

A few changes of nomenclature have been rendered necessary, notably in the *Sordarieæ*, a group to which Winter has devoted special attention. He gives great prominence to spore characters combined with the habit of the plant, and, following these lines, he has placed in three well-defined genera all those species that have non-septate spores: *Sordaria*, *Hypocopra*, and *Podospora*. The spores in the first two genera are alike, black or brown, elliptical-shaped spores with a colourless gelatinous wall, but the habit is different: the perithecia of *Sordaria* grow singly, those of *Hypocopra* are combined in a stroma, the only genus in this group that grows in this manner.

*Podospora* includes those species in which the dark-coloured spores have one or more colourless gelatinous appendages. *Delitschia* and *Sporormia* have variously septate spores, and as this character has been always recognized as of generic importance, no change has been made in these genera.

Following Winter's arrangement for the genera with simple spores—

*Hypocopra stercoraria* Sacc. (*Sphæria stercoraria* Sow.) becomes *Sordaria stercoraria* A. L. Sm. *H. scatigena* Sacc. (*Sph. scatigena* B. & Br.) becomes *Sordaria scatigena* A. L. Sm. *H. vesticola* Sacc. (*Sph. vesticola* B. & Br.) becomes *Sordaria vesticola* A. L. Sm.

*Sordaria Carbonaria* Sacc. (*Sph. Carbonaria* Plowr.) becomes *Podospora carbonaria* A. L. Sm.: the brown spores have a persistent small colourless appendage. *S. caudata* Sacc. (*Sph. caudata* Curr.) becomes *Podospora caudata* A. L. Sm. *S. sparganicola* Bucknall. becomes *Podospora sparganicola* A. L. Sm.

While preparing the Hyphomycetes for exhibition, I found that the name *inæqualis*, proposed by Cooke & Massee for a species of *Oospora*, was already occupied by *O. inæqualis* Sacc. & Vogl. (*Torula inæqualis* Corda). I therefore propose to call this plant *O. Massei*.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

### XIII.—“THE RAREST TYPOGRAPHIC PRODUCT OF LINNÆUS.”

[HERR VON FLATT has lately published in the *Botanisches Centralblatt* (Bd. lxvi. (1896), 216–222) an interesting article on two suppressed pages of the first edition of Linnæus's *Species Plantarum*, entitled “Das seltenste typographische Product Linné's.” The fact was previously known, for a note to that effect was written by Mr. W. Carruthers in the example cited at the end of this note. The special interest attaching to Herr von Flatt's notice is, that he gives *facsimile* reproductions of the suppressed pages; he has, however, drawn some erroneous inferences. The following is a shortened translation of his article, to which I have appended a few remarks. —B. DAYDON JACKSON.]

Assuredly many botanists have handled the first edition of the *Species Plantarum* since its first appearance, but up to the present



day not a single one has noticed—or at least has not published—that in this epoch-making “*Editio princeps*” the leaf which is numbered pages 89–90 is, in each specimen, pasted in afterwards.

What was it that induced Linnæus to intercalate this leaf? What was the text of these suppressed pages?

Quite unexpectedly I obtained possession of a copy of the first edition of the *Species Plantarum* in which this leaf, intended to be cancelled, occurred in the place of the customary one.

Without question this leaf is Linnæus’s rarest printed product, and in this aspect it ranks above his anonymous apology *Orbis eruditi Judicium*, because the latter work was not condemned to suppression. . . . Literature has no acknowledgement of these two pages of the *Species Plantarum*, and this has been the reason which has moved me to publish these pages, intended to be suppressed, in an accurate form.\*

The copy in my possession is still further noteworthy from the fact of its entirely wanting pages 269–270, instead of which (at the place where page 269 should begin “*Cassine* Hort. Cliff. 72,” &c., and end on page 270 “*Sauv. Monsp.* 45,” including the genera *Cassine*, *Sambucus*, *Spathelia*, *Staphylea*, and *Tamarix* with their species) is another page with the pagination 89–90, but this contains the emended text (by which completion should take place), and without any pasting forms an integral part of the printed sheet. It is thus evident that the printing of the work had already reached pages 269–270, that is, as far as signature R, before pages were substituted for those cancelled. It was at this point that the book-binder became aware of the rectification that must be made, by exchanging the cancelled pages for these.

The *facsimile* reprint of the original cancelled pages offers interest enough (cf. *l. c.*).

First of all we see that Linnæus published a genus *Guerezia* with two species, Löffling’s *Guerezia hispanica* and Gronovius’s *Guerezia canadensis*. That this genus was actually so called, admits of no doubt. for the name is nowhere shortened, but is written at full length in all three cases. In the table of contents, however, this name does not occur, nor in any other of his works.

What was the reason for the speedy suppression of this generic name?

This is answered by the substituted leaf with pp. 89–90 (as also in the contents table), where, instead of the remarkable *Guerezia*, *Queria* is to be read, also with the two species mentioned above, *Queria hispanica* and *Queria canadensis*. Löffling gave this generic name in honour of Don José Quer y Martinez, a celebrated surgeon in the Spanish army, who had botanized with him.

As the genus *Guerezia*, except on this leaf, is nowhere to be found in the botanical literature of the world, it has for that reason an unusual historic interest.

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\* I have been informed that this pasting in is very evident in the copies which are in the Clausenburg University and Cardinal Haynald’s library in Budapest; I have personally convinced myself of that fact in the copy belonging to the Budapest University.



A comparison of both the leaves in question offers still further interest. Thus the cancelled page 89 contains only one species of *Minuartia*, while the added leaf contains three. It appears that Linnæus wrote *Minuartia hispanica* by some absent-mindedness on the cancelled page 89, but corrected it on the reprinted page 89 as *Minuartia dichotoma*; and that the latter specific name is correct is corroborated by Löffling's cited passages, and also in the second edition of the *Species Plantarum*.

We now come to the question, What impelled Linnæus to establish, and afterwards suppress, the generic name *Guerezia*? I do not think I err in ascribing this to some mistake in, or wrong-reading of, Löffling's manuscript. Löffling first informed Linnæus of *Minuartia dichotoma* in a letter dated Madrid, 1/12 June, 1752, and described the plant . . . adding, "The genus is a difficult one, nevertheless I have referred it to *Mollugo*, although I know that its outward form is widely different." In another letter, Madrid, 17/28 August, 1752, Löffling continues his report thus:—

"With regard to the *Mollugo* . . . I am now of a different opinion. When I was at St. Fernando, on a visit to Dr. Barnades, I obtained a new species (*Guerva*) still smaller, quite distinct, but having the same structure, so that both facies and fructification dictate that it is a peculiar genus, and different from *Mollugo*. The only thing which perplexes me is that I did not see the latter at St. Fernando in flower, and further, that it has only a single seed, while the previously described one is polyspermous."

Now Linnæus mistook the word "*Guerva*," and for it wrote *Guerezia*, of which Löffling himself under *Queria* wrote further, "*ob capsulam monospermam debet distinctum Genus constituere.*"

Löffling's botanical part in the Iberian peninsula yielded five new genera. Four of these he had himself established, *Minuartia*, *Ortegia*, *Queria*, *Velezia*, but the fifth Linnæus entitled *Loeflingia*. . . . In a letter from Madrid, dated 2/13 November, 1752, Löffling begs that his four genera may be taken up. . . . Linnæus at once acceded to the wish of his esteemed pupil, and in May of the following year the *Species Plantarum* published all five genera. From this it is clear that the *Species Plantarum* was still under correction whilst passing through the press. Linnæus, up to pp. 89–90, only had knowledge of one species of *Minuartia*, to which, by some mistake or absence of mind, he gave the name *hispanica* instead of *dichotoma*. During the printing he became aware that *Guerezia* should be regarded as *Queria*, and as he had since got information of two other species of *Minuartia*, he hastened to insert these corrections and additions to the still unfinished printing of the *Species Plantarum*, and to substitute new pages 89–90 for those already printed.

I have stated that the existence of these cancelled pages has long been known, as shown by the notes by Mr. Carruthers (dated 25th Sept. 1871) in the copy of the above-mentioned work which he gave to the herbarium library at Kew:—

"Pp. 89, 90 were cancelled, but in this copy the original pages are retained. In the leaf which replaced it the following changes



are made:—*Minuartia hispanica* is *M. dichotoma*, and two species are added, *M. campestris* and *M. montana*. The genus *Guerezia* is changed into *Queria*."

"Pp. 259, 260, like pp. 89, 90, were cancelled. In the pages which replaced them the following changes are made:—Between *Charophyllum* and *Seseli* the genus *Imperatoria* is introduced. The only species given is *I. Ostruthium*. And on p. 260 *Seseli elatius* is omitted."

[The view on which Herr von Flatt lays stress—that it was while printing sheet R that Linnæus introduced his amended leaf, pp. 89, 90—is, I am sure, quite erroneous. No printer would dream of mutilating a sheet by putting in a cancel. If the volume be referred to, the two leaves spoken of by Mr. Carruthers will be found to be more heavily inked, showing that they formed no part of any ordinary sheet, but were printed solely by themselves for substitution. In Herr von Flatt's copy the binder has made a sad bungle, which need not be set out in detail here; if he will look at his copy again, he will probably see the pasted portion is visible on p. 259, though not on p. 270, hence his mistake in assuming that the corrected page formed an integral part of the sheet.—B. D. J.]

## FIRST RECORDS OF BRITISH FLOWERING PLANTS.

COMPILED BY

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(Continued from p. 276.)

***Panicum glabrum*** Gaud. Agrost. Helv. i. 22 (1811). 1829. "Gathered by Miss Molesworth at Weybridge, Surrey, where it had long been known to exist by Mr. Borrer."—W. J. Hooker in E. B. S. 2613 (as *Digitaria humifusa*); many earlier records of *D. sanguinalis* probably belong to this species.

***Setaria viridis*** Beauv. Agrost. 51 (1812). 1666. "Gr. Panici effigie spica simplici. In a field betwixt Tuddington and Hampton-Court."—Merr. 56.

***Spartina stricta*** Roth, Neue Beytr. i. 101 (1802). 1666. "Gr. sparteum capite bifido vel gemino. At Crixey Ferry in Essex."—Merr. 58.

***S. alterniflora*** Loisel, Fl. Gall. ii. 719 (1817). 1836. "On the flat and muddy shore, banks of the Itchen river, Southampton, Aug. 8, 1836."—Bromfield in Comp. Bot. Mag. ii. 255.

***S. Townsendi*** H. & J. Groves in Rept. of Bot. Exch. Club, 1880 (1881). 1881. "Mud flats near Hythe, South Hants. H. & J. Groves."—*L. c.*

***Leersia oryzoides*** Sw. Prod. Fl. Ind. Occ. 21 (1788). 1844. Found by W. Borrer, Sept. 24, 1844, "in three places in the Henfield level," Sussex.—Phytol. i. 1140.

***Phalaris arundinacea*** L. Sp. Pl. 55 (1753). 1640. "Gra-



Jackson, Benjamin Daydon. 1896. "The rarest typographic product of Linnaeus." *Journal of botany, British and foreign* 44, 359–362.

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