

DRYOPTERIS (Allans.) Schott.		2. <i>W. glabella</i> R. Brown ;	No. 33.
1. <i>D. Thelypteris</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 18.	ONOCLEA, Linn.	
2. <i>D. nov-Eboracensis</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 19.	1. <i>O. sensibilis</i> Linn. ;	No. 34.
3. <i>D. spinulosa</i> (Mill.) ;	No. 20.	2. <i>O. Struthiopteris</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 35.
<i>δ. dilatata</i> (Wahl.) ;	No. 21.	DICKSONIA, L'Herit.	
4. <i>D. cristata</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 22.	1. <i>D. punctilobula</i> (Michx.) ;	No. 36.
5. <i>D. Goldiana</i> (Hook.) ;	No. 23.	OSMUNDA, Linn.	
6. <i>D. marginale</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 24.	1. <i>O. regalis</i> B. Linn. ;	No. 37.
POLYSTICHUM (Roth) Schott.		2. <i>O. Claytoniana</i> Linn. ;	No. 38.
1. <i>P. fragrans</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 25.	3. <i>O. cinnamomea</i> Linn. ;	No. 39.
2. <i>P. aculeatum</i> (Linn.).		BOTRYCHIUM, Swartz.	
<i>α. Braunii</i> (Koch) ;	No. 26.	1. <i>B. Lunaria</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 40.
3. <i>P. Lonchitis</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 27.	<i>δ. simplex</i> ;	No. 41.
4. <i>P. acrostichoides</i> (Michx.) ;	No. 28.	2. <i>B. matricariæfolium</i> A. Braun ;	No. 42.
CYSTEA, Smith.		<i>δ. lanceolatum</i> ;	No. 43.
1. <i>C. bulbifera</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 29.	3. <i>B. ternatum</i> (Thunb.).	
2. <i>C. fragilis</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 30.	<i>α. lunarioides</i> Milde ;	No. 44.
WOODSIA, R. Brown.		<i>δ. obliquum</i> Milde ;	No. 45.
1. <i>W. Ilvensis</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 31.	4. <i>B. Virginianum</i> (Linn.) ;	No. 46.
<i>δ. alpina</i>		OPHIOGLOSSUM, Linn.	
sub <i>W. hyperborea</i> R. Br. ;	No. 32.	1. <i>O. vulgatum</i> Linn. ;	No. 47.

The following supplementary species (of fern allies) are intended to be included in the collection:—

<i>Lycopodium apodum</i> Linn. ;	No. 48.	<i>L. lucidulum</i> Michx. ;	No. 51.
<i>L. rupestre</i> Linn. ;	No. 49.	<i>Equisetum robustum</i> A. Braun ;	No. 52.
<i>L. dendroideum</i> Michx. ;	No. 50.	<i>Eq. scirpoides</i> Michx. ;	No. 53.

A complete set will be deposited in the Herbarium of the Society.

D. A. W.

#### ARCHIVES DES SCIENCES PHYSIQUES.

Prof. Oswald Heer, of Zurich, has continued his researches into the Miocene Flora of Greenland, and has published the results, and his inferences therefrom, in the above named periodical. By these researches our knowledge of the distribution of vegetation in an era long prior to the present is increased. In Prof. Heer's details we find that the Arctic Fossil Flora, so far as known, now comprises 162 species, among which are eighteen cryptogams, nine being tall, handsome ferns, that probably covered the soil of forests, while on some of the others a growth of minute fungi can be detected, as in analogous species of our own day. Of phanerogams 31 species are conifers, 14 are monocotyledons, and 99 dicotyledons; and judging of these by the existing Flora, 78 were trees and 50 shrubs, which gives a total of 128 species of woody vegetables formerly distributed over the polar regions. The pines and firs come near to those now growing in America, particularly the *Pinus Maculrii*, which closely resembles the *Pinus alba* of Canada. Cones of this tree were brought from Banks Land by Capt. Maclure, who saw the stem of the tree in