

botanists and zoologists which have been working in the central Asian regions in the summer of 1951; and to the activities of the scientific research institutes in central Asia by Asian races. (A fuller account appears in *Nature, Lond.*, 167, 729 (1952) and Manton, S. M., *The Soviet To-day*, London, 1952.)

The following papers were read in title:—

'Origin, distribution and phylogenetic affinity of the species of *Mangifera* Linn.' By S. K. MUKHERJEE, D.Sc. (Communicated by Dr. P. N. Bhaduri, F.L.S.) [Published in *Journ., Bot.*, No. 356.]

'Edward Morgan and the Westminster Physic Garden.' By R. H. JEFFERS, F.L.S.

'Observations on the premaxillary dentition of snakes, with special reference to the egg-tooth.' By MALCOLM A. SMITH, F.L.S., A. D'A. BELLAIRS, F.L.S. and A. E. W. MILES. [Published in *Journ., Zool.*, No. 285.]

'A new Pomadasid fish from the Colombian Caribbean.' By CECIL MILES, F.L.S. [Published in *Journ., Zool.*, No. 285.]

'On the occurrence of pineal cartilages in the chondrocranium of a mammal.' By F. C. ELOFF. (Communicated by Prof. J. D. Boyd, F.L.S.) [Published in *Journ., Zool.*, No. 285.]

EDWARD MORGAN AND THE WESTMINSTER PHYSIC GARDEN

By R. H. JEFFERS, F.L.S.

(With 1 text-figure.)

I. EDWARD MORGAN (c. 1619 to c. 1689).

Though nothing is known of his parentage, it is possible that Edward Morgan was born in North Wales, in, or more likely just before, the year 1619. Of his early years no particulars are available.

He is, in fact, first heard of in the year 1639, when, together with Paul Sone, he accompanied Thomas Johnson on a tour of North and Central Wales in search of plants. Johnson published an account of the journey, together with a list of the plants found (Johnson, 1641), from which it appears that Morgan, who is described as "rei herbariæ studiosus", accompanied the party as an interpreter in consequence of his knowledge of the Welsh language. The party left London in July 1639, and was joined at Chester by the Rev. Walter Stonehouse, a Londoner by birth, who had journeyed thither from his rectory at Darfield in Yorkshire, where he had a garden well stocked with plants (Gunther, 1920).

The details of the Welsh tour need not be considered here, but it should be noted that, at one point, the travellers were entertained by Robert Wynn, at Bodysgallen, near Aberconway, and that the Rev. Walter Stonehouse parted from them at Guerndhee, near Monmouth, and returned to Darfield. Johnson, Sone and Morgan travelled via Leominster, Hereford, Gloucester and Oxford, reaching London just after the middle of August. At Guerndhee Johnson found *Persicaria siliquosa* (Gerard, *Herball*, p. 446) [*Impatiens Noli-Tangere* L.], and included it in his list of plants (Johnson, 1641).

This journey differed from the previous expeditions in search of plants which Johnson had undertaken, in that neither of his companions seems to have been an apothecary. Morgan and Sone appear to have been young men, probably twenty years of age or so, and Morgan was quite likely living in Westminster, in the parish of St. Margaret's. It was in this parish that

Johnson had served his apprenticeship as an apothecary, from 1620 until 1628, under William Bell, but in 1639 Johnson was in business on Snow Hill, in the City of London (Kew & Powell, 1932).

Possibly as a result of his meeting with Stonehouse in 1639, Morgan sent to him, in 1640, a plant of *Dororicum Americanum* (*Rudbeckia laciniata* L.), which Stonehouse grew in his garden at Darfield (Gunther, 1920). It is not known whence Morgan secured the plant, though it was grown by John Parkinson, who, at this time, still had his house and garden in Long Acre—not very far from Westminster. No evidence is so far available that Parkinson and Morgan were acquainted.

A period of ten years now elapses before Edward Morgan is heard of again. Johnson, however, remained in London until December 1642, but seems to have gone to Oxford early in 1643, where he received a commission in the Royalist Army. He took part in the Siege of Basing House, and succumbed to wounds received during the final phase of the Siege. He died in September 1644 (Kew & Powell, 1932).

Among the postgraduate students at the University of Oxford in 1643 was William Howe, who early espoused the Royal cause and received a commission in the Army; but with the decline in the Royal fortunes he gave up his commission and returned to the study of medicine (Jackson, 1908). It is not known when this took place, but it may have been in 1645 after the decisive Battle of Naseby. At the close of the Civil War, Howe settled in London where he practised medicine. By 1648 he was in correspondence with Walter Stonehouse, from whom he received dried specimens of a species of *Trifolium*. It is, perhaps, not without significance that Stonehouse, an Oxford graduate and a friend of Johnson, was also a Royalist.

In 1650 William Howe published his *Phytologia Britannica*, to his own copy of which he added some manuscript notes which have been printed (Gunther, 1922). They contain a list of plants, some of which are recorded as found by Edward Morgan, while of others he requires from Morgan particulars of their habitats. This list of Morgan's plants is reproduced below, and shows that by this time he was a good field botanist. Howe also possessed what is believed to be Thomas Johnson's own copy of his *Descriptio in Agrum Cantianum* (1632), to which he had added a manuscript index, believed to be in his own hand. This index was extended by Howe, who added some manuscript notes. These have also been printed (Gunther, 1922) and one note reads :

“ Consult Morgan about Orchis.”

As Gunther points out, both sets of notes were prepared between 1650 and 1656, though they cannot be more accurately dated. On the other hand, they reveal that soon after 1650, if not before, William Howe and Edward Morgan had become acquainted.

On 20 September 1655, Howe wrote to Dr. (later Sir) Thomas Browne at Norwich (Wilkin, 1852), acknowledging the receipt from him of “ *Pimpinella moschata* sive *Agrimoniae folio quorundam Agrimoides*, Fab. Columnæ minus cognit. stirp. pag. 145 ” (*Pimpinella hybridum* L.), which he grew in his garden. It is in this letter that Howe gives an outline of his scheme for preparing a Catalogue of Plants, which were apparently growing in the “ Westminster Garden for horticulture, medicine, and perfumery ”, though it throws no light upon his connection with it. Browne himself, in a letter to Dr. Christopher Merrett, mentions sending to Howe plants of *Acorus Calamus* L. and it is interesting to note that this species was grown by Edward Morgan at Westminster.

The death of William Howe, at a comparatively early age, occurred in 1656 (Jackson, 1908) and thus brought to an end his association with Edward Morgan and the Westminster Physic Garden. That he was, in fact, associated

with the Garden is made plain in *The Art of Simpling* written by William Coles and published in 1656. Coles, formerly of the University of Oxford, was at this time resident at Putney. In his book, William Howe is described as 'one of the Masters' of the Westminster Physic Garden, and Edward Morgan as 'Gardiner'. Who the other 'Masters' were is still unknown, but this is the first reference to Morgan's connection with the Westminster Physic Garden. It is reasonable to infer that the Garden had been in existence for some time, and that Morgan had held his post prior to 1655. This view receives further support from a study of William Coles' *Adam in Eden* published in 1657. The address 'To The Reader' states:

"... And now ingenuous Reader, that I may shew my selfe as sincere an honourer and true lover of the advancement of this Science as I can, give me leave most heartily to, with that there were more Benefactors to the late noble Institutions of some Physick Gardens; amongst which Mr. Morgan, of Westminster, hath one in his Tuition, which by the noblenesse of Dr. How, is already very full fraught, and is like to be rendered more richly fruitful."

The "Approbation of divers Herbarists concerning the ensuing Work" is signed:

"In Approbation and Testimony whereof we have thought good to own this Work, with the Subscription of our Names:

Edward Morgan, Herbarist
to the Physick Garden of
Westminster.

Thomas Gillbank.
Richard Tuggey.

Cum multis aliis."

Coles, in the text (p. 48), mentions that he had visited the Garden, and makes thirteen references to the plants grown there, while on p. 382 he discusses eight kinds of Birthwort (*Aristolochia* spp.), of which:

"I finde none of these growing naturally in England, but that with the Long Foot, which is said to grow beyond Reading, yet divers others of the sorts are to be found either in the Physick Garden at Oxford, or in Dr. Howe's Garden at Westminster, or in Mr. Tradescant's Garden at Lambeth, being brought thither either mediately or immediately from their naturall places."

The Westminster Physic Garden was clearly well established by 1657, and must have been founded some years earlier. Nor did Howe's death bring it to an end, for Morgan continued to be Gardener, as appears from the oft-quoted entry in the "Diary" of John Evelyn (Bray, n.d.):

"10th June 1658: I went to see the Medical Garden at Westminster, well stored with plants, under Morgan, a very skilful botanist."

Evelyn was, at this time, not long returned from the Continent.

Edward Morgan is next heard of nearly three years later, when the Rev. John Ward visited him at the Garden on 4 March 1661. The visit, which was followed by many others, is thus recorded by Ward in his "Diary":

"On Tuesday March ye 4th [1661] I was at Ed. Morgan's where I saw these rare plants following: Agrimonia odorata, pimpinella spinosa, morus, Cynaara and tapsia, or scorching fennel, with many other pretty plants as sorts of Smilax aspera, one more roundish leaves, ye other longer.

Ned Morgan tels me next, Dr. Modesy, Dr. Dale, Mr. Merrit and Mr. Goodyer,—ye 3 last were about a new phutologia 3 or 4 years agoe. Dr. Modesie coming to towne, Ned Morgan thinks they left of(f)."

John Ward had left Oxford in 1660, and came to London to study medicine. His "Diary" mainly consists of medical notes, which have been discussed already (Power, 1920), but it contains others relating to botany, gardening and theology. Sir D'Arcy Power has described the "Diary", and given some biographical details of its author, besides drawing attention to the references in it to Edward Morgan (Power, 1917, 1919). Ward, after taking Orders, became Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon in 1662, but he continued to visit Morgan at his garden at Westminster, whenever his business brought him to London, up till about 1666.

As Sir D'Arcy Power has pointed out, it is clear that John Ward and Edward Morgan soon became close friends. The above passage, a typical one, is significant in this connection. Dr. Modesy or Modesie is the name by which Ward refers, throughout the "Diary", to Dr. Robert Morison, who had left Blois in France, and came to London in August 1660, there to take up an appointment in charge of the Royal gardens which included the Royal Physic Garden in St. James's Park, near St. James's Palace (Greene, 1860). Here Ward visited him, on several occasions, in 1661 and 1662. The Privy Garden in Whitehall, to which Ward also refers, was still in existence, having been repaired during the Commonwealth. Immediately after the Restoration, therefore, there were three gardens in Westminster—Edward Morgan's Westminster Physic Garden, the Royal Physic Garden in St. James's Park, and the Privy Garden in Whitehall. This fact is important, since there has been a tendency to confuse the three gardens.

The three men referred to by John Ward in the above extract from his "Diary" were, of course, Dr. John Dale (died 1662), his friend John Goodyer (1592–1664) and Christopher Merrett (1614–1693), who eventually produced what amounts to another edition of Howe's *Phytologia*.

During March 1661, Ward paid four further visits to Morgan at the Westminster Garden, which was followed by others at times which cannot always be accurately dated.

Early in 1662 John Ray, then at Trinity College, Cambridge, paid a visit to a friend in Surrey, and on his way back through London visited Edward Morgan at the Westminster Garden in February 1662 (Gunther, 1937). He arranged to supply Morgan with a copy of his *Cambridge Catalogue*, and, during his visit, made "an exact survey of Morgan's garden", though no details of it are extant. Finding himself unable personally to supply Morgan with the Catalogue, he wrote to a friend in London, begging him to perform the service, at the same time referring to Morgan in terms which suggest that, by now, he enjoyed a considerable reputation as a botanist.

Probably as a result of the visit in February, Morgan sent plants to Ray in 1662 for his garden at Trinity College.

John Ward visited Morgan twice during June 1662, and paid a third visit on 3 July 1662. On 1 September 1662, after a visit to Stratford-on-Avon, he called on Morison once more, at the Royal Physic Garden, and took up his appointment as Vicar at Stratford-on-Avon towards the end of the year. He seems to have visited Morgan again towards the end of May 1663, and also about the end of November 1663. Though he seems to have been in touch with him in 1664, his next visit appears to have been in July 1666.

In or about 1666 Morgan had another visitor to his garden. This was a young man and fellow resident of Westminster, Dr. Leonard Plukenet. He had been educated at Westminster School, and having taken a medical degree abroad, afterwards settled down in St. Margaret's Lane, Old Palace Yard, where he had a small botanic garden, and also practised medicine (Woodward, 1909). The results of his botanical studies are set out in a series of works, published largely at his own expense, which contain references to Edward Morgan, his plants and his garden, which Plukenet visited from time to time

in order to collect specimens for his herbarium (Plukenet, 1691, 1696 ; *Herb. Sloane*, Vol. 83).

A further consequence of the death of William Howe was that the task of preparing a further list of British Plants was undertaken by Christopher Merrett in circumstances which have already been discussed (Raven, 1947). For this purpose he employed the erstwhile Cromwellian soldier, Thomas Willisel, and had assistance from contemporary botanists and naturalists. The passage in John Ward's "Diary" quoted above shows that the work had been commenced about 1657 in conjunction with Dr. John Dale and John Goodyer, but that when Dr. Robert Morison arrived in London in 1660, the task was abandoned. However this may have been, the preparation of a new list of British plants certainly went forward, and was completed.

The first printing of Merrett's *Pinax Rerum Britannicum* took place in 1666 but most copies are dated 1667. In the "Epistola ad Lectorem" he acknowledged assistance from Thomas Willisel and Yalden Goodyer (grandson of John Goodyer) among others, but does not mention Edward Morgan. In the text however he names five of Morgan's plants, and refers to Morgan himself and the Westminster Garden. The relevant entries are reproduced below. It seems likely, therefore, that Morgan did not lend so much assistance in the preparation of the *Pinax* as did Willisel, which would explain the absence of any reference to him in the "Epistola".

Two years after the publication of Merrett's *Pinax*, John Ray paid a second visit to the Westminster Garden (Raven, 1942), as a consequence of which he received from Morgan more plants for his garden, which was now presumably at Black Notley in Essex, since Ray had left Cambridge by this time. In the following year, 1670, John Ray published his *Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ*, containing many references to Thomas Willisel, and one or two to Edward Morgan (Ray, 1670), whence it may be inferred that Morgan grew in his garden at Westminster plants collected by Thomas Willisel, whom he may have met during the time that Merrett was preparing his *Pinax*, if not earlier.

The next reference to Edward Morgan occurs in 1672 (Morison, 1672). Robert Morison had given up his appointments in London during 1669 and at the end of that year had taken up an appointment as the first Professor of Botany at Oxford, though he seems to have retained a house in London in Leicester Fields. In 1672 he published his *Plantarum Umbelliferum*, in the text of which he refers to Morgan, his plants and the Westminster Physic Garden. These references afford evidence that Morison was personally acquainted with Morgan, which is confirmed by passages in Ward's "Diary" in 1662. During a visit to Morison in that year at the Royal Physic Garden, St. James's Park, Ward notes: "He [Morison] commends Ned Morgan for ye best collection of plants in England"—a remark which seems to have impressed him as it is repeated in two other places in the "Diary". A further reference to Morgan and the Westminster Physic Garden occurs in a letter written in 1672 by Leonard Plukenet to John Ray (Lankester, 1898) concerning a species of *Phalaris*.

In the summer of 1672 there occurred an event which was significant for the future of the Westminster Physic Garden. Mr. Gape was then elected Master of the Society of Apothecaries, who, about this time, had decided to establish a Physic Garden at Chelsea upon land leased by them from Edward Cheyne (Barrett, 1905). Mr. Gape offered to wall the Chelsea Garden at his own expense, but after legal objections had been raised, the work was carried out and paid for by means of subscriptions contributed by members of the Court of Assistants. This course may have been all the more necessary through the death of Mr. Gape himself, since nothing seems to be known of him after 1673.

In 1676 the Society of Apothecaries acquired the remainder of a lease of a garden at Westminster belonging to Mrs. Gape, presumably the widow of the Master in 1672. This lease expired in 1678, and the Society had the option of removing the plants to Chelsea. In 1677 the Court Book of the Society contains a reference to a Mr. Morgan who claims consideration for his plants (Barrett, 1905), whence it has been assumed that he was Edward Morgan of the Westminster Physic Garden, and that he may have exercised some supervision over the Chelsea Garden in its early stages. This latter suggestion seems unlikely. The Quaker botanist, the Rev. Thomas Lawson, visited Edward Morgan at Westminster in 1677, and listed in his "Notebook" some of the plants which he found growing there (Raven, 1948). He names nearly five hundred plants, so that the Westminster Garden was still well stocked, while, at Chelsea, one Piggott was appointed the first gardener in or about 1677. Proving unsatisfactory, he was replaced by James Watts in 1678, the year in which Mrs. Gape's lease of her Westminster garden expired. The "Books of Account" for the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, are extant, and show that in 1676 Mrs. Gape does not appear among those leasing property in Westminster. On the whole it would appear that the Society of Apothecaries did not acquire the lease of the Westminster Physic Garden, and that Edward Morgan was still there in 1678.

In the Sloane Herbarium in the British Museum (Natural History) are three volumes of plants labelled "Plants of the Westminster Garden". They are Volumes 24, 25 and 26 and a note in Volume 24 states that the Westminster Garden "continued as Physick Garden containing many rare plants till the year 1686 or 1687, when about the latter end the gardener began selling his rare plants, and a sort of Ale made of the roots of *Meum Athamasticum*". "During the time of its subsisting a Physick Garden there were cultivated in it the plants brought from Tanger [Tangiers] when in our possession [=1661-1684], Canada, [and] our Northern Plantations, which plants may be seen in these three Volumes bought of Mr. Rusholm, the last Gardener." This entry is initialled "M(atthew) M(aty) 17 $\frac{11}{9}$ 57." Volumes 25 and 26 contain "Plants gathered at the Physick Garden in Westminster about the year 1687", similarly initialled and dated, but Volume 24 states, apparently in respect of the three volumes: "Plants gathered by Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rusholm at the Physick Garden at Westminster, named and pasted in three volumes." Additional material is preserved in Vol. 70. It is now clear that the Westminster Physic Garden remained in existence until towards the close of the year 1687, and that Edward Morgan was succeeded as Gardener by Rusholm. The garden was then closed and the plants sold or dispersed. A study of the list of plants in the Westminster Garden recorded, bed by bed, by Thomas Lawson in 1677 shows that the garden seems to have been in two parts, so that it is possible that one portion could have been leased by Mrs. Gape. If so, this might explain the entry in the Society's books in respect both of Mrs. Gape and Morgan.

Though it is unknown when Mr. Rusholm took charge of the Westminster Garden, it is probable that he did so shortly after 1678, for Edward Morgan apparently left Westminster and is next heard of in 1680 when he was working at Bodysgallen, Aberconway, in the garden of Robert Wynn whom he had met in 1639 when in the company of Thomas Johnson (Gunther, 1922). Here he received correspondence. Thomas Thornes wrote from Lleweni, on behalf of Sir John Salusbury, on 20 September 1680, addressing the letter to Edward Morgan "living at Bodesclen", and sending him plants. "Mr. Harrison, Will Tomas and Coocke" presented their services to him (Gunther, 1922). Friderick von Henrich Dorff wrote to Morgan at "Bod Skallen" (Druce & Vines, 1897, 1919). Edward Lhwyd, then at the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford,

also kept in touch with him, but in 1685 wrote to his kinsman David Lloyd concerning Edward Morgan from whom he had not heard for some time. In this letter he highly commends Morgan for his services to botany (Gunther, 1945).

Nothing further is heard of Edward Morgan until 1689 when part, at least, of his *Hortus Siccus* was presented to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford (Druce & Vines, 1897, 1919; Gunther, 1945), whence it is a reasonable inference that his death occurred probably between 1685 and 1689, especially as Lhwyd expressed concern in his letter as to whether Morgan was still alive. Assuming he had a normal span of life his birth could not have been later than 1619, so that he would have been at least twenty years of age when he visited Wales in 1639 with Thomas Johnson.

Morgan's *Hortus Siccus* of about 2,000 specimens, now at Oxford, seems to be only a part of the whole. This collection has been described, and a few of its contents identified (Druce & Vines, 1897, 1919); two or three of the plants are known to have been grown by Edward Morgan at Westminster. Though this is very slender evidence, it seems that, taken in conjunction with the other facts set out above, Edward Morgan of Westminster, and he of Bodysgallen were, in fact, one and the same person. Further support for this view is afforded by a consideration of the *Hortus Siccus* at Oxford and the material in the Sloane Herbarium. The former was prepared by Edward Morgan between 1672 and 1682, and must therefore have been commenced when he was still at Westminster. It is curious that it should have been started in the year when the Society of Apothecaries elected Mr. Gape as Master and the formation of the Chelsea Garden was under consideration, though it may well have been merely a coincidence. The material in the Sloane Herbarium proves to have been started in 1666 and completed (by Rusholm) in 1687, thus covering periods earlier than, and also later than, that at Oxford. Hence the Sloane Herbarium material may have been put together, first by Morgan, and then completed by Rusholm. The Sloane Herbarium also contains a volume labelled "Rusholm's Westminster Plants", containing material which suggests that he was of less ability than Morgan. Volumes 24, 25 and 26 in the Sloane Herbarium contain many plants which are also recorded by Thomas Lawson as grown by Morgan in 1677, whence it seems probable that this material may be, in part, the work of Edward Morgan between 1666 and 1678.

Two of Morgan's contemporaries referred to him and his plants in works published after 1698, by which time his death has been presumed to have occurred. These authors were Leonard Plukenet and Jacob Bobart the Younger, both of whom were known to Morgan personally. The references by the former occur in two works (Plukenet, 1691; Plukenet, 1696) and by the latter in Morison's unfinished work, which he completed (Morison, 1699). Edward Morgan was also acquainted with Jacob Bobart the Elder and supplied plants to him for the Oxford Physic Garden (Miller, 1807).

Only two contemporary authors throw any light on the site of the Westminster Physic Garden, but the information is meagre. Morison in his *Plantarum Umbelliferum*, 1672, pp. 1-2, says: "in horto Edvardi Morgan pone coenobium Occidentale Westminster dictum", while Plukenet contents himself with remarking that the garden was "pone Abbatiam" (Plukenet, 1696), whence it would appear that the garden was in the vicinity of the West Cloister of Westminster Abbey. In the Sloane Herbarium is a label in the handwriting of James Petiver which states: "This grew many years ago in old Mr. Edw. Morgan's most famous garden behind the Abbey wall at Westminster"—a statement which places it within the Precinct of the Abbey. In John Ward's "Diary" is an entry which appears to have been made about

1663, though it may have been written earlier, which reads: "Where is ye Sanctuary at Westminster?"—which suggests that it had been mentioned to him as a guide to the site of Morgan's garden. The Sanctuary was a ragstone building built for the purpose of affording sanctuary, which stood in Broad Sanctuary at its junction with what is now Princes Street, but in Morgan's time called Long Ditch. The site of this building was later occupied by the Westminster Hospital recently demolished. The Sanctuary building was opposite Dean's Yard, and seems to offer further support for locating the garden in this neighbourhood, probably on the site of what is now Little Dean's Yard.

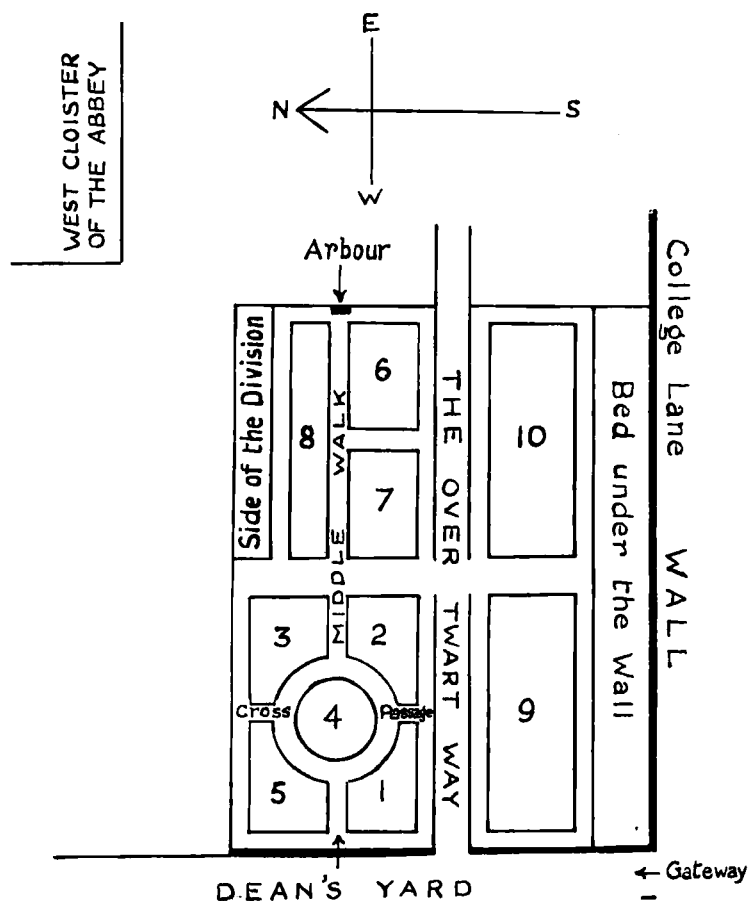


FIG. 1.—Reconstruction of a Plan of the Westminster Physic Garden from the Notes of Thomas Lawson and James Petiver.

It is possible, however, to form some idea of the character of the garden from the entries in Thomas Lawson's "Notebook". Though his notes are rather fragmentary, it seems likely that the Westminster Garden was modelled on that of Oxford, differing from it in that it appears to have been in two parts separated, the one section from the other, by what Lawson terms "the overthwart way". The garden may well have been rectangular, with rectangular beds intersected by paths, and from Lawson's reference to a wall, it seems possible that the old wall enclosing the Precinct of the Abbey may be intended.

A theoretical reconstruction of the plan of the garden has been attempted (fig. 1).

It is fitting to conclude this account of Edward Morgan and the Westminster Physic Garden with a reference to Morgan himself. He was held in high esteem as a botanist by his contemporaries, particularly by Thomas Johnson, John Ward, John Ray, Robert Morison, Jacob Bobart the Younger and Leonard Plukenet, as is evidenced by the references to him in their books. It is Edward Lhwyd, writing in 1685, to a kinsman (Gunther, 1945), who provides the best account of him :—

“ He is one that has lived in great esteem and one that in his way has deserved as well as any in England ; a man equally commendable for his good life and indefatigable industry. He has a studie of books worth abt. 10 li wch, he has told me several times he would leave me : if you can bring it in handsomely you may, with a safe conscience assure him that he cannot bestow em on one that wishes him better, nor perhaps on any friend yt will make better use of ym.”

Perhaps as a result of this letter Morgan's *Hortus Siccus* reached Oxford in 1689, but the fate of his library remains unknown.

No Catalogue of the plants grown in the Westminster Physic Garden appears to be extant, but an attempt has been made to provide first, a list of British plants found by Edward Morgan, and second, a list of the plants he grew in the Garden. These lists have been compiled from the following material :—

I. British Plants found by Morgan :—

- (a) Those recorded by William Howe in his manuscript notes (Gunther, 1922).
- (b) Those recorded by Christopher Merrett (Merrett, 1667).

II. Plants grown in the Westminster Physic Garden :—

- (a) Those recorded in the printed works of Morgan's contemporaries (Coles, 1657 ; Merrett, 1667 ; Ray, 1670, 1686 ; Plukenet, 1672, 1691, 1696 ; Morison, 1672, 1699).
- (b) Those recorded in Thomas Lawson's " Notebook ", 1677.
- (c) Those preserved in the Sloane Herbarium in the British Museum (Natural History). Only those definitely attributed to Morgan have been included.

The list of cultivated plants so compiled has been compared with contemporary books and catalogues, and reveals that the majority of the names in Lawson's list of 1677 may be found in Parkinson's *Theatrum Botanicum*, 1640, Morison's *Hortus Blessensis*, 1669, Tradescant's *Catalogue*, 1656, the Catalogue of the Oxford Physic Garden, 1658, and Caspar Bauhin's *Pinax* (second edition), 1656. It has also been compared with the *Book Herbarium* (c. 1660–1700) put up by the Bobarts, father and son (Savage, 1948). These comparisons suggest that Morgan may have received the greater part of his collection from Morison, when he was at Blois, and from the Bobarts at the Oxford Physic Garden, together with, in the early stages of the Garden, a few plants from the gardens of Parkinson in Long Acre and the Tradescants at South Lambeth.

Thomas Lawson records about five hundred plants growing at Westminster in 1677, which may have been perhaps a third of the total. At the outset the Garden may well have been a herb-garden, judging from the plants reported growing there in 1657 (Coles, 1657), though Howe's title for it suggests that its scope was intended to be much wider. By 1677, however, it seems to have developed into a botanic garden, in which were cultivated medicinal herbs, British wild plants, and plants from abroad, especially from Europe, Asia

Minor, Tangier and North America. Lawson's list includes only one species from South Africa, plants from which country began to reach Europe early in the seventeenth century, mainly through Holland, from the Dutch East India Company's settlement at the Cape. The total number of genera cultivated by, or collected by, Morgan amounts to just over two hundred and seventy.

II. PLANTS COLLECTED BY EDWARD MORGAN.

A. *British Plants found by Edward Morgan as recorded in William Howe's Manuscript Notes.*

1650-1656 (Gunther, 1922).

- Primula veris* flore pleno viridi } ? Morg[an] an. inser.
 „ „ sive *Paralysis fatua* }
 = *Primula veris* L.
Malva sylv. flore albo. Morg[an] = *Malva sylvestris* L., white flowered var. ?
Primula veris polyanthos M[organ] at Great Walford Wood (see the similar entry in Merrett's *Pinax*, 1677).
 = *Primula veris* L. var.
Carduus lanceolatus fl. alb. M[organ] St. James (see entry below).
Scabiosa ovilla flore albo M[organ] = *Jasione montana* L., white flowered var.
Primula veris Raii M[organ] Qu. loc. = *Primula veris* L. ?
Lychnis syl. foliis variegatis fl. albo M[organ] Qu.
 = *Silene Cucubalus* Wibel (L.K.).
Cotula non fatida flore pleno latiore = *Anthemis nobilis* L.
Chamæbuxus fl. colutea Bauh : sive *Rhus* Plin : myrtifol :
 = *Polygala Chamæbuxus* L.
Carduus lanceolatus fl. alb. et fl. purp. Q. Chyurg : for ye places of theese plants growth from Morgan. = *Cirsium lanceolatum* Scop.

B. *British Plants found by Edward Morgan as recorded by Christopher Merrett, 1667 (Merrett, 1667).*

- Malva arborea marina* nostra : Edward Morgan received it from the Isle of Wight
 = *Lavatera arborea*, L.
 (Morgan cultivated this plant which was still growing in the Westminster Garden in 1677, see Thomas Lawson's List.)
Persicaria siliquosa G[erard] 446. *Mercurialis sylv.* nole-me-tangere dicta P[arkinson] 296. "Within a mile of Montgomerie at Gwern Dhee [Werndhu] Mr. Morgan" (but found there by Thomas Johnson in 1639 and recorded by him in 1641, though Edward Morgan and Paul Sone were his companions at the time (Johnson, 1641)).
 = *Impatiens Noli-Tangere*, L.
Plantago ag. major muricata. "In a small pond betwixt Clapham and South Lambeth Common."
 = *Alisma Plantago*, L.
 (This entry suggests that Morgan while in this district may have visited the garden of the Tradescants at South Lambeth.)
Primula veris Polyanthos multis insignitur floribus quoad colorem et formam exacte resert *Primulam vulgarem*, sed compacti florescens ad instar *primulæ pratensis luteæ* modoræ. In great Woolver Wood in Warwickshire.
 = *Primula veris* L. var.

(Morgan must have found this plant between 1650 and 1656 (vide Howe's MSS. notes above) if not earlier, and Merrett's record may be based on Howe's notes. Morgan grew the plant in the Westminster Garden, as Merrett here records, whence he has been regarded as the first cultivator of the Polyanthus, specimens of which from the Westminster Garden are to be found in the Sloane Herbarium.)

Fungus rotundus superna et translucidus coloris succinis. Mr. Morgan's garden.
= ?

Fungus campani formis niger parvus multa semina plana in se continens.
Mr. Morgan's garden, call'd in Wostershire. Corn-bells, where it grows
plentifully. = *Nidularia campanulata* Sow.

(These two entries relating to fungi are reproduced by Thomas Lawson
in his "Notebook", 1677, p. 97.)

III. PLANTS GROWN BY EDWARD MORGAN AT THE WESTMINSTER PHYSIC GARDEN.

A. Recorded by John Ward : March 1661 to July 1662.

Visit: 4th March 1661.

Agrimonia odorata

= *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L. ?

pimpinella spinosa

= *Pimpinella spinosum*, L.

morus

= *Morus nigra*, L.

Cinara spinosa et aculeata

= *Acanthus spinosus*, L. and *A. spinosissimus*, L.

tapsia, or scorching fennel

= *Thapsia foetida*, L.

Smilax aspera

= *Smilax aspera*, L.

Visit: 22nd March, 1661.

Radix cava

= *Fumaria bulbosa*, L.

Bunias

= *Bunias Erucago*, L.

Visit: 24th March 1661.

Orobus

= *Orobus* sp.

Jeenetus panonicus

= ?

trifolium hemorrhoidale

= ?

Geranium fusca

= ?

Visit: 26th March 1661.

Cotyledon Mathioli

= *Saxifraga Cotyledon*, L.

Visit: [Spring], 1661.

Cinara spinosa et aculeata

= *Acanthus spinosus*, L. and *A. spinosissimus*, L.

Ilex coccigera

= *Quercus Coccifera*, L.

Ilex glandifera

= *Quercus Ilex* L.

Ilex aktae foliis

= ?

Visit: May, 1662.

Ornithopodium

= *Ornithopus perpusillus*, L.

gramen exile hirsutum

= ?

zancinus omnium minus

= ?

Lolium pumila

= ?

Medlar

= *Mespilus germanica*, L.

physick nut

= *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, L.

Spanish Jassemine

= *Spartium junceum*, L.

male pionis

= *Pæonia officinalis*, L.

female pionis

= *P. mascula*, Miller.

Lybian Poplar

= *Populus tremula*, L.

Lilium bulbosum

= *Lilium bulbiferum*, L.

Marsagon	= <i>Lilium Martagon</i> , L.
Gladiolus narbonensis	= <i>Gladiolus communis</i> , L.
Millefolium Aquaticum Ranunculi fol ... capituli	= <i>Hottonia palustris</i> , L.
Gramen Avenaceum Parkinson	= <i>Avena elatior</i> , L. or <i>A. sterilis</i> , L.

Visit: June 1662.

Bird's eye	= ?
Glaux marina	= <i>Glaux maritima</i> , L.
naphthor	= ?

Visit: 17th June 1662.

Bead tree	= <i>Zizyphus sativa</i> , Gaertn.
Glaux maritima	= <i>Glaux maritima</i> , L.
cruciata marina	= <i>Arenaria peploides</i> , L.

Visit: 3rd July, 1662.

absynthium arborescens	= <i>Artemisia arborescens</i> , L.
absynthium insipidum et inodoratum	= <i>Artemisia Absynthium</i> L., var. <i>insipidum</i> DC.
Spanish Broome	= <i>Spartium junceum</i> , L.
Iberis Cordamantice	= <i>Lepidium</i> sp.
Acacia farnesiana	= <i>Acacia Farnesiana</i> , L.

Visit: [about July] 1662.

Glycirraza Cachinata	= <i>Glycyrrhiza echinata</i> , L.
----------------------	------------------------------------

Visit: [date unknown].

Nasturtium Indicum	= <i>Tropæolum majus</i> , L. and <i>T. minus</i> , L.
Convolvulus cæruleus major	= ?

B. As Recorded by Thomas Lawson, 1677.

The list of plants seen at the Westminster Garden by Thomas Lawson in 1677 falls into two parts viz. :—

1. Three entries taken from Merrett's *Pinax*, and one from Ray's *Catalogue*, together with an odd note referring to Morgan himself which occurs in a list of plants found in Kent. Then follow a few plants noted at Westminster which occur in a list of Middlesex plants.
2. Then occurs a long list of plants seen at Westminster, together with a few duplicate entries.

The scattered notes are reproduced first, and followed by the main list, the pagination being that of the Notebook. About seventy of the plants in Lawson's list are British, the majority being plants of Europe, Tangiers and North America.

Thomas Lawson's "Notebook".

p. 97.

ffungus Campaniformis si[ve]. In Westminster Garden, Mer[rett].	= <i>Nidularia campanulata</i> , Sow.
ffungus rotundus superus concavus si[ve]. Westminster Garden, Mer[rett].	= ?

p. 100.

Malva arborea marina nostras. English

Sea Tre mallow. Westminster Gar-

den, Mer[rett]. = *Lavatera arborea*, L.

Marrubium folijs tenuius dissectis.

Westminster Garden, R. Cat. pl. = *Lycopus europæus*, L.

pp. 183 and 185.

Under a heading : " In my journey [16]77 ", in a list of plants found in Kent, etc. :—

p. 183.

Turncaps called by Edw. Morgan

Martagon si[ve], see itt = *Lilium Martagon*, L.

p. 185.

Abrotamnum campestre. Westminster garden.

= *Artemisia Abrotamnum*, L.Brassica marina monospermos. Ibid. = *Crambe maritima*, L.Brassica siliquosa sempervirens. Ibid. = *Brassica oleracea*, L. ?

Lysimachia lutea fl. globoso. Morgan's garden

= *Oenothera biennis*, L.

Calendula prolifera

= *Calendula officinalis*, L. var. *prolifera*.

p. 229. This is headed :—

" The following plants among many others I observed in Westminster garden. Anno Dom. 1677."

Acetosa sive opalis ffranca seu Romana = *Rumex scutatus*, L.Acorus verus offic. Sweet smelling flag. = *Acorus Calamus*, L., var. *verus*, L.Acorus palustris. Yellow water flag. = *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.Amygdalus nana indica = *Prunus nana*, L.Artemisia variegata = *Artemisia vulgaris*, L. with variegated leaves.

Liliasphodelus phœniceus : golden day

Lilly = *Hemerocallis fulva*, L.

Bardana lanuginosis capitulis : woolly

headed burdock. = *Arctium Lappa*, L. var. *β. tomentosum*, Miller.

Bardana minor

= *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.

Betonica major Danica

= *Stachys officinalis*, Franchet.

Blitum polyspermon

= *Chenopodium polyspermum*, L.

Chamæleon niger

= *Carthamus corymbosus*, L. ?

Carduus mariæ maculatus

= *Carduus Marianus*, L.Cardamus sive Cnicus : bastard saffron = *Carthamus tinctorius*, L.

Coriandrum vulgare

= *Coriandrum sativum*, L.

Draba lutea Tetrapetalo siliquis strictis-

simis : arabian mustard = *Sisymbrium strictissimum*, L.

Cucumis sylvestris

= *Momordica Elaterium*, L.

ffraxinella

= *Dictamnus albus*, L.

Doronicum romanum fl. luteo corim-

bifero = *Doronicum Pardalianches*, L.

Erysimum alterum Matthioli

= *Turritis hispida*, L. ?

Alnus nigra baccifera

= *Rhamnus Frangula*, L.

Glaux vulgaris Liquorice vectorum

= *Glaux maritima*, L.

- pishamin virginianum park, Th. : virg.
 date plumm or pistamin = *Diospyros virginiana*, L.
 Gratiola = *Gratiola officinalis*, L.
 mercurialis mas = *Mercurialis annua*, L. ♂.
 mercurialis foemina = *Mercurialis annua*, L. ♀.
 Herniaria = *Herniaria glabra*, L.
 Isatis fl. luteo = *Isatis Iris*, L. ?
 Aristolochia clematitis : climbing or
 running birthwort = *Aristolochia Clematitis*, L.
- p. 230.
 Linaria moravia fl. albo = *Antirrhinum bipunctatum*, L., white
 flowered form ?
 Morus nigra = *Morus nigra*, L.
 Lysimachia cœrulea spicata = *Veronica maritima*, L.
 Nasturtium Barbareæ facie = *Arabis Halleri*, L.
 Oleaster Bohernica = *Elæagnus angustifolius*, L.
 Ononis fl. albo = *Ononis spinosa*, L., white flowered var.
 Panax Heracleum majus : Hercules
 great Allheale flosculus luteis. = *Opopanax Chironium*, Koch.
 pentaphyllum erectum = *Potentilla rupestris*, L., *P. fruticosa*, L.
 or *P. erecta* (L), Hampe.
 pseudanum majus = *Peucedanum officinale*, L.
 Pinus = *Pinus Pinea*, L. ?
 Pinaster = *Pinus Pinaster*, L.
 Prunella fl. albo = *Prunella laciniata*, L.
 Rubia tinctorum = *Rubia tinctorum*, L.
 Caulis hispanica = *Tordylium peregrinum*, L.
 Colutea vesicaria = *Colutea arborescens*, L.
 Thapsia carote facie : scorching ffennell = *Thapsia fetida*, L.
 Tithymalus creticus lunatus minor
 Morisoni = *Euphorbia* sp.
 Linaria panonica sempervirens spicata = *Antirrhinum genistifolium*, L.
 Verbena urticæ folio = *Verbena urticifolia*, L. ?
 Vitis laciniata = *Vitis vinifera*, L.
 Rhus Corariorum = *Rhus Coriaria*, L.
 Phalaris = *Phalaris canariensis*, L.
 Asclepias fl. albo pentapetalo = *Vincetoxicum officinale*, Moench.
- p. 231.
 Nasturtium indicum = *Trofæolum minus* L., and *T. majus*, L.
 Malus granata Balaustica : pomgranat. = *Punica granatum*, L., double flowered
 var.
 Crithmum chrysanthemum = *Inula crithmoides*, L.
 Bellis tanacetifolio = *Chrysanthemum corymbosum*, L.
 Chamælæa tricoccos : Widdow waile
 flo. luteo triphylo = *Cneorum tricoccos*, L.
 [Trifolium fruticans Johnson, luteum
 triphyllon (erased)] = *Jasminum fruticans*, L.
 Centaurea majus Cinaræ folio = *Cnicus centauroides*, L.
 Althæa fruticosa = *Lavatera Olbia*, L.
 Scabiosa austriaca = *Scabiosa grumuntia*, L.
 Laserpitium magnis folijs = *Laserpitium latifolium*, L. ?
 Laserpitium angustifolium = *Laserpitium angustifolium*, L.
 paliurus = *Rhamnus Paliurus*, L. ?

Yucca sive *yucca* peruana : Indian

Bread. fl. albis amplis	= <i>Yucca gloriosa</i> , L.
Bellis matricariæ folio Morisoni	= <i>Achillea macrophylla</i> , L.
Stœcus citrina angustifolia	= <i>Helichrysum Stœchus</i> , L. var. <i>angustifolium</i> , DC.
Anagyris foetida	= <i>Anagyris foetida</i> , L.
Smilax aspera	= <i>Smilax aspera</i> , L.
Citysus hirsuta siliquis pubescens	= <i>Cytisus hirsutus</i> , L. ?
Siler montanum latifolium	= <i>Laserpitium Siler</i> , L.
Branca ursina	= <i>Acanthus mollis</i> , L.
Aristolochia	= <i>Aristolochia Clematidis</i> , L. ?
Aconitum luteum	= <i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> , L.
Herba christophoriana	= <i>Actæa spicata</i> , L.
Angelica baccifera	= ?
Apocynum latifolium	= <i>Cynanchum acutum</i> , L.
Urtica racemosa canadensis	= <i>Urtica canadensis</i> , L.

p. 232.

<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> alba major	= <i>Campanula pyramidalis</i> , L.
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> alba minor	= <i>Campanula rhomboidalis</i> , L., var. <i>lanceolata</i> , A.DC.
Carthamus Cnicus	= <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> , L.
Citissus secunda Clusij	= <i>Cytisus supinus</i> , L.
Doronicum Americanum Belvidere	= <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> , L.
fferula : ffennel giant.	= <i>Ferula communis</i> , L.
Glycyrrhiza echinata	= <i>Glycyrrhiza echinata</i> , L.
Balsamina foemina	= <i>Impatiens Balsamina</i> , L.
Horminum luteum : colis jovis :	= <i>Salvia glutinosa</i> , L.
prunella laciniata	= <i>Prunella laciniata</i> , L.
gnaphalium roseum	= <i>Filago pygmæa</i> , L.
Lagopus major	= <i>Trifolium arvense</i> , L.
Scabiosa centauroides	= <i>Scabiosa alpina</i> , L.
Melissophyllon Fuchsii	= <i>Melittis Melissophyllon</i> , L.
Mentha fl. violaceo	= <i>Mentha</i> sp. [<i>M. sylvestris</i> , L. ?].
Orobis panonica Clusij	= <i>Orobis vernus</i> , L.
Persicaria virginiana	= <i>Polygonum virginianum</i> , L.
Anagallis fl. albo.	= <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> , L., white flowered var.
petasites tussilagimis folio.	= <i>Petasites niveus</i> , Baumgart.
petasites folio anguloso fl. albo	= <i>Petasites albus</i> , Gaertn.
pilosella major	= <i>Hieracium Pilosella</i> , L., <i>H. dubium</i> , L. or <i>H. florentinum</i> , All.
Phalangium americanum cæruleum	= <i>Tradescantia virginica</i> , L.
Triphyllon	= <i>Leucojum æstivum</i> , L. ?
Rapunculus corniculatus cæruleus	= <i>Phyteuma spicatum</i> , L.
Nux vesicaria	= <i>Staphylea pinnata</i> , L. or <i>S. trifolia</i> , L.
Periclymenum rectum	= <i>Lonicera alpigena</i> , L.
Periclymenum perfoliatum : Italian woodbinde	= <i>Lonicera Caprifolium</i> , L.
Rhus virginiana	= <i>Rhus typhinum</i> , L. or <i>Rh. copallinum</i> , L.
Rhus coriaria	= <i>Rhus Coriaria</i> , L.
Rhus myrtifolia	= <i>Myrica Gale</i> , L.
Pulegium angustifolium	= <i>Mentha cervina</i> , L.
Telephium hispanicum	= <i>Sedum Telephium</i> , L. subsp. <i>S. purpureum</i> , Link.

<i>Thalictrum majus</i>	= <i>Thalictrum majus</i> , Crantz.
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	= <i>Thalictrum minus</i> , L.
<i>Hedera virg. quinquefolia</i>	= <i>Vitis quinquefolia</i> , L.
<i>Trachelium minus fl. albo.*</i>	= <i>Campanula glomerata</i> , L.
<i>Valeriana marina fl. albo.</i>	= <i>Centranthus ruber</i> , L. var. <i>alba</i> .
<i>Alcea pentaphylla</i>	= <i>Malva moschata</i> , L. ?
<i>Chrysanthemum virg. Morisoni</i>	= <i>Helianthus sp.</i> ?
<i>Lutea cretica, park. aut Cannabis lutea sterilis Contareni</i>	= <i>Datisca cannabina</i> , L.
<i>jacea lutea major capite spinosa</i>	= <i>Centaurea collina</i> , L. var. <i>macrantha</i> D.C. ?
<i>Clematis peregrina cærulea fl. simplicii tetraphyllo: single blew Ladies bower</i>	= <i>Clematis Viticella</i> , L. var.
<i>Cl. peregrina fl. rubro simplicitate tetraphyllo.</i>	= <i>Clematis Viticella</i> , L. var.
<i>Nux vesicaria virginiana trifolia</i>	= <i>Staphylea trifolia</i> , L.
<i>Clematis virginiana hederæfolio: a roundish large leafe</i>	= <i>Menispermum canadense</i> , L.
<i>Libanotis aquilegiæ folio.</i>	= <i>Laserpitium trilobum</i> , L.
<i>Tanacetum crispum</i>	= <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> , L. var. <i>crispum</i> , D.C.
<i>Lysimachia lutea globosa</i>	= <i>Lysimachia myrtiflora</i> , L.
<i>Linaria aurea Tragi</i>	= <i>Chrysocoma Linosyris</i> , L.
<i>Sambucus fol. laciniatis</i>	= <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , L. var. <i>laciniata</i> .
<i>Clem. virg. aut flammula Jovis surrecta fl. albo tetrapetalo: virginian Ladie bower</i>	= <i>Clematis virginiana</i> , L.
<i>Sambucus fol. lacinatis</i>	= <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , L. var. <i>laciniata</i> .
<i>Cistus mas folio oblongo incarno.</i>	= <i>Cistus polymorphus</i> , Willk. ?
<i>Sambucus rosea</i>	= <i>Viburnum Opulus</i> , L. var. <i>β. rosea</i> , L.
<i>* Aconitum maximum comam nutante</i>	= <i>Aconitum nutans</i> , L. ?
<i>Cacalia americana</i>	= <i>Eupatorium Ageratoides</i> , L.
<i>Matricaria fl. pleno albo</i>	= <i>Matricaria Parthenium</i> , L. fl. pl.
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum americanum latifolium parkinsoni*: Broad leaved hemplike agrymony of America</i>	= ?
<i>Eupatorium salviæ foliis morisoni</i>	= <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> , L. ?
<i>Syringa fl. albo</i>	= <i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> , L.
<i>Cornus mas</i>	= <i>Cornus Mas</i> , L.

* Cursus secundus.

p. 234.

<i>Rhamnus catharticus major</i>	= <i>Rhamnus catharticus</i> , L.
<i>Rhamnus catharticus minor</i>	= <i>Rhamnus insectorius</i> , L.
<i>Endivia crispa</i>	= <i>Lactuca sativa</i> , L. var. <i>crispa</i> , L.
<i>Blitum rubrum</i>	= <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> , L.
<i>Lactuca lusitanica</i>	= <i>Lactuca sativa</i> , L. var. <i>crispa</i> , L.
<i>Echium pullo flore</i>	= <i>Lycopsis vesicaria</i> , L.
<i>Lysimachia virginiana lutea angustifolia</i>	= <i>Oenothera biennis</i> , L.
<i>Blattaria fl. luteo amplo</i>	= <i>Verbascum virgatum</i> , Stokes.
<i>Smirnum creticum: Candy Alexander</i>	= <i>Smyrnum perfoliatum</i> , L.
<i>Agrimonia odorata</i>	= <i>Agrimonia Eupatoria</i> , L.
<i>* Teucrium</i>	= <i>Teucrium Polium</i> , L.

* <i>Elatine folio acuminato</i>	= <i>Linaria Elatine</i> , Mill.
<i>Elatine folio subrotundo</i>	= <i>Linaria spuria</i> , Mill.
<i>Essula exigua</i> Tragi. <i>Tithymalus leptophyllus</i> .	= <i>Euphorbia exigua</i> , L.
<i>Chamædrys multifida</i>	= <i>Teucrium spinosum</i> , L. ?
<i>Apocynum aut periploca repens angustifolia flore fusco pentapetalo subtus herbaceo</i>	= <i>Periploca græca</i> , L. ?
<i>Heliotropium flos albis pentapetalis</i>	= ?
<i>Bupthalmum foliis millefoliis luteum</i> Gerrhard	= <i>Anacyclus valentinus</i> , L.
<i>trifolium fruticosum</i>	= <i>Jasminum fruticosum</i> , L.
<i>Asclepias fl. nigro pentapetalo</i>	= <i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i> , Moench.
<i>Cichoreum album caule alato</i>	= <i>Cichorium Intybus</i> , L. f. <i>sativum</i> , white flowered var.
<i>Scolymus luteus</i>	= <i>Scolymus hispanicus</i> , L.
<i>Verbena supina</i> Clusij	= <i>Verbena supina</i> , L.
<i>Vermicularis</i>	= ?
<i>Branca ursina spinosa</i>	= <i>Acanthus spinosissimus</i> , L.
<i>Abrotamnum viridum rosmarinifolio</i>	= <i>Santolina rosmarinifolia</i> , L. var. <i>vulgaris</i> (Boiss), Willk. et Lange.
<i>Abr. ericæ folio</i>	= <i>Santolina rosmarinifolia</i> , L. ?
<i>Unguentularia</i>	= <i>Santolina Chamæcyparissus</i> , L.
<i>Arbor Judas</i>	= <i>Cercis Siliquastrum</i> , L.
<i>Oleander fl.</i> { albo	= <i>Nerium Oleander</i> , L. var. <i>album</i> and
Luteo	<i>N. Oleander</i> , L. var. <i>luteum</i> .
<i>Cytisus hispanica vel spicata</i>	= <i>Cytisus nigricans</i> , L.

p. 235.

<i>Hippoglossum</i>	= <i>Ruscus Hypoglossum</i> , L.
<i>Lychnis hirta fl. eleganter variegata</i>	= <i>Silene quinquevulnera</i> , L.
<i>flos cardinalis</i>	= <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> , L.
<i>Halymus arborescens</i>	= <i>Atriplex Halimus</i> , L.
<i>Hyacinthus peruanus</i>	= <i>Scilla peruviana</i> , L.
<i>Hypericum frutescens</i>	= <i>Spirœa hypericifolia</i> , L.
<i>Ptarmica Imperati</i>	= <i>Xeranthemum annuum</i> , L.
<i>Lychnis frutescens myrtifolia</i>	= <i>Silene fruticosa</i> , L.
<i>Lychnis noctiflora</i>	= <i>Silene noctiflora</i> , L.
<i>Genista Hispanica</i>	= <i>Spartium junceum</i> , L.
<i>Cardiaca crispa</i>	= <i>Leonurus Cardiaca</i> , L. ?
<i>Viola mariana purpurea</i>	= <i>Campanula medium</i> , L.
<i>Chelidonium quercij foliis (s) botroides</i>	= <i>Chelidonium majus</i> , L.
<i>Blattaria petulis curtis</i>	= <i>Verbascum</i> , sp. ?
<i>Chæmamolum nudum: sweet naked</i>	
<i>si[ve]</i>	= a rayless form of <i>Matricaria Parthenium</i> , L.
<i>Trachelium fl. albo.</i>	= <i>Campanula glomerata</i> , L.
<i>Stoebe argentea major</i>	= <i>Centaurea splendens</i> , L.
<i>Thlaspi creticum variegatum: Tufted</i>	
<i>mustard</i>	= <i>Iberis umbellata</i> , L. ?
<i>Matricaria umbone fistuloso</i>	= a rayless form of <i>Matricaria Parthenium</i> , L.
<i>Matricaria bullatis fl.: naked feverfew</i>	= a form of <i>Chrysanthemum Parthenium</i> Bernh.
<i>Stoebe persica. Knapweed, hoary broad</i>	
<i>laciniated leaves</i>	= ?

Pyracantha	= <i>Mespilus Pyracantha</i> , L.
Lotus arbor	= <i>Celtis australis</i> , L.
Scordium	= <i>Teucrium Scordium</i> , L.
Sedum rosaceum morisoni aut Sedum Alpinum crenatum asperum Bauhini	= <i>Saxifraga aspera</i> , L.
Hesperis sive viola matronalis fl. rubro pleno.	= <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> , L. fl. pl.
Anagallis terrestris fl. albo	= <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> , L. white flowered var.
Cepea Matthioli fl. albo pentapetalo	= <i>Allium Ascalonicum</i> , L.
Leucoium annuum elegans [album (erased)]	= <i>Cheiranthus annuus</i> , L.
Cotula consolida fl. pleno.	= <i>Delphinium Consolida</i> , L. ?
Coriandrum	= <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> , L.
Oleaster bohemicus cappadocidæ	= <i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i> , L.

* Cursus tertius.

p. 236.

Eryngium montanum fl. cæruleo.	= <i>Eryngium amethystinum</i> , L. ?
Caryophyllus : Deptford Pink	= <i>Dianthus Armeria</i> , L.
Chrysanthemum salicis folio ramosum	= ?
Horminum	= <i>Salvia Horminum</i> , L.
Lactuca lusitanica Aethiopica	= <i>Lactuca</i> , sp. ?
ferulago	= <i>Ferulago communis</i> , L., or <i>F. glauca</i> , L.
Myagrum semine rotunda	= <i>Myagrum paniculatum</i> , L.
Eryngium mediterraneum	= <i>Eryngium campestre</i> , L.
Lactuca sylv. foliis non dissectis costa spinosâ	= <i>Lactuca Serriola</i> , L.
Calamintha spicata	= <i>Saturia</i> , sp. ?
* Geranium bohemicum fl. cæruleo	= <i>Geranium bohemicum</i> , L. ?
* Eruca siliqua quadrangula echinata	= <i>Bunias Erucago</i> , L.
Cachrys peucedani folio semine sulcato minor	= <i>Cachrys Libanotis</i> , L.
Lotus cretica argentea	= <i>Lotus creticus</i> , L.
Psyllium foliis crenatis	= <i>Plantago afra</i> , L.
Thapsicum	= (would this be <i>Thapsia foetida</i> , L. ?).

* Cursus quartus in ye cross passage.

Scabiosa judica	= a <i>proliferous form of Scabiosa maritima</i> , L. var. <i>atropurpurea</i> , L. ?
pomum Amoris	= <i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> , L.
Papaver corniculatum luteum	= <i>Glaucium flavum</i> , Crantz.
Senecio acris alba fl. herbaceo	= ?
Lychnis myrtifolia frutescens fl. penta- petalis pro[f]undi divisis	= <i>Silene fruticosa</i> , L.
* Lychnis noctiflora	= <i>Silene noctiflora</i> , L.
Chamælina	= <i>Linum catharticum</i> , L. ?
Aegilops narbonensis Lobelij : ffrench Haver grass	= <i>Aegilops ovata</i> , L.
Tragopogon Luteum minus	= <i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> , L.
Eryngium mediterraneum sive cam- pestre	= <i>Eryngium campestre</i> , L.

p. 237.

Coniza odorata	= <i>Erigeron acre</i> , L. ?
* Alsine bacciflora	= <i>Cucubalus baccifer</i> , L. ?
Horminum fl. albo.	= <i>Salvia Horminum</i> , L. white flowered variety.
Scabiosa centauroides	= <i>Scabiosa alpina</i> , L.
Cynaris hispanica	= <i>Cynara</i> sp. [<i>C. humilis</i> , L. ?].
* Brassica marina siliquosa semper-virens	= <i>Brassica oleracea</i> , L. ?
Brassica marina monospermos	= <i>Crambe maritima</i> , L.
Muscipula fl. rubro	= <i>Silene Muscipula</i> , L. var. ?
Chrysanthemum salicis folio ramosum	= ?
Cnicus tingitana	= <i>Centaurea tingitana</i> , L. ?
Jesminum luteum bacciferum, Bauhini	= <i>Jasminum fruticans</i> , L.
Cistus mas fl. albo.	= <i>Cistus incanus</i> , L.
Hedysarum clypeatum fl. albo	= <i>Hedysarum coronarium</i> , L. var. album.
Horminum Tingitanum folijs dissectis obscure virentibus	= <i>Salvia tingitana</i> , L.
Cyanus amaras	= <i>Centaurea amara</i> , L. ?
Eryngium mediterraneum	= <i>Eryngium campestre</i> , L.
Eryngium marinum	= <i>Eryngium maritimum</i> , L.
Chamæleon niger	= <i>Carthamus corymbosus</i> , L.
Atractilis Tingitana	= <i>Carthamus tingitanus</i> , L.
Moly Homericum	= <i>Allium Moly</i> , L.
* Papaver spinosum	= <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , L.

* Cursus quintus.

Martagon pomponium folijs dense confertis	= <i>Lilium pomponium</i> , L. ?
Ornithogalum spicatum album	= <i>Ornithogalum latifolium</i> , L. or <i>O. narbonensis</i> , L.
Arbor Tingitana virginiana	(is this <i>Rhus Toxicodendron</i> , L. ?).
Agaricus castus	= ?
* Digitalis ferruginea latifolia	= <i>Digitalis ferruginea</i> , L.

p. 238.

Sideritis scoridioides Lobelij	= <i>Sideritis Scordiodides</i> , L.
Lactuca arabica	=(cannot be identified).
Chrysanthemum creticum fl. molino	=a form of <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> , L. ?
Herba Doriæ Lobelij	= <i>Senecio Doria</i> , L.
Herba Doriæ altera	= <i>Senecio sarracenicus</i> , L.
Veronica supina	= <i>Veronica Teucrium</i> , L.
Lactuca lusitanica	= <i>Lactuca sativa</i> , L. var. <i>crispa</i> , L.
Mercurialis mas.	= <i>Mercurialis annua</i> , L. ♂.
Mercurialis fœmina	= <i>Mercurialis annua</i> , L. ♀.
Calendula prolifera	= <i>Calendula officinalis</i> , L. var. <i>prolifera</i> .
Atriplex hortensis rubra	= <i>Atriplex hortensis</i> , L. var. <i>rubra</i> .

Cursus sextus, beginning at the Arbour to ye other end of the garden, and so back through ye middle walk.

Amygdalus	= <i>Prunus Amygdalus</i> , L.
Morus nigra	= <i>Morus nigra</i> , L.
Pistamin virginianum parkinsoni	= <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> , L.

Rhamnus salicis folio	= <i>Hippophaë Rhamnoides</i> , L.
Senecio acris alba	= ?
Sideritis fl. albo	= <i>Stachys annua</i> , L. ?
Virgaurea limonii folio.	= [see notes on Edward Morgan's plants in <i>Herb. Sloane</i> , Vol. 83, below.].
Herba Doriæ	= <i>Senecio Doria</i> , L.
Herba Doriæ alba	= <i>Senecio Doria</i> , L. white flowered variety.
Lychnis hir[su]ta minor fl. albo.	= <i>Silene quinquevulnera</i> , L.
Scammonia monspeliaci affinis acutiori folio.	= <i>Cynanchum acutum</i> , L.
Juniperus major	= <i>Juniperus Oxycedrus</i> , L. ? or <i>J. phœni- cea</i> , L.
Halimus arborescens	= <i>Atriplex Halimus</i> , L.
Tapsus barbatus fl. ocri luteo	= <i>Verbascum Thapsus</i> , L. ?
Abrotona tria	= <i>Santolina Chamæcyparissus</i> , L. var. <i>villosa</i> , Mill.

p. 239.

Lamium album parietariæ facie Novæ Angliæ	= <i>Lamium album</i> , L. var. <i>integrifolium</i> Nolte ex Sonder.
Morus alba	= <i>Morus alba</i> , L.
Cirsium Britannicum repens Clusij	= <i>Carduus helenoides</i> , L.

Cursus septimus.

Lilium bulbiferum	= <i>Lilium bulbiferum</i> , L.
Asclepias fl. nigro pentapetalo	= <i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i> , Moench. ?
Aster luteus virginianus caule mem- branaceo	= <i>Aster sp.</i> ?
Aster virginianus latifolius luteus repens	= <i>Aster puniceus</i> , L. ?
Asphodelus albus non ramosus	= <i>Asphodeline lutea</i> , Reichb.
Apocynum rectum latifolium ameri- canum	= <i>Philibertia clausa</i> , K. Schum.
Barba Capre floribus oblongis v. lunaria peregina, Clusij.	= <i>Spiræa Aruncus</i> , L.
Lamium panonicum rotundifolium	= <i>Lamium Orvala</i> , L.
Angelica lucida canadensis Cornuti (erased : but the name occurs below almost immediately).	= <i>Angelica lucida</i> , L.
ffragaria ponte phylloides Morisoni : this hath a strawberry leafe and Cinkfoil flowers.	= <i>Potentilla rupestris</i> , L.
Angelica lucida canadensis Cornuti	= <i>Angelica lucida</i> , L.
Lactuca Arabica.	= (cannot be identified.)
* Draba lutea siliquis strictissimis Camerarij	= <i>Sisymbrium strictissimum</i> , L.
Asclepias fl. albo.	= <i>Vincetoxicum officinale</i> , Moench.
Cymbalaria italica : Bastard Navelwort.	= <i>Linaria Cymbalaria</i> , L.
Amini by the pot Agnus Castus.	= <i>Ammi majus</i> , L. and <i>Vitex Agnus Castus</i> , L.
Mentastrum tuberosa radicum	= <i>Nepeta tuberosa</i> , L.
Calamintha montana præstantior	= <i>Thymus Serpyllum</i> , L. ?
Anagallis cærulea pentapetala	= <i>Anagallis linifolia</i> , L.
Stoebe salamanti	= <i>Centaurea salamantica</i> , L.

Geranium Batræoides fl. albo variegato = *Geranium sylvaticum*, L. white
flowered form.

Chamæmespilus = *Mespilus Cotoneaster*, L.

p. 240.

Prunella fol. dissectis fl. cæruleo. = *Prunella* sp. (a hybrid *P. grandiflora* ×
P. laciniata ?).

Gramen plumosum = *Calamagrostis Epigeios*, Roth. vel.
Stipa pinnata, L.

Smyrniurn creticum = *Smyrniurn rotundifolium*, Mill.

Aster salicis folio = *Bupthalmum salicifolium*, L.

Liliasphodelus minor luteus : yellow
day Lilly. = *Hemerocallis fulva*, L.

Scrophularia lutea = *Scrophularia vernalis*, L. ?

Platanus occidentalis = *Platanus occidentalis*, L.

Platanus orientalis, ye more Cutt. = *Platanus orientalis*, L.

Eupatorium cannabinum mas = *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L. ?

Antirrhinum minus fl. albo = *Antirrhinum Orontium*, L. white
flowered var. ?

Stramonium = *Datura Stramonium*, L.

Lathyrus Tingitana fl. amplo purpureo
siliquis = *Lathyrus tingitanus*, L.

Nigella napa Brassica = (is this *Nigella salivra*, L. ?).

Viola mariana fl. cæruleo = *Campanula mollis*, L.

Bellis Tannacetifolio = *Chrysanthemum corymbosum*, L.

Aphaca = *Lathyrus Aphaca*, L.

Trachelium in maritimis Lobelij. = *Campanula rapunculoides*, L.

Acorus verus (s) Calamus Aromaticus = *Acorus Calamus*, L. var. *verus*, Mill.

Eruca siliqua hirsuta. Eruca mon-
speliacea siliqua quadrata echinata
fl. luteo tetrapetalo = *Bunias Erucago*, L.

p. 241. Cursus octavus beginning on y west corner and go round
about that division.

Scabiosa centauroides = *Cephalaria alpina*, Schrader ?

Papaver rheas fl. pleno = *Papaver rheas*, L. var. fl. pl.

Trifolium stellatum in a pott. = *Trifolium stellatum*, L.

Apocynum syriacum umbelliferum
Cornuti = *Asclepias syriacus*, L.

Cachrys peucedani folio in y pott. = ?

Menastrum panonicum Chusij = *Nepeta panonica*, L.

Bardana lanuginosis capitulis = *Arctium Lappa*, L. var. *tomentosa*, L.

Branca ursina = *Acanthus mollis*, L.

Capparis fabago = *Zygophyllum Fabago*, L.

Ageratum fl. luteo = *Achille: Ageratum*, L. ?

Chamæpitys = *Teucrium Chamæpitys*, L.

ptarmica Imperati = *Xeranthemum annuum*, L.

cotula non foetida fl. pleno = *Matricaria inodora*, L. var. fl. pl.

panax Heracleum majus sphondilij
folio = *Opopanax Chironium*, L. or *O. hispi-*
dum, Griseb.

Jacea lutea minor capite spinoso. = *Centaurea collina*, L. var. *macrantha*,
D.C.

Abrotamnum campestre inodorum = *Artemisia crithmifolia*, L.

Lepidium annuum = *Cochlearia glastifolia*, L. or *Lepidium*
petraeum, L.

Chondrilla species	= <i>Chondrilla</i> sp. ? or <i>Lactuca</i> sp. ?
Melissa italica hirsuta	= <i>Melissa officinalis</i> , L.
Chamæcissa: on y ^o 1st mannured bed.	= <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> , L. ?
Ocimum	= <i>Ocimum Basilicum</i> , L.
Linaria æstiva fl. amplo.	= <i>Helianthemum</i> sp.
palma Xsti	= <i>Ricinus communis</i> , L.
stramonium	= <i>Datura Stramonium</i> , L.
capsicum	= <i>Capsicum annuum</i> , L.
plantago lagopoides	= <i>Plantago Lagopus</i> , L. ?
Anthyllis maritima lentifolia	= <i>Arenaria peploides</i> , L.
Coriandrum ramosum ex Aleppo	= ?
Myagrum semine rotundo	= <i>Myagrum paniculatum</i> , L. ?
Scabiosa hispanica 2 ^{da} Clusij	= <i>Scabiosa stellata</i> , L.
Thymus creticum capitatum	= <i>Satureia capitata</i> , L. ?
Alcea vesicaria capitis bonæ spei	= <i>Hibiscus Trionum</i> , L. perhaps the var. <i>vesicarius</i> , Cav.

All those on that bed. [=32 plants.]

p. 242.	then take in all ye parts on y ^o side of the division.
Glastum	= <i>Isatis tinctoria</i> , L.
Yucca, yucca.	= <i>Yucca gloriosa</i> , L.
Lotus Libica Dalescampij hirsuta	= <i>Lotus erectus</i> , L. ?
* Carduus globosus lanceolatus	= <i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i> , L. ?
Reseda cantabrica	= ?
Digitalis fl. albo	= <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , L. white flowered variety.
Nux juglans nigra virginiana	= <i>Juglans nigra</i> , L.
Jesminum persicum	= <i>Syringa persicum</i> , L.
Scam[m]onium verum	= <i>Convolvulus Scammonium</i> , L. ?
Enanthe angustifolia	= <i>Enanthe silaifolia</i> , Bieb. ?
Lysimachia purpurea spicata folijs sub- rotundis	= <i>Lythrum Salicaria</i> , L.
Atriplex foetida	= <i>Chenopodium Vulvaria</i> , L.
* Beta cretica aculeata	= <i>Emex spinosa</i> , Campd.
* Acetosa vesicaria	= <i>Rumex tingitanus</i> , L. ?
Stramonium crassis et languioribus spinis.	= <i>Datura ferox</i> , L.
Carduus Leucographia capite minori	= a form of <i>Carduus Leucographus</i> , L. ?
Urtica Romana	= <i>Urtica pilulifera</i> , L.
Scolymus luteus	= <i>Scolymus hispanicus</i> , L. ?
Melissa turcica fl. cæruleo by it is.	= <i>Dracocephalum Moldavica</i> , L.
fumaria tenuifolia fructa compresso	= <i>Fumaria spicata</i> , L. ?
Lini, Morison.	= <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , L. ?
portulaca folio lutescente	= <i>Physalis pubescens</i> , L. ?
Alkakangi virginianum	= <i>Hedysarum coronarium</i> , L.
Hedysarum clypeatum	= <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , L.
papaver spinosum	= <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> , L.
Linum humilis fl. majore	= <i>Echium creticum</i> , L.
Echium creticum majus	= ?
Echium Tingitanum variegatum	= ?
Chrysanthemum africanum fl. nudo capite cernuo Morison	= <i>Tagetes</i> sp.

p. 243.	
Carduus lacteus syriacus fl. albo.	= <i>Cirsium syriacum</i> , Gaertn.

- Botrys aut Atriplex odorata = *Chenopodium Botrys*, L.
 Anagallis fl. albo. = *Anagallis arvensis*, L. white flowered
 var.
 Anthyllis vesicaria hispanica = *Anthyllis tetraphylla*, L.
 — second part of the garden divided
 by the over thwart way.
 Althæa fruticosa = *Lavatera Olbia*, L.
 Rhamnus salicis folio = *Hippophaë rhamnoides*, L.
 Absinthium maritimum Lavendulæ
 folia = *Artemisia cærulescens*, L.
 Thlaspi incanum mechliniense of
 mechlen = *Alyssum incanum*, L.
 Ammi quorundam Dalechampij.
 Eryngium quartum Dodonæi. eryn.
 serratifolia Bauhini = *Sium Falcaria*, L.
 Saponaria convoluto folio = *Saponaria officinalis*, L. var. hybrida,
 L. ?
 Dentaria Rondoletij = *Plumbago europæa*, L.
 Agrifolium variegatum = *Ilex Aquifolium*, L. var. variegatum.
 Cardiaca fol. eleganter crispis = *Leonurus Cardiaca*, L. ?
 Hieracium Leptomacron caulon = *Crepis pulchra*, L. or *Hieracium*
murorum, L.
 Castanea equina = *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L.
 Lappathum spinosum = *Rumex spinosus*, L. ?
 Nasturtium barbareæ facie = *Arabis Halleri*, L.
 Ligustrum variegatum = *Ligustrum vulgare*, L. var. variegatum.
 fferulago Dodonæi = *Ferulago communis*, L. or *F. glauca*, L.
 Scabiosa hispanica 2^{da} Clusij = *Scabiosa stellata*, L.
 Apios Americana Cornuti = *Glycine Apios*, L.
 Mirabile peruanum = *Mirabilis Jalapa*, L.
 Malus granata Balausticum = *Punica granatum*, L. double flowered
 form.
 Psyllium fol. crenatis = *Plantago afra*, L.
 Arbor virginiana euonymi facie phyle-
 dris = *Robinia pseudacacia*, L.
 Amygdalus nana Indica = *Prunus nana*, L.
 p. 244.
 Laurus Alexandrina = *Ruscus Hypophyllum*, L.
 Quercus glande majori, parkins.[on] = *Quercus Cerris*, L.
 Ilex glandifera = *Quercus Ilex*, L.
 phyllerea folio lato serrato = *Phillyrea latifolia*, L.
 phyllurea angustifolia = *Phillyrea angustifolia*, L.
 fflos cardinalis = *Ipomœa Quamoclit*, L.
 Pinus = *Pinus Pinea*, L. ?
 *Urtica Romana = *Urtica pilulifera*, L.
 *Urtica Romana urticæ vulgaris folio = *Urtica vulgaris*, L.
 Hieracium castorei odoros monspeli-
 sibus si[ve] Westminster garden = *Crepis fœtida*, L., *Crepis taraxifolia*
 L. or *Urospermum Dalechampii*,
 F. W. Schmidt.
 Hieracium luteum glabrum sive Apha-
 coides : ibid = *Crepis* sp. ?
 Belvidere sive scoparia græcorum.
 Broom Toad flax. ibid. = *Antirrhinum genistifolium*, L.
 Balsamita = *Chrysanthemum Balsamita*, L. ?

p. 299.

On the right hand, under the wall, grows :

<i>Hedera virginiana quinquefolia</i>	= <i>Vitis quinquefolia</i> , Lam.
<i>Jesminum persicum</i>	= <i>Syringa persica</i> , L.
Herb. Ger. by 3 & 2 P.	= <i>Ægopodium Podagraria</i> , L.
<i>Hipposelinum</i>	= <i>Smyrniolum Olusatrum</i> , L.
<i>Seseli æthiopicum</i> : Hartwort	= <i>Bupleurum fruticosum</i> , L.
<i>Scrophularia lutea</i>	= <i>Scrophularia vernalis</i> L.
<i>Stobe poliponesiacum</i>	= <i>Centaurea spinosa</i> , L. ?
dog's bane	= <i>Vinca major</i> , L.
<i>Apolyms repens salicis folio</i> : like a willow	= ?
<i>Flammulo jovis</i> , or <i>Clematis virginianum</i>	= <i>Clematis Flammula</i> , L. or <i>Menispermum canadense</i> , L.
<i>Trachelium fl. pleno</i>	= <i>Campanula glomerata</i> , L.
<i>Atriplex sativa purpurea</i>	= <i>Atriplex hortensis</i> , L.
<i>Laserpitium latifolium sive peucedanum majus</i>	= <i>Laserpitium latifolium</i> , L.
<i>Clematis peregrina fl. simplicii</i> [peregrina (erased)].	= <i>Clematis Viticella</i> , L. ?
<i>Cacalia Americana</i>	= <i>Eupatorium Ageratoides</i> , L.
<i>Atriplex sativa alba</i>	= <i>Atriplex hortensis</i> , L.
<i>Cyanoglossum sempervirens</i>	= <i>Cyanoglossum montanum</i> , L.
<i>Borrigo minor herbariorum</i>	= <i>Omphalodes verna</i> , Moench.
<i>Borrigo sempervirens</i>	= <i>Anchusa sempervirens</i> , L.
<i>Blattaria lutea perennis</i>	= <i>Verbascum Blattaria</i> , L. ?
<i>Lutea cretica</i>	= ?
<i>Stachys cretica angustifolia</i>	= <i>Stachys cretica</i> , L. ?
<i>Stachys folio obscure virenti</i>	= <i>Stachys ambigua</i> , Sm. (a hybrid <i>S. palustris</i> × <i>S. ambigua</i>).
<i>Marrubium nigrum longifolium</i>	= <i>Phlomis Herba venti</i> , L.
<i>Ocimum fistulosum Mentastrum polium montanum</i>	= <i>Ocimum Basilicum</i> , L. ?
<i>Thalictrum hispanicum</i>	= <i>Teucrium Polium</i> , L.
<i>Ribes grossulariæ folio</i>	= <i>Thalictrum flavum</i> , L. ?
<i>panax Heraclis by ye Ornus</i>	= <i>Ribes Grossularia</i> , L.
	= <i>Opopanax Chironium</i> , Koch. and <i>Pyrus Aucuparia</i> , L.
<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	= <i>Rosa</i> ? sp.
<i>virga aurea Americana</i>	= <i>Solidago odora</i> , Ait.
<i>petroselinum macedonicum</i>	= <i>Bubon macedonicum</i> , L.
<i>Eupatorium Americanum</i> (erased)	
<i>Conyza alba Americana</i>	= <i>Erigeron canadense</i> , L.
<i>Rhus plinij mirtifolia</i>	= <i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i> , L.
<i>Aster atticus</i>	= <i>Aster amellus</i> , L.
<i>Veronica Teucrici facie</i>	= <i>Veronica Teucrium</i> , L.
<i>Carduus globosus</i>	= <i>Echinops sphærocephalus</i> , L.

2. Direct walk on ye right hand.

pseudo <i>Citysus foliis subrotundis aut</i>	
2 nd Gerardi	= <i>Cytisus sessilifolius</i> , L.
<i>Scabiosa montana magna</i>	= <i>Cephalaria leucantha</i> , Schrad. ?
<i>periclymenum erectum fructu rubro</i>	= <i>Lonicera alpigena</i> , L.
<i>Syringa purpurea</i>	= <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> , L. var. <i>purpurea</i> , Weston.

Nux vesicaria virginiana	= <i>Staphylea trifolia</i> , L.
Carduus pratensis	= <i>Cnicus oleraceus</i> , L.
periclymenum erectum germanicum	= <i>Lonicera Xylosteum</i> , L.
Sambucus racemosa	= <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> , L.
Genista Hispanica : Westminster	= <i>Spartium junceum</i> , L.
Amaranthus elegans : ibid.	= ?
Speculum veneris perfoliatum : ibid.	= <i>Specularia hybrida</i> , DC. ?
Echium creticum variegatum : ibid.	= <i>Echium creticum</i> , L., var.
Colutea vesicaria	= <i>Colutea arborescens</i> , L.
Marrubium foliis tenuius dissectis	
Tingitanum : ibid.	= <i>Lycopus europæus</i> , L.

Total recorded by Ward, 1677=484 plants.

C. As Recorded by Contemporary Authors or Preserved in Herbaria.

(Ray, 1670.)

Marrubium aquaticum Ger. emac. aquat. vulgare Park. aquat. quorundam
J.B. palustre glabrum C.B.
Water Horehound =*Lycopus europæus*, L.

[This was collected by Thomas Willisel and grown by Edward Morgan.]

(Plukenet, 1672.)

Gramen Phaleroid =*Phalaris paradoxa*, L. ?

(Morison, 1672.)

Cachrys seu Libanotis Cachryophorus =*Cachrys lævigata*, DC. ?
Pastinaca tenuifolia Daucus seu carota =*Daucus Carota*, L.
Thalictrum siliqua striata =*Thalictrum* sp. ?
Thalictrum siliqua triquetra = ?
Caucalis Daucoïdes Tingitana =*Daucus muricatus*, L.

(Ray, 1686.)

Persicaria frutescens maculosa Virgini-
ana flore albo Park. =*Polygonum virginianum*, L.

Alcea major et procerior : An Alcea
amplissimo folio laciniato, J.B. =*Malva Alcea*, L. ?

Solanum lanuginosum hortensi seu
vulgare simile : Hoary Night-Shade =*Solanum nigrum*, L. [cited P. Miller
(ed. T. Martyn), Gard and Bot.
Dict. Vol. II Pt. II 1807.]

Medica Catalonica elegans Edwardi
Morgani =*a leguminous plant* [cited L. Plukenet,
Almagestum Botanicum, 1696 p.
244 : H. Boerhaave, Index alt.
Pl. II : 36 (1720)].

(Plukenet, 1691 and 1696).

Alcea Cretica flore immaculati candoris
peramplo =*Hibiscus* sp.

Christophoriano arbor aculeata Virgin-
ensis arborescens spinosæ [et syns.]
Arbor spinosa Fraxinii folij Virgini-
ana D. Edward Morgan =*Aralia spinosa*, L.

- Cistus American, Chamænerij folius
lucentibus = ?
- Horminum majus lusitanicum foliis
profundis incis D. Edw. Morgani.
Horminum sylvestre latifolium Tin-
gitanum H. Edin. = ?
- Jacea montana alato caule purpurea ex
singulis capitulorum squamis spinu-
lis plurimis in hemicyclum dispositis
[et syns]. = *Centaurea muricata*, L.
- Limonium (forte) peregrinum folio
solidiori lectura in lacinia varie
dissecto = *Acrostichum pectinatum*, L.
- Pentaphyllum Alpinum minus supinum
foliis tenuioribus altius serratis
glabris cauticulo purpurascente = *Potentilla supina*, L. [cited P. D.
Giseke : Index Linnæanus in Leon-
hardi Plukenetii Opera Botanica :
Hamburg, 1779, p. 11].
- Salix vulgaris rubens C.B.P. succrevit
in Hort. Medico Edw. Morgan ubi
Salicis Belgicæ viminibus rubris
titulonobis primoinnotuit (Plukenet
1696, p. 327) = *Salix purpurea*, L.
- Scammonea macrorrhizos cretica Park = *Convolvulus sibiricus*, L.
- Tithymalus Caracias radice pyriformi
Moris. Prælud. Bot. 313. . . . An
Tithymalus tuberosus Germanicus
C.B.P. 292 = ?

Two other plants grown by Morgan, to which Plukenet refers, need more detailed notice, and the first of these references may be usefully quoted (Plukenet, 1691, t. 42 and 1696, p. 225).

"Liquid-ambari arbor s. Styraciflua Aceris folio, fructu tribuloide (i.e.) pericarpio orbiculari, ex quamplurimis apicibus, coagmentato semen recondens Phytog. tab. 42 [et syns] . . . Aceris odorati Cretici titulo habuit & D. Edw. Morganus rei Herbariæ suo tempore callentissimus : qui in Horto suo Medico apud Westmonasteriense pone Abbatiam jam olim permultos annos hanc arborem enutrivit et revera nec Acer nec Platanus proprie dici potest : Est enim quædam Heteroclita & sui generis Arbor."

Mr. A. H. G. Alston kindly drew my attention to two specimens in Herb. Sloane, Vol. 159, fol. 203. Two leaves are pasted on to this page. The one on the left is referred to as "Platanoides sive Aurie, per Mr. Dale," and is also referred to as "Acer odoratum Creticum Ed. Morgan". The specimen on the right is labelled : "Ococotcol s. Styrax liquida", and is of the Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharum*, L. Below these specimens appears a long note in the handwriting of James Petiver. This is headed :

"26. Sweet Gum Tree : Lawson 95."

and followed by a list of synonyms. Then occurs this note :—

"This grew many years ago in old Mr. Edw. Morgan's most famous Garden behind the Abbey Wall at Westminster, who then cal'd it ye sweet scented Maple of Candy, since w^{ch} I have for over 20 years past, observed it with y^e Noble Patron of Botany, y^e Bishop of London, where they now call it y^e Styrax liquidae, or Sweet Gum Tree."

Petiver's note clearly applies to the specimen on the left, named "Acer odoratum creticum Ed. Morgan". This is *Liquidambar styraciflua*, L., and is the species figured by Plukenet, and grown by Morgan at Westminster and by Bishop Compton at Fulham. Another specimen of this species, but not from Morgan's garden, is to be found in the Morisonian Herbarium at Oxford (Vines & Druce, 1914, p. 261).

The second plant is :

Salvia fruticosa, Cisti folio haud incano
floribus purpureis = *Phlomis italica*, L.

[This was grown by Morgan about 1661, and figured thirty years later (Plukenet, 1691, t. 57). A colour plate of it appeared in P. Miller, "Figures of Plants described in the Gardeners' Dictionary" I : 135, t. 202 (1757).]

[Morison, 1699.]

Lamium annuum rubrum Parietariae
foliis = *Lamium purpureum* L. var. *ocymifolium*, Boulger in *J. Bot.* LI : 150-154 (1903).

[Vines & Druce, 1914, p. 149, report a specimen of this plant "ex horto Dom. Edw. Morgan prope coenobium Westmonasteriense plurimis abhinc annis ipsi comparavimus" in the Morisonian Herbarium at Oxford.]

Pseudo-salvia fruticosa purpurea Ver-
basci angustioribus foliis rugosis = *Phlomis purpurea*, L.

[Vines & Druce, 1914, p. 151, report a specimen of it in the Morisonian Herbarium at Oxford, and that it was "cultivated in Morgan's garden at Westminster". P. D. Giseke, *Index Linnæanus in Leonhardi Plukenetii Opera Botanica*, 1799, p. 3, identifies Plukenet's figure (Plukenet, 1691, t. 57) as this species. W. Aiton, *Hort. Kew*, 2nd Ed. III : 407 (1811) credits Morgan with growing it. Sir J. E. Smith in his *Spicilegium Botanicum*, Fasc. I, p. 6, t. 7 (1791) pointed out that Linnaeus in *Species Plant*, Ed. 2, 1762 had confused *Phlomis purpurea*, L. Sp. Pl. 1753 with *P. italica*, L. and gives a colour plate of the true *P. purpurea*, L. Thomas Martyn, in his edition of P. Miller, *Gard. and Bot. Dict.*, Vol. II, Pt. II (1807), accepts this view and also credits Morgan with the cultivation of *P. purpurea*, L. Finally, J. C. Loudon, *Arb. et Frut. Brit.* I : 50 (1838), credits Morgan, correctly apparently, with growing both *Phlomis purpurea*, L. and *P. italica*, L.]

Chamæcyse Virginianus, E. Morgan = *Euphorbia maculata*, L.

[Vines & Druce, 1914, p. 139 report a specimen of this in the Morisonian Herbarium at Oxford, but the plant does not seem to be cited by Morison.]

[Herb. Sloane, Vol. 83.]

Preserved in Vol. 83 in the Sloane Herbarium are some plants marked :—

"Several plants from Tangier, Virginia etc., from the garden of Mr. Edward Morgan in Westminster. The plants are named alphabetically, the first beginning at P. and, about the middle, beginning at A. Almost all referred to Mr. Ray. M. M. 17³57."

and in another hand,

"A Collection of plants gathered by D. Plukenet with names wrote by himself. European plants."

The plants so preserved in this volume are :—

fol. 3. *Platanus virginiana* Parkinson.

Occidental Morgani = *Platanus occidentalis*, L.

- fol. 4. *Platanus orientalis* Edw. Morgan = *Platanus orientalis*, L.
- fol. 17. *Quinquefol*: folijs serratis
Edvardi Morgan = *Potentilla* sp.
- fol. 53: *Scrophularia americana* Ed-
vardi Morgani: (below, in another
hand) *Scorodoniæ folio* = ?
- fol. 68: *Solanum verum antiquorum*
Edvard Morgan = ?
- fol. 70: *Solanum surrectum Indicum*
Edvard Morg. (below, in another
hand) *Solanum Halicacabum*,
veterum. *Solau Indictū Stramonia*
fol. = *Solanum Halicacabum*, L.
- fol. 111: *Vicia Lathyroides* Morison.
Vic. siliquis Orobi Morgan (below,
in another hand) *Lathyrus annuus*
siliq. Orob. = *Lathyrus* sp. ?
- fol. 112: *Vicia tingitana* flore albo
siliqua hirsuta Morg. = *Vicia* sp. ?
- fol. 116 (a) *Virga aurea Limonij folio*
Ed. Morg. [The word Limonij is
overwritten on another]. cf.
Thomas Lawson's Notebook, 1677
supra = *Solidago sempervirens*, L.
- (b) *Virga aurea Limonij folio*
minor Morgan (below, in another
hand) an foliis lævibus non serratus
Robti Morrison in hort. Bless.
[The word Limonij is again over-
written on another.] = *Solidago Virgaurea*, L.
- back of fol. 137. *Ammi Matth*[?] B.
(erased) *Ammi angustifolium*, Morg. =
- fol. 154. *Bellis Tanaceti folio annua ex*
horto Edvard Morgani (in another
hand) *Chamæmal. Hispanica* C.B. = *Chrysanthemum corymbosum*, L.
- back of fol. 176. *Clematis Tetraphyllos*
Americana Morisoni Limonij odoro
E. Morgan = ?
- fol. 202. *Gladiolus floribus uno versu*
dispositis major CB: *Narbonensis*
Obs. and Icon, Lob. "no proven-
ance" = *Gladiolus communis*, L.
- back of fol. 221 (a) *Horminum sativum*
folijs obscure viriduli E. Morg. = ?
- (b) *Horminum Lusitani-*
cum ex hortulo Morgan = ?
- back of fol. 235. *Lathyrus Africanus*
flore amplo purpureo ex horto Ed.
Morg. = ?
- back of fol. 244. *Lotus latifolio Ameri-*
cana Edvard Morgano = ?

back of fol. 250 (a) *Malva Tingitana*
flore minore Morgan = *Malva sp.*
[specimen badly damaged.]

(b) *Malva Tingitana*
ex horto Morgan = *Malva sp.*

back of fol. 255 *Mentastrium Arabicum*
ffolijs incanis Morgan = ?

Though this volume contains a number of other plants grown in the Westminster Physic Garden, only those specifically attributed to Edward Morgan have been extracted for inclusion here. At the end of the volume is a number of unnamed specimens, and the volume is undated.

[Herb. Sloane, Vol. 26.]

fol. 55. *Solanum vulg.* = *Solanum nigrum, L.*

[cited by T. Martyn in P. Miller, *Gard. and Bot. Dict.*, 1807, Vol. II, as being grown by Morgan, though he does not refer to this specimen.]

back of fol. 155. *Solanum esculentum.*

B. pin. *Battata virginiana G.* = *Solanum tuberosum L.*

[Herb. Sloane, Vol. 26, is marked: "Plants gathered at the Physick Garden in Westminster about the year 1687 Vid Vol. I. M. M. 17 ½ 57." The specimens were thus collected at the time when Rusholm was Gardener, so that this specimen of the potato was grown by him. Edward Morgan also grew the potato, a specimen of which occurs in the Morison Herbarium (Salaman & Hawkes, 1949). This specimen in Herb. Sloane has come to notice since the publication of that paper, the authors of which consider that Morgan's plant was grown perhaps in 1672. They ascribe a similar date to a specimen collected by Leonard Plukenet either in a garden at Westminster, or at Horn Hill, Herts. where he had a farm (Woodward, 1909).]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Assistance in the preparation of this account of the Westminster Physic Garden has been received from several sources, but special thanks are due to Mr. S. Savage for help and advice especially in regard to Thomas Lawson's Notebook, a transcript of which appears by the courtesy of the President and Council of the Linnean Society of London. Mr. A. H. G. Alston kindly gave me facilities to see material in the Sloane Herbarium in the Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History), while the Librarian of the Medical Society of London granted facilities to study John Ward's "Diary", extracts from which appear by the courtesy of the President and Council of that Society. To the Public Library staffs in the Cities of London and Westminster I am indebted for assistance with contemporary maps and records.

LIST OF WORKS CONSULTED.

- BARRETT, C. R. B. 1905. *The History of the Society of Apothecaries of London*, 87-97.
BRAY, W. n.d. *The Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn*, 257.
COLES, W. 1657. *Adam in Eden*.
DRUCE, G. C. & VINES, S. H. 1897 and 1919. *An Account of the Herbarium of the University of Oxford*. Pt. I (1897). Pt. II (1919).
GREENE, M. A. E. 1860. *Calendar of State Papers (Dom. Ser.) Charles II: 1660-1661*, 6.
GUNTHER, R. T. 1920. *Gard. Chron.*, 87, 240.
———. 1922. *Early British Botanists and their Gardens*, 276-298 and 308.
———. 1937. *Early Science in Cambridge*, 348 and 375.
———. 1945. *Early Science in Oxford*, 14. The Life and Letters of Edward Lhwyd, 55-6, 70 and 74-5.
JACKSON, B. D. 1908. *Dict. Nat. Biogr.*, 10, 102.
JOHNSON, T. 1641. *Mercurii Botanica pars altera*.
KEW, H. W. & POWELL, H. E. 1932. *Thomas Johnson, Botanist and Royalist*.
LANKESTER [Sir], E. R. 1898. *The Correspondence of John Ray*, 232, 237.

- MERRETT, C. 1667. *Pinax Rerum Britannicum*, 41-2, 75, 92-3, 95 and 98.
 MILLER, P. (ed. MARTYN, T.). 1807. *Gardeners' and Botanists' Dictionary*, 1 and 2.
 MORISON, R. 1672. *Plantarum Umbelliferum*, 1-2, 31-2 and 61.
 —. 1699. *Plantarum Historiæ Universalis Oxoniensis*: Pars Tertia.
 PLUKENET, L. 1691. *Phytographia*: Pars 1-4, tabs. 6, 20, 231, 8, 42, 57, 85, 95 and 106.
 —. 1696. *Almagestum Botanicum*, 13, 85, 98, 105, 115, 193, 224, 285, 327 and 329.
 POWER, Sir D'ARCY. 1917. *Trans. Med. Soc. Lond.*, 40, 1-26.
 —. 1919. *Ann. Med. Hist.*, 2, 109-125.
 —. 1920. *Trans. Med. Soc. Lond.*, 43, 253-284.
 RAVEN, C. E. 1942. *John Ray, Naturalist*, 150.
 —. 1947. *Early English Naturalists from Neckham to Ray*.
 —. 1948. *Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, 160, 3-12.
 RAY, J. 1670. *Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ*, 206.
 —. 1686. *Historia Plantarum*, 1, 183, 605, 672 and 962.
 SALAMAN, R. N. & HAWKES, J. G. 1949. *Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, 161, 71-84.
 SAVAGE, S. 1948. *Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, 160, 55.
 VINES, S. H. & DRUCE, G. C. 1914. *An Account of the Morisonian Herbarium at Oxford*.
 WILKIN, S. 1852. *The Works of Sir Thomas Browne*, 516-518.
 WOODWARD, B. B. 1909. *Dict. Nat. Biogr.*, 15, 1318.

INDEX OF POST-LINNAEAN GENERA.

(Numbers in brackets indicate number of entries on the page.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| Acacia, 113. | Cachrys, 119, 126. |
| Acanthus, 112 (4), 116, 118, 122. | Calamagrostis, 122. |
| Acer, 127. | Calendula, 114, 120 |
| Achillea, 116, 122. | Campanula, 116 (2), 117, 118 (2), 122 (2), |
| Aconitum, 116, 117. | 125. |
| Acorus, 103, 114, 122. | Capsicum, 123. |
| Acrostichum, 127. | Carduus, 114, 121, 123. |
| Actæa, 116. | Carthamus, 114 (2), 116, 120 (2). |
| Ægilops, 119. | Celtis, 119. |
| Ægopodium, 125. | Centaurea, 117, 118, 120 (2), 121, 122, 125, |
| Æsculus, 124. | 127. |
| Agrimonia, 116, 117. | Centranthus, 117. |
| Alisma, 111. | Cephalaria, 122, 125. |
| Allium, 119, 120. | Cercis, 118. |
| Alyssum, 124. | Cheiranthus, 119. |
| Amaranthus, 117. | Chelidonium, 118. |
| Ammi, 121. | Chenopodium, 114, 123, 124. |
| Anacyclus, 118. | Chondrilla, 123. |
| Anagallis, 116, 119, 121, 124. | Chrysanthemum, 115, 118, 120, 122, 124, |
| Anagyris, 116. | 129. |
| Anchusa, 125. | Chrysocoma, 117. |
| Angelica, 121 (2). | Cichoreum, 118. |
| Anthemis, 111. | Cirsium, 111, 123. |
| Anthyllis, 124. | Cistus, 117, 120. |
| Antirrhinum, 115 (2), 122, 124. | Clematis, 117 (3), 125. |
| Arabis, 115, 124. | Cneorum, 115. |
| Aralia, 126. | Cnicus, 115, 126. |
| Arctium, 114, 122. | Cochlearia, 122. |
| Arenaria, 113, 123. | Colutea, 115, 126. |
| Argemone, 120, 123. | Convolvulus, 123, 127. |
| Aristolochia, 104, 115, 116. | Coriandrum, 114, 119. |
| Artemisia, 113 (2), 114 (2), 122, 124. | Coriaria, 125. |
| Asclepias, 122. | Cornus, 117. |
| Asphodeline, 121. | Crambe, 114, 120. |
| Aster, 121 (2), 125. | Crepis, 124 (4). |
| Atriplex, 118, 120, 121, 125 (2). | Cucubalus, 120. |
| Avena, 113 (2). | Cyanoglossum, 125. |
| | Cynanchum, 116, 121. |
| | Cynara, 120. |
| Brassica, 114, 120. | Cytisus, 116 (2), 118, 125, |
| Bubon, 125. | |
| Bunias, 112. | Datisca, 117. |
| Bupleurum, 125. | Datura, 122, 123 (2). |
| Bupthalmum, 122. | Daucus, 126 (2). |

- Delphinium, 119.
 Dianthus, 119.
 Dictamnus, 114.
 Digitalis, 120, 123.
 Diospyros, 115, 120.
 Doronicum, 114.
 Dracocephalum, 123.
 Echinops, 123, 125.
 Echium, 123, 126.
 Elæagnus, 115, 119.
 Emex, 123.
 Eupatorium, 117 (2), 122.
 Euphorbia, 115, 118, 123, 128.
 Erigeron, 120, 125.
 Eryngium, 119 (3), 120 (2).
 Ferula, 116.
 Ferulago, 119, 124.
 Filago, 116.
 Fumaria, 112, 123.
 Geranium, 119, 122.
 Gladiolus, 113, 129.
 Glaucium, 119.
 Glaux, 113 (2), 114.
 Glycine, 124.
 Glycyrrhiza, 113, 116.
 Gratiola, 115.
 Hedysarum, 120, 123.
 Helianthemum, 123.
 Helianthus, 117.
 Helichrysum, 116.
 Hemerocallis, 114, 122.
 Herniaria, 115.
 Hesperis, 119.
 Hibiscus, 123, 126.
 Hieracium, 116 (3), 124.
 Hippophaë, 121, 124.
 Hottonia, 113.
 Iberis, 118.
 Ilex, 124.
 Impatiens, 102, 111, 116.
 Inula, 115.
 Ipomœa, 118, 124.
 Iris, 114.
 Isatis, 115, 123.
 Jasione, 111.
 Jasminum, 115, 118, 120.
 Juglans, 123.
 Juniperus, 121 (2).
 Lactuca, 117 (2), 119 (2), 120, 123.
 Lamium, 121 (2), 128.
 Laserpitium, 115 (2), 116, 117.
 Lathyrus, 122 (2), 129.
 Lavatera, 111, 114, 115, 124.
 Leonurus, 118, 124.
 Lepidium, 113, 122.
 Leucojum, 116.
 Ligustrum, 124.
 Lilium, 112, 113, 114, 120, 121.
 Linaria, 118 (2), 121.
 Linum, 119, 123.
 Liquidambar
 Lonicera, 116 (2), 125, 126.
 Lotus, 119, 123.
 Lycopersicum, 119.
 Lycopsis, 117.
 Lycopus, 114, 126 (2).
 Lysimachia, 117.
 Lythrum, 123.
 Malva, 111, 117, 126, 130 (2).
 Matricaria, 117, 118 (2), 122.
 Melissa, 123.
 Melittis, 116.
 Menispermum, 117, 125.
 Mentha, 116 (2).
 Mercurialis, 115 (2), 120 (2).
 Mespilus, 112, 119, 122.
 Mirabilis, 124.
 Momordica, 114.
 Morus, 112, 115, 120, 121.
 Myagrum, 119, 123.
 Myrica, 116.
 Nepeta, 121, 122.
 Nerium, 118 (2).
 Nidularia, 112, 113.
 Nigella, 122.
 Ocimum, 123, 125.
 Oenanthe, 123.
 Oenothera, 114, 117.
 Omphalodes, 125.
 Ononis, 115.
 Opopanax, 115, 122 (2), 125.
 Ornithogalum, 120 (2).
 Ornithopus, 112.
 Orobis, 112, 116.
 Pæonia, 112 (2).
 Papaver, 122.
 Periploca, 118.
 Petasites, 116 (2).
 Peucedanum, 115.
 Phalaris, 106, 115, 126.
 Philadelphus, 117.
 Philibertia, 121.
 Phillyrea, 124 (2).
 Phlomis, 125, 128 (2).
 Physalis, 123.
 Phyteuma, 116.
 Pimpinella, 103, 112.
 Pinus, 115 (2), 124.
 Plantago, 119, 123, 124.
 Platanus, 122 (2), 128, 129.
 Plumbago, 124.
 Polygala, 111.
 Polygonum, 116, 126.
 Populus, 112.
 Portulaca, 123.
 Potentilla, 115 (3), 121, 127, 129.
 Primula, 111 (4).
 Prunella, 115, 116, 122.
 Prunus, 114, 120, 124.
 Punica, 115, 124.
 Pyrus, 125.
 Quercus, 112 (2), 124 (2).
 Rhamnus, 114, 115, 117 (2).
 Rhus, 115, 116 (3), 120.
 Ribes, 125.
 Ricinus, 123.
 Robinia, 124.
 Rosa, 125.

- Rubia, 115.
 Rudbeckia, 103, 116.
 Rumex, 114, 123, 124.
 Ruscus, 118, 124.
 Salix, 127.
 Salvia, 116, 119, 120 (2).
 Sambucus, 117 (2), 126.
 Santolina, 118 (3), 121.
 Saponaria, 124.
 Satureia, 119, 123.
 Saxifraga, 112, 119.
 Scabiosa, 115, 116, 119, 120, 123, 124.
 Scilla, 118.
 Scolymus, 118, 123.
 Scrophularia, 122, 125.
 Sedum, 116 (2).
 Senecio, 120 (2), 121 (2).
 Sideritis, 120.
 Silene, 111, 118 (3), 119 (2), 120, 121.
 Sisymbrium, 114, 121.
 Sium, 124.
 Smilax, 112, 116.
 Smyrnum, 117, 122, 125.
 Solanum, 126, 129, 130 (2).
 Solidago, 125, 129 (2).
 Spartium, 112, 113, 118, 126.
 Specularia, 126.
 Spiræa, 118, 121.
 Stachys, 114, 121, 125 (2).
 Staphylea, 116 (2), 117, 126.
 Strycnos, 112.
 Syringa, 123, 125 (2).
 Tagetes, 123.
 Tanacetum, 117.
 Teucrium, 117, 118, 119, 122, 125.
 Thalictrum, 117 (2), 125, 126.
 Thapsia, 112, 115, 119.
 Thymus, 121.
 Tordylium, 115.
 Tradescantia, 116.
 Tragopogon, 119.
 Trifolium, 103, 116, 122.
 Tropæolum, 113 (2), 115 (2).
 Turritis, 114.
 Urospermum, 124.
 Urtica, 116, 123, 124 (2).
 Verbascum, 117, 118, 121, 125.
 Verbena, 115.
 Veronica, 115, 120, 125.
 Viburnum, 117.
 Vicia, 129.
 Vinca, 125.
 Vincetoxicum, 115, 121 (2).
 Vitex, 121.
 Vitis, 115, 117, 125.
 Xanthium, 114.
 Xeranthemum, 118, 122.
 Yucca, 116, 123.
 Zizyphus, 113.
 Zygodphyllum, 122.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL MEETING HELD 6 March 1952

Dr. B. BARNES, Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The Proceedings of the General Meeting held on Thursday, 21 February 1952, having been circulated, were taken as read, and confirmed.

The following were thanked for gifts made to the Library since the last Meeting :—Professor A. R. Clapham, Mr. R. H. Haskins, Dr. A. J. T. Janse, Dr. C. T. Prime, the Anglo-Swedish Literary Foundation, and Messrs. Chapman & Hall, Ltd.

The VICE-PRESIDENT reported the death of Johannes Gossweiler, Foreign Member.

A Symposium on Photoperiodism was held, which was opened by Dr. P. F. Wareing, Dr. W. W. Schwabe, Dr. O. N. Purvis and Prof. F. G. Gregory, F.R.S.

A general discussion followed, in which the following took part :—Dr. E. M. Delf, Prof. A. J. Audus and Mr. D. J. Carr ; Prof. F. G. Gregory and Dr. P. F. Wareing replied.