

ited to Benth. & Hook., who refer to the Manual for the three known North American species.

The perennial forms of *Physalis* are referred to *P. Virginica*, Mill., instead of to *P. viscosa*, Linn., and to *P. lanceolata*, Michx., in place of *P. Pennsylvanica*, L.

Gentiana detonsa becomes *G. serrata*, Gunner, and var. *linearis* of *G. Saponaria* is kept distinct as *G. linearis*, Fries. The recent discovery of *G. amarella*, var. *acuta*, in Vermont should be noted.

Forsteronia difformis is transferred, with some doubt, to *Trachelospermum*, Lemaire, a genus of Eastern Asia.

Acerates paniculata is referred to *Asclepiodora*, a genus proposed by Dr. Gray for all the later species of *Anantherix*, Nutt., which is restricted to the single species upon which it was founded.

Ligustrum vulgare is inadvertently omitted.

Olea Americana is separated from *Olea*, Tourn., by Benth. & Hook., and carried to the Chinese genus *Osmanthus*, Lour.—SERENO WATSON in *American Naturalist*.

[The following communication was mislaid at its receipt and came to the eyes of the Editors only in time for insertion in this number.—EDS.]

“FERNS OF KENTUCKY, WITH SIXTY FULL-PAGE ETCHINGS AND SIX WOOD-CUTS,” etc., by John Williamson.—Louisville, John P. Morton & Co., 1878.—

The desire of the author of this work was to make a little hand-book, which the Fern-lovers of Kentucky would carry with them in their excursions, and which would enable them to easily recognize the ferns they might meet with. The descriptions of the species are given in popular language, as far as is possible, and every plant is illustrated by an etching made by the author's own hand. A few introductory chapters treat of the general nature of ferns, and of their structure, fertilization, classification, and the methods of collecting and drying or of cultivating them. The whole is written in clear, simple English, and makes a very readable book, which is certainly well adapted to the end desired. The author gives localities for all but the very commonest species, and very often there is a useful hint as to the best mode of cultivating some particular species. The etchings are mostly very characteristic of the species, and the author is certainly to be commended for his ingenuity in representing a large fern on a small plate. If I have counted them correctly, Mr. Williamson gives forty species as found in Kentucky, including two, *Asplenium Bradleyi* and *Trichomanes radicans*, which are not given in Gray's Manual, and omitting, as not native to his State, about eighteen or twenty, which occur in various parts of the Northern States. Of course, such northern ferns as *Aspidium fragrans* and *A. Lonchitis*, *Woodsia glabella* and *W. hyperborea*, are not to be expected in Kentucky, nor of course the New Jersey *Schizæa*, or the Northwestern *Allosorus acrostichoides*; but one would have supposed that *Struthiopteris Germanica* might occur in Kentucky, and perhaps *Woodwardia Virginica*. It is almost safe to promise that diligent search in the south-eastern counties will bring to light *Asplenium parrvulum*, while *Phegopteris Dryopteris* and one or more of the little *Botrychia* may possibly lurk in some cool recess of the Cumberland mountains. At any rate, if they are there, we may be very sure that so enthusiastic and pains-taking a Pteridologist as Mr. Williamson will be sure to find them.—DANIEL C. EATON, *New Haven, July 22, 1878.*

Several notices of recent publications had been prepared for this number, but were crowded out by other matter. They will appear in the December number.—EDS.



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