of Ladâkh and Bis-áhár, in the Himalayas, at an elevation of 17,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Strophalosia and *Productus* are placed in the synoptical table in a family distinct from that of *Strophomenidæ*, because from all the genera of the latter they are distinguished by the form of their ovarian spaces and the presence of spines. In the former character some of the Strophomenas (*S. transversalis, S. oblonga*, &c.) appear to approximate them; and in the latter they are assimilated to a certain extent by *Chonetes*.

XII.—*Excursions in Upper Styria*, 1842.

By R. C. Alexander, M.D.*

On the 2nd of July I visited the romantic ravine between Arzberg and Gutenberg, and found *Pyrola media, Saxifraga elatior* (M. and K.), *Aizoon, rotundifolia, Sedum dasyphyllum, Rhododendron hirsutum, Athamanta cretensis, Teucrium montanum, Scrophularia canina, Euonymus latifolius, Dianthus plumarius, Hieracium incisum, Mœhringia Ponæ, Peltaria alliacea, Arenaria laricifolia.*

On the 7th of July I was on the Schöckel, a mountain above 5000 English feet high, near Gratz, and found *Ranunculus alpestris* and *aconitifolius, Hieracium villosum, Botrychium lunaria, Saxifraga controversa, Soldanella alpina* in fruit, *Spergula saginoides, Anthemis tinctoria,* but was prevented by heavy rain from continuing on the mountain.

On the 15th of July I was on the Lantsch, and found *Astragalus Cicer, Mœhringia heterophylla,* Koch (*diversifol.* Doll.), *Melica ciliata, Sambucus racemosa, Myagrum paniculatum, Sempervivum hirtum, Androsace lactea, Aronicum Clusii, Carex atrata* and *firma, Chrysanthemum corymbosum, Cotoneaster vulgaris, Centaurea montana, Cortusa Matthioli, Carduus personata, Dryas octopetala, Geum rivale, Gymnadenia conopsea* var. *minor, Lonicera nigra, Orchis globosa, Ribes alpinum, Sonchus alpinus, Silene acau-*

than the length in the proportion of six to five. [The specimens examined are 1⅓ in. wide and 1¼ in. long.] Upper valve convex, the convexity, which is greatest over the cardinal line, equal to one-third of the width of the shell: opposite valve concave, the concavity equal to half of the convexity of the upper valve. Umbone rounded, slightly prominent. Area: length equal to half the width of the shell, depth equal to one-sixth of its own length. Deltidium, the base one-third the length of its side. Spines of the dorsal valve adpressed, none exceeding a quarter of an inch in length, distant from each by a space equal to twice their diameter (which is the sixteenth of an inch in the largest spines): spines of the ventral valve (specimens imperfect in this particular).—*Internal Characters* (unknown). The formation to which this species belongs has not yet been ascertained: one of my specimens is associated with a *Fenestella*. It is from the crest of a pass near the boundary of Ladah and Bisahar at an elevation of 17,000 feet.

* Read before the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, April 9th, 1846.

lis, Thlaspi montanum, Thesium alpinum, Veratrum album, Pedicularis verticillata, Convallaria verticillata, Valeriana saxatilis, Draba aizoides, Gentiana acaulis, Lilium bulbiferum, Potentilla Clusiana, Helianthemum œlandicum, Primula integrifolia, and all that I had found on the Schöckel.

At an inn at the foot of the mountain the people spoke a jargon that I had great difficulty in understanding, and they had as much I suppose in comprehending me. The innkeeper told me, begging my pardon, that I did not speak German very well, and should stay a month or two with him in the Breitenau to learn the language. I asked him if he did not think I had better opportunities in Gratz: Oh no, he said, they talk there according to book, "nach der Schrift."

The Lantsch is one of the stations given in books for the rare *Saxifraga hieracifolia* on the authority of Vest, the late Professor. It has never been found there, the specimen in Vest's herbarium having been sent to him from the Carpathians by Zahlbruckner, and recognised by him here in Gratz. Whether Vest wished to have the credit of finding a rare plant, or from slovenliness had got the Carpathian specimen mixed with Styrian ones accidentally, I cannot say. He was the most untidy botanist ever known. His specimens were never pressed, but put as they were into bandboxes. Dr. Maly was commissioned after his death to examine the collection, and gives a most humorous account of it,—a blackberry stuck with a pin upon a leaf, &c. The *Saxifraga* in question has been found on the Reichart, but very sparingly.

My next excursion was over the alps to Leoben. On the way I found abundance of the *Mœhringia heterophylla,* but already out of blossom. It was first discovered by M. Zehentner about three years ago, and appears to be very common in ravines where the stone is clay-slate, both in Styria and Carinthia. *Phyteuma scorzonerifolium* and some common subalpine plants.

From Leoben I made a very pleasant and remunerating excursion up the Reiting. It is tedious to give a mere catalogue of the plants collected on every separate mountain when there is nothing particularly interesting about any of them, and I shall therefore give a full list at the end. On this excursion, from incautiously drinking cold milk and cold water, I suffered for the rest of the summer from diarrhœa on all the alps that I attempted to ascend. I believe the milk is the chief cause of this complaint, and in Upper Styria there is nothing else to be got on the mountains. The next that I explored was the Grimming, a very difficult and dangerous one, consisting of a brittle limestone that splinters in the hand of the climber. During a hailstorm that overtook us great masses came rolling down the ravines. I found that day scarcely anything. On the Hoch Yolling, about 10,000

English feet high, I collected many interesting things: *Eritrichium Hacquetii, Androsace alpina, Geum reptans, Sesleria disticha, Primula glutinosa,* and others that grow at the snow line.

Having given a rather detailed account of excursions in the Windisch part of the province, it is fair here to describe one in Upper Styria. On the road towards the Grimming my fellow-traveller was a very intelligent mine-engineer from Hungary, who had been appointed to superintend some iron-works of a Styrian company and been in their service many years. By his recommendation I visited Schladming. The valley is for an alpine country extremely beautiful. To me alps have no great charms, but the outline of the mountains here is grand and striking. The path from Schladming leads for an English mile along a succession of fine waterfalls. The valley then divides, and I ascended the Unterthal. The protestant clergyman lent me a book descriptive of the district, in which these two dales, Oberthal and Unterthal, are raised into competition with the most beautiful parts of Tyrol. It was into these mountains that the protestants fled for refuge during the persecution under Ferdinand II., and half the population of Schladming and the whole of that of the Ramsau is of that persuasion. They are now tolerated. Nothing can be more striking than the difference between this protestant part and the rest of Styria. Here I found beautiful cattle, well-built houses two or three stories high, good fences and well-dressed people. I felt on entering the Ramsau as if I were come to a different kingdom. I had often heard the remark made of the Swiss cantons, but could not conceive it fully till I made this excursion.

The Yolling lies on the opposite side of Schladming. The guide told me I should find good night-quarters, and brought me to the hut where the dairymaid lives during the summer months, the Zennerinn.

The next morning we started at five, and were within an hour's walk of the summit, when the clouds approaching rendered it dangerous to proceed, and we descended by a different path into the Oberthal.

For the first time I had the opportunity of seeing pastoral life on an alp. The evening in July draws in there at about six o'clock, and the goats come home of their own accord. The cows and sheep must be driven home. It is extraordinary how these latter climb the precipices, the cows as well as the sheep. In Switzerland in the same situation there would probably have been a decent inn and accommodation for travellers as good as in towns. In Styria one must content oneself with admiring nature. One advantage of travelling here is the cheapness. I gave a shepherd boy who accompanied me about three hours a

ten-kreuzer piece, fourpence English, and he kissed my hand and said it was too much.

As a sample of what may be found on one of the higher mountains in this province, I give the catalogue of what I brought home from the Yolling:—

Aronicum Clusii and *var.* glaciale.
Azalea procumbens.
Aconitum Lycoctonum.
Napellus.
Avena sempervirens.
versicolor.
Androsace alpina.
Arenaria austriaca.
Agrostis rupestris.
Aspidium Lonchitis.
Bartsia alpina.
Carex frigida.
atrata.
curvula.
Centaurea Phrygia.
Cirsium heterophyllum.
spinosissimum.
Chrysanthemum alpinum.
Cerastium ovatum, *Hopp.*
Cardamine resedifolia.
alpina.
Campanula alpina.
pusilla.
barbata.
Cherleria sedoides.
Cineraria rivularis.
Eritrichium Hacquetii.
Eriophorum capitatum.
Euphrasia salisburgensis.
Geum montanum.
reptans.
Gentiana punctata.
nivalis.
acaulis.
bavarica β.imbricata, *Schleich.*
Gnaphalium fuscum.
Hedysarum obscurum.
Hutchinsia alpina.
Heracleum austriacum.
Linaria alpina.
Oxyria reniformis.
Polygonum viviparum.
Pedicularis incarnata.
asplenifolia.
recutita.
Phyteuma hemisphæricum.
globularifolium.
Phleum alpinum.
Potentilla aurea.
clusiana.
Primula minima.
glutinosa.
Pinguicula alpina.
Ranunculus glacialis.
Rhododendron ferrugineum.
Rhodiola rosea.
Salix retusa.
Statice alpina.
Saxifraga muscoides.
androsacea.
stellaris.
aspera.
Aizoon.
aizoides.
oppositifolia.
rotundifolia.
Sempervivum montanum.
arachnoideum.
Silene acaulis.
Pumilio.
Sesleria disticha.
Soldanella pusilla.
Swertia perennis.
Senecio alpinus.
carniolicus.
Vaccinium uliginosum.
Valeriana celtica.
Veronica alpina.

My next excursion was to Klagenfurt, and thence up the Sultzbach mountain on the frontier of Styria and Carniola. Klagenfurt is situated on the Drave exactly as Gratz is on the Mur, in the midst of a tract of alluvial land, and has nearly the same flora. Arrived at Sultzbach, we quartered ourselves on the clergyman, who does not exactly keep an inn, but is very happy to see respectable travellers, and does not refuse a few florins as recompense. He is the only person in the place ex-

cept his housekeeper that understands German. The friend who accompanied me was too zealous a catholic to climb a mountain on Frauen Tag, and so I went up alone and found the beautiful *Campanula Zoysii, Saxifraga squarrosa,* Sieb., and *Cirsium carniolicum,* Scop. The latter was a new discovery for the flora of Styria. The rain compelled me to return long before reaching the top. *Astrantia carniolica* and *Hieracium porrifolium* are very abundant there. Next day was a grand dinner at the clergyman's, and two vicars from neighbouring mountain parishes came to assist at some solemnity and dined with us. Among other dainties was bear's meat. One of the two visitors was a young man much taken with botany. He told me I should do him a great favour if I could induce any friend to come and stay with him a whole summer. He has nobody but his clerk to speak to, knows all the mountains well, and would gladly accompany his visitor on all his rambles. I asked him if he would plague himself with a foreigner who could not speak much German. He said he would welcome anybody who came as a botanist. Sieber was several summers on that part of the range called the Loibl, and to judge from the herbaria of friends who have explored it, there are no mountains in Austria that would better repay the trouble of searching them.

Returning from Sultzbach by the magnificent Schwarzenbach valley, I found *Campanula thyrsoidea* tolerably abundant.

Since my return to Gratz I have made one short trip to Feistritz, more as an afternoon's drive than an excursion, but found *Helianthemum fumana* and *Mentha gentilis*; and since then, in company with Dr. Maly, *Falcaria Rivini, Galium boreale* and *parisiense.*

The principal Plants collected in Styria, south of the Drave, in 1842, *with a few from the neighbouring provinces.*

Clematis erecta, *L.*
Vitalba, *L.*
Atragene alpina, *L.*
Thalictrum aquilegifolium, *L.*
minus, *L.*
Anemone trifolia, *L.*
ranunculoides, *L.*
Adonis æstivalis, *L.*
Ranunculus Thora, *L.*
auricomus, *L.*
sceleratus, *L.*
Helleborus niger, *L.*
viridis, *L.*
atrorubens, *W. K.*
Isopyrum thalictroides, *L.*
Delphinium Consolida, *L.*
Aconitum Lycoctonum, *L.*
Actæa spicata, *L.*

Berberis vulgaris, *L.*
Epimedium alpinum, *L.*
Nymphæa alba, *L.*
Nuphar lutea, *Sm.*
Corydalis cava, *Schw.*
solida, *Sm.*

Nasturtium officinale, *R. Br.*
palustre, *DC.*
sylvestre, *R. B.*
Barbarea vulgaris, *R. B.*
Turritis glabra, *L.*
Arabis turrita, *L.*
alpina, *L.*
arenosa, *Scop.*

Cardamine amara, *L.*
impatiens, *L.*
trifolia, *L.*
Dentaria trifolia, *W. K.*
enneaphyllos, *L.*
pinnata, *Lam.*
bulbifera, *L.*
Hesperis matronalis, *L.*
Sisymbrium Sophia, *L.*
Erysimum pallens, *Hall.*
strictum, *Wett.*
Alyssum montanum, *L.?*
calycinum, *L.*
Farsetia incana, *R. B.*
Lunaria rediviva, *L.*
Draba aizoides, *L.*
Kernera saxatilis, *Reich.*
Camelina sativa, *Cran.*
Thlaspi perfoliatum, *L.*
montanum, *L.*
Biscutella lævigata, *L.*
Lepidium Draba, *L.*
Neslia paniculata, *Desv.*

Helianthemum œlandicum, *W.*, canum.
Viola lactea, *R. B.*
mirabilis, *Jacq.*
biflora, *L.*
Parnassia palustris, *L.*
Polygala comosa, *Schk.*
amara, *L.*
Tunica Saxifraga, *Scop.*
Dianthus Armeria, *L.*
sylvestris, *Wulf.*
plumarius, *L.*
carthusianorum, *L.*
barbatus, *L.*
deltoides, *L.*
Saponaria officinalis, *L.*
Silene nemoralis, *W. K.*
nutans, *L.*
gallica, *L.*
rubella, *Wulf.*
Saxifraga, *L.*
quadrifida, *L.*
alpestris, *Jacq.*
rupestris, *L.*
Lychnis Viscaria, *L.*
Arenaria rubra, *L.*
Mœhringia muscosa, *L.*
Ponæ, *Fenzl.*
Stellaria nemorum, *L.*
Mœnchia mantica, *K.*
Linum viscosum, *L.*
flavum, *L.*
Malva Alcea, *L.*
Althæa officinalis, *L.*
Hypericum humifusum, *L.*
Acer pseudo-platanus, *L.*
Geranium phæum, *L.*
sylvaticum, *L.*
Impatiens Noli-me-tangere, *L.*
Staphylea pinnata, *L.*
Euonymus latifolius, *L.*
verrucosus, *Jacq.*
Rhamnus alpinus, *L.*
Rhus Cotinus, *L.*
Genista scariosa, *Viv.*
germanica, *L.*
sagittalis, *L.*
tinctoria, *L.*, pubescens, *Lang.*
Cytisus alpinus, *L.*
purpureus, *L.*
prostratus, *Scop.*
hirsutus, *L.*
capitatus, *Jacq.*
nigricans, *L.*
Ononis hircina, *Jacq.*
Medicago carstiensis, *Jacq.*
Melilotus vulgaris, *Willd.*
Trifolium medium, *L.*
alpestre, *L.*
rubens, *L.*
ochroleucum, *L.*
arvense, *L.*
montanum, *L.*
hybridum, *L.*
patens, *Schreb.*
Dorycnium herbaceum, *Vill.*
Galega officinalis, *L.*
Coronilla coronata, *Jacq.*
varia, *L.*
Hippocrepis comosa, *L.*
Vicia grandiflora, *Scop.*
tenuifolia, *Roth.*
oroboides, *Wulf.*
lathyroides, *L.*
Lathyrus Aphaca, *L.*
Nissolia, *L.*
tuberosus, *L.*
Orobus vernus, *L.*
niger, *L.*
luteus, *L.*
tuberosus, *L.*

Prunus Padus, *L.*
Spiræa Aruncus, *L.*
ulmifolia, *L.*
filipendula, *L.*
Fragaria elatior, *Ehr.*
Potentilla rupestris, *L.*
alba, *L.*
recta, *L.*

Potentilla inclinata, *Vill.*
micrantha, *Ram.*
argentea, *L.*
aurea, *L.*
opaca, *L.*
caulescens, *L.*
Aremonia agrimonioides, *Neck.*
Rosa gallica, *L.*
alpina, *L.*
Alchemilla alpina, *L.*
Cratægus monogyna, *Jacq.*
Pyrus Chamæmespilus, *Lind.*
Aronia rotundifolia, *Pers.*
Sorbus Aria, *Cra.*
torminalis, *Cra.*
Aucuparia, *L.*

Circæa alpina, *L.*
Trapa natans, *L.*
Hippuris vulgaris, *L.*
Peplis Portula, *L.*
Montia fontana, *L.*
Herniaria glabra, *L.*
Sedum hispanicum, *L.*
album, *L.*
sexangulare, *L.*
dasyphyllum, *L.*
Saxifraga Aizoon, *L.*
cristata, *Vest.*
squarrosa, *Sieb.*
aizoides, *L.*
atrorubens, *Bert.*
cuneifolia, *L.*
bulbifera, *L.*
rotundifolia, *L.*
Chrysosplenium alternifolium.

Dondia Epipactis, *Spr.*
Astrantia major, *L.*
carniolica, *Scop.*
Eryngium campestre, *L.*
Carum Carui, *L.*
Seseli glaucum, *L.*
Athamanta cretensis, *L.*
Peucedanum Oreoselinum, *Mœn.*
Heracleum austriacum, *L.*
Laserpitium latifolium, *L.*
Siler, *L.*
Scandix Pecten-Veneris, *L.*
Chærophyllum hirsutum, *L.*

Loranthus europæus, *L.*
Sambucus racemosus, *L.*
Lonicera Xylosteum, *L.*
Caprifolium, *L.*
alpigena, *L.*
Asperula arvensis, *L.*
Galium vernum, *Scop.*
rotundifolium, *L.*
sylvaticum, *L.*
Valeriana tripteris, *L.*
saxatilis, *L.*
Dipsacus laciniatus, *L.*
Scabiosa sylvatica, *L.*
ochroleuca, *L.*

Cacalia alpina, *L.*
Homogyne sylvestris, *Cass.*
alpina, *Cass.*
Petasites albus, *Gärt.*
Bellidiastrum Michelii, *Cass.*
Erigeron canadensis, *L.*
Buphthalmum salicifolium, *L.*
Inula hirta, *L.*
Pulicaria dysenteria, *L.*
Chrysanthemum corymbosum, *L.*
Pyrethrum macrophyllum, *Willd.*
Doronicum austriacum, *Jacq.*
Arnica montana, *L.*
Cineraria crispa, *L.*
longifolia, *Jacq.*
Senecio nemorensis, *L.*
Fuchsii, *Gmel.*
Cirsium pannonicum, *Gaud.*
carniolicum, *Scop.*
Erisithales, *L.*
Carduus personata, *L.*
nutans, *L.*
Carlina acaulis, *L.*
Centaurea Jacea, *L.*
nigrescens, *Willd.*
variegata, *Lam.*
Lapsana fœtida, *Willd.*
Leontodon incanus, *Schrank.*
Hypochæris maculata, *L.*
Taraxacum lividum, *Wig.*
Prenanthes purpurea, *L.*
Lactuca perennis, *L.*
Crepis præmorsa, *Tausch.*
Hieracium Auricula, *L.*
porrifolium, *L.*
flexuosum, *W. Kit.*
Xanthium strumarium, *L.*
Phyteuma nigrum, *Schm.*
spicatum, *L.*
Campanula Zoysii.
pusilla, *Hænke.*
patula, *L.*
sibirica, *L.*
persicifolia, *L.*
rapunculoides, *L.*
thyrsoidea, *L.*
Cervicaria, *L.*
barbata, *L.*

Prismatocarpus Speculum, *L'Her.*
Vaccinium Vitis Idæa, *L.*
Erica carnea, *L.*
Rhododendron hirsutus, *L.*
Chamæcistus, *L.*
Pyrola chlorantha, *Swar.*
uniflora, *L.*
secunda, *L.*
Monotropa Hypopitys.
Fraxinus Ornus, *L.*
Cynanchum vincetoxicum, *R. Br.*
Vinca minor, *L.*
Menyanthes trifoliata, *L.*
Gentiana cruciata, *L.*
asclepiadea, *L.*
utriculosa, *L.*
germanica, *L.*
Cuscuta europæa, *L.*
Epithymum, *L.*
Epilinum, *Weihe.*
Echinospermum Lappula, *L.*
Omphalodes verna, *Mœn.*
Symphytum tuberosum, *L.*
Cerinthe minor, *L.*
Pulmonaria mollis, *Wolf.*
officinalis, *L.*
Lithospermum purp. cærul., *L.*
Myosotis sparsiflora, *Mikan.*
Physalis Alkekengi, *L.*
Scopolina atropoides, *Schult.*
Verbascum Blattaria, *L.*
orientale, *M. B.*
phlomoides, *L.*
Scrophularia glandulosa, *W. K.*
canina, *L.*
vernalis, *L.*
Gratiola officinalis, *L.*
Digitalis grandiflora, *Lam.*
Antirrhinum majus, *L.*
Orontium, *L.*
Orobanche Picridis, *Schul.*
Veronica austriaca, *Jacq.*
acinifolia, *L.*
triphyllos, *L.*
saxatilis, *L.*
urticifolia, *L.*
latifolia, *L.*
Pæderota Ageria, *L.*
Rhinanthus Alectorolophus, *L.*
Bartsia alpina, *L.*
Euphrasia salisburgensis, *Funk.*
Salvia glutinosa, *L.*
pratensis, *L.*
verticillata, *L.*
Calamintha grandiflora, *Mœn.*
Glecoma hirsuta, *W. K.*
Lamium Orvula, *L.*
Lamium incisum, *Willd.*
maculatum, *L.*
Galeobdolon luteum, *Huds.*
Stachys alpina, *L.*
recta, *L.*
Leonurus Cardiaca, *L.*
Scutellaria hastifolia, *L.*
Prunella grandiflora, *L.*
alba, *Pall.*
Ajuga genevensis, *L.*
Chamæpitys, *L.*
Teucrium Botrys, *L.*
Chamædrys, *L.*
Utricularia vulgaris, *L.*
Lysimachia punctata, *L.*
Primula Auricula, *L.*
Cyclamen europæum, *L.*
Globularia vulgaris, *L.*
cordifolia, *L.*
Calamintha Nepeta, *L.*

Amaranthus Blitum, *Sm.*
retroflexus, *L.*
Kochia scoparia, *Schr.*
Daphne Cneorum, *L.*
Mezereon, *L.*
Thesium alpinum, *L.*
intermedium, *Schrad.*
Aristolochia pallida, *W. K.*
Clematitis, *L.*
Asarum europæum, *L.*
Euphorbia dulcis, *L.*
verrucosa, *L.*
epithymoides, *L.*
Esula, *L.*
virgata, *W. Kit.*
Mercurialis ovata, *Hoppe.*
Parietaria erecta, *M. K.*
Quercus pubescens, *Will.*
Cerris, *L.*
Ostrya vulgaris, *Will.*
Juniperus nana, *Will.*

Acorus Calamus, *L.*
Arum maculatum, *L.*
Orchis fusca, *Jacq.*
militaris, *L.*
variegata, *All.*
globosa, *L.*
sambucina, *L.*
pallens, *L.*
speciosa, *Host.*
albida, *Scop.*
hircina, *Swartz.*
coriophora, *L.*
ustulata, *L.*
Ophrys myodes, *Sw.*

Ophrys arachnites, *Hffm.*
aranifera, *Huds.*
Epipogium Gmelini, *Rich.*
Cephalanthera pallens, *Rich.*
rubra, *Rich.*
Epipactis latifolia, *Sw.*
Listera Nidus-avis, *Hook.*
Corallorhiza innata, *R. Br.*
Crocus vernus, *L.*
Iris germanica, *L.*
graminea, *L.*
Leucojum æstivum, *L.*
Galanthus nivalis, *L.*
Convallaria verticillata, *L.*
polygonatum, *L.*
Maianthemum bifolium, *DC.*
Ruscus hypoglossum, *L.*
Tamus communis, *L.*
Lilium Martagon, *L.*
chalcedonicum, *DC.*
Erythronium Dens-canis, *L.*
Anthericum ramosum, *L.*
Hemerocallis flava, *L.*
Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, *L.*
umbellatum, *L.*
luteum, *L.*
Scilla bifolia, *Ait.*
Allium ursinum, *L.*
carinatum, *Sm.*
Muscari comosum, *Mill.*
Muscari racemosum, *Mill.*
Veratrum album, *L.*
Tofieldia calyculata, *Wahl.*
Luzula albida, *DC.*
Carex Davalliana, *Sm.*
brizoides, *L.*
montana, *L.*
alba, *Scop.*
pilosa, *Scop.*
humilis, *Leys.*
pendula, *Good.*
vesicaria, *L.*
hirta, *L.*, sublævis.
Michelii, *Host.*
Panicum Crus-Galli, *L.*
miliaceum.
Hierochloa australis, *R. S.*
Phleum Michelii, *All.*
Milium effusum, *L.*
Sesleria cærulea, *Ard.*
Melica nutans, *L.*
ciliata, *L.*
Poa bulbosa, *L.*, vivipara.
Cynosurus echinatus, *L.*
Festuca sylvatica, *Vill.*
Brachypodium sylvaticum, *Bea.*
Bromus secalinus, *L.*
Lolium speciosum, *Str.*
temulentum, *L.*
Struthiopteris germanica, *L.*

XIII.—*The Birds of Calcutta, collected and described by* Carl J. Sundevall.

[The following memoir is contained in a small but valuable collection of scientific papers published at Lund in Sweden, under the title of 'Physiographiska Sällskapets Tidskrift.' One volume only has appeared, in 8vo, dated 1837–38, and, like the greater part of the scientific literature of Scandinavia, is almost wholly unknown in this country. As Prof. Sundevall's memoir on the Birds of Calcutta was likely to interest Anglo-Indian naturalists, I have long wished to get it translated; but as there is no Swedish and English Dictionary or Grammar to be procured in London, I was unable either to make the translation myself or to obtain one from others. By the kindness however of M. Bertram, a distinguished German and Scandinavian scholar residing in Oxford, I am now enabled to present a translation of this interesting memoir.—H. E. Strickland.]

The scarcity of exact accounts of the ornithology of India may give some interest to the following notice of those birds which I myself saw and collected in the neighbourhood of Calcutta in the