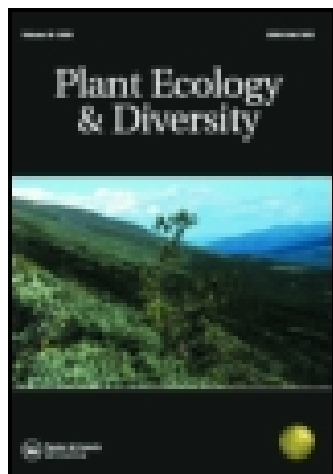


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IV. Note on *Plagianthus spicatus*, Bth.

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this genus. Possibly chemical action may have altered the natural secretion, and rendered it poisonous, as is the case with the yew, which is much more poisonous in its partially withered state. Furthermore, I find, in "Hooper's Medical Dictionary," that a substance called Tacamaháca was formerly in commerce, extracted from the *Populus balsamifera*, which was supposed to possess several medicinal properties, particularly nervine.

I have prepared a tincture from some of the green leaves, and intend at the first opportunity administering it to some small herbivorous animal.*

IV. Note on *Plagianthus spicatus*, Bth. By Dr SCHOMBURGK.
Adelaide, Australia.

Dr Schomburgk sent, for the Museum at the Royal Botanic Garden, flower spikes of *Plagianthus spicatus*, which had been recently brought to him from Port Lincoln, and reported to be very poisonous to cattle. In his note accompanying the specimens he writes—"My informant stated that the cattle and sheep are very fond of the flower-spikes, especially the tops, but shortly after eating them they are seized with a trembling all over the body, begin to totter, fall down, and die in the course of a few hours in great agony. In opening them, it is found that the liver, stomach, and viscera are much inflamed. Hundreds of animals have already died, especially sheep. My informant states that the plants appear periodically. He had not noticed them on his run or in his neighbourhood for the last five years, and never in such masses as now. After a bush-fire which happened the other day in the district, the plants appeared suddenly over hundreds of acres, on many places so thick that a man can scarcely walk through, the flower-spikes reaching the height of 3 to 5 feet. The top of the flower-spikes are considered the most dangerous (?) part of the plants." Professor Balfour gave a botanical description

* The balsam from the buds used to be sent from Canada in shells, having been collected in spring, when it occurs in drops on the points of the buds. In Siberia, a medicated wine is prepared from the buds, which is diuretic. —*Loud. Arb.* iii. p. 75.

Withering states that "cows are not fond of the white poplar."—*Brit.*, *pl.* ii. p. 486.

of this very remarkable plant, belonging to the Malvaceæ, an order of plants which seldom have poisonous properties. It is figured and described in Hooker's "Icones," iii. tab. 261, under the name of *Laurencia spicata*.

V. *List of Arctic Plants, presented to the University Herbarium.* By M. THEODORE MAGNUS FRIES, Upsala.

Plantæ Vasculares insularum Spetsbergensium hactenus lectæ.

SYNANTHEREÆ.

1. *Arnica alpina*, *Murr.*
2. *Erigeron uniflorus*, *L.*
3. *Petasites frigida*, (*L.*) *Fr.*
4. *Taraxacum officinale*, *Web.*
5. *β. alpinum*, *Koch.*
phymatocarpum,
Vahl.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

6. *Campanula uniflora*, *L.*

BORAGINÆÆ.

7. *Mertensia maritima*, (*L.*) *DC.*
β. tenella, *Th. Fr.*

POLEMONIACEÆ.

8. *Polemonium pulchellum*, (*Bunge*)
Ledeb.

PERSONATÆ.

9. *Pedicularis hirsuta*, *L.*

RANUNCULACEÆ.

10. *Ranunculus glacialis*, *L.*
11. *Pallasii*, *Schlechtend.*
12. *lapponicus*, *L.*
13. *hyperboreus*, *Rottb.*
14. *pygmaeus*, *Wnbg.*
15. *nivalis*, *L.*
16. *sulphureus*, *Sol.*
β. hirtus, *Malmgr.*
17. *arcticus*, *Richards.*

PAPAVERACEÆ.

18. *Papaver nudicaule*, *L.*

CRUCIFERÆ.

19. *Cardamine pratensis*, *L.*
20. *bellidifolia*, *L.*
21. *Arabis alpina*, *L.*
22. *Parrya arctica*, *R. Br.*
23. *Eutrema Edwardsii*, *R. Br.*
24. *Braya purpurascens*, (*R. Br.*)
Ledeb.
25. *Draba alpina*, *L. (valde varians).*
β. glacialis, (*Adams*).
γ. oxycarpa, (*Smrft.*)

26. *Draba leptopetala*, *Th. Fr.*
27. *Martinsiana*, *J. Gay.*
28. *nivalis*, *Liljebl.*
29. *arctica*, *Vahl.*
30. *corymbosa*, *R. Br.*
31. *hirta*, *L.*
β. rupestris, (*R. Br.*).
32. *Wahlenbergii*, *Hartm.* (*in*
antedec. transiens).
33. *Cochlearia fenestrata*, *R. Br.*
α. major, *Th. Fr.*
β. minor, *Th. Fr.*

SILENACEÆ.

34. *Silene acaulis*, *L.*
35. *Wahlbergella apetala*, (*L.*) *Fr.*
β. arctica, *Th. Fr.*
36. *affinis*, *Fr.*

ALSINACEÆ.

37. *Stellaria Edwardsii*, *R. Br.*
38. *humifusa*, *Rottb.*
39. *Cerastium alpinum*, *L.*
β. cæspitosum, *Malmgr.*
40. *Arenaria ciliata*, *L.*
41. *Rossii*, *R. Br.*
42. *Ammadenia peploides*, (*L.*) *Gmel.*
43. *Alsine biflora*, (*L.*) *Wnbg.*
44. *rubella*, *Wnbg.*
45. *Sagina nivalis*, (*Lindbl.*) *Fr.*

SAXIFRAGÆÆ.

46. *Saxifraga hieraciifolia*, *Waldst. &*
Kit.
47. *nivalis*, *L.*
β. tenuis, *Wnbg.*
48. *stellaris*, *L.*
β. comosa, *DC.*
49. *oppositifolia*, *L.*
50. *flagellaris*, (*Sternb.*) *R.*
Br.
51. *Hirculus*, *L.*
52. *aizoides*, *L.*
53. *cernua*, *L.*
54. *rivularis*, *L.*