Dublin, in 1816, in company with Mr. Tardy, a well-known entomologist, he found one of these shells. In Mr. R. Ball's collection are specimens which were obtained in Glasnevin Botanic Garden, Dublin, but here they might have been introduced with plants from England; in the cabinet of Mr. O'Kelly of that city are two specimens found by himself at Portmarnock; by Mr. S. Wright of Cork, I was shown a similar number, said to have been procured at Youghal†. Notwithstanding this, I am not altogether satisfied that the *C. elegans* is an indigenous species—it has on different occasions been introduced to the country in the present century‡, but whether to any of the places mentioned previous to the specimens being found there I am uninformed—the fact of only one or two individuals occurring anywhere looks suspicious.

Dr. Turton states that he found a single shell of the *Cyclostoma productum* near the sea-coast in the west of Ireland. Manual, p. 94.

[To be continued.]

XVII.—*On early Contributions to the Flora of Ireland; with Remarks on Mr. Mackay's Flora Hibernica.* By the Rev. T. D. HINCKS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

[Continued from p. 12.]

GENTLEMEN,

MR. MACKAY has adopted the natural arrangement in preference to the Linnæan, and in doing this has probably also adopted that system preferred by the Dublin professor. This may have its use, but it seems a strange thing that no two botanists seem to be satisfied with the same arrangement, which is an inconvenience to those who wish to compare the Floras of different countries. It fortunately happens, however, that the variations in the plants contained, occur chiefly in those orders which contain few genera, for it is with respect to genera that the difference is most troublesome. I shall now proceed to offer some remarks upon the work.

p. 5. RANUNCULACEÆ.—*Thalictrum Alpinum* seems confined to Connaught. Dr. Wade found it in 1801 at Lettery

† Capt. Brown inadvertently notices this *Cyclostoma* as from "Portrush, in the cabinet of Dr. M'Donnell, Belfast." Irish Test. p. 522. The specimens thus alluded to have been shown me by Dr. M'Donnell, and are English—the species is unknown to him as Irish.

‡ Many years ago the *C. elegans*, brought alive from France, was turned out in the neighbourhood of Belfast. Here also, in 1835, a few individuals were introduced, as well as at Killiney-hill near Dublin, and in a garden within that city; and more lately at Summer-hill near Limerick—I am not aware of their having increased in any of these places.

Mountain, Ballinahinch, county Galway. This gentleman was supposed not to have always given due acknowledgement to his fellow-labourers, and was therefore regarded with some jealousy; but this is no reason for suppressing his name, when he was early in his notice of a plant.

Thalictrum minus is found in all the four provinces of Ireland; it was found at Newcastle, county Down, by Mr. Templeton, in 1793. Smith mentions *T. majus* as found by him near Mallow, county Cork.

p. 6. *Anemone Apennina*. Mr. Mackay gives Underwood's authority for its having been found above thirty years ago growing in shady spots near the ground now occupied by the Glasnevin garden. Now Mr. Underwood furnished a catalogue of plants, which was published in the Dublin Society Transactions in 1803-4, in which he inserted this plant as found wild in Ireland. Mr. Templeton sent him queries respecting this and other plants in that catalogue, and I lately read Mr. Underwood's reply, in which he says that *he had never seen it wild*, but had inserted it on Dr. Wade's authority. Dr. W. has it in his *Plantæ Rariores*, but adds that he cannot take upon him to say that it is truly indigenous. It grows freely in gardens near Glasnevin.

p. 8. *Ranunculus arvensis*. Mr. M. inserts this plant as found in corn-fields near the Man-of-War, county Dublin. Mr. Templeton found it at Agnew's hill, and in Mr. Barklie's shrubbery at Inver near Larne, but thought it probable that it might have been from seed mixed with corn. It is the *R. arvorum*, *arvensis*, *echinatus* of Threlkeld, who gives between Raheny and Kilsaughan, county Dublin, as a habitat, flowering amongst corn. It is also mentioned in Underwood's catalogue as a native of Ireland. I am not sure whether these notices are to be considered as additional authority for its being native, or as confirming Mr. Templeton's suspicion.

p. 9. *Caltha palustris* var. β . *radicans*. Mr. Templeton brought this variety into his garden, where it soon lost its peculiarities in a different situation. This confirms the propriety of not making it a species.

p. 10. *Helleborus viridis*. The specimen referred to in the herbarium of the Cork Institution, which was collected and presented by the late Mrs. Hincks, is there marked as *from the Botanic Garden*, and I never heard of its being found wild by Mr. Drummond. Smith, however, states it as found wild at Tallagh, county Waterford, and Doneraile, county Cork. Dr. Wade says he found it near Dundrum; but Mr. Underwood says that he never saw it wild, so that it is not unlikely it was an escape from a garden and soon eradicated,

as the place has been visited by many botanists. *Helleborus foetidus* (*Helleboraster maximus*, &c. of old writers) is mentioned by both Threlkeld and K'Eogh, the latter of whom gives the Sliebh Baughta mountains, between the counties of Clare and Galway, and Drumcallagher, county Limerick, as habitats. It is marked as a doubtful native in Great Britain.

Mr. Mackay has 8 genera and 24 species of this order. Of these the old botanists had 6 genera and 14 species; Mr. Templeton, 6 genera and 18 species. Those in which Mr. Templeton was deficient, were *Clematis vitalba* and *Helleborus viridis*, both questionable; *Thalictrum alpinum*, *Ranunculus hirsutus* and *parviflorus*, and *arvensis*, which last he regarded as doubtful. At the end I will give a comparative table of the genera and species in each natural order.

p. 17. *Matthiola sinuata*. Mr. Mackay gives one of the isles of Arran as a habitat. Would it not have been well to have added, that Smith says he found it at Beal Castle, near the mouth of the Shannon, in nearly the same longitude, not much to the south, and near the sea?

p. 22. Threlkeld inserts *Nasturtium petræum foliis bursæ pastoris*, which is *Teesdalia nudicaulis*, Hooker, and not a rare plant in England. It would be well to have some notice of plants said to have been found, but wanting confirmation.

p. 30. *Subularia aquatica*, "said to have been found in Lough Neagh by Sherard." This is language which seems to imply a doubt of that eminent botanist having found it there. Now we know that Sherard was in that neighbourhood, probably in 1696. Ray mentions it on his authority; so do Threlkeld and Molyneux, the former of whom gives it the name of *juncifolia*. Mr. Templeton found it in Lough Neagh before 1794, as I find from letters to Dr. Martyn, Editor of the Gardener's Dictionary, and to Mr. Dickson, of Covent Garden; so that there can be no reasonable doubt of the fact. I think I have heard that it has been seen in Sherard's specimens, preserved at Oxford, but I do not recollect my authority.

p. 31. *Viola hirta*. My name is mentioned as authority for this plant being found at Blarney. I have it in a marked catalogue as found by Mr. Drummond. I am obliged by the notice of me, as kindly meant, but I wish it clearly understood that I do not consider myself as a competent judge. In the present instance there is no reason to doubt the plant having been found.

p. 38. *Hypericum calycinum*, though I think Mr. Mackay right respecting this plant; yet perhaps it should have been

mentioned that Smith states it as found wild at Ballymaloe, county Cork.

p. 39. *Hypericum elegantissimum non ramosum* of Threlkeld, is given by Sir J. E. Smith as a synonym of *Hypericum montanum*. I find J. White, a gardener of the D. S., quoted as having found this last on mountains in the county Louth. Underwood, in his catalogue, 1804, says it is found in Ireland.

p. 49. I consulted the Herbarium of the Cork Institution in 1839, and found there the *Cerastium aquaticum* as gathered by Mr. Drummond on the banks of the Lee.

p. 76. *Astragalus hypoglottis*. The largest of the south isles of Arran is quoted for this plant as found by Messrs. Ball and Thompson in 1834, as it should be, instead of 1804. Smith says that he found it in the mountains about Killarney, county Kerry.

p. 79. *Trifolium procumbens*, β . Hooker, *campestre*, found by Mr. Templeton at Blackhead and Dunluce Castle, county Antrim.

p. 85. *Hedysarum Onobrychis*, or *Onobrychis sativa*, Hooker. This plant is stated to have been found by J. White, and was admitted as Irish in Underwood's catalogue. Mr. Templeton has recorded that he saw it among Mr. Molden's specimens, gathered between the Black Rock and Malpas's Monument, on a calcareous soil. I am sure, however, that it was in Mr. Templeton's list of *introduced* plants, which included many that have been inserted.

p. 86. *Spiræa filipendula* is in Molyneux's list, sent to Threlkeld. Was it on this authority that Underwood inserted it as Irish? I observe Mr. Mackay has not inserted it.

p. 110. *Epilobium roseum*. I was surprised to find this wanting in the list. The entry in Mr. Templeton's handwriting is, "*E. roseum*, E. Bot. 693, found and determined in the Orchard, Aug. 13, 1820." When we consider how particular Mr. Templeton was about admitting doubtful plants, and that he was a remarkably close and accurate observer, this plant has more claim to admission than many which have been inserted on a single authority.

p. 116. *Peucedanum Ostruthium*, a habitat in the county Down, is given on Mr. Campbell's authority, but no more said. Threlkeld has *Peucedanum*, *Hogs' Fennel*, ditches near the sea, which is a likely habitat. K'Eogh mentions it, and Smith, both in his 'Waterford' and 'Kerry,' stating S.E. of Passage in the former county as a habitat. Dr. Barker wrote to Mr. T. that he had found a *Peucedanum* in the county Waterford, but the species is not mentioned.

p. 118. *Meum Athamanta*. Mr. T. has the following entry : “*Athamanta Meum*, E. B. 2249, found plentifully among the grass in the lawn at Maryville, Malone; but as I have not found it elsewhere, it is probably lately introduced, 1818.” Such caution gives more weight to Mr. T.’s authority when he does admit a plant.

p. 135. *Hedera Helix*. Mr. T. observed that “Ivy growing against rocks produces gum.” I have not seen this noted.

p. 144. Smith, in his ‘Kerry,’ mentions *Cineraria palustris* and *integrifolia*, the latter on Knockanore mountains. Have botanists looked for these plants? The same author mentions *Diotis maritima* as found on Ballyheigh Strand. Dr. Barker, in 1800, mentioned *Cineraria palustris* as very common in the county Waterford; and in one of his letters to Prof. Martyn or Mr. Dickson, Mr. Templeton mentions a plant resembling a *Cineraria*, respecting which I do not know that he satisfied himself.

p. 148. *Senecio*. Mr. T. has “*lividus*, E. B. 2515, found about lakes and bogs in the neighbourhood of Ballinahinch, Aug. 14, 1810.” As he was evidently familiar with *Sylvaticus*, he could not have confounded them, if, as Sir W. Hooker thinks, the plant in E. B. was not distinct from it.

p. 164. *Hieracium umbellatum*. Mr. Templeton found a *Hieracium* at Tullamore, under the Mourne mountains, which he could not assign to any species he knew. This was in 1793, and he sent specimens to Prof. Martyn, and it was referred to in different letters of that period. The Professor, after some time, answered, “that after examining it with Dr. Smith (Sir J. E.) and Mr. Dickson (Covent Garden), they all thought it *umbellatum*.” Mr. Templeton cultivated it in his garden, and was at one time inclined to think it might be a variety of *H. subaudum*, but seems to have been at last satisfied that it was *umbellatum*. J. White, employed by the Dublin Society, said that he found this plant in the Mourne mountains about 1803, ten years later. Mr. Mackay speaks of it as found in the county Wicklow; and by Mr. D. Moore in the county Derry. Both these must have been at a much later period.

p. 216. *Betonica officinalis*. This plant is stated in Smith’s ‘Waterford’ to have been found near Cappoquin, and Mr. Templeton marked it as found in the county Waterford, 1801, on Dr. Barker’s authority. Mr. Mackay has southern habitats near Killarney, noticed, I presume, by himself, and he adds, “Shane’s Castle woods, Mr. Templeton.” In Mr. T.’s own *Flora* he does not say that he had seen it wild, but quotes ‘*Plantæ Rariores*’ for Shane’s Castle. There must have

been an error in transcribing the list sent to Mr. Mackay, for Mr. Templeton was not a man who would give his authority for what he did not know, nor would any of his family contribute intentionally to an error, however trifling. The northern habitat therefore rests on the authority of Wade's 'Plantæ Rariores.'

p. 219. Mr. Tighe, in the statistical account of Kilkenny, mentions *Thymus Acinos*, wild basil, as found there. It had been previously mentioned by K'Eogh and Threlkeld. There can scarcely be a doubt that it was an introduced plant; but Sir W. J. Hooker has it as found in cultivated fields, though rare in Scotland; and why not admit it on such combined authority into the Irish Flora? It is now called *Acinos vulgaris*. The hedge hyssop (*Gratiola*) was said by K'Eogh to be wild on the Burren mountains, county Clare; but the notice is confined to him. Has this district been thoroughly examined by any competent botanist? It is, I think, limestone, and chiefly retained as sheep-walk, so as to have been less cultivated than other parts; it might therefore be expected to have some rare plants, especially as Connemara, the Arran Isles, Kerry, &c., lying near the Atlantic, have been so productive of them. *Gratiola officinalis* is found in moist places in several parts of Europe, as far north as Denmark; and *G. linifolia*, a native of Portugal, differs little from *G. officinalis*, except in being smaller, and its leaves linear and entire. Portugal is nearly in the same longitude, and has the same exposure to the Atlantic as the west of Ireland.

p. 231. SCLERANTHÆ or PARONYCHÆ.—Dr. Smith, in his 'Kerry,' mentions *Herniaria glabra* as found at Lamb's Head, mouth of Kenmare river. Mr. Mackay has borne testimony to the correctness of this author in instances which came under his notice; it is probable, therefore, that he was correct in this, as neither the *place* nor the *character* of the plant would lead us to think it introduced or confounded with another. Two species of *Herniaria* have been established by Mr. Babington, and admitted by Sir W. J. Hooker: *H. glabra*, found in Jersey and Guernsey; *H. ciliata* (separated from the other), found near the Lizard Point, Cornwall. This species might be the one found near the mouth of Kenmare river.

p. 240. *Ceratophyllum demersum*. The northern habitats for this plant in Mr. M.'s Flora are "Near Killaleagh, Isle of Rathlin and Lough Neagh—Mr. Templeton." There has been some mistake, originating perhaps in the substitution of N for L. It should be, "Isle of Rathlin, and Lough Leagh, near Killaleagh." Mr. Templeton, on whose authority the habitats are given, found it at Rathlin, 1795, and at L. Leagh, 1804.

p. 243. By some mistake, originating perhaps in the list sent to Mr. Mackay, the habitats for *purpurea* and *rubra* are the same, so far as Mr. Templeton is concerned. These habitats are more correctly given under *purpurea*, but they really belong to *rubra*, as it was ascertained to be the *rubra* of Hudson, from his herbarium in Mr. Lambert's possession. Mr. T. does not appear to have met with *purpurea*, though he might have called his plant so, till he had the opportunity of comparing it.

p. 245. *S. amygdalina*, stated to be found "by the side of the Bann, at Fairhead, among rocks," Mr. Templeton. The notice belonged to *pentandra*, and has been transferred (by a mistake, pardonable enough amidst various communications) to *amygdalina*, which Mr. T. appears not to have found, though he had it in his garden. The above appears as one habitat, but is really two; "by the side of the Bann, and at Fairhead, among rocks," the places being at a considerable distance. Mr. T. found it in three places—1st, in 1793, near Ballycastle, but then considered it as introduced; 2nd, apparently wild, near the Bann; and, at a still later time, among the rocks at Fairhead.

p. 248. Mr. Templeton early proposed the union of several of the species combined by Sir W. Hooker under *fusca*. In 1793 he wrote to Professor Martyn, that a willow he called *rosmarinifolia*, *fusca* and *repens*, were only varieties; but in 1794, having got a plant of *S. rosmarinifolia* from London, he told Mr. Dickson that he saw that he had been mistaken respecting it. He included *S. prostrata* and *ascendens* as other varieties, which he mentioned to Dr. Taylor in a letter in 1814, so that he anticipated the union of these species made by Sir W. J. Hooker, and adopted by Mr. Mackay.

p. 285. ASPHODELEÆ.—Dr. Smith, in his 'Waterford,' states that *Asparagus sylvestris* is wild on the sea-coast at Tramore. Threlkeld and K'Eogh had both previously stated it to be wild on the sea-coasts, and I think it is in Mr. Tighe's catalogue of maritime plants, but I have not the list to refer to. It is found on the opposite coasts of England and Wales, and it is reasonable to think that the gentlemen mentioned either found it or some plant mistaken for it. The *Juniperus Sabina*, which is mentioned by Threlkeld, Smith, and others, Mr. Templeton conceived to have originated in *Lycopodium alpinum*, which is found on the mountains, referred to as habitats of savin. They might have been indifferent botanists, but we have no ground for suspecting them of wilful falsehood.

Remarks of the preceding kind might perhaps be increased, but these are what occurred to me, and they may be thought by some of little use. In communicating them, I comply with

the wish of others, and I trust have said nothing which can be offensive to any; but I shall be particularly happy if I can contribute in the least degree to the due estimation of a departed friend, who is, and ought to be, the pride of the North of Ireland, the late JOHN TEMPLETON, to whom Belfast, in particular, owes much of that high character which she has attained amongst the cultivators of Natural History in all its branches.

Comparative Summary of the Plants noticed by Botanists before 1760; of those noticed by Mr. Templeton and his coadjutors before 1804; and of those noticed by Mr. Mackay in his '*Flora Hibernica*,' according to the Natural Orders adopted by him.

ORDERS.	O. B.		T.		M.	
	G.	Sp.	G.	Sp.	G.	Sp.
1. Ranunculaceæ ..	6	14	6	18	8	24
2. Berberideæ	0	0	0	0	1	1
3. Nymphæaceæ ..	2	2	2	2	2	2
4. Papaveraceæ....	3	5	4	7	4	8
5. Fumariaceæ	2	2	2	3	2	4
6. Cruciferae	20	37	20	33	23	49
7. Violaceæ	1	4	1	6	1	8
8. Cistineæ	1	1	0	0	1	1
9. Droseraceæ	1	3	1	3	1	3
10. Polygalæ.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Malvaceæ	2	4	2	4	3	5
12. Hypericineæ....	1	7	1	8	1	9
13. Caryophylleæ ..	10	15	10	28	11	37
14. Lineæ	2	4	2	4	2	5
15. Tiliaceæ	1	1	1	1	1	2
16. Acerineæ	1	2	1	1	1	2
17. Geraniaceæ	2	7	2	11	2	13
18. Oxalideæ	1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Portulaceæ	0	0	1	1	1	1
20. Crassulaceæ	3	6	4	8	4	10
21. Saxifrageæ	3	6	4	10	4	18
22. Salicariæ	2	2	2	2	2	4
23. Rhamneæ	1	1	1	2	1	2
24. Ilicineæ.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
25. Celestrineæ	1	1	1	1	1	1
26. Leguminosæ....	12	22	13	31	15	41
27. Rosaceæ	11	23	13	33	13	50
28. Pomaceæ	2	4	2	4	2	5
29. Grossulaceæ....	0	0	1	3	1	3
30. Onagrariæ	1	4	1	6	1	6
31. Circæaceæ.....	1	1	1	2	1	2
32. Halorageæ	0	0	2	2	2	3
33. Umbelliferæ	25	31	28	38	29	44
34. Stellatæ	4	8	4	10	4	13

ORDERS.	O. B.		T.		M.	
	G.	Sp.	G.	Sp.	G.	Sp.
35. Caprifoliaceæ ..	5	6	5	6	5	6
36. Vacciniæ	1	2	1	3	1	3
37. Campanulaceæ ..	1	1	1	3	1	4
38. Lobeliaceæ	2	2	2	2	2	2
39. Valerianææ	2	2	2	4	2	4
40. Dipsaceæ	3	3	3	3	3	3
41. Compositæ	36	56	36	62	40	87
42. Boraginææ	8	11	8	14	8	16
43. Convolvulaceæ ..	2	3	2	4	2	4
44. Plantaginææ	1	4	2	5	2	6
45. Polemoniaceæ ..	1	1	1	1	1	1
46. Plumbaginææ ..	1	2	1	2	1	3
47. Oleinææ	2	2	2	2	2	2
48. Ericææ	5	6	4	5	5	9
49. Pyrolaceæ	1	1	1	3	2	5
50. Apocynææ	1	1	0	0	1	2
51. Gentianææ	4	5	5	7	6	11
52. Solanææ	5	6	3	3	5	7
53. Primulaceæ	5	10	7	13	7	13
54. Lentibulariææ ..	1	1	2	5	2	6
55. Scrophularinææ ..	9	21	9	23	10	30
56. Orobanchææ	2	2	2	3	2	4
57. Melampyraceæ ..	1	1	1	2	1	2
58. Verbenaceæ	1	1	1	1	1	1
59. Labiataæ	19	28	17	31	20	43
60. Polygoneæ	2	11	3	17	3	20
61. Chenopodeæ	5	12	5	17	5	19
62. Schleranthææ ..	0	0	1	1	1	1
63. Urticææ	3	4	3	4	3	5
64. Resedaceæ	1	1	1	3	1	3
65. Euphorbiaceæ ..	2	6	2	7	2	9
66. Empetretæ	1	1	1	1	1	1
67. Callitrichinææ ..	0	0	1	2	1	2
68. Ceratophylleæ ..	0	0	1	2	1	2
69. Ulmaceæ	1	1	1	1	1	4
70. Amentaceæ	7	13	6	24	9	43
71. Myricææ	1	1	1	1	1	1
72. Coniferææ	3	3	3	3	3	3
73. Aroideææ	1	1	1	1	1	1
74. Typhaceææ	2	2	2	5	2	5
75. Fluviales	1	4	4	13	4	15
76. Pistiaceææ	1	1	1	3	1	4
77. Juncaginææ	0	0	1	2	1	2
78. Alismaceææ	1	2	2	4	2	4
79. Hydrocharideææ ..	0	0	2	2	2	2
80. Irideææ	1	2	1	2	2	3
81. Orchideææ	4	8	7	16	8	22
82. Melanthaceææ	0	0	1	1	1	1
83. Amaryllideææ	1	1	1	2	2	4

ORDERS.	O. B.		T.		M.	
	G.	Sp.	G.	Sp.	G.	Sp.
84. Asphodeleæ	3	5	3	4	3	6
85. Smilaceæ	2	2	0	0	2	2
86. Butomeæ	1	1	1	1	1	1
87. Restiaceæ	0	0	0	0	1	1
88. Junceæ	2	5	3	14	3	16
89. Gramineæ	9	10	27	73	30	80
90. Cyperaceæ	3	5	8	56	8	66
91. Filices	13	18	13	25	15	32
92. Lycopodiaceæ . .	1	2	1	4	1	4
93. Marsiliatæ	0	0	1	1	2	2
94. Equisetaceæ . . .	1	4	1	6	1	8
95. Characeæ	1	2	1	5	1	7

In the preceding list Mr. Mackay's Flora is taken as the basis, and no plant is admitted in any order which he has not inserted; of course additions might have been made of plants recorded as found by the older botanists; and while a very few are omitted in Mr. M.'s work, which Mr. T. considered as natives, many were passed over by him which he did not recognise as native, and did not insert in his list. Again, a few were omitted which he had entered on the authority of *Plantæ Rariores*, or other authorities, but had not verified. On the other hand, a few may have been reckoned which he did not find till after 1804; but, on the whole, I believe the first list contains a fair statement of what was known of the botany of Ireland previous to 1780, including the discoveries of Smith and others; the second, a fair statement of what was known to Mr. Templeton and his correspondents previous to 1804, when Mr. Mackay came to Ireland; and the third, the number of plants in each natural order contained in Mr. Mackay's work, without including a few additions that have been since made*. It will appear that the old botanists were peculiarly deficient in water-plants, and in the grass, and grass-like tribes, whilst the late discrimination, and consequent increase of species, must tend to swell the apparent difference. Many plants may still be added, but the fact that the Flora of Ireland was not so neglected as some imagined, will, I trust, be made evident by the statements in the preceding paper and lists.

I have now, gentlemen, with best wishes for the success of your useful publication, to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

THOMAS D. HINCKS.

Belfast, May 6, 1840.

Cor. Sec. Belfast Botanical Society.

* The list of course includes all discovered after 1804, which are contained in Mr. M.'s work, whether discovered by Mr. M. himself, Mr. Templeton, Mr. Drummond of Cork, Mr. Moore, or others to whom Mr. M. has assigned them.

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