-GRASS.** Not common in the corn fields of Dorset. Seems to have been first noticed in England, by *Parkinson, Theat.* 1149. In the corn fields on Langton farm near Blandford. A. 5. 6.
- B. ERECTUS.** *Huds.* 49. 8. *With.* 160. *Eng. Bot.* 471. *Lin. Transf.* IV. 290. *Scheuch.* 5. 13. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 7. 13. **UPRIGHT BROME-GRASS.** Very scarce in Dorset. I found it only once on an old wall.
- B. ASPER.** *Lin. Syst.* 119. *With.* 161. *Lin. Transf.* IV. 293. *Nemorialis.* *Huds.* 51. *Fl. Rust.* 126. *Fl. Lond.* II. 8. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 7. 27. **ROUGH BROME-GRASS.** Not uncommon in Dorset with the *B. giganteus.*
- B. PINNATUS.** *Lin.* 115. *Festuca.* *Huds.* 48. 8. *With.* 158. *Bar. Ic.* 25. *Baub. Peadr.* 19. *Theatr.* 133. **SPIKED BROME-GRASS.** Common on the chalky downs of Dorset; frequently among the furze; and on dry banks in chalky lanes. *Bobart Ray, Syn.* II. 248, seems first to have noticed it in England. P. 7. The *B. sylvaticus* abundantly common.
122. **AVENA.**—*Calyx*: bivalve, multiflorous, with a twisted awn from the back of it.
- A. PRATENSIS.** *Lin.* 119. *Huds.* 52. *With.* 165. *Leers,* 9. 1. *Ray, Syn.* III. 21. 1. **MEADOW OAT-GRASS.** *Dale,* in *Ray, Syn.* I. 192. 2. P. 7.
- A. PUBESCENS.** *Lin. Syst.* 122. *Huds.* 52. *With.* 165. *Leers,* 9. 2. *Ray, Syn.* III. 21. 2. *Scheuch.* 4. 20. **ROUGH OAT-GRASS.** *Doody, Ray, Syn.* I. 192. 7.
- Both these occur in upland chalky pastures, and on the heaths, in Dorset; on Hod Hill, and in similar situations. The former the most common. P. 6.
124. **ARUNDO.**—*Calyx*: bivalve. *Florets*: furnished with long down.
- A. EPIGEJOS.** *Lin. Calamagrostis.* *Huds.* 54. *Eng. Bot.* 402. *Epigejos.* *With.* 123. *Scheuch.* t. 5. **WOOD REED.** In wet ditches, about Waymouth, and in Purbeck. I have also noticed it in several places in the vale of Blackmoor, and which I do not recollect to specify. It seems to be the *Calamagrostis sive Gramen tomentosum, Park. Th.* 1182, and which he remarks is found by the hedge sides in many counties, and especially in Dorsetshire.
- A. CALAMAGROSTIS.** *Lin.* 121. *Epigejos.* *Huds.* 54. *Calamagrostis lanceolata.* *With.* 122. *Fl. Dan.* 280. *Eng. Bot.* 403. **SMALL REED.** On the borders of the wood, and in the hedges of the inclosures on the right hand, going between Fiddleford and Sturminster Newton. First sent to Dr. *Dillenius* by Mr. *Scampton* out of Leicestershire. *Ray, Syn.* 3d edit. 401. P. 6—
- A. ARENARIA.** *Lin.* 121. *Huds.* 54. *Calamagrostis arenaria.* *With.* 123. *Fl. Dan.* 917. *Fl. Rust.* 32. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 4. 16. **SEA REED GRASS.** Not uncommon on the Dorset coast near Waymouth; at Swanage; but more abundantly on the banks that constitute the North shore at Poole. Seems to have been known to *Turner*; see *sub Sparto, II.* 144. P. 6.
4. **Grasses**: flowers in a spike on a receptacle.
1573. **ROTBOELLIA.**—*Calyx*: ovato-lanceolate, plain, simple, or bipartite. *Flowers*: polygamous, placed alternately on a flexuose shaft.
- R. INCURVATA.** *Lin. Sup.* 114. *With.* 169. *Æglops.* *Huds.* 441. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 2. 8. *Pluk.* 191. 6. *Fl. Dan.* 938. **SEA HARD-GRASS.** In marshes near the sea, and on the sands not uncommon. *Johnson, Iter Cant.* 1632, and *Ger. Em.* 30. 8. A. 6.
128. **ELYMUS.**—*Calyx*: lateral, bivalve, aggregated many-flowered.
- E. ARENARIUS.** *Lin.* 122. *Huds.* 56. *With.* 17. *Gmel. Fl. Sib.* I. t. 25. *Fl. Rust.* 31. **SEA LYME-GRASS.** It is not common, but I know it to be a native of the Dorset coast, as I have a specimen gathered by myself, but I am unable to ascertain whether I brought it from Waymouth, or from Purbeck. *Ger. Em.* 2. P. 6. A. c.

129. HORDEUM.—*Calyx*: lateral, bivalve, uniflorous, three-fold.

H. MARITIMUM: *Huds.* 57. *With.* 172. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 6. 5. *Fl. Rust.* 44. SEA BARLEY-GRASS. Not uncommon in the marshes near the sea, and on the cliffs and sands. *Ray, Syn.* I. 180. 3. A. 5. 6.

130. TRITICUM.—*Calyx*: bivalve, solitary, alternate, subtriflorous. *Flowers*: several, obtuse, but pointed.

T. LOLIACEUM. *Eng. Bot.* 221. *maritimum.* *With.* 174. *Poa.* *Huds.* 43. *Pluk.* 32. 7. SPIKED SEA WHEAT-GRASS. On the sandy sea shore; on the beach at Swanage; and at Poole, in the harbour. *Ray, Hist.* II. 1287. 18. A. 6. 7.

T. JUNCEUM. *Lin.* 128. *Huds.* 58. *With.* 173. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 1. 5. *Fl. Dan.* 916. RUSHY SEA WHEAT-GRASS. Not uncommon on the sandy shores of Dorset; North shore at Poole; Branksea Isle; at Swanage; and Studland. *Ger. Em.* 25. 2. P. 6. 7.

TRIGYNOUS.

138. POLYCARPON.—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *Petals*: five, minute, ovate. *Capsule*: unilocular, trivalve.

P. TETRAPHYLLUM. *Lin.* 131. *Huds.* 60. *With.* 176. *Mattb. Comp.* 705. *Baub.* 534. *Lob. Adv.* 196. I. FOUR-LEAVED ALL-SEED. On dry sandy pastures and heaths. First found by Mr. *Hudson* in the Isle of Portland. Mr. *Lightfoot* found it both in Portland, at the North end, and about Exmouth, in Devon. Since found on *Chefil Bank* by A. B. *Lambert*, esq.

TETRANDROUS.

MONOGYNOUS.

1. Flowers monopetalous: aggregate.

148. DIPSACUS.—*Calyx*: common, polyphyllous, proper, superior. *Receptacle*: chaffy.

D. PILOSUS. *Lin.* 141. *Huds.* 61. *With.* 182. *Hist. Ox.* §. vii. 36. 3. *Fl. Lond.* I. 10. SMALL TEASEL. In moist lanes, hedges, and woods. Not common. I have observed it here and there sparingly in Purbeck, and in several places in the vale of Blackmoor. *Lob. Adv.* B. 8. 374.

2. Flowers monopetalous: inferior.

185. EXACUM.—*Calyx*: tetraphyllous. *Corolla*: quadripartite, tube inflated. *Capsule*: with two furrows, two cells, and many seeds, opening at the top.

E. FILIFORME. *Eng. Bot.* 235. *With.* 194. *Gentiana.* *Lin.* 335. *Huds.* 103. *Vaill.* t. 6. 3. *Fl. Dan.* 324. *Eng. Bot.* 235. LEAST GEN-

TIANELLA. Common on the sandy parts of the heaths, especially on the borders of pits, pools, ditches, and bogs. I first found a large quantity on a sandy plain in the year 1765, about a mile from Sherford Bridge, in the road to Wareham. It is common on Poole heath, and by the fleets; in the way also from Corfe Mullein to Poole; in Purbeck; on the heaths between Wimbourne and Ringwood; and about Christchurch; about Morton plentifully. First found in England by Mr. *Ray.* *Syn. Plant.* ed. 1, p. 63. A. 7.

189. CENTUNCULUS.—*Calyx*: quadrifid. *Corolla*: quadrifid patent. *Stamens*: short. *Capsule*: unilocular, opening horizontally.

C. MINIMUS. *Lin.* 169. *Huds.* 63. *With.* 198. *Fl. Dan.* 177. *Fl. Lond.* III. 2. *Vaill.* t. 4. 2. SMALL CENTUNCULUS. On sandy moist commons and heaths; on Poole and Wareham heaths; and particularly where the soil has been laid bare by digging of turf; near the road side about the midway between Wimbourne and Poole. *Dillenius* seems first to have noticed this in England. *Ray, Syn.* III. p. 1.

186. PLANTAGO.—*Calyx*: quadrifid. *Corolla*: quadrifid, its limbs reflexed. *Stamens*: very long. *Capsule*: bilocular, bursting horizontally.

P. MARITIMA. *Lin.* 165. *Huds.* 62. *With.* 197. *Fl. Dan.* 243. *Eng. Bot.* 175. SEA PLANTAIN. Common on the sea coast of Dorset. *Turner, Herbal,* II. 94. obiter. P. 6. 7.

P. CORONOPUS. *Lin.* 166. *Huds.* 62. *With.* 198. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 17. 31. *Fl. Dan.* 272. BUCK'S-HORN PLANTAIN. On the upland downs, and especially near the sea shore, common.

3. Flowers monopetalous: superior leaves stictate.

156. SHERARDIA.—*Corolla*: monopetalous, in fundibuliform. *Seeds*: two, tridentated.

S. ARVENSIS. *Lin.* 149. *Huds.* 66. *With.* 185. *Fl. Dan.* 439. *Fl. Lond.* V. 13. CORN SHERARDIA. As this plant flourishes best in a chalky soil, it is common in Dorset, in the corn fields, and especially when laid up fallow. *Turner, Herbal,* I. 35. A. 5—9.

157. ASPERULA.—*Corolla*: monopetalous, in fundibuliform. *Seeds*: two, globose.

A. ODORATA. *Lin.* 150. *Huds.* 66. *With.* 185. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 22. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 562. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 15. SWEET WOODROOF. In the woods of Dorset not uncommon. In Langton copse; and in Broadly wood, near Blandford. *Turner,* part III. 25; but with the figure of *Galium verum.* P. 5.

A. CYNANCHICA. *Lin.* 151. *Huds.* 67. *With.* 186. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 22. 9. *Eng. Bot.* 33. SQUINAN-CY WOODROOF. On all the chalky downs, very common, in Dorset, Wilts, and Hants; but scarcely ever on any other soil. *Goodyer,* in *Ger. Em.* 1619. P. 6. 7.

162. GALIUM.

162. GALIUM.—*Corolla*: monopetalous, plane.
Seeds: two, roundish.

G. CRUCIATUM. *Eng. Bot.* 143. *With.* 186. *Scop. Carn.* No. 145. *Valantia cruciata.* *Lin.* 1491. *Huds.* 441. CROSS-WORT BEDSTRAW. Under bushes, in hedges and woods, and sometimes in meadows. In the South of England it is one of the more rare plants; in Dorset chiefly in woods. *Ger.* 965. P. 5. 6.
Flowers polygamous.

164. RUBIA.—*Corolla*: monopetalous, bell-shaped.
Berry: two, monospermous.

R. ANGLICA. *Huds.* edit. 1, p. 54. *Peregrina.* *Ejusd.* edit. 2, 65. *Tinctorum.* *With.* 193. ENGLISH MADDER. In hedges in Purbeck, but sparingly; in the hedges between Whitchurch and Milbourne St. Andrew's. It is yet found under Hod Hill, in the parish of Stourpaine, near Blandford, as mentioned by *Parkinson*, p. 274, where I have seen it many times green and flourishing in the month of January. Found also in Portland by A. B. Lambert, esq. P. 7. 8.

4. Flowers incomplete. Inferior.

222. ALCHEMILLA.—*Calyx*: of eight segments.
Corolla: none. *Seed*: single.

A. VULGARIS. *Lin.* 178. *Huds.* 71. *With.* 204. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 3. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 693. LADY'S MANTLE. In meadows and pastures, and in some woods in Dorset, but not very common; in the Isle of Purbeck, about Grange; in inclosures near New Bridge, between Wimbourne and Ringwood. Known to *Turner*, *Herbal*, III. 23. P. 6. 8.

DIGYNOUS.

227. CUSCUTA.—*Calyx*: quadrifid (or quinquefid).
Corolla: monopetalous. *Capsule*: bilocular.

C. EUROPEA. *Lin.* 180. *Huds.* 104. *With.* 208. *Fl. Dan.* 199. *Eng. Bot.* 378. GREATER DODDER. On nettles about Blandford; on beans in Pimpern corn fields; and on vetches. A. 6. 8.

C. EPITHYMUM. *Europæa epithymum.* *Lin.* 180. *With.* 209. *Fl. Dan.* 427. *Eng. Bot.* 55. LESSER DODDER. Frequent on the Ericas, and on furze, on the downs and heaths of Dorset. A. 6. 8.

TETRAGYNOUS.

234. POTAMOGETON.—*Calyx*: none. *Petals*: four.
Style: none. *Seed*: four.

P. PECTINATUM. *Lin.* 183. *Huds.* 76. *With.* 213. *Ger. Em.* 828. 4. *Eng. Bot.* 323. FENNEL-LEAVED PONDWEED. In the river Stour. P. 5—7.

P. PUSILLUM. *Lin.* 184. *Huds.* 77. *With.* 214. *Eng. Bot.* 215. SMALL PONDWEED. In ponds and old gravel-pits containing water; in ditches communicating with the Stour. *Ray*, *Cat. Cant.* 125. 1. 6—8.

P. MARINUM. *Lin.* 184. *Huds.* 76. *With.* 213. *Vaill.* t. 32. 5. *Fl. Dan.* 186. SEA PONDWEED.

Common in ditches communicating water. *Pluk. Alm.* 305.

P. GRAMINEUM. *Lin.* 184. *Huds.* 76. *Ray*, *Syn.* t. 4. f. 3. GRASS-LEAVED WEED. In the river Stour, and communicating with it. *Buddle*, in *Ray* 149.

235. RUPPIA.—*Calyx*: none. *Corolla*: none.
Seeds: four, on foot-stalks.

R. MARITIMA. *Lin.* 184. *Huds.* 77. *Michel.* 35. *Fl. Scot.* t. 8. 1. *Fl. Eng. Bot.* 136. SEA RUPPIA. In ditches; on the Dorset coast; at *Portsmouth*. *Hist. Pl.* I. p. 190. 10.

236. SAGINA.—*Calyx*: tetraphyllous.
Capsule: quadrilocular, quad-

S. ERECTA. *Lin.* 185. *Huds.* 73. *With.* *Syn.* III. t. 15. 4. *Vaill.* 3. 2. *Fl.* 12. UPRIGHT PEARLWORT. On heaths; below the three-mile stone from Blandford. *Cat. Cant. App.*

PENTANDROUS.

MONOGYNOUS.

1. Flowers monopetalous. Inferior.
Seeds: Rough leaved.

241. LITHOSPERMUM.—*Calyx*: quinquefid.
Corolla: funnel-shaped, pervious, and of valves at the mouth.

L. OFFICINALE. *Lin.* 189. *Huds.* 79. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 31. 1. *Engl. Bot.* 13. WELL. In dry places, on banks and in gravelly and calcareous soil. Not common, but no where abundantly. In the lanes about Blandford; in Purbeck. *Turner*, *Herbal*, II. 40.

L. ARVENSE. *Lin.* 190. *Huds.* 79. *Fl. Dan.* 456. *Eng. Bot.* 123. COAST WELL. This seems to be more common in the corn fields of Dorset than in the more Northern counties. *Turner*, *Herbal*, II. 40. *obiter sub anchusa.*

242. ANCHUSA.—*Corolla*: funnel-shaped, closed with valves. *Seeds*: hollowed base.

A. SEMPERVIRENS. *Lin.* 192. *Huds.* 227. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 26. 2. *Engl. Bot.* 13. EVER-GREEN ALKANET. By roads and among rubbish. It is a very rare plant in the part of England. Sparingly in some parts of Dorset. *Damary* farm, Blandford, 1775. *Sherard*, *lost.* *Lob. Adv.* 247? *Sherard.* III. 227.

250. LYCOPSIS.—*Corolla*: tube inclosed.

L. ARVENSIS. *Lin.* 199. *Huds.* 82. *Ger. Em.* 799. 3. *Hist. Ox.* §. xi. *Dan.* 435. *Fl. Lond.* V. 17. WILLOW.

I think this plant less common in Dorset than in the middle counties. In corn fields, and by the road sides, and on fallows, about Blandford; more common in Purbeck. Noticed by *Car-gill* first in Scotland. See *J. B. Hist. Pl.* III. 581. A. 6—9.

2. Monopetalous. Inferior. Seeds in a capsule.

265. *HOTTONIA*.—*Corolla*: falver-shaped. *Stamens*: on the margin of the tube. *Capsule*: one-celled.

H. PALUSTRIS. *Lin.* 208. *Huds.* 85. *With.* 236. *Fl. Dan.* 487. *Fl. Lond.* I. 11. *Eng. Bot.* 364. *WATER HOTTONIA*. In ponds and ditches; in pools upon the heaths, but no where plentifully; in ditches in Purbeck; and about Wareham; in a bog pool between Wimbourne and Poole. *Lyte*, 105. 2. *Ger.* 678. P. 7. 8.

269. *LYSIMACHIA*.—*Corolla*: wheel-shaped. *Capsule*: globose, pointed; with ten valves.

L. VULGARIS. *Lin.* 209. *Huds.* 86. *With.* 237. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 10. 14. *Fl. Dan.* 689. *Fl. Lond.* V. 19. *YELLOW LOOSE-STRIPE*. By the river side between Blandford and Durweston; about Rushton; in the marshy inclosures about New Bridge between Wimbourne and Ringwood; and in several places in Purbeck. *Turner*, II. 43. P. 7. 8.

L. NEMORUM. *Lin.* 211. *Huds.* 86. *With.* 237. *Fl. Lond.* V. 18. *Fl. Dan.* 174. *WOOD LOOSE-STRIPE*. In the moist woods of Dorset. *Lob. Adv.* 73. P. 5. 6.

L. NUMMULARIA. *Lin.* 211. *Huds.* 87. *With.* 238. *Fl. Lond.* III. 14. *Fl. Dan.* 493. *CREEPING LOOSE-STRIPE*, or *MONEYWORT*. In moist ditches and meadows not uncommon; Crown meadow, Blandford. *Turner*, III. 54. P. 6.

270. *ANAGALLIS*.—*Corolla*: wheel-shaped. *Capsule*: opening horizontally.

A. TENELLA. *Fl. Lond.* III. 32. *With.* 239. *Lysimachia*. *Lin.* 211. *Huds.* 87. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 26. 2. In moist meadows, and on heaths. Common on the bogs of Wareham and Poole heaths, and in Purbeck. *Johnson*, in *Ger. Em.* P. 7. 8. 630. 3.

287. *CONVOLVULUS*.—*Corolla*: bell-shaped, folded or plaited. *Stigma*: two. *Capsule*: bilocular, each containing two seeds.

C. SOLDANELLA. *Lin.* 159. *Huds.* 89. *With.* 140. *Lobel. Obs.* 329. *Ger. Em.* 838. *Eng. Bot.* 314. Common on the sea coast of Dorset; at Poole, Swanage, and Waymouth. Mentioned by *Lobell* as an English plant, *Adv.* 263; and even by *Turner*, I. 91. A beautiful plant, and greatly ornamental to the sandy shore. P. 6. 7.

331. *VERBASCUM*.—*Corolla*: wheel-shaped, scarcely regular. *Capsule*: unilocular, bivalved.

V. NIGRUM. *Lin.* 253. *Huds.* 90. *With.* 250. *Eng. Bot.* 59. *DARK MULLEIN*. In hedges by the road side; in Sturminster Marshall field;

about Corfe Mullein; in the lanes in many parts of the road about Canford and Kingston, in the way to Christchurch. Seems to have been known to *Turner*, II. 161. P. 6—8.

V. BLATTARIA. *Lin.* 254. *Huds.* 91. *With.* 251. *Ger. Em.* 778. 7. *Trag.* 925. *Eng. Bot.* 393. *MOTH MULLEIN*. In hedges in a gravelly soil. It is seen in many places in Dorset, in orchards and hedges about the villages, as at Spetisbury; but I had a suspicion, as it is common in gardens, that it had scarcely a title to the character of a native plant. Mr. Lightfoot observed it about Plymouth, in situations that inclined him to believe it of natural growth. *Ger.* 633. *Park.* 64. 3. A. 6. 7.

335. *ATROPA*.—*Flowers*: bell-shaped. *Stamens*: distant. *Berry*: globose, bilocular.

A. BELLA DONNA. *Lin.* 260. *Huds.* 93. *With.* 252. *Hist. Ox.* §. xiii. 3. 4. *Fl. Dan.* 758. *Fl. Lond.* V. 16. *DEADLY DWALE*, or *DEADLY NIGHTSHADE*. Happily this plant is not very common. I have seen it in Purbeck. As if emblematical of its fatal effects, it is not unfrequently seen in and about country churchyards; in the church-yard at Chettle. *Lob. Adv.* 102. P. 6. 8.

3. Monopetalous. Superior. Seeds in a capsule.

290. *CAMPANULA*.—*Corolla*: bell-shaped, closed at the bottom by valves bearing the stamens. *Capsule*: inferior, opening by lateral pores.

C. PATULA. *Lin.* 232. *Huds.* 95. *With.* 242. *Dill. Elth.* 58. 68. *Fl. Dan.* 373. *Eng. Bot.* 42. *SPREADING BELL-FLOWER*. In hedges and woods. The late rev. sir Henry Parker, bart. found it in the woods above Corfe Mullein; and in lanes near Merly; but it is very scarce. *Brewer* and *Dillenicus* first noticed it. *H. Elth.* p. 68. B. 7. 8.

C. TRACHELIUM. *Lin.* 234. *Huds.* 96. *With.* 243. *Fl. Dan.* 1026. *Eng. Bot.* 12. *NETTLE-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER*. In hedges and woods. In the woods about Abbey Milton; in many parts of Cranbourne Chase; very plentifully in a copse near the nine-mile stone going from Blandford to Dorchester; in the woods at Grange in Purbeck; about Shaftesbury; about Lullworth. *Lyte*, 171. P. 7. 8.

C. GLOMERATA. *Lin.* 234. *Huds.* 96. *With.* 244. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 4. 40. *Herm. Par.* 235. *Eng. Bot.* 90. *CLUSTERED BELL-FLOWER*. On almost all the chalky hills and pastures in Dorset; Hod and Hambleton hills; Mill Down near Blandford. *Lyte*, 171. 2. P. 7. 8.

C. HYBRIDA. *Lin.* 239. *Huds.* 97. *With.* 244. *Ger. Em.* 439. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 2. 22. *Eng. Bot.* 375. *CORN BELL-FLOWER*. Common in the corn fields about Blandford, and elsewhere, especially where chalk abounds; in Spetisbury field. *Ger. Em.* 439. 2. A. 6. 7.

294. *SAMOLUS*.—*Corolla*: falver-shaped. *Stamens*: beneath the valves at the mouth of the corolla. *Capsule*: unilocular.

S. VALERANDI. *Lin.* 243. *Huds.* 94. *With.* 246. *Fl. Dan.* 198. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 20. *PIMPERNEL BROOKWEED*.

BROOKWEED. In marshy meadows, and especially in salt marshes; on the heaths of Dorset, near Sandford Bridge, by Wareham; in Purbeck; and in many marshy places on the coast. *Johnson. Ger. Em.* 619. 3. P. 6. 7.

4. Pentapetalous. Flowers inferior:

a. Stamens distinct.

358. **RHAMNUS.**—*Calyx*: tubular. *Petals*: five; opposite to the stamens. *Berry*: with few seeds.

R. CATHARTICUS. *Lin.* 279. *Huds.* 98. *With.* 256. *Ger. Em.* 1337. *Fl. Dan.* 650. PURGING BUCKTHORN. Not uncommon in the chase and the lanes adjoining; in the hedges about Blandford and the neighbouring villages, Tarrant Monkton, Crawford, Spetisbury, &c. *Turner, II.* 115. S. 4. 5.

R. FRANGULA. *Lin.* 280. *Huds.* 98. *With.* 259. *Ger. Em.* 1470. *Fl. Dan.* 278. *Eng. Bot.* 250. ALDER BUCKTHORN. More rare than the foregoing. In moist woods, and sometimes in lanes. *Gerard,* 1286. S. 4. 5.

373. **EUONYMUS.**—*Corolla*: pentapetalous. *Cap-
sule*: coloured, pentagonal, quinquelocular, and quinquevalve. *Seeds*: veiled.

E. EUROPEUS. *Lin.* 286. *Huds.* 98. *With.* 259. *Ger. Em.* 1468. *Traj.* 983. *Matth. Op.* 151. 5. *Eng. Bot.* 362. SPINDLE-TREE. This beautiful tree is common in the hedges of Dorset. *Turner, I.* 217. who tells us it had not in his time received an English name. He called it *Spindle-Tree*, in conformity to the Dutch name, and its use. S. 5—6.

b. Stamens cohering:

1364. **VIOLA.**—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *Corolla*: irregular, with a spur. *Capsule*: above, trivalvular, unilocular.

V. HIRTA. *Lin.* 1324. *Huds.* 379. *With.* 260. *Fl. Dan.* 618. *Fl. Lond.* I. 64. HAIRY VIOLET. In woods and under hedges, not uncommon as it prefers a chalky soil. *Merret,* 135. 9. P. 3. 4.

1365. **IMPATIENS.**—*Calyx*: diphyllous. *Corolla*: pentapetalous, with a hood-like nectary. *Cap-
sule*: superior, quinquevalvular.

I. NOLI-TANGERE. *Lin.* 1329. *Huds.* 380. *With.* 263. *Ger. Em.* 446. *Fl. Dan.* 582. YELLOW BALSAM. In moist shady places; in the grove at Dean's Court, Wimbourne, apparently of natural growth. *Bowles,* in *Ger. Em.* A. 7. 8.

5. Pentapetalous flowers. Superior.

1362. **JASIONE.**—Common *Calyx*: with ten leaves. *Corolla*: pentapetalous, regular. *Capsule*: beneath bilocular.

J. MONTANA. *Lin.* 1316. *Huds.* 377. *With.* 247. *Fl. Dan.* 319. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 58. *Ger. Em.* 723. 12. MOUNTAIN JASIONE. On the downs of Dorset, especially on the higher hills, not uncommon. *Lcb. Adv.* 232. media. A. 6. 7.

6. Flowers incomplete: Inferior.

410. **THESIUM.**—*Calyx*: of one leaf, bearing stamens. *Seed*: one.

T. LINOPHYLLUM. *Lin.* 301. *Huds.* 101. 268. *Hist. Ox.* §. xv. 1. 3. *Ger. Prov.* *Eng. Bot.* 247. MOUNTAIN FLAXWEED. common on the chalky, and especially the land downs of Dorset. On Hod and Hadon hills; on the Race Down, Pimperin and in Nutford Field, near Blandford. *C* first noticed it in England. *Ger. Em.* 55. P.

DIGYNOUS.

i. Flowers incomplete.

435. **CHENOPODIUM.**—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous, triangular. *Corolla*: none. *Seed*: one, round, flattened, superior.

C. HYBRIDUM. *Lin.* 319. *Huds.* 105. *With.* *Vaill.* 7. 2. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 23. THORN-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT. I have observed in a corn field near Blandford; and on grounds near Poole. *Pluk. Munt.* t.

C. GLAUCUM. *Lin.* 320. *Huds.* 106. *With.* *J. B.* 973. 1. *Petiv.* 8. 1. OAK-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT. I observed a large quantity this on rubbish and dung two years since near Blandford, but it was lost the third year. *Rand* first observed it. *Ray, Syn.* III. 1.

C. POLYSPERMUM. *Lin.* 321. *Huds.* 107. 273. *Ger. Em.* 325. *Fl. Lond.* II. 17. RIGHT, or ALL-SEED GOOSEFOOT. dunghills, and in corn fields, but not common. *Ray, Cat. Cant.* 22. A.

C. MARITIMUM. *Lin.* 321. *Huds.* 107. 273. *Ger. Em.* 535. 3. *Fl. Dan.* 489. GOOSEFOOT. Very common on the sea at Poole, Swanage, Waymouth, Portland the Chafie Bank. *Lobel. Adv.* 170.

436. **BETA.**—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *Corolla*: none. *Seed*: kidney-shaped, within the substance of the base of the calyx.

B. MARITIMA. *Lin.* 322. *Huds.* 108. *With.* *Eng. Bot.* 285. SEA BEET. Common on the sandy coast of Dorset; at Christchurch, &c. First noticed as indigenous by *Johnson*. *Ger. Em.* 319. B.

437. **SALSOLA.**—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *C* monospermous. *Seed*: snail-shaped.

S. FRUTICOSA. *Lin.* 324. *Huds.* 108. *With.* No figure worth referring to. *Lobel* first describes it, with a bad figure, *Adv.* 1. SHRUBBY SALTWORT. Plentiful on the downs of Portland called Chafie Bank; a quantity opposite Fleet House; abundant at Windmill Point, Poole, and elsewhere on the coast. P.

S. KALI. *Lin.* 322. *Huds.* 107. *With.* 278. *Em.* 1117. 3. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 33. II. 1. 731. *Fl. Dan.* 818. PRICKLY SALTWORT. On the sea shores very common; on the

just above high-water mark; Christchurch, North shore, Brownsea Isle, Poole, Swanage, and Weymouth. *Ger.* 959. A. 7. 8.

473. CRITHMUM. *Lin.* 354. *Huds.* 117. *With.* 295. *Ger. Em.* 533. 1. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 7. 1. ROCK SAMPHIRE. In the crevices of the cliffs in Portland, and on the Purbeck coast, especially about Tineham; from whence great quantities are collected for pickling. *Turner,* P. 8. I. 172.

2. Flowers monopetalous. Inferior.

450. GENTIANA.—*Corolla*: monopetalous. *Cap- sule*: unilocular, bivalve, with two longitudinal receptacles.

G. PNEUMONANTHE. *Lin.* 330. *Huds.* 102. *With.* 280. *Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 5. 12. *Fl. Dan.* 269. *Eng. Bot.* 20. MARSH GENTIAN. In Purbeck, and on the moist grounds on heaths. P. 8. *Ger. Em.* 438.

G. AMARELLA. *Lin.* 334. *Huds.* 103. *With.* 281. *Ger. Em.* 437. *Fl. Dan.* 328. *Eng. Bot.* 236. AUTUMNAL GENTIAN. Common on the chalky grounds of Dorset; in Nutford Field, on Pimper Down, and in Langton Coppice, near Blandford; on Hod and Hambledon hills. Probably noticed by *Turner*, as he mentions a little Gentian, growing in Dorsetshire, and on Salisbury Plain, *Herbal.* III. 25. A. 7. 8.

G. CAMPESTRIS. *Lin.* 334. *Huds.* 103. *With.* 281. *Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 5. 9. *Fl. Dan.* 367. *Eng. Bot.* 237. FIELD GENTIAN. On mountainous pastures. I have observed it in several parts of Dorset, especially on the downs near the coast; on Pimper Down, near Blandford. First noticed by *Mr. Fitzroberts.* *Ray, Syn.* II. 156. 4. A. 8—10.

3. Flowers pentapetalous. Two seeds. Umbelliferous.

A. Involucre, general, and partial.

456. ERYNGIUM.—*Flowers*: in dense heads. *Re- ceptacle*: chaffy.

E. MARITIMUM. *Lin.* 337. *Huds.* 109. *With.* 283. *Ger. Em.* 1162. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 875. SEA ERYNGO. On the Chefil Bank, Portland; at Swanage, Studiand, North shore at Poole, and divers other places on the coast. *Turner,* I. 215. P. 7. 8.

460. BUPLEURUM.—*Involucrum*: longer than the umbels, pentaphyllous. *Petals*: involute. *Fruit*: roundish, compressed, and striated.

B. ROTUNDIFOLIUM. *Lin.* 340. *Huds.* 111. *With.* 285. *Ger. Em.* 536. *Eng. Bot.* 99. THOROW- WAX. In corn fields not very uncommon; in corn fields on Langton farm, near Blandford; in the corn fields between Spetisbury and Almer. Known as an English plant to *Turner,* III. 56. A. 7.

464. CAUCALIS.—*Corolla*: radiate. *Fruit*: sub-ovate, striated, hispid. Some flowers abortive.

C. NODOSA. *Lin.* 346. *Huds.* 114. *With.* 289. *Ger. Em.* 1022. 6. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 14. 10. *Eng. Bot.* 199. KNOTTED CAUCALIS. On the borders of corn fields; but especially near the coast, sometimes even on the shore. *Ger. Em.* 1023. A. 5—7.

480. SIUM.—*Involucres*: polyphyllous. *Petals*: cordated. *Fruit*: sub-oval, striated, compressed.

S. LATIFOLIUM. *Lin.* 361. *Huds.* 118. *With.* 298. *Ger. Em.* 256. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 246. *Eng. Bot.* 204. BROAD-LEAVED WATER-PARSNEP. In rivers and pools; in the river Stour in many places; and in the Froome and the Piddle, near White Cliff, by Blandford. *Phyt. Brit.* 114. 6. First mentions this plant in England. P. 7. 8.

481. SISON.—*Fruit*: ovate, striated. Both *Invo- lucres*, sub-tetraphyllous.

S. AMOMUM. *Lin.* 362. *Huds.* 119. *With.* 300. *Ger. Em.* 1016. 1. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 5. 7. HEDGE HONEWORT. In hedges and woods in Dorset abundantly more common, as far as I can judge, than in the midland counties. *Turner,* II. 139. B. 8. 9.

S. SEGETUM. *Lin.* 362. *Huds.* 120. *With.* 300. *Ger. Em.* 1018. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 5. 6. *Eng. Bot.* 228. CORN HONEWORT. In corn fields but rare. In Langton corn field, near Blandford. *Goodyer, Ger. Em.* 1018. A. 7.

S. ANGUSTIFOLIUM. *Huds.* 1st edit. 103. ii. 119. *Lin.* 1672. *With.* 299. *Fl. Dan.* 247. *Eng. Bot.* 139. NARROW-LEAVED WATER PAR- SNEP. Not a common plant. Here and there in the Stour. *Ger. Em.* 256. 2. P. 7—8.

484. OENANTHE.—*Florets*: irregular; those of the disk fertile and abortive. *Fruit*: crowned with the calyx.

O. CROCATA. *Lin.* 365. *Huds.* 121. *With.* 302. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 7. 2. *Matth. Oper.* 628. 4. *Phil. Transf.* No. 480. t. 3. HEMLOCK DROP- WORT. Howsoever rare this plant may be in some parts of England, it is unhappily but too common in the county of Dorset, being met with (sometimes in large quantities) by the sides of the rivers, brooks, and pools, in all parts of the county where I have been. Several instances of its fatal effects have fallen under my know- ledge. I refer the reader to a history of one printed in the *London Medical Journal*, vol. V. p. 192, and to a more enlarged history of the plant, which I communicated to the editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. XXV. p. 114.), in a series of observations on all the vegetable poisons spontaneously growing in England.

O. PIMPINELLOIDES. *Lin.* 367. *Huds.* 121. *With.* 302. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 7. 3. *Matth. Op. Omn.* 627. 3. *Eng. Bot.* 347. PARSLEY WATER DROPWORT. In ponds, ditches, and marshes, especially near the sea; in the lane, and in the copse adjoining, going from Sturminster Mar- shal field to Lytchet; about Weymouth, and about Poole. *Plukenett, Alm.* 268. 49. 4. P. 7. 8.

B. With

B. With a partial involucre, only.

485. PHELLANDRIUM.—*Flowers*: of the disk small. *Fruit*: ovate, small crowned with the *Calyx* and *Pistil*.

P. AQUATICUM. *Lin.* 366. *Huds.* 122. *With.* 393. *Ger. Em.* 1063. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 7. 7. WATER HEMLOCK. In some rivers difficult to be met with. It grows abundantly in the river Stour. *Ger.* 905. B. 6—7.

495. SMYRNIUM.—*Fruit*: oblong, angular. *Petals*: pointed and carinated.

S. OLUSATRUM. *Lin.* 376. *Huds.* 126. *With.* 310. *Ger. Em.* 1019. *Mattb. Op.* 566. 1. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 4. 1. *Eng. Bot.* 230. ALEXANDERS. On the cliffs on the sea coast; about Poole; on the ramparts going into Wareham; and in many other places. *Turner*, II. 68. B. 5. 6.

496. ANETHUM.—*Fruit*: sub-ovate, compressed, striated. *Petals*: entire, involuted.

A. FENICULUM. *Lin.* 377. *Huds.* 126. *With.* 310. *Ger. Em.* 1032. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 2. 1. COMMON FENNEL. On the cliffs in Purbeck in many places; in Portland. I have observed it more plentifully about Fresh-water in the Isle of Wight. *Ray, Cat. Ang.* II. 111. B. 7. 8.

498. PIMPINELLA.—*Petals*: inflexed. *Stigma*: sub-globose. *Fruit*: ovate-oblong.

P. MAGNA. *Lin. Syst. Veg.* 291. *With.* 313: major. *Huds.* 127. *Ger. Em.* 1044. *Hist. Ox.* §. ix. 5. 1. *Eng. Bot.* 408. GREATER ANISE, or BUNET-SAXIFRAGE. More common in the woods of Dorset than in some of the midland counties; yet sparingly wherever I have seen it. P. 8.

TRIGYNOUS.

503. VIBURNUM.—*Calyx*: superior, quinquepartite. *Corolla*: quinquefid. *Berry*: with one seed.

V. LANTANA. *Lin.* 361. *Huds.* 129. *With.* 315. *Ger. Em.* 1490. *Eng. Bot.* 331. COMMON VIBURNUM, or WAY-FARING TREE. The proper soil of the Viburnum is certainly the calcareous: where chalk does not abound it is comparatively a rare plant. In the chalky parts of Dorset the hedges abound with this tree. *Lob. Adv.* 436. S. 6.

V. OPULUS. *Lin.* 384. *Huds.* 130. *With.* 315. *Ger. Em.* 1424. *Fl. Dan.* 661. *Eng. Bot.* 332. GUELDER-ROSE VIBURNUM. In moist woods and hedges, but not so common as in the midland and more Northern counties.

The *Guelder Rose* of plantations is only a variety of this tree, in which the neutral or abortive flowers have wholly excluded the perfect ones, and are contracted into a globular form. *Lyte*, 760. S. 5. 6.

505. SAMBUCUS.—*Calyx*: quinquepartite. *Corolla*: quinquefid. *Berry*: with three seeds.

S. EBULUS. *Lin.* 385. *Huds.* 130. *W. Eng. Bot.* 475. *Ger. Em.* 1426. *M.* 874. 5. *Fl. Lond.* III. 18. DWARF In hedges, road sides, about walls and in village streets, and church yards. no means a common plant in Dorset are some plants of it in Spetisbury town and in hedges above the village near *Turner*, I. 209 and 143.

TETRAGYNOUS.

523. PARNASSIA.—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous five. *Metaries*: five, cordate, ciliated with round heads. *Capsule*: valve.

P. PALUSTRIS. *Lin.* 391. *Huds.* 82. *W. Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 10. 3. *Fl. Dan.* 58: *Bot.* 82. GRASS OF PARNASSUS. bogs of Dorset, but no where abundant Purbeck; on Wareham Heath. *Ger.* 6

PENTAGYNOUS.

527. STATICE.—*Calyx*: monophyllous plaited, chaffy. *Petals*: five. *Seed*

S. LIMONIUM. *Lin.* 394. *Huds.* 132. *W. Hist. Ox.* §. xv. 1. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 31: *Bot.* 102. LAVENDER THRIFT. On the sea shore; but not so plentiful as *meria*. In Purbeck; on the shore harbour, near Arne; at Swanage, I and Portland. *Ger.* 332.

528. LINUM.—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *Petals*: quinquevalve, with ten cells solitary.

L. ANGUSTIFOLIUM. *Huds.* 134. *Eng. tenuifolium.* §. *Lin.* 399. *With.* 322 318. same fig. in *Ger. Em.* 558. 2. NARROW LEAVED FLAX. On dry barren places on the coast. I have it from Purbeck, from and found it growing at Abbotshampton. *Ang.* I. 196.

L. RADIOLA. *Lin.* 402. *Huds.* 134. *W. Ray, Syn.* III. t. 15. 3. *Vaill.* 4. 6. 178. ALL-SEED FLAX. Common in the sandy parts of the heaths, chiefly in Dorset undated in winter; in Purbeck; by the side going from Wimbourne to Poole Woodbury Hill to Wareham; and on the coast near Sandford Bridge. *Ger. Em.* 569

531. DROSEREA.—*Calyx*: quinquefid. five. *Capsule*: unilocular, trivalve many.

D. ANGLICA. *Huds.* 135. *With.* 324. *P. Hist. Ox.* §. xv. 4. 1. GREAT SUNDEW. In bogs, with the *rotundifolia*, and long on Wareham and other heaths; on a bog a mile from Wareham, towards Sandford *Coote*, in *Parkinson*, 1052. 2.

POLYGYNIA.

538. MYOSUROS.—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous five. *Metaries*: five, subcordate-like. *Seeds*: numerous.

M. 1

M. MINIMUS. *Lin.* 407. *Huds.* 136. *With.* 326. *Ger. Em.* 426. 4. *Eng. Bot.* 435. *Fl. Dan.* 406. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 26. MOUSE-TAIL. On thatched houses; in old gravel-pits; and among the corn, but not very common; in Langton fields, near Blandford. *Lob. Adver.* 187. A. 4. 5.

HEXANDROUS.

MONOGYNIA.

1. Flowers with both calyx and petals.

595. BERBERIS.—*Calyx*: hexaphyllous. *Petals*: six, with two glands at the base of each. *Style*: none. *Berry*: with two seeds.

B. VULGARIS. *Lin.* 471. *Huds.* 137. *With.* 350. *Ger. Em.* 1325. *Fl. Dan.* 904. *Eng. Bot.* 49. COMMON BARBERRY. As the chalky soil of Dorset suits this shrub, it is not uncommon. In the lanes about Hod and Hambledon hills, and many other places. *Turner*, II. 73. S. 5. 6.

2. Flowers in a sheath.

550. NARCISSUS.—*Petals*: six, equal. *Nectary*: monophyllous, funnel-shaped. *Stamens*: within the nectarium.

N. PSEUDO-NARCISSUS. *Lin.* 414. *Huds.* 141. *With.* 332. *Ger. Em.* 133. *Eng. Bot.* 17. COMMON NARCISSUS, or DAFFODIL*. In woods, moist meadows, and under shady hedges; in the meadows by the Stour, at Corfe Mulin; in closes between Morden and Lytchet; more plentiful by the river side near Christchurch, as under the cliff near Iver Bridge. *Turner*, II. 62. P. 3. 4.

3. Flowers naked:

559. FRITILLARIA.—*Corolla*: hexapetalous, bell-shaped. *Nectary*: a cavity above the claw of the petal. *Stamen*: the length of the corolla.

F. MELEAGRIS. *Lin.* 436. *Huds.* 144. *With.* 335. *Ger. Em.* 149. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 972. *Fl. Lond.* III. 20. COMMON FRITILLARY. I have been informed, on what I considered as good authority, that this plant grows in the wood on the left hand between Frittleford and Sturminster Newton. *Blackstone*, *Sp. Bot.* 23. P. 4. 5.

563. TULIPA.—*Corolla*: monopetalous, bell-shaped. *Style*: none.

T. SYLVESTRIS. *Lin.* 438. *With.* 336. *Ger. Em.* 138. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 375. *Eng. Bot.* 63. WILD TULIP. Some years ago it grew in the hollow way, near the church at Melbury, near Shaftesbury. The roots were more than a foot deep in the earth. These plants answered exactly in the hairiness at the base of the stamens. I have

seen it elsewhere, outcast of the garden, and altered by neglect of culture.

NARTHECIUM.—*Corolla*: hexapetalous, permanent. *Style*: none. *Capsule*: ovate. *Seeds*: numerous, chaffy.

N. OSSIFRAGUM. *Huds.* 145. *With.* 340. anthericum. *Lin.* 446. *Hist. Ox.* § iv. 1. 7. *Fl. Dan.* 42. *Ger. Em.* 95. 2. YELLOW NARTHECIUM. This beautiful plant is not uncommon on almost all the bogs of Dorset. On Poole, Wareham, and Canford heaths; in Purbeck, between Wareham and Corfe Castle; between Wimbourne and Ringwood. *Lobel. Adv.* 46. and *Cargill*, *ib.* 484. P. 7. 8.

573. ASPARAGUS.—*Corolla*: sexpartite. *Berry*: trilobular, with two seeds in each.

A. OFFICINALIS. *Lin.* 448. *Huds.* 145. *With.* 340. *Ger. Em.* 1110. *Fl. Dan.* 505. *Eng. Bot.* 309. COMMON ASPARAGUS. Not so much in the maritime meadows and rocks as on the sands. Very common on the isthmus of Portland, or, as it is called, the Chesil Bank; on the shores and marshes at Poole Harbour, and especially about the North Haven sand banks. I have observed it at Christchurch, and at Fresh-water, in the Isle of Wight. *Ger.* 949. P. 7. 8.

575. CONVALLARIA.—*Corolla*: of six segments. *Berry*: spotted, trilobular.

C. MAJALIS. *Lin.* 451. *Huds.* 146. *With.* 341. *Hist. Ox.* §. xiii. 4. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 854. *Fl. Lond.* V. 24. MAY LILY-CONVALLY. In the woods at Grange, in Purbeck, and in several others; but I do not think it so frequent in this part of England as more northerly. *Ger.* 331. P. 5. 6.

C. MULTIFLORA. *Lin.* 452. *Huds.* 147. *With.* 342. *Ger. Em.* 903. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 152. *Eng. Bot.* 279. COMMON LILY-CONVALLY, or SOLOMON'S SEAL. In the hanging woods at Ashcomb. *Ger.* 756. P. 5. 6.

4. Flowers apetalous.

586. ACORUS.—*Spadix*: cylindrical, covered with flowers. *Corolla*: hexapetalous, naked. *Style*: none. *Capsule*: trilobular.

A. CALAMUS. *Lin.* 462. *Huds.* 147. *With.* 343. *Eng. Bot.* 356. *Ger. Em.* 62. 1. 2. SWEET ACORUS, or CALAMUS. In the river Stour, in two or three places between Blandford and Sturminster Newton. I have heard that it grows also in the river Froome. *Glynn*, in *Ger. Em.* 62. P. 5. 6.

590. JUNCUS.—*Calyx*: hexaphyllous. *Corolla*: none. *Capsule*: unilocular, or trilobular.

J. ACUTUS. *Lin.* 463. *Huds.* 148. *With.* 346. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 10. 15. *Barrel.* 203. 2.

* Tanta abundantia in pratis Londino satis vicinis crescere certum est, ut in celebri illo vico Cheapside nuncupato Martii mensis rusticæ mulieres maxima copia flores venales proponant, & omnes tabernæ eo flore exornatæ conspiciantur. *Clusii*, *Rar. Pl.* p. 164. C. B.

1. Flowers complete.

- C. B. Theat.* 173. SEA RUSH. In ditches in the sea marshes; and about the sand hills not very uncommon. *Phyt. Brit.* 63. P. 7. 8.
- J. SQUARROSUS. *Lin.* 465. *Huds.* 149. *With.* 346. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 9. 13. *Fl. Dan.* 430. MOSS RUSH. On the bogs of Dorset not uncommon. *Ger.* 18. P. 6. 7.
- J. MAXIMUS. *Fl. Lond.* V. 26. *With.* 349. SYLVATICUS. *Huds.* 151. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 9. 4. *Fl. Dan.* 441. WOOD RUSH. In the moist woods of Dorset. *Ray, Ang.* I. 149. P. 5. 6.

TRIGYNOUS.

613. RUMEX.—*Calyx*: triphyllous. *Petals*: three, closed. *Seed*: one, triangular.
- R. HYDROLAPATHUM. *Huds.* 154. *With.* 355. *Mattb. Oper. à C. B.* 354. 7. WATER DOCK. Common by the sides of the rivers in Dorset; in the Stour, above and below the town of Blandford, in plenty. *Ger.* 312. P. 7. 8.
- R. MARITIMUS. *Lin.* 478. *Huds.* 155. *With.* 356. *Ger. Em.* 389. *Fl. Lond.* III. 23. SEA DOCK, or GOLDEN DOCK. On the sea coast in many places; I have observed it at Poole, and at Wareham. *Parkinson*, 1225. P. 7. 8.
- R. PULCHER. *Lin.* 477. *Huds.* 153. *With.* 356. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 27. 13. *J. B.* II. 988. 3. FIDDLE DOCK. In farm-yards, dry meadows, and pastures, and by the road sides, in lanes, and village-streets; in the farm-yard, and in the inclosures about Langton farm, near Blandford, common. *Merretti*, p. 69. P. 7. 8.

616. TRIGLOCHIN.—*Calyx*: triphyllous. *Petals*: three, cup-like. *Style*: none. *Capsule*: opening at the base.

- T. PALUSTRE. *Lin.* 311. *Huds.* 152. *With.* 359. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 2. 18. *Fl. Dan.* 490. *Eng. Bot.* 366. ARROW-GRASS. In marshy meadows, and on the edges of the bogs on the heaths; but not so common as the *maritimum*, which is abundant in the salt marshes. *Ger. Em.* 20. 1. *Johnson, Merc. Bot.* 40. 2. P. 7. 8.

621. COLCHICUM.—*Calyx*: a spathe (or sheath). *Corolla*: sexpartite, the tube arising from the root. *Capsules*: three, connected, inflated.

- C. AUTUMNALE. *Lin.* 485. *Huds.* 157. *With.* 359. *Ger. Em.* 157. *Hist. Ox.* §. iv. 3. 1. *Fl. Rust.* 60. *Eng. Bot.* 133. MEADOW SAF-FRON. Plentifully in St. Mary Blandford meadows on the East side of Mill Ditch; and in many other places in the meadows washed by the course of the Stour. *Turner*, I. 155. P. 8. 9.

POLYGYNOUS.

625. ALISMA.—*Calyx*: triphyllous. *Petals*: three. *Seeds*: many.
- A. RANUNCULOIDES. *Lin.* 487. *Huds.* 158. *With.* 362. *Ger. Em.* 417. *Fl. Dan.* 122. *Eng. Bot.* 326. LESSER WATER PLANTAIN. In marshy and boggy meadows, and in shallow ditches. Between Wareham and Stowbarrow, Purbeck. More plentifully near the river about Sopley in Hants. *Penny*, in *Park. Theat.* 1245. P. 6—9.

639. EPILOBIUM.—*Calyx*: quadrifid. *Petals*: four. *Capsule*: oblong. *Seeds*: pappose.

- E. TETRAGONUM. *Lin.* 494. *Huds.* 162. *With.* 361. *Fl. Dan.* 1029. *Fl. Lond.* II. 23. SQUARED STALKED WILLOWHERB. By the sides of ditches and ditches, and in moist woods. *Adv.* 145.

- E. PALUSTRE. *Lin.* 495. *Huds.* 163. *With.* 362. *Pet.* 53. 4. *Eng. Bot.* 346. MARSH WILLOWHERB. In boggy marshes, ditches, and woods. *Lob. Adv.* 145.

Both species occur in Dorset not unfrequently, but no where plentifully, as far as I have observed.

658. VACCINIUM.—*Corolla*: monopetalous. *Stamens*: arising from the receptacle. *Berry*: drilocular, with many seeds.

- V. MYRTILLUS. *Lin.* 498. *Huds.* 163. *With.* 363. *Ger. Em.* 1415. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 974. *Eng. Bot.* 456. COMMON BILBERRY. In woods, sometimes on heaths. I have not observed it common on the heaths; it grows in the woods of Purbeck, particularly at the Grange seat of John Bond, esq. *Lyte*, 670. 1. P.

659. ERICA.—*Calyx*: tetraphyllous. *Corolla*: quadrifid. *Filaments*: arising from the receptacle. *Antbers*: bifid. *Capsule*: quadrilocular.

- E. TETRALIX. *Lin.* 502. *Huds.* 166. *Fl. Lond.* I. 21. CROSS-LEAVED HEATH. On moist heaths. Noticed first by *Lob.* *Bristol.* *Adv.* 447. P.

- E. CINEREA. *Lin.* 501. *Huds.* 165. *Ger. Em.* 1382. 7. *Park.* 1483. 8. *Fl. Dan.* 38. *Lond.* II. 25. FINE-LEAVED HEATH. In the drier parts of the heaths, and in woods. These ornamental plants are much less frequent in some of the northern and middle counties of England than in Dorset, where they are nearly as common as the *E. vulgaris*. This species seems to have been first distinguished in England by *Clusius*, who, in his tour to England in 1571, notices its growing about Wareham. *Rar.* p. 43. P.

2. Flowers incomplete.

664. DAPHNE.—*Calyx*: quadrifid, resembling the *corolla*, withering, but permanent; enclosing the stamina. *Berry*: monospermous.

- D. MEZEREON. *Lin.* 509. *Huds.* 167. *With.* 364. *Ger. Em.* 1402. *Fl. Dan.* 268. WOOD PURPLE DAPHNE, or MEZEREON. In the parts of Cranbourne Chace. *Miller*, in *Flores.* I. 145.

- D. LAUREOLA. *Lin.* 510. *Huds.* 167. *With.* 365. *Ger. Em.* 1405. *Eng. Bot.* 119. COMMON DAPHNE, or SPURGE-LAUREL. In the parts of Cranbourne Chace; about Morden, and about near Sturminster Newton, and about Marnley, and many other places. *Turner*, I. 197.

DIGYNOUS.

653. *CHLORA*.—*Calyx*: of eight leaves. *Corolla*: of eight segments. *Capsule*: unilocular, bivalve, with many seeds. *Stigma*: quadrifid.

C. PERFOLIATA. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 12. 267. *Huds.* 168. *With.* 369. *Ger. Em.* 547. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 26. 1. 2. *Eng. Bot.* 60. YELLOW CENTAURY. This pretty plant is not uncommon in Dorset on the chalky downs; on Hod and Hambledon hills; in the Isle of Brankfea; and in Purbeck; in Nutford field, near Blandford; by *Lob. Adv.* 173. near Bristol; and by *Clusius*, in Effex. A. 6—8.

TRIGYNOUS.

677. *POLYGONUM*.—*Calyx*: none. *Corolla*: quinquepartite. *Seed*: one angular, naked.

P. BISTORTA. *Lin.* 516. *Huds.* 168. *With.* 382. *Ger. Em.* 399. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 28. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 421. *Fl. Lond.* I. 22. BISTORT KNOT-GRASS. In moist meadows about Sturminster Marshall, and Sherbourne; in boggy meadows near Morton. *Turner*, III. 12? P. 5. 6.

TETRAGYNOUS.

683.—*PARIS*.—*Calyx*: tetraphyllous. *Petals*: four, very narrow. *Berry*: quadrilocular.

P. QUADRIFOLIA. *Lin.* 526. *Huds.* 172. *With.* 385. *Hist. Ox.* §. xiii. 3. 6. *Matth. Comp.* 748. *Fl. Dan.* 139. *Eng. Bot.* 7. HERB-PARIS. This elegant plant is found in the woods of Dorset not uncommon; in the wood at Turnworth but sparingly; in the hanging woods at Ashcomb; in Broadly and Morgan's wood near Blandford. Known to *Turner*, *Herbal*, I. 19. and III. 35. P. 5. 6.

I have seen an acre of ground in a wood thickly overspread with this plant; and the next year, at the same time, not a plant to be seen.

684. *ADOXA*.—*Calyx*: bifid, inferior. *Corolla*: quadrifid, or quinquefid, superior. *Capsule*: four or five locular, joined to the calyx.

A. MOSCHATELLINA. *Lin.* 527. *Huds.* 172. *With.* 386. *Lob. Adv.* 300. *Ger. Em.* 1091. *Fl. Dan.* 94. *Fl. Lond.* II. 26. *Eng. Bot.* 453. TUBEROUS MOSCHATELL. In woods, thickets, and shady lanes; under Hod Hill, in the hollow way at Melbury, near Shaftesbury, and many other like places; in Brianstone Cliff. P. 3. 4.

ENNEANDROUS.

693. *BUTOMUS*.—*Calyx*: none. *Petals*: six. *Capsules*: six, many seeds.

B. UMBELLATUS. *Lin.* 532. *Huds.* 174. *With.* 393. *Ger. Em.* 29. *Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 5. 3. *Fl. Dan.* 604. *Fl. Lond.* I. 29. WATER GLADIOLB. In the most quiet, or stagnant parts of the Stour, but not very common; about White Cliff, and Durweston, near Blandford. *Lob. Adv.* 44. 3. P. 6.

DECANDROUS.

DIGYNOUS.

763. *CHRYSOSPLENIUM*.—*Calyx*: coloured, quadrifid, or quinquefid. *Corolla*: none. *Capsule*: with two beaks, unilocular, polyspermous.

C. OPOPORITIFOLIUM. *Lin.* 565. *Huds.* 178. *With.* 402. *Ger. Em.* 841. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 8. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 365. *Fl. Lond.* I. 27. COMMON GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. In moist, shady, and boggy places, especially about springs; on the bogs with the *Drosera* on heaths; in the hollow way about the spring at Melbury, going to Shaftesbury. *Lob. Adv.* 267. P. 3. 4.

C. ALTERNIFOLIUM. *Lin.* 569. *Huds.* 179. *With.* 401. *Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 8. 8. *Fl. Dan.* 366. *Eng. Bot.* 54. ALTERNATE-LEAVED GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. In like places, and often intermixed with the foregoing, but not so common. *Ray*, *Ang.* I. 276. P. 4.

764. *SAXIFRAGA*.—*Calyx*: quinquepartite. *Corolla*: pentapetalous. *Capsule*: birostrated, unilocular, with many seeds.

S. HYPNOIDES. *Lin.* 579. *Huds.* 182. *With.* 407. *Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 9. 26. *Fl. Dan.* 348. *Eng. Bot.* 454. MOSS-SAXIFRAGE. I cannot ascertain this plant to be actually a native of Dorset, but it grows in the gardens and grounds at Stour Head, the seat of Sir Richard Hoare, bart. *Heskett*, in *Park. Theat.* 739. P. 5. 6.

769. *SAPONARIA*.—*Calyx*: monophyllous. *Petals*: five, with claws. *Capsule*: oblong, unilocular.

S. OFFICINALIS. *Lin.* 584. *Huds.* 183. *With.* 408. *Ger. Em.* 444. *Fl. Dan.* 543. *Fl. Lond.* II. 29. COMMON SOPE-WORT. In meadows and hedges; in the lane by the turnpike road side near Milbourne St. Andrew's; and in many other places, in the hedges of orchards about villages. *Ger.* 360. P. 7. 8.

TRIGYNOUS.

772. *SILENE*.—*Calyx*: ventricose. *Petals*: five, with claws, and coronated at the mouth. *Capsule*: trilocular.

S. MARITIMA. *With.* 188. *amœna*. *Huds.* 188. *Cucubalus Behen* β. *Lin.* 591. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 20. 2. *Ger. Em.* 469. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 859. SEA CATCH-FLY. Common on all the sea beaches of Dorset wherever I have been; on Chefil Bank, and at Waymouth, Swanage, Studland, Poole, and at the North shore. *Lob. Adv.* 143. 1. P. 6—8.

773. *STELLARIA*.—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous, spreading. *Petals*: five, bipartite. *Capsule*: unilocular, polyspermous.

S. ULIGINOSA. *Schreb.* and *With.* 420. γ. *graminea*. *Lin.* 604. *Huds.* 190. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 23. 8. *Ger.*

Ger. Em. 613. 8. *Fl. Lond.* No. 62. 4. MARSH STITCHWORT. On the edges of bogs on the heaths, about spring and water courses, but not very common. *Ger.* 490. 9. P. 6. 7.

774. ARENARIA.—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous, spreading. *Petals*: five, entire. *Capsule*: unilocular, polyspermous.

A. TRINERVIA. *Lin.* 605. *Huds.* 191. *With.* 421. *Fl. Dan.* 429. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 31. PLANTAIN-LEAVED SANDWORT. In wet woods, and under moist hedges; in Bryanstone Cliff, near Blandford, and in the hedges about the town; in Langton Wood. *Ray, Ang.* I. 18. 1.

A. 5. 6.

A. TENUIFOLIA. *Lin.* 607. *Huds.* 192. *With.* 423. *Vaill.* t. 3. f. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 389. *Eng. Bot.* 192. FINE-LEAVED SANDWORT. On dry sandy pastures and corn fields; on Pimper Down, near the three-mile stone; on the race-down. *Ray, Cat. Cant.* 9. 5. A. 6. 7.

A. PELOIDES. *Lin.* 605. *Huds.* 191. *With.* 421. *Ger. Em.* 622. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 524. *Eng. Bot.* 189. SEA SANDWORT. Very common on the Dorsetshire coast, not only on the sands, but frequently in the salt marshes. *Lob. Adv.* 195. P. 6. 7.

TETRAGYNOUS.

788. COTYLEDON.—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *Corolla*: monopetalous. *Nectary*: five scales at the base of the germen. *Capsules*: five.

C. UMBILICUS. *Lin.* 615. *Huds.* 194. *With.* 425. *Ger. Em.* 528. *Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 10. 4. *Eng. Bot.* 325. COMMON NAVEL-WORT. On old walls, and dry banks under hedges. This fine plant, which is exceedingly rare in many parts of England, grows in great quantities in the crevices of old walls, at Sherbourne, Milbourne Port, Henstridge, Stalbridge, and Shaftesbury; on the church-yard wall at Okeford, Fitzpain, and on many other church-yard walls; on the banks in the lane near the school-house, Corfe Mullen, and on banks about Poole. *Turner,* II. 166. P. 6—8.

789. SEDUM.—*Calyx*: quinquefid. *Corolla*: pentapetalous, with five nectariferous scales at the base of the germen. *Capsules*: five.

S. ANGLICUM. *Huds. Fl. Ang.* II. 196. *With.* 438. *rubens.* *Fl. Scot.* 235. *Ray, Syn.* t. 12. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 82. *Eng. Bot.* 171. ENGLISH STONECROP. On the sands going over the fleets between the two-mile stone and Poole; on the point of the North shore opposite Branksea Castle, and on other parts of the coast; on the sands of the heath between Wimbourne and Christchurch. *Merret,* 110. P. 7. 8.

798. SPERGULA.—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *Petals*: five, entire. *Capsule*: ovate-unilocular, quinquevalve.

S. NODOSA. *Lin.* 630. *Huds.* 203. *With.* 437. *Pluk.* 7. 4. *Fl. Dan.* 96. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 34. KNOTTED SPURREY. In sandy wet marshes

and boggy grounds, and by the fides not uncommon on the boggy part heaths. I have observed it most plentifully on the Avon; in the marsh between the river at Ringwood. *Goodyer, Ger.*

S. SUBULATA. *With.* 436. *laricina.* *Huds.* 201. *noides.* *Curtis, Fl. Lond.* IV. 35. *Flor. P.* 1735, t. 64. 1. CILIATED SPURREY. more dry and sandy parts of the heaths, at Ham, Poole, and Canford. *Lawson.* I. 146. 4.

DODECANDROUS.

TRIGYNOUS.

831. RESEDA.—*Calyx*: monophyllous, *Petals*: jagged. *Capsule*: unilocular, the top.

R. LUTEOLA. *Lin.* 329. *Huds.* 207. *W. Ger. Em.* 494. *Fl. Dan.* 864. *Fl. Eng. Bot.* 320. YELLOW WEED, OR RESEDA. Sometimes in meadows, at low ground; more commonly in lanes, places, and about old gravel-pits. *L.* 149.

R. LUTEA. *Lin.* 645. *Huds.* 207. *W. Ger. Em.* 277. *Lob. Adv.* 76. *Eng. Bot.* 320. ROCKET RESEDA. Howsoever rare it is in some parts of England, yet, as it is in a chalky soil, it is more common in places by the road-fides, and sometimes in pastures. *Ger.* 216.

832. EUPHORBIA. *Corolla*: of three or four petals, standing on the calyx. *Calyx*: tubular inflated. *Capsule*: tritobed.

E. EXIGUA. *Lin.* 654. *Huds.* 208. *W. Hist. Ox.* §. x. 2. 5. *Ger. Em.* 502. 592. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 36. DWARF EUPHORBIA. In the corn-fields not very unfrequently; in the Langton corn-field, near Blandford; in the Wootton Bassett corn-field. *Turner,* II. 155?

E. PORTLANDICA. *Lin.* 656. *Huds.* 208. 448. *Eng. Bot.* 441. *Ray, Syn.* III. t. 24. 6. PORTLAND SPURGE. First discovered on the isthmus of Portland by Mr. Stonefleet, and introduced into the Flora, by Dillenius, in the third edition of his *Synopsis*. It grows on the Eastern fide of the island, and on the isthmus in divers places; way to Abbotsbury; on the coast in the parish of Langton, Tineham, and at Littlehampton. Mr. Lighfoot found it growing still at Littlehampton, where Mr. Hudson saw it. He also discovered it on the Northern coast of Devon, on the sands.

E. PARALIAS. *Lin.* 657. *Huds.* 209. *W. Hist. Ox.* §. x. 1. 24. *Matth. Op.* 864. *Bot.* 448. SEA SPURGE. Plentifully on the sandy shores of Dorset; at Poole, Swanage. It is one of the first plants which comes on passing over to the Chesil Bank, and frequently been represented by inaccurately as the Portland Spurge. *Turner,* II. 154.

E. s

E. STRICTA. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 10th edit. 1049. *Eng. Bot.* 333. *With.* vol. IV. p. 404. verrucosa. *Huds.* 209. UPRIGHT WARTY SPURGE. I found a considerable quantity of this plant in a field of vetches on Langton farm, near Blandford. *Dale, Ray, Syn.* II. 183. B. 8.

866. POTENTILLA.—*Calyx*: of ten segments. *Petal*s: five. *Seeds*: roundish, naked, affixed to a small dry receptacle.

P. ARGENTEA. *Lin.* 712. *Huds.* 223. *With.* 474. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 19. 11. *Fl. Dan.* 865. *Eng. Bot.* 89. I have met with this in several places among the furze on the heaths, and on old stone walls in Purbeck. *Raii, Cat. Cant. App.* P. 6—8.

ICOSANDROUS.

DIGYNOUS.

854. CRATÆGUS.—*Calyx*: quinquefid. *Petal*s: five. *Berry*: below, with two seeds.

C. ARIA. *Lin.* 681. *Huds.* 214. *With.* 458. *Ger. Em.* 1327. *Hunt. Evelyn.* edit. 1, p. 181. *Fl. Dan.* 302. WHITE-HAW, or BEAM TREE. Not unfrequent in Dorset, as preferring a calcareous soil. In the woods in Purbeck; in many parts of Cranbourne Chace, as about West Lodge, and about Hanley. *Lobel. Adv.* T. 5.

C. TORNALIS. *Lin.* 681. *Huds.* 214. *With.* 458. *Evelyn,* 182. *Fl. Dan.* 798. *Eng. Bot.* 298. WILD SERVICE, or WILD HAW. In the woods about Lytchet, Charborough, and Henbury; in Broadly Wood, near Blandford, and in many others. *Turner,* II. 145. T. 5.

TRIGYNOUS.

855. SORBUS.—*Calyx*: quinquefid, *Petal*s: five. *Berry*: below, with three seeds.

S. AUCUPARIA. *Lin.* 683. *Huds.* 215. *With.* 460. *Evelyn,* 218. *Fl. Dan.* 1034. *Eng. Bot.* 337. MOUNTAIN SERVICE, or QUICKEN TREE. In Broadley Wood, near Blandford; in Cranbourne Chace in many places; in the woods near Tunworth and Clenson; at Grange, in Purbeck. *Turner,* II. 71. and 143. T. 5.

PENTAGYNOUS.

862. SPIRÆA.—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *Petal*s: five. *Capsules*: with many seeds.

S. FILIPENDULA. *Lin.* 702. *Huds.* 217. *With.* 463. *Ger. Em.* 1058. *Fl. Dan.* 635. *Eng. Bot.* 284. DROPWORT. In mountainous meadows and pastures. As delighting in a chalky soil, it is common on the downs, and in the woods of Dorset. On Hod Hill; Nutford field; near Blandford. *Turner,* III. 8. obiter III. 31. P. 6. 7.

POLYGYNOUS.

863. ROSA.—*Calyx*: urn-shaped, fleshy, contracted near the top, and terminating in five divisions. *Petal*s: five. *Seeds*: many, bristly, fixed to the inside of the calyx.

R. SPINOSISSIMA. *Lin.* 705. *Huds.* 218. *With.* 464. *Ger. Em.* 1270. *Fl. Dan.* 398. *Eng. Bot.* 187. BURNET ROSE. Now and then to be met with on the heaths. I observed it plentifully on the Eastern cliffs of Portland. *Ger.* 1088. 4. S. 7.

635. TORMENTILLA.—*Calyx*: of eight segments. *Petal*s: four. *Seeds*: roundish, naked, affixed to a small dry receptacle.

T. REPTANS. *Lin.* 716. *Huds.* ed. 1, p. 198. ed. 2, 225. β. *With.* 476. *Plot, Oxfordshire,* t. 9. f. 5. CREEPING TORMANTIL. In the waste places by the sides of woods, and in barren pastures; in Purbeck in several places; in the closes at New Bridge, between Ringwood and Wimbourne, under Hod Hill. *Plot. loco cit.* P. 7.

869. COMARUM.—*Calyx*: of ten segments. *Petal*s: five, less than the calyx. *Receptacle* of the seeds, ovate, spongy, permanent.

C. PALUSTRE. *Lin.* 718. *Huds.* 227. *With.* 479. *Ger. Em.* 987. *Fl. Dan.* 636. *Eng. Bot.* 172. PURPLE COMARUM, or MARSH CINQUEFOIL. In muddy bogs and ditches on the heaths of Wareham, Poole, and Purbeck; between Sandford Bridge and Wareham; between Wimbourne and Poole; about Ringwood, and in the closes at New Bridge. *Gerard,* 836. P. 6.

POLYNDROUS.

MONOGYNOUS.

880. CHELIDONIUM.—*Calyx*: diphyllous. *Corolla*: tetrapetalous. *Pod*: linear, unilocular.

C. GLAUCIUM. *Lin.* 724. *Huds.* 229. *With.* 484. *Ger. Em.* 367. *Fl. Dan.* 585. *Eng. Bot.* 8. SEA CELANDINE, or YELLOW-HORNED POPPY. Frequent on the sandy shores of Dorset, on the Chefil Bank, and about Weymouth, Poole, and Swanage. Noticed by *Turner,* as growing in Dorset, II. 77. A. 8.

881. PAPAVER.—*Calyx*: diphyllous. *Corolla*: tetrapetalous. *Capsule*: unilocular, discharging its seeds by pores, under the stigma.

P. ARGEMONE. *Lin.* 725. *Huds.* 230. *With.* 486. *Ger. Em.* 373. *Fl. Dan.* 867. *Fl. Lond.* V. 38. LONG PRICKLY-HEADED POPPY. I have not observed this poppy so common in Dorset, as I judge it is in some of the midland counties. On old walls about Shaftesbury; sparingly among corn near Blandford. *Johnson and Larkin,* in *Ger. Em.* A. 6. 7.

886. NYMPHÆA.—*Calyx*: tetraphyllous, or pentaphyllous. *Corolla*: polypetalous. *Berry*: truncated, multilocular. N. ALBA.

N. ALBA. *Lin.* 729. *Huds.* 234. *With.* 489. *Ger. Em.* 819. I. *Fl. Dan.* 602. *Eng. Bot.* 160. **WHITE WATER LILY.** In slow running rivers and ponds. This beautiful plant, which vies with many of the productions of India, and mimicks the *Magnolia* of America, is abundantly more common in the river Stour, than in many others. There are considerable quantities of it between Blandford and Durweston, and I have occasionally observed it mixed with the *N. lutea* in considerable patches in various parts of the river from Sturminster Newton, to Christchurch; it abounds also in the Avon. *Turner, Herbal, II.* 65. P. 7.

913. **CISTUS.**—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous, two segments smaller than the others. *Petals*: five. *Cap-sule*: trivalve.

C. HELIANTHEMUM. *Lin.* 744. *Huds.* 233. *With.* 492. *Ger. Em.* 1283. *Fl. Dan.* 101. *Fl. Lond.* V. 36. **DWARF CISTUS.** As this plant is almost peculiar to a chalky soil, we find it the ornament of all the chalky hills and downs of Dorset. On Hod and Hambledon hills, in Nutford field near Blandford, and on the banks in the lanes. *Lobel. Adv.* 185. 4. P. 6—8.

TRIGYNOUS.

927. **DELPHINIUM.**—*Calyx*: none. *Petals*: five. *Nectary*: bifid, ending in a horn.

D. CONSOLIDA. *Lin.* 748. *Huds.* 235. *With.* 495. *Ger. Em.* 1083. *Fl. Dan.* 683. **WILD LARK'S-SPUR.** I have occasionally seen this plant among the corn in several fields near Blandford, and elsewhere in Dorset, but in no place in any considerable quantity. *How. Phyt. Brit.* 36. 7. A. 6—9.

POLYGYNOUS.

950. **CLEMATIS.**—*Calyx*: none. *Petals*: four. *Seeds*: with a feathered tail.

C. VITALBA. *Lin.* 766. *Huds.* 238. *With.* 500. *Ger. Em.* 886. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 37. **TRAVEL-
LER'S JOY.** Very common in the hedges, on all the chalky parts of the country; but not elsewhere. Its handsome foliage and downy tufts of seeds render it highly ornamental to the latest autumnal season. Called by some of the country people *Old Man's Beard*. *Turner, Herbal, II.* 167. by the figure. *Ger.* 739. P. 7. 8.

952. **ADONIS.**—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *Petals*: five, or more, without a nectary. *Seeds*: naked.

A. AUTUMNALIS. *Lin.* 177. *Huds.* 239. *With.* 503. *Ger. Em.* 310. *Fl. Lond.* II. 37. *Eng. Bot.* 308. In corn-fields. I observed this occasionally in several corn-fields in the neighbourhood of Blandford; in a field opposite the first mile stone on the Dorchester road; in Stour Paine field, on the borders of the camp-down. Probably both this and the *D. consolida* are the offspring of gardens, by means of manure. *Lob. Adv.* 115. A. 6. 7.

953. **RANUNCULUS.**—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *Petals*: five, with a honey-bearing pore on the inside of the claw. *Seeds*: naked.

R. PARVIFLORUS. *Lin.* 780. *Huds.* 242. *With.* 506. *Ray, Syn.* III. t. 12. 1. *Eng. Bot.* 120. **SMALL-FLOWERED CROWFOOT.** This species is common in Dorset, in corn-fields, and on fallow lands. I have observed some of the latter in the neighbourhood of Blandford over-run with it. *Ray, Cat. Cant. App.* A. 5—6.

956. **HELLEBORUS.**—*Calyx*: none. *Petals*: five, or more. *Nectary*: tubular, bilobed. *Cap-sules*: rather upright, polyspermous.

H. VIRIDIS. *Lin.* 784. *Huds.* 245. *With.* 519. *Ger. Em.* 976. *Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 4. 6. *Fl. Lond.* No. 69. 2. *Eng. Bot.* 200. **GREEN HELLEBORE.** In woods and hedges. I first found this plant in the wood above Tollard Royal, to the Eastward; and in considerable plenty; but have since seen it in other parts of the chace. *Park. Theatr.* 212. P. 3. 4.

DIDYNAMOUS.

t. With naked seeds.

a. With quinquefid calyxes.

960. **TEUCRIMUM.**—*Corolla*: upper lip, none, but the top of the tube bipartite. *Stamens*: in the division.

T. SCORODONIA. *Lin.* 789. *Huds.* 248. *With.* 518. *Ger. Em.* 662. *Hist. Ox.* §. xi. 20. 15. *Fl. Dan.* 485. *Fl. Lond.* V. 40. **WOOD GERMANDER, or WOOD SAGE.** In hilly and dry situations, in lanes under hedges, and in woods; in Purbeck on the rocks and cliffs; in almost all the woods and shady lanes; under Hod Hill; in the hollow ways about Melbury and Shaftesbury. *Lob. Adv.* 210. P. 7.

961. **NEPETA.**—*Corolla*: middle segment of the lower lip crenate; mouth, with reflected margin. *Stamens*: approaching each other.

N. CATARIA. *Lin.* 796. *Huds.* 249. *With.* 319. *Ger. Em.* 661. *Hist. Ox.* §. xi. 22. 14. *Fl. Dan.* 593. *Eng. Bot.* 137. **CAT-MINT.** It is common in Dorset in lanes by the road side; on the borders of corn-fields; in Purbeck; in Portland; in the fields about Kingston, and Bere. *Turner, Herbal, I.* 101. P. 7.

43. **VERBENA.**—*Corolla*: tunnel-shaped, sub-equal, curved. *Calyx*: one of the segments truncated. *Seeds*: four.

VERBENA. *Lin.* 29. *Huds.* 249. *With.* 520. *Ger. Em.* 718. I. *Fl. Dan.* 628. *Fl. Lond.* I. 41. **VERVAIN.** Common in waste places, in lanes, on walls, and especially in the streets of the villages. *Turner, Herbal, II.* 161. P. 6—8.

967. **MENTHA.**

967. MENTHA.—*Corolla*: nearly equal, quadrifid, the broadest segment emarginate. *Stamens*: erect, distant.

M. PULEGIUM. *Lin.* 807. *Huds.* 254. *With.* 525. *Ger. Em.* 671. *Hist. Ox.* §. xi. 7. 1. *Woodv.* 171. PENNYROYAL MINT. Not uncommon on the moist parts of the heaths in many places; on the heath below Woodbury Hill; in many places on the heathy ground beyond Wimbourne. *Turner, Herbal, II.* 107. P. 8. 9.

972. GALEOPSIS.—*Corolla*: upper lip slightly crenate, arched; lower lip, with two teeth on its upper side.

G. LADANUM. *Lin.* 810. *Huds.* 256. *With.* 528. *Petiv.* 33. 11. No modern figure of it. RED HEMP-NETTLE. In the corn-fields of Dorset; in Purbeck; in Spetisbury field, going to Almer, and elsewhere; in Langton corn-fields, near Blandford. *Ger. Em.* 699. 7. A. 6—8.

GALEOBDOLO.—*Corolla*: upper lip, erect, entire, arched; lower lip, trifid, middle segment longer than the others.

G. LUTEUM. *Huds.* 257. *With.* 530. *Galeopsis.* *Lin.* 810. *Ger. Em.* 702. *Hist. Ox.* §. xi. 11. 5. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 40. YELLOW ARCHANGEL, or DEAD NETTLE. This beautiful plant is more common in Dorset than in the midland counties. Broadly Wood, near Blandford; under Hod Hill; in lanes about Sturminster Newton; about Melbury, Cann, and Shaftesbury. *Lob. Adv.* 223. P. 5. 6.

974. STACHYS.—*Corolla*: upper lip, arched; lower lip reflexed at the sides, the middle segment large, and emarginate. *Stamens*: after shedding the pollen, curved to the sides of the corolla.

S. ARVENSIS. *Lin.* 814. *Huds.* 260. *With.* 532. *Fl. Dan.* 587. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 41. CORN WOUNDWORT. More common in Dorset than in the middle counties. In the corn-fields about Blandford, Pimpern, and Langton; between Kingfston and Bere; in Turnworth Field. *Johnson, Ger. Em.* 699. 5. A. 6—8.

976. MARRUBIUM.—*Calyx*: salver-shaped, rigid, with ten furrows. *Corolla*: upper lip, bifid, linear, straight.

M. VULGARE. *Lin.* 816. *Huds.* 261. *With.* 533. *Ger. Em.* 693. *Hist. Ox.* §. xi. 9. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 1036. *Eng. Bot.* 410. WHITE-HOREHOUND. On waste ground, and among rubbish, in lanes, and by the road sides; in Purbeck common; about Kingfston, near Bere; on Badbury Down; very common in the Isle of Wight. *Turner, Herbal, II.* 51. P. 7—9.

977. LEONURUS.—*Antbers*: sprinkled with shining particles. *Corolla*: upper lip, shaggy concave.

L. CARDIACA. *Lin.* 817. *Huds.* 261. *With.* 534. *Ger. Em.* 705. *Fl. Dan.* 727. *Eng. Bot.* 286. MOTHERWORT. I have several times seen this

plant, but only on or about dunghills, whence I considered it as the offspring of gardens. *Johnson, Phyt. Brit.* p. 21. P. 6—8.

b. With a bilabiated calyx.

982. THYMUS.—*Calyx*: bilabiate; the mouth closed with hairs.

T. ACINOS. *Lin.* 826. *Huds.* 263. *With.* 536. *Ger. Em.* 570. *Hist. Ox.* §. xi. 17. 1. *Fl. Lond.* I. 43. *Eng. Bot.* 411. BASIL THYME. In the chalky lanes and upland downs of Dorset common. In the lane leading to Stickland from Blandford; about Broadly Wood, Langton Coppice. *Turner, Herbal, I.* 151. A. 6—8.

983. MELISSA.—*Calyx*: dry, plain, upper lip thickened at the extremity. *Corolla*: upper lip, somewhat arched, bifid; lower lip, middle segment cordate.

M. NEPETA. *Lin.* 828. *Huds.* 263. *With.* 538. *Ger. Em.* 687. 4. *Park.* 37. 4. *Fl. Lond.* VI. in No. 65. FIELD CALAMINT. Not uncommon in lanes, and in the borders of fields and waste places. In the lane near Old Warren, and elsewhere, near Blandford. *Ger. Em.* 686. 4. P. 8.

989. SCUTELLARIA.—*Calyx*: with the mouth entire; closed after flowering by the upper lip forming a cover to the seeds.

S. MINOR. *Lin.* 835. *Huds.* 265. *With.* 540. *Ger. Em.* 581. 3. *Hist. Ox.* §. xi. 20. 8. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 43. *Eng. Bot.* 524. SMALL-HOODED WILLOW-HERB. This plant is sparingly found on the bogs in the heaths. On Wareham Heath, and in Purbeck. *Ger.* 466. 2. P. 7. 8.

2. With seeds in capsules.

a. With a bifid calyx.

1046. OROBANCHE.—*Calyx*: bifid. *Corolla*: ringent. *Capsule*: unilocular, bivalve, polyspermous. A gland at the base of the germen.

O. MAJOR. *Lin.* 882. *Huds.* 265. *With.* 557. *Ger. Em.* 1311. *Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 16. 1. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 44. *Eng. Bot.* 421. GREATER BROOM RAPE. This parasitical plant has several times occurred to me on the heaths, and in woods in Dorset, among Broom, Furze, and Heath, and sometimes covered with Dodder. *Turner, Herbal, II.* 71. P. 5. 6.

O. MINOR. *J. B. Hist.* II. 781? *Ray, Syn.* *288. 2. *ramosa* β. *Huds.* 266. *minor.* *Eng. Bot.* 422. LESSER BROOM RAPE. Among vetches and clover in Pimpern field, near Blandford. *Rand. Ray, Syn. ed.* 3, 288*.

b. With a quadrifid calyx.

1000. LATHRÆA.—*Calyx*: quadrifid, a flat gland at the base of the future germen. *Capsule*: monolocular.

L. SQUAMARIA. *Lin.* 844. *Huds.* 266. *With.* 547. *Ger. Em.* 1585. 1. *Hist. Ox.* §. xii. 16. 14. *Fl.*

Fl. Dan. 136. *Eng. Bot.* 50. GREATER TOOTHWORT. In a very thick part of the chace near West Lodge; only two roots found. It was also sent to me by the rev. William Chaffin, who found it near his own seat at Chettle. *Ger.* 1387. P. 4. 5.

999. MELAMPYRUM.—*Calyx*: quadrifid. *Corolla*: upper lip compressed, the margin turned backwards. *Capsule*: bilocular, oblique, opening at the edge. *Seeds*: two, gibbous.

M. ARVENSE. *Lin.* 842. *Huds.* 270. *Fl. Dan.* 911. *Eng. Bot.* 53. PURPLE COW-WHEAT. In Bere Field, some years ago, observed for two years, but afterwards lost. First noticed in England by Dr. James Sberard. *Ray, Syn.* 3d edit. 286. A. 7.

1007. ANTIRRHINUM.—*Calyx*: pentaphyllous. *Corolla*: with a prominence in some species, or a spur at the base, bearing honey. *Capsule*: bilocular.

A. CYMBALARIA. *Lin.* 851. *Huds.* 271. *With.* 549. *Ger. Em.* 549. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 14. 30. *Fl. Lond.* I. 45. IVY-LEAVED TOAD-FLAX. Frequent on old garden walls in towns and villages. First noticed as a naturalized plant by Dr. Richardson. *Ray, Syn.* III. 282. P. 6—10.

A. ELATINE. *Lin.* 851. *Huds.* 271. *With.* 549. *Ger. Em.* 625. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 14. 28. *Fl. Dan.* 426. *Fl. Lond.* I. 46. *Eng. Bot.* 502. SHARP-POINTED TOAD-FLAX. A. 7—9.

A. SPURIUM. *Lin.* 851. *Huds.* 272. *With.* 549. *Ger. Em.* 625. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 14. 27. *Fl. Dan.* 913. *Fl. Lond.* III. 37. ROUND-LEAVED TOAD-FLAX. Both these plants are met with in corn-fields; in the fields on the right hand of Stickland Lane, and in Langton and Pimper corn-fields; in the corn-fields on the side of Hambledon Hill. *Ger.* 501. A. 7—9.

In the last place mentioned a great quantity of the *spurium* occurred with flowers in the structure of the *Peloria*.

A. MINUS. *Lin.* 852. *Huds.* 272. *With.* 551. *Ger. Em.* 549. *Fl. Dan.* 502. *Fl. Lond.* V. 41. LEAST TOAD-FLAX. In corn-fields. In Bere corn-fields; in Langton fields near Blandford. *Ger.* 549. A. 6—9.

A. ORONTIUM. *Lin.* 860. *Huds.* 274. *With.* 552. *Ger. Em.* 549. *Fl. Dan.* 941. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 45. LESSER TOAD-FLAX. In corn-fields. In corn-fields about Blandford; at Spetisbury, and in many other places. *Turner*, I. 48. A. 7. 8.

TETRADYNAMOUS.

1. SILICULOSA. *Silicles*: or short pods.

MOENCHIA.—*Gmelin. Lin. Syst.* 971. *Silicle*: entire, oval, crowned with the style. *Valves*: convex, parallel to the partition. *Cells*: polyspermous.

M. SATIVA. *Gmel.* 971. *With.* 562. *Myagrum fativum. Lin.* 894. *Huds.* 277. *Ger. Em.* 273.

Hist. Ox. §. iii. 21. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 1038. LINE, or GOLD OF PLEASURE. Common the flax-fields at Bridport, undoubtedly introduced with the flax seed. *Ger.* 213.

M. INCANA. *Gmelin. Lin. Syst.* 971. *Alyf canum. Lin.* 908. *Clus.* II. 132. 3. 1 §. iii. 16. 7. HOARY CAMLINE, or WORT. In the year 1766 I found a considerable quantity of this plant near the rope Waymouth, and on the spot where Gloucester Row and the royal palace now stand. lost in three or four years after that period.

1073. BUNIAS.—*Silicle*: deciduous, rough, the angles unequal and sharp.

B. KAKILE. *Lin.* 936. *Huds.* 298. *With.* *Ger. Em.* 248. *Fl. Dan.* 1167. *Hist. Ox.* 6. 20. *Eng. Bot.* 231. SEA ROCKET. Commonly on the sandy coast just above high mark. Abundantly about North Haven opposite Brownsea Isle. *Lobel. Adv.* 77.

1071. CRAMBE.—Four longer filaments beyond one of the forks bearing the anther. or Berry, dry, globular, deciduous.

C. MARITIMA. *Lin.* 937. *Huds.* 299. *With.* *Ger. Em.* 315. 15. *Hist. Ox.* §. iii. 2. 1 *Dan.* 316. SEA COLEWORT, or KALK. Uncommon on the sandy shores of Dorset, Chesil Bank, and about Waymouth; Purbeck coast; and at the North Haven Poole. *Turner*, in *Lob. Adv.* 92. cultivated; and much esteemed at the present time in this country.

For the mode of cultivation, see *Miller's Dictionary*, by Professor Martyn.

1078. THLASPI.—*Silicle*: obcordate, emarginate, polyspermous. *Valves*: boat-form, the margin forming the border of the fruit; partition in the contrary direction to the valves.

T. CAMPESTRE. *Lin.* 903. *Huds.* 281. *With.* 568. *Ger. Em.* 262. *Hist. Ox.* §. iii. 1. *Fl. Lond.* V. 45. FIELD SHEPHERD'S MUSTARD, or MITHRIDATE MUSTARD. I have many times met with this among the corn, where in plenty. *Lob. Adv.* 73.

1079. COCHLEARIA.—*Silicle*: emarginate, rough. *Valves*: gibbous, obtuse.

C. DANICA. *Lin.* 905. *Huds.* 284. *With.* *Lob. Obs.* 338. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 100. 1. SCURVY-GRASS. Noticed in Portland since as by *Lobel*. On the cliffs of the island and on those of Purbeck.

C. OFFICINALIS. *Lin.* 903. *Huds.* 283. *With.* 571. *Ger. Em.* 401. *Hist. Ox.* §. iii. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 135. COMMON SEA SCURVY-GRASS. On the cliffs as well as the sandy shores common. *Lob. Adv.* 122? *Ger.* 324. 1.

C. ANGLICA. *Lin.* 903. *Huds.* 284. *With.* *Ger. Em.* 401. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. iii. 20. *Dan.* 329. opt. SEA SCURVY-GRASS. Common on the sea coast wherever I have been. Waymouth, in Purbeck, and about Blandford. *Lob. Obs.* 157. 1.

2. SILICULOSA.

2. SILIQUOSA. Siliques: or long pods.

1088. **CARDAMINE.**—*Pod*: bursting elastically, valves revolute. *Stigma*: entire. A gland on each side between the short stamens and the calyx.

C. AMARA. *Lin.* 915. *Huds.* 294. *With.* 580. *Park. Theat.* 1239. 3. *Fl. Lond.* III. 39. BITTER CUCKOW-FLOWER. In moist and marshy meadows by the river Stour, especially such as are liable to be overflowed. *Ray, Ang.* I. 220. P. 4. 5.

C. HIRSUTA. *Lin.* 915. *Huds.* 295. *With.* 580. *flexosa.* *With.* 578. *Scop. Fl. Cam.* 817. t. 38. *Fl. Dan.* 735. *Barr. Ic.* 455. *Hist. Ox.* §. iii. 4. 11. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 48. HAIRY CUCKOW-FLOWER. In moist shady places, in lanes under hedges, about springs, and by the sides of rivers and brooks. Not uncommon by the river Stour, near Blandford; frequent in the Vale of Blackmoor, at Hartgrove; on walls, and elsewhere about Shaftesbury. While young it is a very grateful salad. *Ray, Ang.* I. 54. 1. A. 4—6.

1094. **ARABIS.**—*Nectariferous Glands*: four, each reflexed like a scale between the leaves of the calyx.

A. THALIANA. *Lin.* 929. *Huds.* 292. *With.* 587. *Hist. Ox.* §. iii. 7. 5. *Barr. Ic.* 269. 270. *Pollich. No.* 636. tab. p. 243. *Fl. Lond.* II. 49. COMMON WALL-CRESS, or PODDED MOUSE-EAR. On ant-hills in the heaths, banks in dry lanes, and on walls; in Stickland Lane, near Blandford; on old walls at Shaftesbury. *Park. Theat.* 556. A. 5.

1095. **TURRITIS.**—*Pod*: very long, angular. *Calyx*: converging, erect. *Corolla*: erect.

T. GLABRA. *Lin.* 930. *Huds.* 291. *With.* 588. *Hist. Ox.* §. iii. 2. 23. *Ger. Em.* 272. *Fl. Dan.* 809. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 47. SMOOTH TOWER MUSTARD. On old walls at Dorchester. Very rare. *Ger.* 212. A. 5. 6.

T. HIRSUTA. *Lin.* 931. *Huds.* 291. *With.* 589. *Park. Tb.* 834. 6. *Hist. Ox.* §. iii. 3. 5. *Fl. Dan.* 1040. ROUGH TOWER MUSTARD. On dry banks and old walls, but not common. *Ray, Ang.* I. 38. 1. P. 6.

1096. **BRASSICA.**—*Calyx*: upright, converging. *Seeds*: globular. A gland between the shorter stamens and the pifil; and between the longer stamens and the calyx.

B. OLERACEA. *Lin.* 932. *fylvestris.* *Huds.* 289. *With.* 591. *Hist. Ox.* vol. II. 208. *Petiv.* 45. 6. On the sea cliffs in Purbeck; and, as I have been informed, on the cliffs of Portland Isle. *Turner, Herbal,* I. 89. P. 6. 7. Supposed to be the origin of all the varieties of Cabbage.

B. MURALIS. *Huds.* 290. *With.* 592. *fifymbrium.* *Lin.* 918. *Ger. Em.* 246. 2. *Barr. Ic.* 131. *Fl. Lond.* III. 38. *Eng. Bot.* 525. WALL CABBAGE, or WILD ROCKET. On old walls and rubbish. At Weymouth, near the quay. At Shaftesbury. *Ger.* 191. P. 5. 6.

1097. **SINAPIS.**—*Calyx*: spreading. *Corolla*: with straight claws. *Glands*: placed between the shorter stamens and the pifil, and between the longer stamens and the calyx.

S. NIGRA. *Lin.* 933. *Huds.* 297. *With.* 395. *J. B. Hist.* 855. *Woodv.* 151. *Fl. Rusl.* 51. COMMON, or BLACK MUSTARD. More common in this county on banks of ditches newly turned up, under wet hedges, and by the river side, than among corn. The Charlock, or Kedlock, of the corn-fields of this county consists more usually of the *Sinapis alba*, *arvensis*; and *Raphanus raphanistrum*. *Turner,* II. 137. A. 6.

MONADELPHOUS.

PENTANDROUS.

ERODIUM.—Monogynous.—*Stigmas*: five. *Receptacle*: beaked. *Capsule*: five dry berries, each with a long twisted awn.

E. MARITIMUM. *Hort. Kew.* II. 416. *geranium.* *Lin.* 951. *Huds.* 301. *With.* 606. *Pluk.* 31. 4. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 35. 2. SEA CRANESBILL. On the coast, but not common. Not only on the sands, but on the cliffs above; about Poole, at the fleets, and elsewhere. *Merret,* 46. 5. P. 6—9.

DECANDROUS.

1118. **GERANIUM.**—Monogynous.—*Stigmas*: five. *Receptacle*: beaked. *Capsule*: five dry berries, each with a long twisted awn.

G. PRATENSE. *Lin.* 954. *Huds.* 404. *With.* 606. *Ger. Em.* 943. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 16. 14. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 49. *Eng. Bot.* 404. CROWFOOT-LEAVED CRANESBILL. This fine plant is not so common in Dorset as I think I have observed it in the middle parts of England. It is, however, not very unfrequent by the sides of the Stour and the Frome. *Lob. Adv.* 296. P. 6. 7. **G. LUCIDUM.** *Lin.* 955. *Huds.* 304. *With.* 607. *Thal. Sylv. Lar.* t. 5. *Hist. Ox.* §. 15. 6. *Fl. Dan.* 218. *Eng. Bot.* 75. SHINING CRANESBILL. On old walls, in shady lanes, and rocky places. Very common on the old stone walls at Shaftesbury, Stalbridge, Sherbourne, and about the old stone quarries in Purbeck. *Goodyer, Ger. Em.* 938. 3. A. 5—8.

POLYANDROUS.

1132. **ALTHÆA.**—*Calyx*: double; the external, with about nine segments. *Arits* (or outer coats of the seeds): numerous; each containing one seed.

A. OFFICINALIS. *Lin.* 966. *Huds.* 306. *With.* 611. *Ger. Em.* 933. *Fl. Dan.* 530. *Eng. Bot.* 147. MARSH MALLOW. On the sea shore in several parts of Purbeck; on Poole harbour North coast; and, as I have been informed, about Portland, and by the fleets of Chesil Bank. I observed it some years ago at Freshwater and Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. *Turner, Herbal,* I. 32? *Ger. Em.* 787. P. 8.

1133. **LAVATERA.**

1133. LAVATERA.—*Calyx*: double; exterior one trifid. *Arits*: numerous, each with one seed.

L. ARBOREA. *Lin.* 972. *Huds.* 306. *With.* 614. *Gart.* p. 257. t. 136. 2. *calyx* and *fruit*. TREE LAVATERA, or SEA TREE-MALLOW. This plant is recorded by *Ray*, in bishop Gibson's edition of *Camden*, as a native of Portland and of Chesil Bank, where it still continues to be found; and from thence has been introduced into the gardens of the villages of the island and the neighbourhood. B. 7—9.

1134. MALVA.—*Calyx*: double; the exterior triphyllous. *Arits*: numerous, each monospermous.

M. MOSCHATA. *Lin.* 971. *Huds.* 308. *With.* 613. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 18. 4. *Fl. Dan.* 905. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 50. MUSK MALLOW. This species occurs in many places in Dorsetshire in the hedges, dry lanes, and sometimes in the baulks of corn-fields, but I have not seen it in considerable plenty in any place; about Shaftesbury, and in lanes going towards Knoyle. B. 7. 8. Dr. Manningham, *Ray, Syn.* III. 253. 2.

DIADELPHOUS.

HEXANDROUS.

1154. FUMARIA.—*Calyx*: diphyllous. *Corolla*: ringent. *Filaments*: two, membranous, each supporting three anthers.

F. CAPREOLATA. *Lin.* 984. *officinalis* β. *Huds.* 309. *With.* 621. t. 30. RAMPING FUMITORY. I have met with this in the woods, and in kitchen-gardens, in Dorset. *Ray, Cat. Cant. App.* A. 8. 9.

F. CLAVICULATA. *Lin.* 985. *Huds.* 309. *With.* 611. *Ger. Em.* 1088. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. iii. 12. 3. *Fl. Dan.* 340. *Eng. Bot.* 103. CLIMBING FRUMITORY. In moist stony places and lanes in Purbeck, and on the stony cliffs, but very sparingly. *Ger. Em.* A. 6—9.

DECANDROUS.

1166. SPARTIUM.—*Calyx*: extending downwards. *Filaments*: adhering to the germen. *Stigma*: very long, villose on the upper side.

S. SCOPARIUM. *Lin.* 996. *Huds.* 310. *With.* 623. *Ger. Em.* 1311. *Fl. Dan.* 313. *Fl. Lond.* V. 52. COMMON BROOM. It is not so common in Dorset as in the more Northern counties. Here and there in Purbeck; on the borders of the heaths; about Morden; in the hollow way at Melbury, near Shaftesbury, and in Motcombe parish. *Turner, Herbal*, II. 7. P. 5. 6.

1167. GENISTA.—*Calyx*: bilabiate, the upper two, the lower three, teeth. *Standard*: oblong, reflex.

G. ANGLICA. *Lin.* 999. *Huds.* 311. *With.* 625. *Ger. Em.* 1320. *Fl. Dan.* 619. *Eng. Bot.* 132. NEEDLE GREENWEED, or FURZE. On the

heaths, with the *Ulex*, chiefly in moist marshy, or boggy grounds. *Tab. Adv.*

1169. ULEX.—*Calyx*: diphyllous. *Leg.* scarcely longer than the *calyx*.

U. NEPA. *Ulex europæus* β. *Lin.* 1045. 312. *With.* 626. *Ger. Em.* 1321. 6. 1004. 3. LESSER FURZE, or GORSE. the *Ulex europæus* on many of the heaths of Dorset, but in fullest flower always in autumn. *Park. Theat.* 1004. 3. S.

1174. ANTHYLLIS.—*Calyx*: inflated. *Pod.* inflated, invested by the *calyx*. *Stamens*: continued at the base.

A. VULNERARIA. *Lin.* 1012. *Huds.* 313. 629. *Ger. Em.* 1240. *Dist. Elib.* t. 320. *Dan.* 988. *Eng. Bot.* 104. KIDNEY VETCH. On upland calcareous grounds common in Dorset, on the hills, near Blankney, in Nutford field. *Ger.* 1060.

1184. PISUM.—*Style*: triangular, carinate, pubescent above. *Calyx*: the two upper segments shorter.

P. MARITIMUM. *Lin.* 1027. *Huds.* 313. 629. *Ger. Em.* 1250. *Fl. Dan.* 338. *Spicil. Fas.* I. 9. SEA PEA. On the naked pebbles of Chesil Bank, running from Portland to Abbotsbury; on the North and Eastward of it at Poole, and elsewhere. *Dr. Argent. Ger. Em.* 1250. and *Stow's Chronicle*, 1555.

1186. LATHYRUS.—*Style*: flattened, downward; the upper part; broader upwards. *Calyx*: the upper segments shortest.

L. NISSOLIA. *Lin.* 1022. *Huds.* 315. *With.* 611. *Ger. Em.* 1249. *Eng. Bot.* 112. CRAB GRASS-VETCH. Very rare. I have only seen it in the borders of Nutford corn-field, but could not find it in the same place three years afterwards; and in corn-fields about Waymouth. *Ger. Em.* 1250. 2.

L. APHACA. *Lin.* 1029. *Huds.* 315. *With.* 611. *Ger. Em.* 1250. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 4. 7. FL. V. 51. YELLOW VETCHLING. Common in corn-fields and meadows in a sandy soil; in Nutford field, by White Cliff; also on Langton hill, and in the coppice; in Spetisbury field, and in other places, as about Waymouth. *Ger.* 1250.

L. SYLVESTRIS. *Lin.* 1033. *Huds.* 316. 634. *Ger. Em.* 1229. 1. *Trag.* 613. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 2. 4. *Fl. Dan.* 325. *Fl. Lond.* V. 64. 1. NARROW-LEAVED VETCHLING. Common in woods and hedges. I have observed it in several places, but no where plentifully. In the Vale of Blackmoor; in hedges by the road near Milbourne St. Andrew's; at Encombe, the seat of William Morton Pitt, esq. in the vale near the sea. *Ger. Em.* 1229.

1187. VICIA.—*Stigma*: bearded transversely on the lower side.

- V. SYLVATICA. *Lin.* 1035. *Huds.* 318. *With.* 635. *Hall, Helv.* 426. t. 12. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 277. *Eng. Bot.* 79. WOOD VETCH. I have observed this in several places, particularly in a hedge going down Stoke Hill from Bull-bar-row. *Phyt. Brit.* 129. 1. P. 7. 8.
- V. LATHYROIDES. *Lin.* 1037. *Huds. Var.* 2. 319. *With.* 638. *Herm. Par.* 242. *Fl. Dan.* 58. *Eng. Bot.* 30. SPRING VETCH. In a corn-field on the side of Hambledon Hill; in Purbeck, and about Wareham, but very sparingly. *Sherrard and Rand. Ray, Syn.* 321. A. 5.
- V. LUTEA. *Lin.* 1037. *Huds.* 319. *With.* 639. *Eng. Bot.* 481. *J. B. II.* 313. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 22. 2. 2. YELLOW VETCH. In meadows and pastures. Found by Mr. Hudson at Waymouth, soon after the publication of the first edition of his *Flora*. *Ray, Ang. I.* 316. 2. A. 6. 7.
- V. LEVIGATA. *Eng. Bot.* 483. hybrida. *Huds.* 319. *With.* 639. *J. B. II.* 314 II. SMOOTH VETCH. Found by Mr. Hudson at Lodmoor, near Waymouth, and considered by him as *V. hybrida* of *Linnaeus*; but on comparing it with the specimen in the *Linnaean Herbarium*, Dr. Smith found it to be a different plant. A. 6. 7.
- V. BITHYNICA. *Lin.* 1038. *Huds.* 320. *With.* 639. *Allion. Fl. Pedem.* No. 1199. t. 26. 2. ROUGH VETCH. Found by Mr. Hudson in Purbeck; since by *A. Burke Lambert, Esq.* at Waymouth, near the turnpike gate. B. 7.

1199. ORNITHOPUS.—*Pod*: jointed, cylindrical, and curved.

- O. PERPUSILLUS. *Lin.* 1049. *Huds.* 321. *With.* 640. *Ger. Em.* 1241. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 10. 13. *Eng. Bot.* 369. *Fl. Lond.* VI. No. 64. 2. BIRD'S-FOOT. This pretty plant is not uncommon on the downs on the sandy parts of the heaths, and especially in the higher grounds near the coast; on the mill-down, near Blandford. *Lob. Adv.* 403. A. 5—8.

1200. HIPPOCREPIS.—*Pod*: compressed, curved, with many deep notches on the inner edge.

- H. COMOSA. *Lin.* 1050. *Huds.* 321. *With.* 641. *Park. Theat.* 1091. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 10. 3. *Eng. Bot.* 31. TUFTED HORSESHOE VETCH. Peculiar to calcareous soil. On the high chalk hills of Dorset that bound the Northern part of the country from Woodyates to Shaftesbury; above Rushmore Lodge, Ashcomb, on Melbury Hill; on the Eastern side of Portland; and in Purbeck. *Park.* 1091. B. 5—7.

1208. HEDYSARUM.—*Keel*: of the corolla, transversely obtuse. *Pod*: jointed, with one seed in each joint.

- H. ONOBRACHIS. *Lin.* 1059. *Huds.* 322. *With.* 642. *Ger. Em.* 1243. *Fl. Rust.* 47. *Eng. Bot.* 96. SAINT-FOIN. On the borders of corn-fields, where chalk occurs, not uncommon. *Ger.* 1062. P. 6. 7.

1208. ASTRAGALUS.—*Pod*: gibbous, bilocular.

- A. GLYCYPHYLLUS. *Lin.* 1067. *Huds.* 322. *With.* 643. *Ger. Em.* 1233. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 9. 8.

Eng. Bot. 203. COMMON ASTRAGALUS, OR WILD LIQUORICE. About hedges in the borders of corn-fields, but not common. I have seen a few plants of it several times, but nowhere in any plenty. *Lob. Adv.* 402. P. 6. 7.

1211. TRIFOLIUM.—*Flowers*: commonly capitate. *Pod*: scarcely longer than the calyx, not opening, but falling off entire.

- T. SUBTERRANEUM. *Lin.* 1087. *Huds.* 328. *With.* 647. *Ray, Syn.* III. t. 13. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 14. 5. *Fl. Lond.* II. 54. On the upland downs, and sandy parts of the heaths in Dorset, not unfrequent; on the mill-down near Blandford; on Windmill Point at Poole. *Phyt. Brit.* 125. 3. A. 5—8.

T. MEDIUM. *Huds. ed. 1,* 284. *alpestris. ed. 2,* *With.* 650. *Eng. Bot.* 190. *Fl. Rust.* 13. *Abzel. Lin. Tr. I.* 237. *Fl. Dan.* 662. LONG-LEAVED PURPLE TREFOIL. In Dorsetshire this plant is more common in upland situations in woods, and especially in chalky ground, than in meadows. *Ray, Hist. Pl. I.* 944. 3. P. 7. 8.

T. ORCHROLEUCUM. *Lin. Syst.* 689. *Huds.* 325. *With.* 653. *Fl. Rust.* 35. *Fl. Lond.* VI. No. 69. 6. YELLOW TREFOIL. I have this Trefoil collected in Dorset, but I am uncertain as to the place whence I brought it. *Merret,* 121. 6. B. 6. 7.

T. GLOMERATUM. *Lin.* 1084. *Huds.* 327. *With.* 648. *Pluk.* 113. 5. *Barrel.* 882. *Fl. Lond.* IV. 51. ROUND-HEADED TREFOIL. On sandy soil; Poole and Canford heaths. *Willislet,* *Ray, Syn.* II. 194. A. 5. 6.

T. MARITIMUM. *Huds. ed. 1,* 284. *With.* 653. *stellatum. Huds. ed. 2,* 326. *Pluk.* 113. 4. *Eng. Bot.* 220. *Fl. Rust.* 94. TEASEL-HEADED TREFOIL. Not uncommon about the salt marshes, near Waymouth, Poole, and elsewhere. *Johnson, Ger. Em.* 1208. 6. A. 6. 7.

T. STRIATUM. *Lin.* 1085. *Huds.* 327. *With.* 649. *Fl. Dan.* 1171. *Ray, Syn.* t. 12. 3. *Vaill. t.* 33. 2. SOFT KNOTTED TREFOIL. In dry meadows, and more barren pastures; on the banks of corn-fields in Dorset. It seems also to affect the neighbourhood of the sea. *Ray, Cat. Cant.* 168. 4. A. 6.

T. FRAGIFERUM. *Lin.* 1086. *Huds.* 328. *With.* 654. *Ger. Em.* 1208. *Hist. Ox.* §. ii. 13. 14. *Fl. Dan.* 1042. *Fl. Lond.* II. 55. STRAWBERRY TREFOIL. I have but seldom seen this species at any considerable distance from the coast, where it is frequent in the marshes, both fresh and salt. Common about Poole and Waymouth. *Johnson, Ger. Em.* 1208. fig. 4. P. 8.

POLYADELPHOUS.

POLYANDORUS.

1224. HYPERICUM.—*Calyx*: quinquepartite. *Petals*: five. *Filaments*: numerous, united at the base into three or five sets. *Capsule*: sub-rotund.

- H. ANDROSÆMUM. *Lin.* 1102. *Huds.* 332. *With.* 663. *Ger. Em.* 543. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 6. 12. *Fl. Lond.* III. 48. TUTSAN ST. JOHN'S-WORT. In

- In the woods about Critchel Houfe; about Henbury; in a wood above Grange in Purbeck; and in Cranbourne Chafe. *Lob. Adv.* P. 7—9.
- H. HUMIFUSUM.** *Lin.* 1105. *Huds.* 332. *With.* 665. *Ger. Em.* 541. *Hift. Ox.* §. v. 6. 3. *Fl. Dan.* 141. *Fl. Lond.* III. 50. TRAILING ST. JOHN'S-WORT. In Cranbourne Chafe not uncommon; on the heaths of Poole and Wareham; on Mill-down, near Blandford; Hod and Hambledon Hills. *Ger. Em.* 541. 4. P. 7.
- H. PULCHRUM.** *Lin.* 1106. *Huds.* 332. *With.* 667. *Fl. Dan.* 75. *Fl. Lond.* I. 56. UPRIGHT ST. JOHN'S-WORT. This beautiful fpecies is common in the woods, and on the heaths among furze. Among furze by the Down houfe; and in Langton Copfe, and Ashley Wood, near Blandford. *Johnson*, in *Ger. Em.* 540. 5. P. 7.
- H. MONTANUM.** *Lin.* 1105. *Huds.* 333. *With.* 666. *Hift. Ox.* §. v. 6. 9. *Fl. Dan.* 173. *Eng. Bot.* 371. MOUNTAIN ST. JOHN'S-WORT. In woods, copfes, and thickets. It is rare; I remember to have feen it in the woods above Grange, in Purbeck; and I found a few plants of it in Langton Copfe, near Blandford. This elegant plant is worthy of a place in the gardens. *Merret*, *pin.* 8. P. 7.
- H. ELODES.** *Lin.* 1106. *Huds.* 334. *With.* 665. *Ger. Em.* 542. *Eng. Bot.* 109. MARSH ST. JOHN'S-WORT. This pretty plant is the ornament of bogs on all our heaths in Dorfet. *Johnson*, in *Ger. Em.* 542. 2. P. 7.

SYNGENESOUS.

POLYGAMOUS: ÆQUAL.

All the florets with ftamens and piftils.

1233. **SONCHUS.**—*Receptacle*: naked. *Calyx*: imbricated, ventricofe. *Down*: plumofe.
- S. PALUSTRIS.** *Lin.* 1116. *Huds.* 337. *With.* 674. *Ger. Em.* 294. *Hift. Ox.* §. ix. 3. 11. *Fl. Dan.* 606. *Fl. Lond.* V. 59. MARSH SOW-THISTLE. Very rare. In fome places by the banks of the Stour; by ditches and rills on the coaft. *Ger. Em.* 295. 9. P. 8.
1231. **PICRIS.**—*Receptacle*: naked. *Calyx*: double. *Down*: feathered. *Seeds*: tranfverfely furrowed.
- P. ECHIOIDES.** *Lin.* 1114. *Huds.* 342. *With.* 673. *Ger. Em.* 798. 2. *Hift. Ox.* §. vii. 5. 38. *Fl. Lond.* III. 51. COMMON OX-TONGUE. Although this plant occurs not very rarely on the borders of corn-fields, and banks newly turned up, under hedges, and in the copfes the year after cutting; yet I have obferved it to be much more frequent in the neighbourhood of the fea, than within land. *Turner*, I. 143. A. 7. 8.
- P. HIERACIOIDES.** *Lin.* 1115. *With.* 673. hedydnis. *Huds.* 342. *Ger. Em.* 298. 7. *Eng. Bot.* 196. HAWKWEED OX-TONGUE. Borders of fields under dry hedges, and in the

baulks of corn-fields; on Damary fa Blandford; and in Enford Bottom, a Durwefton; about Hod Hill. *Ger.* 21

1234. **LACTUCA.**—*Receptacle*: naked. imbricate cylindric, with a membran gin. *Down*: fimple, on a foot-ftalk.
- L. VIROSA.** *Lin.* 1119. *Huds.* 337. *With.* *Hift. Ox.* §. vii. 2. 16. *Woodv.* 250. 309: 1. from *Lobel*, and copied in I 813. WILD LETTUCE. This is no mon plant in Dorfet. In wafte places rubbifh; and on the banks of ditch *Adv.* 89.
- L. SALIGNA.** *Lin.* 1119. *Huds.* 338. *With.* *Hift. Ox.* §. vii. 6. 18. *Park.* 783. 4. *Fl. Jen.* t. 4. NARROW-LEAVED L. Very rare. I have fometime obfer in fhady lanes; in lanes about Cerne and *Ger. Em.* 287†.
1235. **PRENANTHES.**—*Receptacle*: naked. double, or with a little calyx at t *Down*: fimple fubfeffile. *Florets*: feries.
- P. MURALIS.** *Lin.* 1122. *Huds.* 338. *With.* *Ger. Em.* 293. *Fl. Dan.* 509. *Fl. Lond.* *Eng. Bot.* 457. WALL PRENANTHES. LEAVED LETTUCE. Not common, fo than the Lettuces. In woods and fha about Shaftesbury, Donhead; at Afhco about Toller, and elfewhere. *Ger. Em.*
1238. **HIERACIUM.**—*Receptacle*: naked. ovate, imbricated. *Down*: fimple, f
- H. SABAUDUM.** *Lin.* 1131. *Huds.* 345. 685. *Hift. Ox.* §. vii. 5. 59. *Allion.* 796. t. 27. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 872. S HAWKWEED. In almoft all the woods fet frequent; and in fhady lanes; Wood, Langton Coppice, Ashley W Blandford. *Park. Theat.* 802. 3.
- H. MURORUM.** *Lin.* 1128. *Huds.* 344. *With.* *Ger. Em.* 304. 1. *Hift. Ox.* §. vii. 5. 54. HAWKWEED. On old walls about Sha and on walls, and in rocky and fton and on the cliffs in Purbeck; but r plentifully. *Goodyer*, *Ger. Em.* 304.
- H. UMBELLATUM.** *Lin.* 1131. *Huds.* 344. 682. *Ger. Em.* 298. *Fl. Dan.* 680. VI. No. 67. 2. UMBELLATED HAW In dry lanes and ftony places; and on ders of woods; but not fo frequent as *audum.* *Ger.* 234.
1242. **HYOSERIS.**—*Receptacle*: naked. nearly equal. *Down*: fimple, or near ceptible.
- H. MINIMA.** *Lin.* 1138. *Huds.* 346. *With.* *Ger. Em.* 288. 8. *Hift. Ox.* §. vii. 1 *Dan.* 201. *Eng. Bot.* 95. SWINE'S S In meadows; but I have obferved it r monly in corn-fields in Dorfet; in Da Langton corn-fields; in Spetifbur *Ger.* 227.

1254: C

1254. *CARDUUS*.—*Calyx*: ovate, imbricated with spinous scales. *Receptacle*: hairy.

C. TENUIFLORUS.—*Fl. Lond.* VI. No. 67. 4. *With.* 698. *Eng. Bot.* 412. *acanthoides*. *Huds.* 351.

GREY WELTED THISTLE, or *SLENDER-FLOWERED THISTLE*. This plant is rare in the midland counties, and seems to thrive best in sandy situations near the sea. It is very common about the highways and hedges at Wareham, Poole, Christchurch, Waymouth, and elsewhere. *Park. Theat.* 981. 5. A. 6.

C. PRATENSIS. *Jacq. Huds.* 353. *With.* 701. *Lob. Bot.* 177. *MEADOW THISTLE*, or *SOFT THISTLE*. In marshy meadows and pastures; on boggy ground in Purbeck; at Merly, by the water side near the temple. More plentifully in the inclosures about New Bridge, between Wimbourne and Ringwood. *Dr. Penny. Clus.* II. 148. P. 5. 6.

C. MARIANUS. *Lin.* 1152. *Huds.* 353. *With.* 700. *Ger. Em.* 1150. *Hist. Ox.* §. vii. 30. 1. *Fl. Lond.* III. 54. *MILK THISTLE*. On dry ditch banks, and by road-sides, especially at the sea ports and villages on the coast; at Wareham, Poole, Waymouth; at Spetisbury, near Blandford. *Turner, Herbal*, II. 144. A. 8.

C. ERIOPHORUS. *Lin.* 1153. *Huds.* 354. *With.* 700. *Ger. Em.* 1152. *Park.* 978. *Miller, Ic.* 293. *Eng. Bot.* 386. *WOOLLY-HEADED THISTLE*. Although this elegant plant is said to prefer a calcareous soil, it is, however, very rare in Dorset. I have observed here and there a plant upon the higher downs in the more Western part of the county, and about Revel's Hill. *Label* mentions it in Somerset. I have observed it more frequently in Wilts and Hampshire. *Lob. Adv.* 370. B. 7.

C. ACAULIS. *Lin.* 1156. *Huds.* 354. *With.* 703. *Ger. Em.* 1158. *Hist. Ox.* §. vii. 32. 12. *Eng. Bot.* 161. *DWARF THISTLE*. This plant, which is very partially scattered over England, and very rare in some of the midland counties, is but too common in many of the fields and upland grounds of Dorset, as it spreads its leaves close on the ground, to the utter exclusion of other vegetables. *Lob. Obs.* 480. P. 7. 8.

1256. *ONOPORDUM*.—*Receptacle*: reticulated, like a honey-comb. *Calyx*: with acutely-pointed scales.

O. ACANTHIUM. *Lin.* 1158. *Huds.* 354. *With.* 704. *Ger. Em.* 1149. 1. *Hist. Ox.* §. vii. 30. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 909. *Fl. Lond.* V. 57. *COTTON THISTLE*. By no means so common as in some of the midland counties. At Poole. Sometimes seen on the downs by the way sides; and I have sometimes seen a fallow-field spread over with it. A very ornamental plant, and worthy of a place in gardens. *Lyte*, 526. *Ger.* 988. B. 7. 8.

1278. *SANTOLINA*.—*Receptacle*: chaffy. *Down*: none. *Calyx*: imbricated, hemispherical.

S. MARITIMA. *Huds.* 357. *With.* 707. *athanasia*. *Lin.* 1182. *J. B. Hist.* III. 157. *Ger. Em.*

640. 3. from *Clus.* I. 329. 3. *Eng. Bot.* 141. *Mill. Ic.* 135. *SEA COTTON-WEED*. This beautiful plant was found on the Dorsetshire coast, near Burton by Bridport, by the late rev. Mr. Lightfoot, in company with the rev. Mr. Henry Parker, bart. and by Mr. Hudson, near Poole. *Ger.* 516. P. 7. 8.

POLYGAMOUS: SUPERFLUOUS.
Flowers of the disk perfect: of the radius female.

1280. *TENACETUM*.—*Receptacle*: naked. *Down*: none. *Corolla*: of the border trifold, sometimes wanting.

T. VULGARE. *Lin.* 1183. *Huds.* 357. *With.* 708. *Ger. Em.* 650. *Hist. Ox.* §. vi. 1. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 871. *COMMON TANSEY*. Sometimes in hedges; but in Dorset it is much more frequently found by the river sides than in other situations. *Turner, Herbal*, III. 4. P. 6.

1282. *GNAPHALIUM*.—*Receptacle*: naked. *Down*: feathered. *Calyx*: imbricated, the marginal scales rounded, chaffy, and coloured.

G. RECTUM. *Eng. Bot.* 124. *With.* 713. *sylvaticum*. *Huds.* 360. *Lob. Adv.* 202. *Ger. Em.* 639. *J. B. Hist.* III. 160. 1. *UPRIGHT CUDWEED*. Not uncommon on the heaths among furze; also in the drier parts of woods. *Lob. Adv.* p. 202. P. 8.

G. MONTANUM. *Huds.* 362. *With.* 715. *filago*. *Lin.* 1311. *Ger. Em.* 541. 9. *Hist. Ox.* §. vii. 11. 3. *J. B. Hist.* III. a. 159. *LEAST CUDWEED*. On the heaths and on the downs, but not plentiful; in old gravel-pits. *Ger.* 517. 9.

1286. *CONYZA*.—*Receptacle*: naked. *Down*: simple. *Calyx*: imbricated, roundish. *Florets*: of the radius trifold.

C. SQUARROSA. *Lin.* 1205. *Huds.* 362. *With.* 717. *Ger. Em.* 792. *Hist. Ox.* §. vii. 19. 23. *Fl. Dan.* 622. *PLOWMAN'S SPIKENARD*. "It delighteth to grow (as Gerard observes) in rough and craggy places, in a lean soil, where no moisture is." It is found also in richer ground in the West of England, where I apprehend it is more frequent than in the midland or Northern counties. About Corfe Castle, in Purbeck; at Turnworth, and in various parts of the chace; in the lanes about Marnhull; under Hod Hill. *Johnson*, in *Ger. Em.* B. 7. 8.

1287. *ERIGERON*.—*Receptacle*: naked. *Down*: simple. *Florets*: of the radius linear, very narrow.

E. ACRE. *Lin.* 1211. *Huds.* 363. *With.* 718. *Ger. Em.* 484. 10. *Hist. Ox.* §. vii. 20. 25. *Park. Theat.* 126. 6. *Fl. Lond.* I. 60. *PURPLE ERIGERON*. In dry pastures and woods. Here and there in Purbeck; plentifully in a copse a little to the East of Badbury; sparingly in Langton Copse, near Blandford. *Johnson* and *Bowles*, *Ger. Em.* 485. B. 7-9.

1290. *SENECIO*.

1290. *SENECIO*.—*Receptacle*: naked. *Down*: simple. *Calyx*: cylindrical, scaly at the base; scales, withered at the extremities.

S. ERUCIFOLIUS. *Huds.* 366. *Fl. Lond.* V. 64. *tenuifolius*. *Jacq. Lin. Syst.* 14. p. 758. *With.* 723. HOARY GROUNDSEL. On the heaths and upland situations near woods and hedges. Seems to have been first noticed in England by *Ray*, *Cat. Pl. Ang.* ed. 2d, 170. 3. P. 8.

1291. *ASTER*.—*Receptacle*: naked. *Down*: simple. *Florets*: of the radius more than ten. *Calyx*: imbricated; the lowest scales spreading.

A. TRIPOLIUM. *Lin.* 1226. *Huds.* 368. *With.* 726. *Ger. Em.* 413. I. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. 22. 36. 37. *Fl. Dan.* 615. *Eng. Bot.* 87. SEA STARWORT. This pretty plant is frequent in the salt marshes of Dorset. *Lob. Adv.* 123. P. 8.

1292. *SOLIDAGO*.—*Receptacle*: naked. *Down*: simple. *Florets*: of the radius about five. *Calyx*: scales imbricated, close.

S. VIRGA AUREA. *Lin.* 1235. *Huds.* 367. *With.* 727. *Ger. Em.* I. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. vii. 23. 4. 20. *Fl. Dan.* 663. *Eng. Bot.* 301. COMMON GOLDEN-ROD. This plant appears to me to be more common in this county than it is more northerly. In most of our woods; plentifully in the copse between Fiddleford and Sturminster Newton; under Hod Hill. *Lob. Adv.* 125. P. 8.

1294. *CINERARIA*.—*Receptacle*: naked. *Down*: simple. *Calyx*: single, polyphyllous, equal.

C. INTEGRIFOLIA. *With.* 729. *pratensis* β . *Syst. Nat.* edit. 14. 765. *campestris*. *Fl. Dan.* 1177. *alpina*. *Huds.* 152. *Relban; Cant.* 320. *Allion. Ped. No.* 738. t. 328. 2. *Eng. Bot.* 152. MOUNTAIN FLEA-WORT. I first discovered this plant in the year 1767, on the top of Hod and Hambledon hills, but it is not in great plenty. *Ray; Cat. Cant.* p. 80. P. 5. 6.

1295. *INULA*.—*Receptacle*: naked. *Down*: simple. *Anthers*: terminated by two bristles at the base.

I. HLENIUM. *Lin.* 1236. *Huds.* 368. *With.* 730. *Ger. Em.* 793. *Hist. Ox.* §. vii. 24. ult. *Woodv.* 108. *Fl. Dan.* 728. GREAT ELECAMpane. This plant occurs in a scattered way in many parts of this county, but I have never seen any considerable quantity together. In the Vale of Blackmore in many places, as about Hasilbury, Sturminster Newton; at St. Margaret's Marsh; a few roots in the parish of Langton, near Blandford. *Lob. Adv.* 246. P. 7. 8.

I. CYLINDRICA. *With.* 731. *uliginosa*. *Fl. Oxon.* No. 711. *pulicaria*. *Huds.* 369. *Fl. Dan.* 613. *Fl. Lond.* III. 57. SMALL-FLOWERED, or LESSER ELECAMpane, or FLEABANE. Principally seen in the Vale of Blackmore in places inundated in winter. *Lob. Adv.* 145. A? 8. 9.

I. CRITHMOIDES. *Lin.* 1240. *Huds.* 369. *With.* 732. *Ger. Em.* 533. 3. *Hist. Ox.* §. vii. 21. 16. *Eng. Bot.* 68. SAMPHIRE-LEAVED ELECAMpane, or FLEABANE. At Portland, and about Weymouth; about Poole; in Purbeck, on the cliffs at Tineham. *Ger. Em.* P. 8.

1312. *ANTHEMIS*.—*Receptacle*: chaffy. none. *Calyx*: hemispherical, scales near *Florets*: of the radius more than five.

A. NOBILIS. *Lin.* 1260. *Huds.* 373. *Ger. Em.* 755. *Woodv.* 103. COMMON MOMILE. On the boggy parts of the many places. About Lytchet; near Wood Hill; on the common beyond the Wey turnpike going to Ringwood, and in many places. I have frequently discovered its odour. Known by *Turner* to grow at Blandford Green, *Herbal*, I. p. 47.

GYNANDROUS.

1367. *ORCHIS*.—*Nectary*: a spur below the flower.

O. BIFOLIA α . *Lin.* 1331. *Huds.* 382. 21. *Hall. Helv.* 1285. t. 35. *Eng. Bot.* 162. β . *Fl. Dan.* 235. BUTTERFLY ORCHIS. Not uncommon in Dorset, in fields and woods. In the lanes between Blandford and Sturminster Newton; in Broadland near Blandford. β . In meadows. *Herbal*, II. 128?

O. USTULATA. *Lin.* 1333. *Huds.* 384. *Hall. Helv.* 1273. t. 28. *Fl. Dan.* 100. *Bot.* 18. DWARF ORCHIS. *Ger. Em.* 162. On the chalky downs, but not common. In Nutford field, near Blandford. *Ger. Em.* 162.

O. PYRAMIDALIS. *Lin.* 1332. *Huds.* 382. 23. *Hall. Helv.* 1286. t. 35. I. *Eng. Bot.* 162. PYRAMIDAL ORCHIS. This elegant species is somewhat more frequent than the last and is also met with in lower situations. *Syn.* I. 170. 5.

O. CONOPSEA. *Lin.* 1335. *Huds.* 385. *Hall. Helv.* 1279. t. 32. *Fl. Dan.* 22. *Bot.* 10. SWEET ORCHIS. *Ger. Em.* 162. In meadows and moist pastures near the banks; unfrequently in Dorset. On the bank of the Nutford field, near Blandford. *Ger.* 171.

O. OVATA. *Lin.* 1340. *Huds.* 388. *Hall. Hist.* t. 37. *Fl. Dan.* 137. *Fl. Dan.* 60. COMMON OPHRYS, or TWING. In shady moist lanes and in woods. In Wood, Langton Copse, and Bryanston near Blandford. *Ger.* 326.

1368. *SATYRIUM*.—*Nectary*: behind the lip round and inflated.

S. VIRIDE. *Lin.* 1337. *Huds.* 386. *Hall. Helv.* 1269. t. 26. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 60. *Bot.* 94. FROG SATYRIUM. First discovered by *Ray; Cat. Cantab.* 107. 3. In dry pastures sparingly.

1369. *OPHRYS*.—*Nectary*: a lip somewhat flattened underneath.

O. NIDUS AVIS. *Lin.* 1339. *Huds.* 382. 32. *Hall. Helv.* 1290. t. 37. *Fl.*

Eng. Bot. 48. BIRD'S-NEST OPHRYS. *Ger.* 166. In the chase a little to the East of Rushmore Lodge; in Little wood at Chettle; sent to me by the rev. Mr. Chaffin. *Ger.* 166.

O. SPIRALIS. *Lin.* 1340. *Huds.* 389. *With.* 33. *Hall. Helv.* 1294. t. 38. *Fl. Dan.* 387. *Fl. Lond.* 270. SPIRAL OPHRYS. In Dorset it grows on the chalky pastures and downs, rather than in meadows. Sparingly on the Mill-down near Blandford. *Turner, Herbal*, II. 128. P. 7. 8.

O. APIFERA. *Huds.* 391. *With.* 38. *Hall. Helv.* 1266. 24. *Fl. Lond. Fasc.* I. 66. *Eng. Bot.* 383. BEE ORCHIS. *Ger. Em.* 212. 3. The chalky soil of the Dorsetshire downs is favourable to the growth of this elegant plant, and it is not uncommon. On Hod and Hambledon hills, and many other places; on the baulks in Nutford Field, near Blandford. *Ger. Em.* 213. 3. P. 7. 8.

O. MUSCIFERA. *Huds.* 391. *With.* 37. *Hall. Helv.* 1265. t. 24. *Eng. Bot.* 64. FLY OPHRYS. A plant of this species was sent to me gathered on the borders of the chase, near Woodyats. *Ger. Em.* 213. 6.

1369. SERAPIAS.—*Nectary*: ovate, gibbous, lip ovate.

S. LATIFOLIA. *Huds.* 393. α. *With.* 40. *Hall. Helv.* 1297. 40. *Fl. Dan.* 211. *Eng. Bot.* 269. BROAD-LEAVED HELLEBORINE. *Ger.* 359.

In some of the woods, and in shady lanes; Broadly Wood, near Blandford; Clenston Wood; a few plants in the hedges of White Lane, Blandford. *Ger.* 348. I. P. 7. 8.

S. PALUSTRIS. *Huds.* 393. I. γ. longifolia. *With.* 41. *Hall. Helv.* 1296. t. 39. *Fl. Dan.* 267. 41. *Eng. Bot.* 270. MARSH HELLEBORINE. In moist woods not uncommon. Near Sturminster Newton; in the marshy closes about New Bridge, between Wimbourne and Ringwood. *Ray, Cat. Cant.* p. 72. P. 7. 8.

S. GRANDIFLORA. *Lin. Syst. Veg.* edit. 13, 679. *Huds.* 393. *With.* 42. *Hall. Helv.* 1298. t. 41. *Eng. Bot.* 271. WHITE HELLEBORINE. *Ger.* 358. In Purbeck, in the woods at Grange, and in the lane going up the hill above; in the grove at the Down house, near Blandford; and in Little wood at Chettle. *Ger.* 358. 2. P. 8.

MONOECIOUS.

MONANDROUS.

1390. ZOSTERA.—*Spadix*: sheathed by the base of the leaf, bearing the fructifications on one side in two ranks. *Calyx*, and *Corolla*, none. *Anther*: sessile. *Stigmas*: two. *Capjule*: monospermous.

Z. MARINA. *Lin.* 1374. *Huds.* 395. *Fl. Dan.* 15. *With.* 496. *Eng. Bot.* 467. COMMON GRASS-WRACK. Thrown in great quantities upon the shore. A plant, probably, capable of being turned to many useful purposes. See *Lin. Fl. Suec. Gunner, Fl. Norw.* There are mounds formed of this plant now standing at Poole, which are known to have been constructed more than fourscore years ago; and *Linnaeus* re-

lates, that the people of the province of *Holland* use the green leaves as thatch, which will stand a century. It is not improbable that paper might be made of it. *Lob. Adv.* 471.

1391. ZANNICHELLIA.—*Male*. *Calyx*, *Corolla*, none.—*Female*. *Calyx*: tetraphyllous.

Z. PALUSTRIS. *Lin.* 1375. *Huds.* 397. *With.* p. 6. *Fl. Dan.* 67. *Micheli*, t. 34. I. 2. HORNED LAKEWEED. First noticed in England by *Ray*, *Hist. Pl.* I. 190. In ditches communicating with the river Stour. *Ray, Hist.* I. 170. A. 6.

TRIANDROUS.

1401. TYPHA.—*Catkin*: cylindrical. *Male*: and *female*, beneath. *Calyx*: obsolete, triphyllous. *Corolla*: none. *Female*. *Calyx*: three hair-like filaments. *Corolla*: none. *Seed*: one, standing on a capillary stem.

T. ANGUSTIFOLIA. *Lin.* 1377. *Huds.* 400. *With.* 111. *Fl. Lond.* III. 62. *Fl. Dan.* 815. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 13. 2. LESSER REED-MACE. In ditches communicating with the Stour, near Sturminster Newton. First noticed in England by *Dr. Penny*. See *Lob. Adv.* 41. and *Clus. Rar.* I. 215.

1402. SPARGANIUM.—*Flowers*: on a globular head. *Male*. *Calyx*: three-leaved. *Corolla*: none. *Female*. Three-leaved. *Corolla*: none. *Drupe*: dry, with one seed.

S. NATANS. *Lin.* 1378. *Huds.* simplex natans β. 401. *Fl. Dan.* 260. *With.* 112. *Eng. Bot.* 273. FLOATING BUR-REED. From an old clay-pit on Corfe Castle Heath. *Merrett* seems to have been the first who noticed this plant in England. B. 7.

1407. CAREX.—*Catkins*: male and female, imbricated. *Male* and *female* *Calyx* of one scale. *Male* *Corolla* none. *Female* *Corolla* inflated, permanent. *Seed*: triangular, invested with the corolla.

C. DIOICA. *Lin.* 1379. *Huds.* 401. *With.* 86. *Fl. Dan.* 369. *Micheli*. t. 32. I. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. t. 12. 22. 36. DIÆCIOUS SEDGE. On a bog in Purbeck. *Dr. Merret* first noticed this plant in England. See *Pin.* p. 52. B. 6. 7.

C. PULICARIS. *Lin.* 1380. *Huds.* 402. *With.* 86. *Fl. Dan.* 166. *Micheli*. t. 33. I. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. t. 12. 21. FLEA SEDGE. Not uncommon on the bogs of our heaths; on Wareham and Poole heaths. Said by *Ray* to have been first observed by *Mr. Goodyer*. P. 6.

C. MURICATA. *Lin. Transf.* II. 145. *With.* 88. bryzoides. *Huds.* 406. *Leers*, 14. 7. *Pluk.* t. 34. 4? WHITE SEDGE. In some inclosures at New Bridge, between Wimbourne and Ringwood. First mentioned by *Ray*, *Syn.* I. 198. 7. P. 6.

C. OVALIS. *Lin. Transf.* II. 148. *With.* 88. leporina. *Huds.* 404. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 12. 29. *Scheuch.*

- Scheuch.* t. 10. 15. *Eng. Bot.* 306. NAKED SEDGE. In marshy grounds by the river Stour. In *Ray, Cat. Ang.* I. 144. 3. first mentioned.
- C. REMOTA. *Lin.* 1383. *Huds.* 407. *With.* 88. *Fl. Dan.* 370. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 12. 17. REMOTE SEDGE. In moist woods in Dorset, not uncommon. In the opinion of *Ray*, first noticed by *Bocl.* See *Lobel, Illustr.* p. 54. P. 7.
- C. INTERMEDIA. *Lin. Transf.* II. 154. *With.* 91. disticha. *Huds.* 403. *Leers,* 14. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 12. 32. SOFT SEDGE. On the bogs of heaths, and in marshy meadows. Seems to have been first mentioned by *Ray, Cat. Ang.* I. 144. 3. P. 5. 6.
- C. DIVULSA. *Lin. Transf.* II. 160. *With.* 93. canescens. *Huds.* 405. *Mich.* 33. 10. 11. GREY SEDGE. In moist woods not uncommon. In woods in Purbeck; in the opinion of *Ray* this Sedge is first described by *Lobel, Illustr.* p. 61. P. 5. 6.
- C. PANICULATA. *Lin.* 1383. *Huds.* 403. *With.* 94. *Scheuch.* t. 8. *Leers,* 14. 4. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 12. 23. PANICLED SEDGE. On bogs, and in marshy ditches, by the river Stour in several places. *Ray, Cat. Ang.* I. 145. 3.
- C. PENDULA. *Huds.* 411. *With.* 96. *Fl. Lond.* III. 63. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 12. 4. PENDULOUS SEDGE. In moist woods and hedges, and by river sides. In the Stour, between Blandford and Durweston; by the canal at Encombe, in Purbeck, the seat of William Morton Pitt, esq. Described by *Parkinson, Theatr. Bot.* p. 1266. 4. P. 6. 7.
- C. PALLESCENS. *Lin.* 1386. *Huds.* 410. *With.* 103. *Fl. Dan.* 1050. *Leers,* 15. 4. PALE SEDGE. In marshy meadows and in woods. Described first in England by *Ray, Ang.* I. 144. 2. P. 6.
- C. PSEUDO-CYPERUS. *Lin.* 1387. *Huds.* 410. *With.* 104. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 12. 5. *Eng. Bot.* 242. FALSE-CYPERUS SEDGE. Under hedges in the ditches on the borders of the heaths, but not common. Mentioned by *Johnson, Ger. Em.* 29. but not by *Ray* before his *Cat. Ang.* I. 147. P. 6.
- C. VESICARIA. *Lin. Transf.* II. 205. inflata. *Huds.* 412. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. t. 12. 6. *Fl. Dan.* 647. BOTTLE SEDGE. In marshy and boggy grounds, but not common. In Purbeck, and near New Bridge, in the road to Ringwood. Introduced into the English Flora, by Mr. *Davies.* *Huds.* 412. P. 6. 7.
- C. AMPULLACEA. *Lin. Transf.* II. 207. *With.* 110. vesicaria. *Huds.* 413. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 12. 8. BLADDER SEDGE. In marshy boggy grounds, by hedges and ditches. First observed by *Bobart,* near Oxford. P. 5.
- C. HIRTA. *Lin.* 1388. *Huds.* 414. *With.* 111. *Leers,* 16. 3. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 12. 10. *Fl. Dan.* 379. HAIRY SEDGE. Not uncommon in wet meadows and pastures, and by brooks and ditches. *Ray, Cat. Ang.* I. 144. P. 5. 6.

TETRANDROUS.

1415. LITTORELLA.—Male. *Calyx*: tetraphyllous. *Corolla*: monopetalous quadrifid. *Stamens*: very long. *Female.* *Calyx*: none. *Corolla*: monopetalous. *Style*: a long thread. *Seed*: a nut.

- L. LACUSTRIS. *Lin. Mant.* 295. *Huds.* 4194. *Pluk.* 35. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. c. *Dan.* 170. *Eng. Bot.* 468. SMALLIRELLA. In marshy places in a sandy the heaths in Dorset commonly on the bogs and pits; in marshes near the Wareham Heath, near Sherford Bridge Sandford Bridge, and between Ware Woodbury Hill; near the road, not the two-mile stone going from Wimborne Poole. First mentioned by *Ray, Ang.*

PENTANDROUS.

1426. XANTHIUM.—Male. *Calyx*: complicated. *Corolla*: monopetalous, quadrifid, funnel-shaped. *Female.* *Involutum*: diphyllous, biflorous. *Corolla*: none. *Drupe*: bifid, prickly, dilocular.
- X. STRUMARIUM. *Lin.* 1400. *Huds.* 418283. *Ger. Em.* 809. 2. *Fuch. Ic.* 8. *Fl. Dan.* 970. LESSER XANTHIUM. one plant only, by the river side, on a bank at Wareham, on the right hand of the road in the way to Stowborow. *Ger.* 664. 2.
1431. AMARANTHUS.—Male. *Calyx*: triphyllous. *Stamens*: three (or five). *Female.* *Calyx*: triphyllous. *Styles*: three. *Fruitlet*: unilocular, opening horizontally.
- A. BLITUM. *Lin.* 1405. *Huds.* 418. *W. Ger. Em.* 321. 4. *Hist. Ox.* §. v. 30. 5. AMARANTH. On rubbish, and at walls; at Waymouth about the quay, where; at Poole. *Ray, Cantab.* 23. 1.

POLYANDROUS.

1440. MYRIOPHYLLUM.—Monœcious. and female. *Calyx*: tetraphyllous. *Corolla*: none.—Male. *Stamens*: eight. *Female.* *Pistils*: four. *Style*: none. *Seed*: naked.
- M. VERTICILLATUM. *Lin.* 1410. *Huds.* *With.* 390. *Clus.* II. 252. *Fl. Dan.* *Eng. Bot.* 218. VERTICILLATED MILFOIL. In ditches and stagnant water in a boggy ditch, near Wareham; in communicating with the Avon, near Hants. *Ray, Cat. Cant.* 99. 2.
1445. POTERIUM.—Monœcious.—Male and female. *Calyx*: tetraphyllous. *Corolla*: partite.—Male. *Stamens*: from thirty to forty. *Female.* *Pistils*: two. *Berry*: formed of the tube of the corolla, indurated.
- P. INERME. *Lin.* 1411. *Huds.* 421. *W. Ger. Em.* 1045. *Hist. Ox.* §. viii. 18. *Lond.* II. 64. *Fl. Rusl.* 69. COMMON BURNET. On the upland downs in plenty, affording pasture for sheep. This is the true Burnet, recommended some years ago for culture. The experiment has not proved its utility to the expectations that were formed. On Hod Hill, Mill Down, and many other places near Blandford. *Lob. Adv.* 320.

DICE

DICECIOUS.

DIANDROUS.

1493. SALIX.—*Catkin*: one flower under each scale. *Corolla*: none.—*Male*. A nectariferous gland at the base of each flower. *Female*. *Style*: bifid. *Capsule*: unilocular, bivalve. *Seed*: pappose.

S. AMYGDALINA. *Lin.* 1443. *Huds.* 426. *With.* 47. No good figure. *Park.* 1430. 5. ALMOND WILLOW. Common about Blandford. Seems to have been first distinguished by *Ray*, *Cat. Cant.* 144. 4.

S. MONANDRA. *Curtis.* Purpurea & Helix. *Lin.* 1444. *With.* 45. *Fl. Lond.* No. 61. 3. PURPLE, or MONANDROUS WILLOW. In oser beds in Dorset. *Ray, Cat. Cant.* 144.

S. REPENS. *Lin.* 1447. *Huds.* 428. *α.* *With.* 51. *Ger. Em.* 1391. 6. *Park.* 1433. 2. *Eng. Bot.* 182. CREEPING DWARF WILLOW. On the boggy parts of the heaths in Dorset not uncommon. Near Wareham, Poole, in Purbeck; about Morton, and many other places. *S.* 5. 6. *Johnson, in Phyt. Brit.* 108.

TETRANDROUS.

1504. VISCUM.—Flowers dicecious.—*Male*. *Calyx*: quadripartite. *Corolla*: none. *Antbers*: fixed to the calyx. *Female*. *Calyx*: tetraphyllous, superior. *Style*, *Corolla*, none. *Berry*: monospermous.

V. ALBUM. *Lin.* 1451. *Huds.* 431. *With.* 203. *Ger. Em.* 1350. 1. *Woodville*, tab. 270. MISSELTOE. Common on various kinds of trees in Cranbourne Chase; and on apple-trees in old orchards. In orchards at Pamphill, near Wimbourne. *Turner, Herbal*, II. 165. *S.* 5.

1510. MYRICA.—Flowers in catkins. Dicecious.—*Male*. *Catkin-scale* lunated. *Corolla*: none. *Female*. *Corolla*: none. *Styles*: two. *Berry*: monospermous.

M. GALE. *Lin.* 1453. *Huds.* 432. *With.* 208. *Ger. Em.* 1415. *Fl. Dan.* 327. SWEET GALE. On bogs and the boggy parts of heaths. This odoriferous plant grows very plentifully in Dorset, on the boggy heaths near Poole, in Purbeck, and near Wareham. It is not lost in the spot where probably *Mr. Ray* saw it, about half a mile North of Wareham. Abundantly in the inclosures at New Bridge, between Wareham and Ringwood. See a history of this plant, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVI. p. 639, written in consequence of its having been mistaken for an *Elæagnus*. *S.* 5. 6.

HEXANDROUS.

1527. TAMUS.—*Male*. *Calyx*: with six segments. *Corolla*: none. *Female*. *Calyx*: with six segments. *Corolla*: none. *Style*: trifid. *Berry*: inferior, trilocular. *Seeds*: two in each cell.

T. COMMUNIS. *Lin.* 1458. *Huds.* 433. *With.* 344. *Ger. Em.* 871. *Eng. Bot.* 91. TAME, or LADY'S-SEAL. Not uncommon in woods, thickets, and hedges; but not so frequent in Dorset as in some of the midland counties. Seems to have been known to *Turner, Herbal*, II. p. 167. 2. with the figure of *Clematis Vitaba*. *P.* 6.

1534. MERCURIALIS.—Flowers dicecious.—*Male*. *Calyx*: tripartite. *Corolla*: none. *Antbers*: globose, double. *Female*. *Calyx*: tripartite. *Corolla*: none. *Styles*: two. *Capsule*: double, bilocular, monospermous.

M. ANNUA. *Lin.* 1465. *Huds.* 435. *With.* 392. *Ger. Em.* 332. *Fl. Lond.* V. 68. ANNUAL MERCURY. This plant, which is very rare in some of the midland parts of England, is common on dunghills, and among rubbish, in Dorset, and is almost the pest of some kitchen gardens. *Lob. Adv.* 102. *A.* 8. 9.

1535. HYDROCHARIS.—Flowers dicecious.—*Male*. *Spath*: diphyllous. *Calyx*: trifid. *Corolla*: tripetalous, three interior stamens bearing the styles.—*Female*. *Capsule*: of six cells, inferior, bearing many seeds.

H. MORSUS RANÆ. *Lin.* 1466. *Huds.* 436. *With.* 394. *Ger. Em.* 818. *Fl. Dan.* 878. *Fl. Lond.* III. 64. FROG-BIT. In ditches and flowing waters. In ditches communicating with the Stour; but much more common about Wareham; more plentifully about Sopley on the Avon, Hants. *Lob. Adv.* 258. *P.* 6.

MONADELPHOUS.

1553. TAXUS.—Dicecious.—*Corolla*: none. *Calyx*: triphyllous. *Male*. *Antbers*: peltated, of eight segments. *Female*. *Style*: none. *Seed*: one seated in a cylindrical pulpy receptacle, open at the top.

T. BACCATA. *Lin.* 1472. *Huds.* 437. *With.* 614. *Ger. Em.* 1370. *Hunt. Evel.* 378. YEW TREE. The title of this tree to the appellation of a *native*, has been much disputed. Such as have denied it, would probably hesitate in their opinion on seeing the scattered and unequivocal manner in which it is seen growing in Dorset, Wilts, and Hants. It seems to prefer a chalky soil; since, as far as I have seen, it is only found in such situations in Dorset. In the Eastern part of the chase, and in a circuit of some miles about Cranbourne, it is common, at least on the Dorset side. *Ger.* 1187. *T.* 3. 4.

SYNGENESIOUS.

1559. RUSCUS.—Flowers dicecious.—*Calyx*: of six divisions. *Corolla*: none. *Nectary*: central, oval, open at the top. *Antbers*: united. *Style*: single. *Berry*: trilocular. *Seeds*: two.

R. ACULEATUS. *Lin.* 1472. *Huds.* 437. *With.* 68. *Woodville*, 237. *Ger. Em.* 907. BUTCHER'S BROOM. Known to, and described by, *Turner*, II. 122, who gives a new but false figure of it, under the name of *Sabina*, with a monopetalous flower. Common in the chase, as about Rushmore Lodge, Tollard Royal, and elsewhere; about Morden; at Kingfion, near Bere; at Almer; and elsewhere in woods, coppices, and hedges. *S.* 3. 4.

POLYGAMOUS.

POLYGAMOUS.

1577. *ATRIPLEX*.—*Hermaphrodite flower*.—*Calyx*: quadrifid. *Corolla*: none. *Style*: single. *Seed*: one, depressed.
Female flower. *Calyx*: diphyllous. *Corolla*: none. *Style*: bipartite. *Seed*: one, compressed.
- A. LACINIATA*. *Lin.* 1494. *Huds.* 442. *With.* 274. *Ger. Em.* 325. 4. *Eng. Bot.* 165. FROSTED SEA ORACHE. On the sandy coast of Dorset, but not so common as the *A. portulacoides*. *Ger.* 257. *A.* 7. 8.
- A. LITTORALIS*. *Lin.* 1494. *Huds.* 444. *With.* 275. *Boc. Sic.* t. 15. 1. *Hist. Ox.* § v. 32. 20. GRASS-LEAVED ORACHE. On the sandy shores at Waymouth and Portland; at Poole. *Buddle, Ray, Syn.* III. 153. ult. *Dale, ib.* A. 8.

Wimbourne and Poole; and many other places. *Ray, Ang.* I. 214.

1619. *PILULARIA*.—*Calyx*: common, globose, quadrilocular, opening in four cells, each cell included in its own proper membrane, each containing the *anthers* in the upper part, and the *germina* in the lower part.
- P. GLOBULIFERA*. *Lin.* 1563. *Huds.* 475. *Pluk.* 48. 1. *Dill. Musc.* 53. *Fl. Dan.* 223. *Bolton.* t. 40. *Eng.* PEPPER GRASS. This singular plant is met with on many of our heaths; but is more frequent on the river side in inundated places between Corfe and Poole, as about the eleventh mile between Woodbury Hill and Wareham, and about Sandford Bridge, near Wareham, and the salt-pans at Poole, and at Iwerney. *Ray, Ang.* II. 153.

CRYPTOGAMOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1614. *EQUISETUM*.—*Frustrifications*: on short stems standing in a verticillated direction, forming an ovate-oblong spike, or club, at the top of the plant. *Hedwig. Tb.* t. 1. 2. *Bolt.* t. 32.
- E. SYLVATICUM*. *Lin.* 1516. *Huds.* 447. *With.* 753. *Ger. Em.* 1114. *Bolton. Fil.* t. 33. WOOD HORSETAIL. In the low, moist, and shady parts of woods; but not common. *Ger.* 957. *B.* 4. 5.
- E. FLUVIATILE*. *Lin.* 1517. *Huds.* 448. *With.* 755. *Ger. Em.* 1113. 1. *Bolton.* t. 36. 37. RIVER HORSETAIL. Here and there on the banks of the Stour, and by the sides of ponds; but it occurs in the greatest quantity, and of the finest growth, in the crevices of the cliffs on the Eastern side of Portland, and on some of the cliffs in Purbeck; as at Encombe, and divers places from thence to Swanage. *Ger.* 951. *P.* 5. 6.

FERNS.

1621. *OPHIOGLOSSUM*.—*Capsule*: numerous, roundish, connected by a membrane in a branched spike, destitute of a ring, and transverse. *Seeds*: many, very small. *Hedw. Tb.* IV. 21—23.

- O. VULGATUM*. *Lin.* 1518. *Huds.* 476. *Ger. Em.* 404. 1. *Hist. Ox.* § f. 3. *Fl. Dan.* 147. *Bolton.* t. 3. 108. ADDER'S TONGUE. In moist places on the river side, in Lymington, and St. Mary Blandford, near Wareham. *Turner,* III. 51.

1622. *OSMUNDA*.—*Capsules*: naked, globose, bivalve; on a branched spike.

- O. LUNARIA*. *Lin.* 1519. *Huds.* 476. *Ger. Em.* 405. *Hist. Ox.* § f. 18. *Fl. Dan.* 18. *Bolton.* t. 4. *Eng.* MOONWORT. Very rare in Dorset, but it is found in the meadows near Sturminster Newton. *Adv.* 360.

- O. REGALIS*. *Lin.* 1521. *Huds.* 449. *Ger. Em.* 1131. *Bolton.* 5. *Fl. Dan.* 209. OSMUND ROYAL, or FERN. In boggy ditches by the sides of rivers, and woods. I have observed this fern in several places in Dorset. In hedge near Wareham, the second and third mile-stone corner, and near Poole. Near Wareham, by Sandford Bridge, in a hollow way between Cogdean and Wareham; under hedges near New Blandford, and between Wimbourne and Ringwood. *Ray, Ang.* I. 214. *P.* 363.

1615. *LYCOPodium*.—*Capsules*: axillary, kidney-shaped, bivalve, elastic, sessile, single under each scale, and digested into oblong imbricated spikes.

- L. CLAVATUM*. *Lin.* 1564. *Huds.* 462. *With.* 756. *Ger. Em.* 1562. *Dill. Musc.* 441. t. 58. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 126. *Eng. Bot.* 224. COMMON CLUB-MOSS. On the heath beyond Wimbourne, to the West of Ringwood. *Ger.* 1374. II. On Wareham Heath. *P.* 7. 8.

- L. SELAGO*. *Lin.* 1565. *Huds.* 463. *With.* 758. *Hist. Ox.* §. xv. 5. 9. *Dill. Musc.* 435. t. 56. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 104. *Eng. Bot.* 233. FIR CLUB-MOSS. On the heath beyond Bere, in the road to Woolbridge; on the heath between Sherford and Wareham. *Ray, Ang.* I. 214. *P.* 4—9.

- L. INUNDATUM*. *Lin.* 1565. *Huds.* 463. *With.* 758. *Dill. Musc.* 452. t. 62. 7. *Fl. Dan.* 336. *Eng. Bot.* 339. MARSH CLUB-MOSS. Common on the heaths of Dorset; between Woodbury Hill and Wareham; on Wareham Heath, between Sherford and Sandford Bridges; between Corfe-Mullein and Poole; and between

1627. *BLECHNUM*.—*Frustrification*: formed of parallel lines on each side of the rib of the stem.

- B. SPICANT*. *Smith, Tracts on Nat. Hist.* *With.* 765. *Osmunda spicant.* *L.* *Huds.* 450. *Fl. Lond.* II. 67. *Ger.* 104. *Fl. Dan.* 99. *Hedw. Tb.* t. 5. *B.* SPLEENWORT OSMUND-ROYAL. In old ditches in shady moist places, on heaths, and in woods, and in crevices of rocks, not only in Dorset, but in many other parts of England.

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common; in hollow ways on the borders of Canford Heath; near Merly. *Lob. Adv.* 363. P. 7—9.

1631. *ASPLENIUM*.—*Capsules*: on the under side of the leaf, disposed in straight and nearly parallel lines. *Schreb.*

A. *SCOLOPENDRIUM*. *Lin.* 1537. *Huds.* 452. *With.* 766. *Ger. Em.* 1138. *Hist. Ox.* §. XIV. I. I. *Bolton.* t. II. *Fl. Lond.* I. 67. HART'S TONGUE SPLEENWORT. Moist shady lanes, woods, and on walls. This fine Fern, which is very rare in some of the middle parts of England, is, next to the *Pteris*, as common as any other species in Dorset. *Turner*, II. 86. b. P. 8. 9.

A. *CETERACH*. *Lin.* 1538. *Huds.* 452. *With.* 767. *Ger. Em.* 1140. *Bar. Ic.* 1051, 2. and 1043, 4. *Bolton.* t. 12. COMMON SPLEENWORT. On the shady side of old stone walls; on bridges. Not common in Dorset, but more frequent in the Western part of the county than Eastward.

A. *TRICHOMANES*. *Lin.* 1540. *Huds.* 452. *With.* 768. *Ger. Em.* 1046. *Fl. Dan.* 119. *Woodw.* 204. *Bolton.* t. 13. MAIDEN-HAIR SPLEENWORT, or COMMON MAIDEN-HAIR. Frequent on old walls, and much more common than the foregoing. On the walls of churches, Sherbourne and Shaftesbury; on the walls of Ham Preston church plentifully, 1784. *Turner*, II. 157. P. 6—8.

A. *MARINUM*. *Lin.* 1540. *Huds.* 453. *With.* 769. *Ger. Em.* 1143. *Hist. Ox.* §. XIV. 3. 25. *Bolton.* t. 15. *Eng. Bot.* 392. SEA SPLEENWORT. On rocks and cliffs of the sea coast, about the island of Portland, and on the cliffs in Purbeck in various places. Mr. *Lightfoot* saw it at Penzance, with the *Panicum dactylon*, *Althæa officinalis*, and *Geranium maritimum*. *Johnson*, in *Ger. Em.* first mentions it as an English plant. P. 6—9.

A. *RUTA MURARIA*. *Lin.* 1541. *Huds.* 453. *With.* 769. *Ger. Em.* 1144. *Fl. Dan.* 190. *Bolton.* t. 16. *Eng. Bot.* 150. WHITE, or RUE-LEAVED SPLEENWORT, WALL-RUE. On the crevices of old walls, especially about Sherbourne, Shaftesbury, Milbourne Port; on many churches, and bridges, much more plentifully than the *A. ceterach* and *trichomanes*. *Gerard*, 983. P. 6—10.

A. *ADIANTUM NIGRUM*. *Lin.* 1541. *Huds.* 454. *With.* 770. *Ger. Em.* 1137. *Hist. Ox.* §. XIV. 4. 16. *Fl. Dan.* 250. *Bolton.* t. 17. I. BLACK SPLEENWORT, or MAIDEN-HAIR. In shady moist places on old walls, at the roots of trees in woods, not unfrequent. *Ger.* 975. P. 4—9.

1632. *POLYPODIUM*.—*Capsules*: disposed in distinct round points on the under side of the leaf.

P. *CRISTATUM*. *Lin.* 1551. *Huds.* 457. *With.* 778. *Pluk.* 181. 2. *Bolton.* t. 23. CRESTED POLYPODY. In the lowest and moistest parts of the Chace, and in stony shadowed places in Purbeck. *Johnson*, in *Ger. Em.* 1129. P. 6—9.

P. *FILIX FEMINA*. *Lin.* 1552. *Huds.* 458. *With.* 778. *Pluk.* 180. 4. *Hist. Ox.* §. XIV. 3. 8. *Bolton.* t. 25. FEMALE POLYPODY. In like places with the *cristatum*, and nearly as frequent.

About Merly, and in several parts of the Chace; in Purbeck, and elsewhere. *Johnson*, in *Ger. Em.* 1130. 3. P. 6—9.

P. *ACULEATUM*. *Lin.* 1552. *Huds.* 459. *With.* 777. *Pluk.* 180. 3. and 180. 1. *Hist. Ox.* §. XIV. 3. 15. *Bolton.* t. 26. PRICKLY POLYPODY. Not less frequent than either of the foregoing, and in the like places; but it will grow in dryer situations. *Goodyer*, in *Ger. Em.* 1130. 4. P. 6—9.

P. *FRAGILE*. *Lin.* 1555. *Huds.* 459. *With.* 779. *Pluk.* 180. 5. *Fl. Dan.* 401. *Bolton.* t. 46. BRITTLE POLYPODY. In the crevices of old quarries, and in stony places in Purbeck, but not common. *Merret*, *Pin.* 39. *Park.* 1686? P. 6—8.

FLAGS, OR ALGÆ.

LICHEN.—*Flowers*: Male; scattered warts. Female; smooth shields, or tubercles, in which the seeds are unbedded.

L. *VULPINUS*. *Lin.* 1623. *Huds.* 559. *With.* 49. *Dill. Musc.* t. 13. f. 6. *Fl. Dan.* 226. LEMON-COLOURED LICHEN, or FOX LICHEN. This beautiful Lichen is not uncommon in Dorset, in the woods and on old pales; and not unfrequently on old apple-trees in orchards. It is first mentioned by Dr. *Merret*, *Pin.* 79. 10.

L. *PLICATUS*. *Lin.* 1622. *Huds.* 560. *With.* 50. *Park. Th.* 1312. 4. *Eng. Bot.* 257. *Dill. Musc.* t. II. f. 1. STRINGY LICHEN. *Ger.* 1368.

L. *ARTICULATUS*. *Lin.* 1623. *Huds.* 561. *With.* 48. *Dill. Musc.* t. II. f. 4. *Eng. Bot.* 258. 1. JOINTED LICHEN.

BARBATUS β. *Lin.* 1622. *Huds.* 561. *With.* 49. *Dill. Musc.* t. 12. f. 6. BEARDED LICHEN. *T. Willis.* in *Ray's History*, I. 115. 5.

Both these Lichens are found in the close parts of the Chace, and in various other woods; on trees by the road-side beyond Boy's Lane, going to Shaftesbury; about Rushmore; in the woods at Grange, in Purbeck; on trees in Milton Park, and in Clenston Wood, near Blandford.

1670. *ULVA*.—*Fronde*: membranous, or gelatinous. *Seeds*: scattered throughout its substance.

U. *PAVONIA*. *Lin. Syst.* ed. 14, 972. *Huds.* 566. *With.* 121. *Fucus pavonius.* *Lin. Sp.* 1630. *Hist. Ox.* §. XV. t. 8. f. 7. *Ellis, Cor.* t. 33. c.

RADIATED LAVER. This beautiful production is not uncommon on the rocks which are uncovered at low water. I have seen it in particular spots in the month of June not larger than the little finger nail, both growing, and dislodged, in great quantities, and suspect it is an annual plant. At Waymouth, Lullworth Cove, Swanage, and elsewhere. First discovered by Dr. *Cargill*, in Scotland, and sent by him to *Caspar Bauhine*, before the publication of the *Prodromus*.

U. *LACTUCA*. *Lin.* 1632. *Huds.* 566. *Dill. Musc.* 42. t. 8. f. 1. *With.* 123. GREEN LAVER, or OYSTER GREEN. Very common on rocks and stones on the coast. In the fleets at Poole, Lullworth Cove, and elsewhere, abundantly. Known to *Turner*, who says the poor people in Northumberland call it *Slanke*, and eat it fried with leeks or onions. *Herbal*, I. 94.

U. *UMBI-*

- U. UMBILICALIS.** *Lin. Sp.* 1633. *Huds.* 567. *With.* 121. *Dill. Musc.* t. 8. f. 3. **NAVEL LAVER.** I have seen it among the *Rejesta menta maris*, at Poole, and at Weymouth. Seems to have been first noticed in England by *Bobart. Hist. Ox.* §. iii. p. 645. 2.
- U. LINZA.** *Lin.* 1633. *Huds.* 568. *With.* 122. *Dill. Musc.* t. 9. f. 6. *Fl. Dan.* 889. **RIBBON LAVER.** Not very uncommon with the *U. lactuca* and *compressa*. Seems to have been first noticed on the English coast by *Dillenius, Syn.* p. 62.
- U. PUNCTATA.** *Lin. Transf.* III. p. 236. **DOTTED LAVER.** A new species, found by *John Stackhouse, esq.* at Weymouth in 1792.
- U. INTESTINALIS.** *Lin.* 1632. *Huds.* 568. *With.* 125. *Dill. Musc.* t. 9. f. 7. **CHITTERLING LAVER.** Common in Poole Harbour, Lytchet Bay, and elsewhere on the coast. *Raii, Hist. Pl.* vol. I. 77. No. IV.
- U. COMPRESSA.** *Lin.* 1632. *Huds.* 569. *With.* 126. *Dill. Musc.* t. 9 and 10. f. 8. **COMPRESSED LAVER.** Very common in basons on the rocks of the coast, and in ditches communicating with salt water. *Doody, in Ray's Syn.* ed. 2, p. 329.
- U. DIAPHANA.** *Huds.* 570. *With.* 121. *Ger. Em.* 1570. 10. *Ellis, Cor.* t. 32. d. *Eng. Bot.* 263.
- β. flavescens.** *Huds.* 570. **PELLUCID LAVER.** I have occasionally found this on the coast of Dorset, and think it is more common than may at first be supposed, as I suspect it perishes very soon after being thrown on the shore. First noticed by *Johnson, It. Cant.* 3.

Fucus.—*Frustrification.* *Seeds:* in capsule-like bladders, globules, or tubercles; with openings at the summit*.

a. Leaves distinct.

- F. NATANS.** *Lin.* 1628. *Huds.* 572. *Lin. Transf.* vol. III. p. 107. *With.* vol. IV. 86. *Gmelin, Hist. Fucor.* p. 62. *Ger. Em.* 1615. *Park.* 1281. *Piso. Brazil.* 266. *Rumph. Herb. Amb.* VI. t. 76. 2. **FLOTE FUCUS, or GULPH-WEED.** This vegetable, so well known to all voyagers since the time of *Columbus*, as occupying such immense tracts in the ocean, cannot be considered as a native of the English coast, although sometimes cast up with other sea weeds, being most probably brought by currents from the American seas.
- It was first observed at the Island of Shepey by *Joseph Banks*,; and by others since, on the Northern and Western shores. Fragments have occasionally been picked up on the Dorset coast.
- F. SANGUINEUS.** *Huds.* 573. *With.* 94. *Gmel.* t. 24. 2. *Hist. Ox.* §. xv. 8. 6. *Lin. Tr.* 109. 2. *Stack.* p. 20. t. 7. *Fl. Dan.* 349. **DOCK-**

LEAVED FUCUS. Not uncommon on the set coast. At Weymouth. First noticed by *Walter Moyle, esq.* *Ray, Syn.* edit. 2, No. VIII.

- F. RUBENS.** *Huds.* 573. 4. *With.* 94. *Stack.* t. 7. *finnufus.* *Lin. Tr.* III. 3. *Fl. Dan.* *Gmelin.* 24. 1. **RED FUCUS.** On the about Weymouth. *Dr. Manningham. Syn.* edit. 3, p. 47. 34.
- F. HYPOGLOSSUM.** *Lin. Transf.* II. p. 30. t. 7. p. 113. *With.* p. 95. **PROLIFEROUS FUCUS.** At Weymouth, among other *Rejesta menta maris*. First noticed by *Dr. Solander*, afterwards by *Mr. Wigg*, at Yarmouth.
- F. OVALIS.** *Huds.* 573. 2. *With.* 112. *Lin. Tr.* III. 116. 5. **OVATE FUCUS.** On rocks at the Isle of Portland. *Lin. Transf.* At Church. *Mr. Hudson.* First noticed by *Martyn*, in his *Cent.* 32.

b. Leaves united; branching.

- F. MEMBRANIFOLIUS.** *Lin. Tr.* 120. 8. t. 3. f. *Hist. Ox.* t. 9. f. 2. *Gmel.* t. 22. f. 3. **CERATOCERUS.** *Huds.* 583. 33. 7. **LACERATED FUCUS.** At Weymouth not very uncommon. First noticed in *Hist. Ox. loco citato.*
- F. LIGULATUS.** *Fl. Scot.* 946. t. 29. *Lin. Tr.* 123. *With.* 101. **herbaceus.** *Huds.* **LIGULATED FUCUS.** Among the sea weeds cast up at Weymouth. *Lin. Transf.* First noticed by *Mr. Lightfoot*, in Scotland.
- F. SILIQUOSUS.** *Huds.* 574. *With.* 88. *Gmel.* 2. B. *Fl. Dan.* 106. *Lin. Tr.* 124. 10. S. 8. t. 5. *Eng. Bot.* 474. **PODDED FUCUS.** Very common on the Dorset coast. *Ger.* 1569. 7.
- F. BARBATUS.** *Lin. Transf.* 128. 12. **fæmiculatus.** *Gmel.* 86. t. 2. A. 2. *Huds.* 575. *With.* p. **BEARDED FUCUS.** On the shores of Dorset, Swanage, Poole, and Weymouth. *Ray, Syn.* ed. 2, p. 5. No. 19.
- F. ERICOIDES.** *Lin. Tr.* 130. 13. **tamariscifolius.** *Huds.* 576. 12. *With.* 86. *Gmel.* 11. 1. *Stack.* p. 44. t. 11. **TAMARISK FUCUS.** At Weymouth, Portland, Poole. *Mr. Newson, Ray, Syn.* ed. 2, p. 8. No. 10.
- F. SELAGINOIDES.** *Lin. Mant.* 134. *Lin. Tr.* 132. *Gmel.* t. 2. A. 1. **SELAGO FUCUS.** At Weymouth, and about Portland, thrown up with other recrements of the sea. *Lin. Tr.* I. c.
- F. FÆNICULACEUS.** *Lin. Tr.* 134. 16. **concatenatus.** *Huds.* 574. *With.* 89. *Valley, t. 2. f. 1.* **FÆNICULATED FUCUS.** Weymouth, common. *Lightfoot, Theat.* 1290. 6.
- F. FIBROSUS.** *Huds.* 575. et **setaceus, ejusd.** 8. *With.* 87. *Hist. Ox.* t. 8. 17. *Gmel.* t. 17. *Lin. Transf.* p. 137. 17. α. **FIBROUS FUCUS.** At Weymouth, and elsewhere. First noticed by *Ray, Syn.* II. p. 5. 19.

* The fructification of the *Fuci*, having been very imperfectly understood at the establishment of the sexual system, has undergone much investigation since, from the labours of several eminent *Cryptogamists*, both in this country, and abroad. On the continent *Gmelin* and *Gærtner* are eminently distinguished. In England, *Hudson* and *Lightfoot* had greatly contributed to elucidate this intricate genus; and the late specific examination of the whole, by the united labours of the rev. *Dr. Goodenough* and *Mr. Wood*, and the philosophical disquisitions of *Mr. Stackhouse*, *Major Valley*, and *M. Correa*, will, it may be hoped, remove the veil which hitherto obscured this truly *cryptogamic* genus; and undoubtedly end in dividing it into several genera.

The occasional residence of some of those gentlemen at Weymouth, from time to time, has fortunately been the means of assisting me in the enumeration of the subjects of this genus, as found on the Dorset coast. My list contains such as I have been enabled myself to ascertain, or authenticate from others, as natives of our shores. From the few opportunities of protracting any near the shore, my list (imperfect as it is) would have been much shorter, if it had not been for the expedient of procuring different times, promiscuous quantities of sea weeds from the several sea-ports, in the winter season, when they are thrown up in more recent state, and in greater variety, than during the summer months.

c. Leaves plane; with a middle rib.

F. ALATUS. *Huds.* 578. 18. *Lin. Mant.* 135. *With.* 95. *Lin. Tr.* 142. 20. *Gmel.* t. 25. 1. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 352. WINGED FUCUS. Very common at Waymouth, and elsewhere, on the Dorset coast. *Dr. Stephens*, in *Hist. Oxon.* III. 646. 15.

F. SERRATUS. *Huds.* 576. 13. *With.* 91. *Lin. Tr.* 143. 21. *Stack.* p. 1. t. 1. *Valley*, t. 1. f. 3. SERRATED FUCUS, or SEA WRACK. First mentioned by *Johnson*, in his *Iter Cantianum*. Thrown up in great quantities on all the coast, and preferred as package by the fishermen, to the succeeding, as being more destitute of mucus, which putrifies sooner than the plant itself.

F. VESICULOSUS. *Lin.* 1626. *Huds.* 576. *With.* 84. *Hist. Ox.* §. xv. t. 8. f. 5. *Lin. Transf.* 144. 12. *Valley*, t. 1. f. 1. *Stack.* p. 4. t. 2. BLADDER FUCUS, or common SEA WRACK. Very common on all the coast. All the *Wracks* are promiscuously used for manure, and for the making of kelp; particularly the larger kinds, such as the *F. filiquosus*, *serratus*, *saccharinus*, *digitatus*, *bulbosus*; but this species is preferred for both purposes, as yielding a greater proportion of salts than any other. Authors assure us that the ashes afford half their weight of saline matter*; whilst those of the preceding species yield but about one-third.

This is also the species celebrated by *Dr. Ruffel*, in his "Dissertation on Sea Water, in the Diseases of the Glands;" and from which his *Æthiops vegetabilis* should be prepared. On the various uses of this sea production, see *Dr. Borlace's* "Observations on the antient and present State of the Islands of Scilly, 1756," 4to; *Baister's* "Opuscula Subseciva," vol. II. p. 116. & seq. *Gmelin's* "Historia Fucorum," p. 67.

F. SPIRALIS. *Lin.* 1627. *Huds.* 577. 15. *With.* 92. *Lin. Tr.* 147. 23. *Stack.* p. 10. t. 5. *Fl. Dan.* 286. *Hist. Ox.* t. 8. f. 10. SPIRAL FUCUS. Very common on the Dorsetshire coast. *Lbwyd*, and *Dale*; *Ray*, *Syn.* ed. 2. p. 5. 22.

F. CERANOIDES. *Lin.* 1626. *Lin. Tr.* 149. 24. linearis. *Huds.* 578. 17. distichus. *Fl. Scot.* 912. *With.* 93. *Gmel.* t. 1. A. f. 1. LINEAR FUCUS. On the coast at Swanage; and, I believe, at Poole also. *Mr. Doody*, *Ray*, *Syn.* ed. 2. 328. 2.

d. Leaves plane; without a middle rib.

F. SACCHARINUS. *Huds.* 578. 20. *Lin.* 1630. *With.* 96. *Lin. Tr.* 151. 25. *Gmel.* t. 27. 28. *Fl. Dan.* 416. *Stack.* p. 31. t. 9. SWEET FUCUS, or SEA BELTS. In great quantities on the Dorset coast.

Seems to be the species noticed by *Turner*, as being thrown up abundantly on the shores of *Purbeck*. *Herbal*, I. 142. Washed in fresh water, and dried, it is soon covered over with a saccharine efflorescence. In this state it is eaten by the poor on the coast, in several of the Northern nations. Cattle will feed, and even fatten upon it, both in a recent and dry state; but it is said to imbue their flesh with a bad flavour.

F. PHYLLITIS. *Stack.* p. 33. t. 9. *With.* 100. *Ray*, *Syn.* 40. saccharini. var. 6. *Huds.* 579. *Fl. Scot.* var. β. 941. HART'S-TONGUE FUCUS. On the Dorset coast but sparingly. Found first by *Lbwyd* on the coast of Wales. *Ray*, *Syn.* III. p. 40*.

F. DIGITATUS. *Huds.* 579. *With.* 98. *Lin. Tr.* 152. 26. *Fl. Dan.* 392. *Fl. Norweg.* t. 3. FINGERED FUCUS. Abundantly on the Dorset coast. Noticed first by *Dr. Cargill*, and sent by him to *Caspar Baubine*, in the year 1603, from Aberdeen.

F. BULBOSUS. *Huds.* 579. *Lin. Transf.* 153. 27. palmatus. *Gmelin*, t. 30. polyichides. *Fl. Scot.* 936. *With.* 97. *Stack.* p. 6. t. 4. BULBOUS, or FURBELOWED FUCUS. Rocks about the Isle of Portland. *Lin. Transf.* l. c. First noticed in Britain by *Mr. Lightfoot*.

F. LACERATUS. *Lin. Transf.* 155. 28. *Gmel.* t. 21. 4. laciniatus. *Huds.* 579. 24. and crispatus, *Ejusd.* 580. 27. endiviæ folius. *Fl. Scot.* 948. 32. *With.* 102. 103. LACERATE FUCUS. Not uncommon on the Dorset coast.

α. Lacinatus. First mentioned by *Dr. Martyn*, *Cant. Pl. rar.* t. 33.

β. Crispatus. Described by *Mr. Hudson*, in the first edition of the *Flora Anglica*, as an *ulva*, p. 476. 4.

F. CILIATUS. *Huds.* 580. 25. *Lin. Tr.* 160. 31. *Fl. Scot.* 944. ciliatus, ligulatus, holosetaceus. *Gmel.* 176—8. t. 21. f. 1. 2. 3. CILIATED FUCUS. Common at Waymouth, and elsewhere. First noticed by *Mr. Doody*. *Ray*, *Syn.* ed. 2, p. 329. 3.

This is one of the esculent *Fuci*.

F. JUBATUS. *Lin. Transf.* 162. 32. t. 17. f. 2. *Stack.* t. II. BEARDED FUCUS. Sparingly about the Isle of Portland. First described by the rev. *Dr. Goodenough*. *Lin. Tr.* l. c.

F. PALMATUS. *Lin.* 1630. *Huds.* 579. 23. *With.* 123. *Lin. Tr.* 163. 33. *Hist. Ox.* t. 8. f. 1. *Stack.* p. 54. t. 12. *Gmel.* t. 26. PALMATED FUCUS, or DULSE. Common on the Dorset coast. It appears to have been first noticed in Britain by *Dr. Cargill*, of Aberdeen, who sent it, together with other *Fuci*, to *Caspar Baubine*. See *Prodr.* p. 155.

It is one of the edible kinds both in Scotland and Ireland. See *Tbrelkeld*, *Stirpium Hibernicarum Synopsis*.

F. OSMUNDA. *Stack.* p. 47. t. II. *Gmelin*, 155. t. 16. 2. filicinus. *Fl. Scot.* 954. *Hist. Ox.* III. 646. §. xv. t. 8. f. 2. *Pet. Mus.* 405. OSMUND FUCUS. Found at Portland; by *Mr. Stackhouse*, l. c. at Swanage.

F. PINNATIFIDUS. *Huds.* 581. 29. et multifidus, No. 30. *Fl. Scot.* 953. *With.* 106. *Stack.* p. 47. t. II. *Gmel.* t. 16. 3. *Lin. Transf.* 167. 35. JAGGED FUCUS, or PEPPER DULSE. At Waymouth; at Portland; and elsewhere on the coast.

F. CRISPUS. *Lin. Syst.* 970. *Lin. Transf.* 169. 36. β. ε. ceranoides. α. β. γ. *Huds.* 582. 33. *Fl. Scot.* 1913. *Gmel.* t. 7. 3. *Stack.* p. 64. t. 12. BUCK'S-HORN FUCUS. Very common on all our shores.

α. *Ray*, *Ang.* I. p. 121. 2.

β. γ. *Pluk. Alm.* 161. 18. 19.

* *Baister*, *Opusc. subseciv.* vol. II. p. 123.

e. Leaves

e. Leaves channelled, on one side.

g. Leaves filiform.

- F. CANALICUTUS.** *Hudf.* excisus. 583. 34. *a.* excisus. *Lin.* 1627. *Lin. Tr.* 172. 37. *Fl. Dan.* 214. *Velley*, t. 1. f. 2. *Hist. Ox.* t. 8. f. 12. *Gmel.* t. 1. A. 2. FURROWED FUCUS. Very common on the Dorset coast. First mentioned from Dr. *Adair*, in *Ray*, *Syn.* ed. 2, 328. 7.
- F. MAMMILLOSUS.** *Lin. Tr.* 174. 39. *Hist. Ox.* t. 8. 13. canaliculatus β . *Hudf.* 583. 34. lace-
rus ϵ . *Fl. Scot.* 916. ceranoides. *With.* 99. WARTED FUCUS. At Weymouth, Swanage, and elsewhere on the coast. First in *Hist. Ox.* l. c.
- f. Leaves compressed.
- F. LOREUS.** *Lin.* et elongatus. *Sp. Pl.* 1627. *Hudf.* 583. 35. *With.* 96. *Fl. Scot.* 920. *Fl. Dan.* 710. *Lin. Tr.* 176. 40. *Gent. Mag.* XXVI. 64. *Stack.* p. 37. t. 10. THONG FUCUS. Very common on the Dorset coast. Thrown up sometimes in very large quantities. Described by *Gerard*, *Em.* 1568. 5.
- F. ACULEATUS.** *Hudf.* 548. 40. *Lin. Tr.* 179. 41. *With.* 113. *Fl. Scot.* 924. *Hist. Ox.* t. 9. f. 4. *Fl. Dan.* 355. *Stack.* p. 24. t. 8. *Ray*, *Hist.* pl. I. p. 71. 4. PRICKLY FUCUS. At Weymouth; not uncommon.
- F. PINNATUS.** *Hudf.* 586. 42. et filicinus. *Ejusd.* nereideus. *Fl. Scot.* 956. *Gmel.* t. 18. 3. cor-
neus β . γ . var. *Lin. Transf.* 181. *With.* 118. γ . at Portland. *Lin. Transf.* l. c. β . Weymouth. Corneus first noticed by *Buddle*. *Ray*, *Syn.* ed. 3, p. 50. No. 49. β . and γ . separated as species by *Hudson*.
- F. CORONOPIFOLIUS.** *Lin. Transf.* 185. 44. *Ray*, *Syn.* ed. 3, No. 23. BUCKS-HORN LEAVED FUCUS. Nearly allied to the *Cape Fucus*. On rocks on the Dorset coast. *Lin. Transf.* l. c. *Dr. Stephens*.
- F. COCCINEUS.** *Hudf.* 586. 46. plocanium. *Gmel.* t. 16. 1. *Fl. Scot.* 957. *With.* 119. *Lin. Tr.* 187. 45. SCARLET FUCUS. Very common on all the coast; on rocks, stones, and fuci. Noticed by *Johnson*, in his *Mercurius Botanicus*, p. 51.
- F. PLUMOSUS.** *Hudf.* 587. 47. *With.* 120. *Fl. Scot.* 955. 35. *Lin. Transf.* 188. 46. *Ray*, *Syn.* t. 2. f. 5. *Fl. Dan.* 350. PLUMOUS FUCUS. Common on the Dorset shores. First noticed on the shore at Dover by Mr. *Buddle*. *Ray*, *Syn.* l. c.
- F. NODOSUS.** *Lin.* 1628. *Hudf.* 584. 37. *With.* 84. *Fl. Scot.* 918. *Gmel.* t. 1. B. f. 1. *Hist. Ox.* t. 8. f. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 146. *Stack.* p. 35. t. 10. *Lin. Tr.* 190. 47. KNOBBED FUCUS. Very common. First described in *Gerard*, *Em.* 1568. 6.
- F. OBTUSUS.** *Hudf.* 586. 43. *Velley*, t. 3. *With.* 119. *Lin. Tr.* 191. 48. OBTUSE FUCUS. At Weymouth. First described by Mr. *Hudson*, l. c.
- F. LICHENOIDES.** *Lin. Tr.* 192. 49. pumilus. *Hudf.* 584. 38. pygmæus. *Fl. Scot.* 964. t. 32. *With.* 100. LICHEN FUCUS, or PIGMY FUCUS. At Weymouth, on stones about the quay, and under the look-out common. *Hudson*, *Fl. Ang.* l. c.
- F. FILUM.** *Lin.* 1631. *Hudf.* 587. 48. 963. *With.* 108. *Fl. Dan.* 821. *Stack.* t. 10. *Lin. Tr.* 193. 50. THREAD F
SEA LACES. Common at Weymouth, Swanage, and elsewhere. *Phyt. Brit.* 1
- F. TOMENTOSUS.** *Hudf.* 584. 36. *Lin. Tr.* *Hist. Ox.* t. 8. f. 7. *Stack.* p. 21. t. 7. LY FUCUS. At Portland; but rare. first by *Ray*, *Syn.* ed. 1, p. 3. 10.
- F. DIFFUSUS.** *Hudf.* 589. 55. *Lin. Transf.* *With.* 112. DIFFUSE FUCUS. On the Weymouth, not uncommon. First no
Mr. *Hudson*, l. c.
- F. TUBERCULATUS.** *Ray*, *Syn.* ed. 3, 43. *Lin. Transf.* 198. 53. bifurcatus. *With.* 17. 1. TUBERCULATED FUCUS. C about the Isle of Portland. *Lin. Tr.* l. c. noticed in *Ray*, *Syn.* I. p. 4. 12.
- F. LUMBRICALIS.** *Gmel.* 108. t. 6. 1. 2. *Ve Stack.* t. 6. α . lumbricalis. *Hudf.* ed. 1, 471. furcell: 2, 589. *Hist. Ox.* §. xv. t. 9. f. 4. 932. *Fl. Dan.* 419. fastigiatus. *Var.* 3 110. β . fastigiatus. *Hudf.* ed. 1, 467. ed: *Hist. Ox.* §. xv. t. 9. f. 9. *Fl. Scot.* 930. var. 1. 110. *Fl. Dan.* 393. FORKED FUCUS. Very common on the coast; at Poole, Swanage, Lullworth mouth, and elsewhere. α . First observed by Mr. *Ray*, *Syn.* I. p. 3. β . By Mr. *Newton*. *Ray*, *Syn.* ed. 2. No. 14.
- F. KALIFORMIS.** *Lin. Transf.* 206. 57. t. 3. cillatus. *Fl. Scot.* 962. t. 31. ulva pu
cens. *Hudf.* 569. 11. VERTICILLAT
CUS. Found by Mr. *Stackhouse* at Way
by Mr. *Hudson* at Christchurch.
- F. CONFEROIDES.** *Lin. Transf.* 208. 58. colus. *Hudf.* 588. 50. longissimus. 13. *Fl. Dan.* 650. *With.* 114. *Stack* t. 8. WARTY FUCUS. At Portland *Id* *Transf.* l. c. First mentioned, *Ray*, *Syn.* p. 6. No. 5.
- F. ALBIDUS.** *Hudf.* 588. 51. *Lin. Transf.* verrucosus. *Gmel.* t. 14. f. 1. WARTY On rocks at Weymouth and Portland. distinguished by Mr. *Doody*. *Ray*, *Syn.* 329. 8.
- F. PEDUNCULATUS.** *Hudf.* 587. 49. *Lin.* 213. 61. PEDUNCULATED FUCUS. vered by Mr. *Hudson*, about the Isle of B
- F. TENUISSIMUS.** *Lin. Transf.* 215. 63. *With.* 117. ulva capillaris. *Hudf.* 571. LEAVED FUCUS. First found by Mr. at Christchurch; since by Dr. *Gooden* Weymouth, and about *Chefil Bank*, to the larger species of *Fuci*.
- F. ARTICULATUS.** *Lin. Transf.* 217. 64. 959. *With.* 90. *Stack.* p. 28. t. 8. a. b. *Ox.* t. 8. f. 4. ulva articulata. *Hu* JOINTED FUCUS. On the sides of th
Weymouth. *Lin. Tr.* l. c. *Dr. St* *Hist. Ox.* l. c.
- F. INCURVUS.** *Hudf.* 590. 58. *With.* 115. troides. *Gmel.* t. 11. f. 1. *Lin. Tr.* PINE FUCUS. In great quantities a
mouth. *Ray*, *Syn.* ed. 2, p. 329. ul
tinguished first by Mr. *Doody*.

- F. PURPURASCENS. *Huds.* 589. 57. *Lin. Tr.* 225. 69. *With.* 113. tuberculatus. *Fl. Scot.* 926. *Velley*, t. 2. PURPLISH FUCUS. Very common on the coast, adhering to rocks and stones. First described by Mr. *Doody*. See *Ray, Syn.* ed. 2, p. 329. 7.
- F. AMPHIBIUS. *Huds.* 590. 59. *With.* 116. *Ray, Syn.* t. 2. f. 6. *Lin. Tr.* 227. 70. AMPHIBIOUS FUCUS. At Waymouth; salt ditches of Poole harbour. Described first by Dr. *Dillenius*. *Ray, Syn.* ed. 3, p. 38. No. 4.
- F. PLICATUS. *Huds.* 589. 56. *With.* 114. *Gmel.* t. 14. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 408. *Stack.* p. 23. t. 7. *Lin. Tr.* p. 228. 71. MATTED FUCUS. Common on all the Dorset coast. First noticed by Mr. *Newton*, in *Ray's Syn.* ed. 1, p. 3, No. 9.
- F. CAPILLARIS. *Huds.* 591. 63. CAPILLARY FUCUS. At Waymouth. First described by Mr. *Hudson*, l. c.
- C. SCOPARIA. *Lin.* 1635. *Huds.* p. 595. *With.* 131. *Dill.* t. 4. f. 23. BROOM CONFERVA. On the sea shore. *Merret, Pin.* 29. 9.
- C. MULTIFIDA. *Huds.* 596. *With.* 132. On the Dorset coast. Mr. *Hudson*. TUFTED CONFERVA.
- C. CANCELLATA. *Lin.* 1635. *Huds.* 596. *With.* 131. *Dill.* t. 4. f. 22. On rocks and stones on the shore. LATTICED CONFERVA. *Dillenius. Ray's Syn.* III. 59. 10.

2. Filaments hairy.

- C. SPONGIOSA. *Huds.* 596. *Fucus hirsutus. Lin. Mant.* 134. *Hist. Ox.* §. xv. t. 9. f. 6. SPONGE CONFERVA. On rocks and stones on the coast not uncommon. Mr. *Harrison. Ray, Syn.* II. p. 4. 13.

3. Filaments jointed.

1672. CONFERVA.—Filaments: uniform, or jointed; branched, or simple. Fruitification: granules, inclosed in the filament, affixed to it, or pedunculated.

1. Filaments branched, equal.

- C. BULLOSA. *Lin.* 1634. *Huds.* 593. *With.* 129. *Dill.* t. 3. f. 11. COTTON CONFERVA. Common in the ditches communicating with salt water. *Parkinson, Theatr.* 1261.
- C. LITTORALIS. *Lin.* 1634. *Huds.* 594. *Dill. Musc.* t. 4. f. 19. *With.* 130. SOFT CONFERVA. On rocks and stones on the sea coast common. *Doody, Ray, Syn.* II. 330. 9.
- C. TOMENTOSA. *Huds.* p. 594. *Dill.* t. 3. f. 13. *With.* 130. FLOCK CONFERVA. On rocks and stones on the coast; and frequently on the larger sea wracks. *Dillenius. Ray, Syn.* III. p. 59.
- C. POLYMORPHA. *Lin.* 1636. *Fl. Dan.* 395. *Act. Ang.* vol. LVII. t. 18. a. a. b. b. *Dill.* t. 6. 135. *With.* 138. BLACK TUFTED CONFERVA. Common on *Fucus nodosus*, and other substances on the coast. *Plukenet. Almaget.* 119. 4.
- C. RUBRA. *Huds.* 600. *Dill.* t. 6. f. 38. *Act. Ang.* vol. LVII. t. 18. e. e. RED CONFERVA. On rocks, stones, and fuci, on the coast. *Stephens. Ray, Syn.* II. 330. 2.
- C. RUPESTRIS. *Lin.* 1637. *Huds.* 601. *With.* 140. *Dill.* t. 5. f. 29. ROCK CONFERVA. Very common on rocks and stones on the coast. *Plukenet, Mantiff.* 53. 2.
- C. COCCINEA. *Huds.* 603. plumosa. *Fl. Scot.* 996. *Act. Ang.* vol. LVII. t. 18. c. c. d. d. *With.* 141. SCARLET CONFERVA. On rocks and stones, and on the Fuci, very common. *Johnson, Merc. Bot.* II. 27.
- C. PARASITICA. *Huds.* 604. FEATHERED CONFERVA. Principally found on the Fuci. *Hudson, l. c.*

A BRIEF
DISQUISITION RELATING TO THE ISIDOS PLOCAMOS
SAID BY CAMDEN TO BE FOUND ON THE SHORES OF PORTLAND.

CAMDEN, in his *Britannia*, when speaking of Portland, relates, that the inhabitants "among the sea weeds often meet with *Isidis Plocamon*, that is, *Isis's Hair* (as Pliny has it from *Juba*), a sort of shrub produced by the sea, not unlike Coral; it has no leaves, and when cut it changes colour, growing black, and hard, and the least fall breaks it."

This account has stood in all the editions of *Camden* to the present time, without any comment, or attempt by his editors, or translators, to ascertain the specific production here noticed. As no shrubby vegetable of the sea, answering to this description, has been found about *Portland* since the time of our author, and, as he does not tell us that he observed it himself, or from what source he derived his knowledge of it, curiosity may be gratified by an attempt to investigate this subject, as I am not aware that enquiries, though frequently made, have been satisfactorily answered, respecting either the genus or species of this supposed shrub, or coral-like vegetable, said to be described by king *Juba*, as is recorded by Pliny^a, in his *Natural History*. Pliny devotes a whole chapter to the description of what he calls trees, and shrubs, growing in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The Red Sea is said, both by this author, and by modern travellers, to abound pre-eminently in these productions; and, among others, this supposed shrub, the *Isidos Plocamos* of king *Juba*, is related to have been found particularly about the islands of the *Troglodytes*.

From Pliny's short and vague description, the commentators, and the botanists of the latter end of the sixteenth century, considered this reputed plant as the *Antipathes*, or Black Coral, of *Dioscorides*^b, though, as it should seem, without sufficient grounds, for this application of the term; since the *Accarbaar* of the Indian Ocean, which they take to be the *Antipathes*, is so far from being brittle, that it is tough, and horny of texture.

This *Antipathes*, five *Corallium nigrum* of *Lobel*, *John Bauhine*, and the other older authors, together with other species ranked under the same name, *Linnaeus*, in consequence of modern discoveries, besides having removed them into the class of *Zoophytes*, has divided into two genera, under the terms *Antipathes*, and *Gorgonia*^c, the species of which are now become numerous.

The *Accarbaar*, or *Accarbarium ramosum*, Black Coral, described and figured in a variety of authors, particularly by *Rumphius*^d and *Seba*^e, is of the *Gorgonia* genus, but has not yet been discovered in the seas of Britain, although four other species have, now and then, been seen on the South-west coast of England. Such are the Great Norway Gorgon^f, the Warded Gorgon, or Sea Fan of *Ellis*^g, the Sea Willow^h, and the Venus's Fan Gorgonⁱ; each of which agree as little with Pliny's description of his *Plocamos*, as the *Antipathes*; nor should we perhaps come nearer the point, in conjecturing, that some

of the fine-branched *Fuci*, such as the *Fucus vesiculosus*, or *pinastroides*, which at certain seasons are thrown up in considerable quantities on the shores about Portland, correspond better with the plant in question, since they are much too tenacious of the texture to answer to the character of the *mos* of *Pliny*.

To attempt, however, to remove the difficulties attending this investigation; it will be required to enquire into the sources of *Camden's* own information on the subject, which I suspect will lead to a more satisfactory explanation; as the whole security appears to have originated in his having copied *Lobel*, from whom he manifestly takes his account, in an imperfect and mutilated manner. *Lobel*, in his *Adversaria*^k, printed in 1570, tells us, that "he found among the floating *Algae* the shores of *Portland*, a flexile substance, a palm leaf palm and a half in length, resembling a *Fucus* both in colour and texture, as well as in a pustulose appearance, but that, from its brittle form, it seemed to have a greater affinity to the *rolline*."

Of this production *Lobel*, in the same work, has given a figure, without affixing any specific name; afterwards repeats the same figure and description in his *Observationes seu Stirpium Historia*, printed in 1576^l, naming it *Conferva Marinae Genus*, which appellation is retained in his *Icones*, in 1591; and thence was introduced into *Johnsen's Gera* and *Parkinson's Herbal*. The same figure is also much enlarged, but evidently copied from *Lobel*, in the *Historia Lugdunensis*, or *Dalechamp's Plantarum generalis*, printed at Lyons in 1627, with the name of *Corallina Britannica Penae*. *Bauhine*, in the mean time, seems to have been the first who really referred this production to the *Sponges*, having called it, in his *Pinax*, *Spongia ramosa*: yet, inconsistent with his usual accuracy in enquiries, whether it may not be the *Isidos Plocamos* of *Pliny*. In fact, it is really a *Spongia* and is described by subsequent writers under the name *ramosa*, until it was finally denominated by *Linnaeus*, *Spongia oculata*. *Lobel* goes on to say "that some had conjectured this substance to be the *Isidos Plocamos* of *Pliny*;" but he adds, "that probably the *Plocamos Isidos* was the *Antipathes* of *Dioscorides*," mentioned before in this disquisition as the *Black Coral* of *Antkers*.

The whole difficulty seems by this statement to be removed, as it manifestly originated in *Camden's* neglect, or inattention, in not quoting the words which *Lobel* had written upon it; by attending to which it is clearly seen that the *Isis's Hair* of *Camden* can neither be the *Plocamos* of *Pliny*, nor the *Antipathes* of *Dioscorides*; but must be the *Spongia oculata*, of the moderns, a production not uncommon on the coasts of England, and which, on this day, not unfrequently, about the island of *Dorset*.

^a Hist. Naturalis, lib. XIII. c. 25.

^c Gorgonia nihil aliud est, quam Corallium. *Pliny*.

^d Herbarium Amboineus, lib. XII. c. 2. t. 77. *Accarbaar* Malaicè vocabulo semi Arabico, quod denotat radicem vegetarij mari. *Ib.*

^e *Seba's Thesaurus*, vol. III. p. 193. t. 104. f. 2. It is common in the museums of the curious.

^f *Gorgonia plocamus*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1290.

^g *G. anceps*. *Ib.* 1292.

^h *G. flabellum*. *Ib.* 1293.

^b *Mat. Medica*, lib. V. c. 140. edit. *Saraceni*, 1598.

^k *G. verrucosa*. *Ib.* 1291.

^l *P. penult.* f. 455.

^m *P.* 654.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DORSETSHIRE LIST OF PLANTS,

AS COMMUNICATED BY MR. RAY,

IN BISHOP GIBSON'S EDITION OF CAMDEN.

CALAMAGROSTIS, five *Gramen tomentosum*.
Park. 1182. *Lobel* appears to have been much
 conversant with the plants of this county; and it
 can scarcely be doubted, that under this name he
 meant to describe the *Arundo Epigeios*, above recited,
 p. 61.

Carduus stellatus luteus foliis Cyani; *C. B.*; or *Cen-
 taurea solstitialis*; *Lin.*; St. Barnaby's Thistle, is
 misplaced; properly belonging to the Gloucester-
 shire list. I have not seen it growing in Dorset.

Cyperus longus; *Ger.* Concerning this plant, see
 the list above, at p. 59, under *Schænus nigricans*.

Gale frutex odoratus Septentrionalium. See the ar-
 ticle in this Catalogue, p. 84.

Malva arborea maritima nostras, *Park.* is the *La-
 vatera arborea* of this Catalogue.

Vernicularis frutex minor; *Ger.* The *Salsola fruti-
 cosa* of this Catalogue. See p. 67.

Sedum Portlandicum Lobelii. It is highly probable
 the plant *Lobel* mentions under this name was only
 a seedling of one of the maritime Euphorbias, of
 which either the *Portlandica* or *Paralias* might rea-
 dily occur to that author in his researches about
Portland.



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