

mensions of the Bengal bird, according to Dr. Pearson, are, length 6 in. by 11 in. in alar expanse, and the wing measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., the stuffed specimen showing it to be scarcely smaller than *Tringa platyrhyncha*. I would therefore provisionally style it *Eu. orientalis*.

Nov. 17th.—*Terekia javanica* continues to be brought to the bazar, one or two every morning; also *Tringa platyrhyncha*, or *Limicola pygmea* of Nilsson; and I obtained a third specimen of the Kentish plover this morning, together with a lot of *Glaucala orientalis*.

I herein inclose skins of *Culicipeta Burkii*, *Phylloscopus reguloides*, *Ph. modestus*, two, *Ph. affinis* and *Ph. lugubris*, which kindly show to Mr. Gould and Mr. G. R. Gray, and ask their opinion of them. I request Mr. Gray's acceptance of them for the British Museum, but will send him better and mounted specimens by and by. I cannot delay this note for the departure of the express, as the specimens make it too bulky to be then received; but if anything should turn up in the meanwhile worthy of being recorded I will let you know.

Believe me ever, very truly yours,

E. BLYTH.

XXIV.—*Descriptions of some newly discovered species of Araneidea.*

By JOHN BLACKWALL, Esq., F.L.S.

Tribe OCTONOCULINA.

Family AGELENIDÆ.

Genus TEGENARIA, Walck.

1. *Tegenaria sæva*. Cephalo-thorace pallide flavescenti-brunneo; linea tenui mediana antice, fascia lata, irregulari longitudinali, ad utrumque latus marginibusque lateralibus obscure brunneis; mandibulis saturate fusco-brunneis; maxillis labroque rufescenti-brunneis; sterno fascia mediana rufescenti-brunnea, postice gradatim tenuiore, et ad latera fascia lata semilunari saturate brunnea puncta varia rotunda rufescenti-brunnea pedum versus insertionem includenti; pedibus longis, pilosis rufescenti-brunneis nisi ad femora 2^{di} 3^{ti} 4^{ti}que ubi color obscure viridescenti-brunneus; coxis subtus maculis plurimis nigris, pedum pari 4^{to} longissimo, dein 1^{mo}, 3^{tio} brevissimo; lineis medianis ad partem abdominis superiorem angulatis flavescenti-brunneis, ad filatoria brevioribus et obscurioribus, quarum vertex prorsum spectantes prope seriei anteriorem partem fascia longitudinali fusco-lutea intercepti; extremitates autem valde dilatatae maculis nigris irregularibus alternantes; lateribus fusco-luteis dense nigro-maculatis; abdomine subtus medio flavescenti-brunneo, inter strigas duas obscuras, e maculis plurimis nigris compositas, ad filatoria junctas.

Mas foemina minor, pallidior, maculis fasciisque obscurioribus : maris par pedum primum 4^{to} longius.

Length of the female, not including the spinners, $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of an inch ; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{5}{16}$; breadth $\frac{7}{32}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a posterior leg $1\frac{1}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair 1.

The anterior part of the cephalo-thorax is compressed, and the posterior part is marked with furrows diverging from a narrow indentation in the medial line to the lateral margins, which are rounded ; it is thickly covered with hairs, and is pale yellowish brown, with a fine line extending along the middle of the anterior part, a broad, irregular, longitudinal band on each side, and lateral margins of a dark brown colour. Eyes almost equal in size, disposed in two transverse rows on the anterior part of the cephalo-thorax ; the anterior row is rather the shorter and nearly straight ; the posterior row is curved and has its convexity directed backwards ; the intermediate eyes of both rows form a square nearly, the anterior ones being rather the largest of the eight ; the eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a small eminence, but are not contiguous. Mandibles powerful, conical, vertical, provided with two rows of teeth and some long hairs on the inner surface ; they are of a dark reddish brown colour approaching to black. Maxillæ straight, increasing in breadth from the base to the extremity, which is rounded on the outer side, and obliquely truncated and supplied with long hairs on the inner side : lip quadrilateral, longer than broad, slightly notched at the apex : these parts are reddish brown, the lip being the darkest, and are palest at their extremities. Sternum heart-shaped, with a red-brown band extending along the middle, which decreases in breadth to its posterior extremity, and a large dark brown semilunar band on each side, comprising several circular red-brown spots opposite to the insertion of the legs. Legs long, hairy and reddish brown, with the exception of the thighs of the second, third and fourth pairs, which are of a dull greenish brown colour ; several black spots occur on the under side of each haunch ; fourth pair the longest, then the first, third pair the shortest. Each tarsus is terminated by three claws ; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base, which is furnished with several fine teeth. Palpi dark reddish brown, with a curved pectinated claw at the extremity. Abdomen oviform, hairy, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax ; along the middle of the upper part extends a series of yellowish brown angular lines, which become shorter and less conspicuous as they approach the spinners ; their vertices, which are directed forwards, are interrupted at the anterior part of the series by a longitudinal band of yellowish brown, and with

their extremities, which are greatly enlarged, black blotches of an irregular figure alternate; the sides are yellowish brown thickly spotted with black; the middle of the under part, which is yellowish brown, is comprised between two obscure bands, composed of numerous black spots, which meet at the spinners. The superior spinners are long, hairy, triarticulate, and have the spinning tubes disposed on the under side of the terminal joint, which tapers to its extremity and is reddish brown; the second joint is black. Plates of the spiracles dull yellow. This species and some others of the same family, *Tegenaria domestica*, *Tegenaria civilis*, and *Agelena labyrinthica*, for example, have the body and limbs supplied with numerous compound sessile hairs. Similar hairs occur also on *Dolomedes mirabilis*, belonging to the *Lycosidæ*.

The male is smaller, slenderer, paler, and less distinctly marked than the female, and the relative length of its legs is different, the first pair being longer than the fourth; their absolute length also is greater, an anterior one measuring 1 inch and $\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{10}$ ths. The palpi are yellowish brown, with the exception of the radial and digital joints, which are reddish brown; the radial joint is longer than the cubital and has two apophyses at its extremity, one large, black and obtuse, situated on the outer side, the other smaller, red-brown and acute, situated on the under side; the digital joint is of an elongated pyriform figure pointed at the extremity; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, at the upper part only, comprising the palpal organs, which are moderately developed, prominent, rather complicated in structure, with a strong, black, pointed process projecting boldly from the upper part, a prominent scaly process at the inner side of the upper part, and a long, slender, curved black spine originating near the extremity on the inner side, and directed obliquely upwards towards the outer side; their colour is red-brown.

Living specimens of *Tegenaria sava*, which ranks among our largest British spiders, were obligingly presented to me in the autumn of 1843 by Miss Gertrude Buller Elphinstone, of East Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex, who captured them in the immediate neighbourhood in which she resides. In reply to some inquiries relative to the habits of this fine species, Miss Elphinstone informs me that it frequents the interior of buildings; and I have ascertained, from observations made on individuals in a state of captivity, that it constructs a horizontal sheet of web of a compact texture, with a short tube at one of its margins serving the spider for a retreat.

Baron Walckenaer, in the Supplement to the second volume of his 'Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Aptères,' p. 407, ascribes to M. Dugès the discovery of the true structure and function of the elongated superior spinners of certain spiders denominated anal

palpi by arachnologists, referring at the same time to the original observations of M. Dugès on the subject, published in the 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles,' 1836, seconde série, t. vi. Zoologie, p. 166. When the paragraph comprising the statement of this opinion was penned, M. Walckenaer doubtless was not aware that a paper of mine, including a correction of the erroneous impression that the superior pair of spinners when considerably elongated and pointed at the extremity perform the office of feelers merely, and distinctly detailing the particulars of their external organization and use, was published in the 'Report of the Third Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Cambridge in 1833,' p. 445; and republished in 1834 in my 'Researches in Zoology,' pp. 298—300. Additional evidence of the accuracy of the conclusions here referred to is afforded by the structure of the superior spinners of *Tegenaria sæva*.

Family THERIDIIDÆ.

Genus NERIENE, Blackw.

2. *Neriene flavipes*. Mas niger, pedibus sordide luteis; pedum pari 1^{mo} et 4^{to} longissimis, æqualibus, 3^{tio} brevissimo.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{12}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth $\frac{1}{32}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{32}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cephalo-thorax oval, glossy, convex, with a slight indentation in the medial line of the posterior region: mandibles powerful, conical, divergent at the extremities, armed with a few minute teeth on the inner surface, and inclined towards the sternum, which is convex and heart-shaped: maxillæ strong, enlarged where the palpi are inserted, and inclined towards the lip, which is semicircular and prominent at the extremity: abdomen oviform, sparingly covered with hairs, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax: all these parts are black. The intermediate eyes form a trapezoid whose anterior side is rather the shortest; the posterior eyes of the trapezoid are the largest, and the anterior ones the smallest of the eight. Legs of a dull yellowish hue; first and fourth pairs the longest and equal in length, third pair the shortest. This spider, like the rest of the genus, has the tarsi terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. Palpi black, with a tinge of brown; the cubital and radial joints are short, the latter being much the larger; the digital joint is somewhat oval, with a bold conical prominence in front, and a small one at the upper part on the inner side; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal

organs, which are highly developed, complicated in structure, and of a dark reddish brown colour.

This species was taken on rails at Oakland in February 1841.

3. *Neriëne timida*. Cephalo-thorace, mandibulis, maxillis, labio, sternoque saturate fusco-brunneis; pedibus palpisque pallide rufescenti-brunneis, abdomine nigro; pedum pari 1^{mo} et 4^{to} longissimis, æqualibus, 3^{tio} brevissimo.

Quoad colorem pedumque longitudinem mas fœminæ similis.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{12}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth $\frac{1}{32}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{24}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{12}$.

Cephalo-thorax oval, glossy, convex, with the sides depressed, and a small indentation in the medial line of the posterior region: mandibles powerful, conical, rather divergent at the extremities, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and inclined towards the sternum, which is broad and heart-shaped: maxillæ strong, enlarged where the palpi are inserted and at the extremity, and inclined towards the lip, which is semicircular and prominent at the apex: these parts are very dark brown. The intermediate eyes form a trapezoid, the anterior ones of which are the smallest of the eight. Legs and palpi pale reddish brown. First and fourth pairs of legs the longest and equal in length, third pair the shortest. Abdomen oviform, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; it is thinly clad with hairs, glossy and black. Plates of the spiracles dark brown.

The male is rather smaller than the female, but resembles her in colour and in the relative length of its legs. The cubital and radial joints of the palpi are short, the latter being much the stronger; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are moderately developed, complicated in structure, with a short prominent spine enveloped in a transparent membrane at their extremity, and are of a dark reddish brown colour.

Mature males and females of this species were found on rails at Oakland in April 1841.

4. *Neriëne saxatilis*. Mas cephalo-thorace, mandibulis, maxillis, labio, sterno, pedibus, palpisque brunneis, sterno labioque saturationibus, pedibus pallidioribus; abdomine nigro-fusco; pedum pari 1^{mo} et 4^{to} æqualibus, longissimis, 3^{tio} brevissimo.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{12}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth $\frac{1}{32}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{28}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{7}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{10}$.

The two intermediate pairs of eyes form a trapezoid whose anterior side is rather the shortest. Cephalo-thorax oval, glossy,

convex, with an indentation in the medial line of the posterior region: mandibles strong, conical, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and inclined towards the sternum, which is heart-shaped: maxillæ inclined towards the lip, which is semicircular and prominent at the extremity: first and fourth pairs of legs the longest and equal in length, third pair the shortest: these parts, with the palpi, are brown, the sternum and lip being the darkest, and the legs much the lightest coloured. The radial joint of the palpi is much larger than the cubital, and projects from its extremity, in front, a pointed apophysis which is curved outwards; the digital joint is somewhat oval, with a bold protuberance at the upper part, which is deeply indented on the outer side; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs; they are highly developed, complicated in structure, and of a reddish brown colour. Abdomen oviform, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; it is thinly covered with hairs, glossy and brownish black. Plates of the spiracles brown.

In June 1841 this spider was captured among fragments of rock in a wood near Hendre House.

5. *Neriène sulcata*. Mas fovea parva longitudinali pone oculorum par utrumque laterale; cephalo-thorace, mandibulis, maxillis, labio, sternoque nigro-fuscis, mandibulis et maxillis sub-rufescentibus, his pallidioribus; pedibus palpisque rufis, fuscoque tinctis; abdomine nigro-fusco; pedum pari 1^{mo} paullo longiori, dein 4^{to}, 3^{to} brevissimo; oculis seriei anterioris intermediis cæteris multo minoribus.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{12}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{4}$; breadth $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{12}$.

The legs and palpi are provided with hairs, and are red with a tinge of brown. First pair of legs rather the longest, then the fourth, third pair the shortest. Cephalo-thorax oval, glossy, convex, with a small longitudinal indentation immediately behind each lateral pair of eyes, and a slight depression in the medial line of the posterior region: mandibles powerful, conical, convex in front, near the base, divergent at the extremities, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and inclined towards the sternum, which is broad and heart-shaped: maxillæ strong, enlarged where the palpi are inserted, and inclined towards the lip, which is semicircular and prominent at the extremity: these parts are brown-black, the maxillæ, which are the palest, and the mandibles having a tinge of red. Anterior eyes of the trapezoid much the smallest of the eight; eyes of each lateral pair contiguous and seated on a prominence. The cubital and radial

joints of the palpi are short, the latter, which is the stronger, projecting a pointed apophysis from its extremity, in front; the digital joint is somewhat oval, with a lobe near the middle of the outer side; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are highly developed, prominent, complicated in structure, with a long, black, filiform, convoluted spine, enveloped in a delicate membrane, extending from the upper part beyond their extremity; they are of a red-brown colour. Abdomen oviform, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; it is thinly covered with hairs, glossy, and brownish black. Plates of the spiracles yellow.

My son, John Blackwall, discovered an adult male of this species, which is nearly allied to the spiders constituting the genus *Walckenaëra*, on the steps at Oakland in June 1841.

6. *Neriëne avida*. Oculis seriei anterioris intermediis minimis; cephalo-thorace, mandibulis, maxillis, labio, sternoque brunneis, pedibus palpisque pallidioribus; mandibulis, maxillis et labii apice paululum rufo-tinctis; abdomine fusco-nigro; pedum pari 1^{mo} et 4^{to} longissimis, æqualibus, 3^{to} brevissimo.

Colore pedumque longitudine mas fœminam refert; cephalo-thoracis pars anterior gibbosior, et pone oculos duabus lateralibus parva fovea.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{12}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth $\frac{1}{32}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{24}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{9}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{12}$.

Legs and palpi provided with hairs; first and fourth pairs of legs the longest, and equal in length, third pair the shortest: cephalo-thorax oval, glossy, convex, with a small indentation in the medial line of the posterior region: mandibles powerful, conical, rather divergent at the extremities, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and inclined towards the sternum, which is broad and heart-shaped: maxillæ strong, enlarged where the palpi are inserted, and inclined towards the lip, which is semi-circular and prominent at the extremity: these parts are brown, the legs and palpi, which are the palest, the mandibles, maxillæ, and tip of the lip having a tinge of red. Anterior eyes of the trapezoid the smallest of the eight; eyes of each lateral pair seated on a prominence and almost contiguous. Abdomen oviform, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; it is thinly covered with hairs, glossy, and brownish black. Plates of the spiracles yellowish brown.

The male is rather smaller than the female, but it resembles her in colour and in the relative length of its legs. The anterior part of the cephalo-thorax is more gibbous, and immediately behind each lateral pair of eyes there is a small indentation. The

radial joint of the palpi, which is larger than the cubital, projects a pointed apophysis from its extremity, in front; the digital joint is somewhat oval, the superior part, which is slender, being curved outwards, and a lobe occurring on the outer side, near the middle; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are highly developed, prominent, complicated in structure, with a bold projection near the upper part, on the inner side, and a long, black, convoluted, filiform spine, enveloped in a delicate membrane, extending from the upper part beyond their extremity; they are of a reddish brown colour.

Males and females of *Neriëne avida* in a state of maturity were captured on rails at Oakland in April 1839. A close affinity subsists between this species and *Neriëne sulcata*, which form the link connecting *Neriëne* with *Walckenaëra*, and show by how easy a transition the one genus passes into the other.

Family EPEÏRIDÆ.

Genus EPEÏRA, Walck.

7. *Epeïra similis*. Maris cephalo-thorace flavescenti-brunneo, fascia nigrescenti mediana in anteriori parte dilatata; mandibulis fusco-rufis; maxillis labioque rufescenti-brunneis, apicibus flavescenti-brunneis, ad labri basin saturatoribus; sterno fusco-nigro fascia mediana longitudinali flavescenti-brunneo postice angustiore. Pedibus flavescenti-brunneis nigro-maculatis, pari 1^{mo} longissimo, dein 2^{do}, 3^{tio} brevissimo, palpis brevibus fusco-luteis articulo digitali rufo-brunneo, articulis cubitalibus radialibusque brevibus, his paululum majoribus. Abdominis superiori parte macula lata ovali phylloidea fusco-grisea, apice anteriori lineis flexuosis transversis ad filatoria gradatim in longitudine decrescentium argenteo-griseis; marginibus angulatis nigris, antice utrinque macula ovali brunnea; vitta attenuata argenteo-grisea margini nigræ parallela lateribus subtusque fuscis luteo-tinctis punctis nigris minimis interspersis, infra fascia lata mediana nigra utrinque striga lutea.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{2}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{11}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{7}{12}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

Eyes disposed in two transverse rows on the anterior part of the cephalo-thorax; the intermediate ones of both rows form a square, the two anterior ones, which are seated on a small protuberance, being the largest of the eight; the eyes constituting each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a prominence, and, though near together, are not in contact. Cephalo-thorax somewhat oval, compressed before, rounded in front, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is of a yellowish brown colour, with a blackish band, which is broadest at its anterior extremity, extending along the middle. Man-

dibles powerful, conical, vertical, armed with teeth on the inner surface; they are of a red-brown colour. Maxillæ short, strong, straight, and broad at the extremity, which is rounded: lip nearly semicircular, but somewhat pointed at the apex: these parts are reddish brown, with yellowish brown extremities, the base of the lip being much the darkest. Sternum heart-shaped, with small protuberances on its sides opposite to the articulation of the legs; it is brownish black, with a longitudinal band of yellowish brown in the middle, which diminishes in breadth to its posterior extremity. Legs long, provided with hairs and black spines; they are yellowish brown spotted with black; first pair the longest, then the second, third pair the shortest. Palpi short and yellowish brown, with the exception of the digital joint which is red-brown; the cubital and radial joints are short; the latter is rather the larger and is provided with some long hairs; the digital joint is short, oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are moderately developed, prominent, complicated in structure, with a curved black spine at their extremity directed upwards, a projecting process at the upper part, towards the inner side, and are of a dark red-brown colour. Abdomen sparingly clad with hairs, oviform, somewhat depressed, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; on the upper part is a large, oval, leaf-shaped figure of a brownish gray colour comprising a longitudinal row of small, black, slightly indented spots on each side of the medial line; the anterior part of the leaf-shaped mark and a series of curved transverse lines, diminishing in length as they approach the spinners, are silver-gray; its margins are festooned and black, and an oval brown spot occurs on each side of its anterior extremity; following the undulations of the black border is a narrow band of silver-gray; sides and under part brownish with a tinge of yellow and minute blackish spots interspersed; a broad black band extends along the middle of the under part, on each side of which is a stripe of yellow. Plates of the spiracles yellow.

The spider from which the foregoing description was made was discovered at East Lodge, Enfield, by Miss Gertrude Buller Elphinstone, to whom I am indebted for it and for numerous interesting species of Arachnida and Insecta; indeed, the liberality of Miss Elphinstone in transmitting to me specimens of living spiders collected by her in Middlesex demands the tribute of my grateful acknowledgments.

At present I am acquainted with the male only of *Epeïra similis*, which bears so close a resemblance to the male of *Epeïra calophylla* as scarcely to be distinguished from it except by the palpi and palpal organs. By way of contrast, I shall briefly point out some of the more remarkable particulars in which the latter dif-

fers from the former. Its palpi are long and red-brown, with a black annulus at the base of the cubital and radial joints; the cubital joint gradually increases in bulk to its extremity and is curved downwards, and the radial, which greatly exceeds it in length, projects a minute bifid apophysis from its extremity, on the outer side; the palpal organs have a prominent bifid process at their upper part, on the inner side, and a long, slender, curved, black spine at their extremity, which is directed upwards.

A collection of living spiders sent to me in September 1843 from Ellesmere, in Shropshire, by Miss Margaret B. Lewis, of Cichle, Anglesey, contained a young male *Epeïra similis*, which, as the digital joints of its palpi were very tumid, had to undergo its final change of integument before it arrived at maturity. On comparing this individual with males of *Epeïra calophylla* in the same state, I perceived that its palpi were much shorter, and that the protuberance at the upper part of the under side of the digital joint was decidedly smaller than in the latter species. The sides of the cephalo-thorax in the specimen received from Miss Lewis were finely bordered with black.

XXV.—*Observations on a new species of Cœnanthe.* By the Rev.
W. H. COLEMAN, M.A., F.B.S.*

[With a Plate.]

UNDER the name of *Cœnanthe Phellandrium*, two distinct forms have long been confounded. The first, which is the *Phellandrium aquaticum* of Linnæus, and the *Cœnanthe Phellandrium* of Smith and others, is figured in 'E. B.' (t. 684); the other, though frequent in the rivers of the south-east of England, has hitherto been much overlooked; not being noticed even as a variety in any work to which I have access, except by Dillenius in his edition of 'Ray's Synopsis,' until I drew the attention of Mr. C. C. Babington to it. It is noticed in that gentleman's 'Manual of British Botany' (p. 131), under the name of *Æ. Phellandrium* β *fluviatilis*; and I now venture to propose it as a distinct species, with the title of *Æ. fluviatilis*, offering the following characters for it and its ally:—

1. *Cœnanthe Phellandrium* ("Lamk."); caule erecto deorsum incrassato, fibris ad genicula verticillatis; foliis tripinnatis, segmentis simplicibus pinnatifidisve, submersorum capillaceis, superiorum divaricatis; umbellis oppositifoliis; fructu ovato stylis suberectis duplo longiore. Biennis. Habitat in aquis stagnantibus.
2. *Cœnanthe fluviatilis*; caule fluitante sursum incrassato basi repente ad genicula radicante; foliis bipinnatis, segmentis simplicibus pinnatifidisve, submersorum pellucidis cuneatis fissis, nervis plu-

* Read before the Botanical Society at Edinburgh, 11th Jan. 1844.



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