latter, with some modifications, in Britton and Brown's Manual, Mr. Macoun told of the work of the International Botanical Congress at Paris in 1900 and at Vienna in 1905. The arrangement of genera by Engler and Prantl will, with a few changes, be the one used in future by practically all systematic botanists. This will entail the rearrangement of nearly all Canadian herbaria, as these now are with very few exceptions, arranged according to Macoun's Catalogue of Canadian Plants which follows Bentham and Hooker. The rules of nomenclature approved by the Vienna Congress and which have already been accepted by nearly all systematic botanists will entail no very great changes in the names of plants as they are known to local botanists who have used Gray's Manual. Between 3 and 5 per cent. of the generic names, and something over 10 per cent. of the specific names will need to be changed. If the Vienna rules are strictly followed a much larger number of changes must be made by those who have used Britton and Brown's Manual.

As regards genera the chief point of difference between what is known as the Rochester Code, that followed by Britton and Brown, and the Vienna Rules, is the list of genera to which the Vienna Congress decided its own rules should not apply. It has been decided that botanical nomenclature of both genera and species is to begin with the publication of Linnæus' "Species Plantarum" in 1753, but in order to avoid the very large number of changes in genera which would be necessary if this rule were strictly followed, the Vienna Rules provide a list of names which must be followed in all cases. This list includes about 400 generic names which of course carry with them many thousand species. An important group of American botanists has refused to accept these exceptions and will continue to use the oldest generic names not, of course, going further back than 1753. Most amateur botanists, at least, will welcome the list of exceptions and not hesitate to follow it. By doing so they need not substitute Panicularia for Glyceria, Juncoides for Luzula, Vagnera for Smilacina, Hicoria for Carya, Capnoides for Corydalis, Falcata for Amphicarpæa, Ilicoides for Nemopanthus, Pneurmaria for Mertensia, Leptamnium for Epiphegus, Hedypnois for Taraxacum, and so on. A few of the more important rules adopted by the Vienna Congress were given by Mr. Macoun. As these rules have been published in several botanical periodicals they need not be reprinted here. They will be found in the March, 1907, issue of Rhodora, in the library of the Club.

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