

tats given to the plants in the Synopsis." This seems to us a very valuable addition to the list of species, showing at a glance the countries in which each plant has been observed. Dr. Kelaart enumerates 456 species of flowering plants and ferns as native to Gibraltar; of these he considers forty as generally distributed in Europe; fifty-eight as South-European; sixty-three as common to Europe and Africa; 174 common to the South of Europe and Africa; thirteen confined to Spain and Barbary; ninety-six common to Europe, Asia Minor and North Africa; and twelve confined to Europe and Asia Minor. There are 140 British species, 170 Madeira; about as many Canary species, 160 Sicilian, about two-thirds Maltese, and seventy-three Azorean. The *Iberis gibraltarica* is the only species peculiar to the rock, although several others derive their names from it.

The volume is divided into four parts: Part I. gives a very full and interesting account of the Topography, including observations on the geology (in which the author deplors that the publication (Journal of the Geolog. Soc. ii. 41) of the valuable geological account of Gibraltar by Mr. Smith of Jordan Hill did not take place until the greater part of his work was printed), climate and medical statistics. Part II. is a general account of the Botany. Part III. contains the Synopsis of Plants growing in Gibraltar. Part IV. the Botany of the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. And in the Appendix is Boissier's account of his visit and the descriptions of new plants found by him. The illustrations consist of three interesting views of the rock and a small map: we could wish that another map, on a larger scale, had been added.

We can cordially recommend Dr. Kelaart's book. We have often wondered that so few of the enthusiastic young botanists found amongst the medical students of Edinburgh and other schools have done anything to advance scientific botany, although the employment of many of them in the army or navy cannot but afford them numerous opportunities. We trust that they will follow Dr. Kelaart's example.

WORKS JUST PUBLISHED.

Outlines of Structural and Physiological Botany. By A. HENFREY, F.L.S. Part I.

"The chief object of this work," observes the author, "is to give a concise view of the actual state of our knowledge at the present time, to the exclusion of all hypotheses, hazarded without sufficient ground or negated by experience. The various points are treated as they rise progressively in complexity; by this means the development and morphology of structures and organs will be more easily explained, and at the same time will conduce to the simplification of the subject, by leading to the recognition of an unity of plan throughout the Vegetable Kingdom."



1846. "Works just Published. Outlines of structural and Physiological Botany. By A. Henfrey, F.L.S. Part I." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 17, 349–349.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/037454809495834>.

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