

No.	Star.	R. A. 1855°.			Dec. N. 1855°.		Magni- tude.
		h	m	s	°	'	
1	β Serpentis ...	15	39	29'3	15	53'1	3'7
2	γ Herculis.....	16	15	31'1	19	30'3	3'8
3	γ Coronæ	15	36	40'0	26	45'6	4'2
4	ε Coronæ		51	35'7	27	18'1	4'3
5	δ Coronæ		43	31'0	26	31'5	4'8
6	π Serpentis ...		56	3'5	23	12'3	4'8
7	ι Coronæ		55	38'2	30	15'1	5'1
8	25 Herculis ...	16	20	14'8	37	42'7	6'0
9	Arg. 2575 + 27°	15	56	38'2	27	1'1	7'5
10	3009 25		53	23'8	25	51'1	7'6
11	2767 26		55	2'8	26	34'6	7'7
12	2762 26		52	32'8		57'2	7'9
13	2754 26		49	16'8		26'3	8'0
14	3003 25		52	39'3	25	59'5	8'1
15	2563 27		52	30'0	27	16'8	8'1
16	2769 26		55	28'9	26	48'0	8'4
17	2763 26		52	54'1		33'6	9'0
18	2758 26		51	49'5		9'9	9'2
19	2760 26		52	7'3		40'0	9'4
20	2761 26		52	25'4		21'2	9'6
21	2764 + 26		53	22'3		33'9	10'8

I may state that two of these stars, Nos. 10 and 18, have shown decided indications of slight variability, the range of variation, so far as I have yet observed them, being about four-tenths of a magnitude.

XXII. Notes on Varieties of *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Koch, and *Stachys Betonica*, Benth., from the Lizard, Cornwall.
By CHARLES BAILEY, Esq.

Read December 11th, 1866.

THE Lizard district has long been known to be singularly prolific in critical and rare British plants; and the purpose of this communication is to draw the attention of botanists to what appear to be two undescribed but well-marked forms of the plants whose names are placed at the head of this notice, and which are found in that district.

I. *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Koch, var.

It is only in recent years that this plant has been admitted a Cornish species, Mr. H. C. Watson, in vol. i. of his 'Cybele Britannica,' p. 274, giving Devon, Isle of Wight, and Kent as its most southern limit; but in the additions included in vol. iii. of the same work, Mr. Watson states (p. 404) that "the south limit extends to Cornwall, according to Mr. Gibson and Mr. Pascoe"—no details, however, being given as to the precise part of the county in which it occurs. The specimen exhibited was found growing in small patches on the cliffs of serpentine rock about Vellan Head, situate about four miles north-west of the Lizard Lights, and it differs from the normal form, here named var. *a*, in the following characters:—

Var. *a. erecta*.—Stems erect, bushy; leaves stalked, the petioles as long as, or longer than, the leaflets; leaflets elliptical-obovate, bluntish.

Var. *β. prostrata*.—Stems prostrate, spreading; leaves shortly stalked or sessile; leaflets ovate-acute, acuminate.

The Cornish form, here named *β. prostrata*, differs from the normal plant chiefly in its habit of growth, which, instead of being erect and bushy, is remarkably prostrate, the branches spreading out in fan-shaped patches and growing flat upon the ground; the branches, particularly in the upper half, are densely clothed with short spreading hairs; the leaves have shorter stalks, with a greater tendency to suppress the two lateral leaflets, the majority of the leaves, in fact, being unifoliate; the pods are less numerous, have their dorsal and ventral sutures covered with long silky hairs, and are black rather than brown, shorter, and have fewer seeds.

The season was too far advanced for any flowers to be met with, either on Vellan Head or in the small valley

running down from Jollytown, the only other locality in Cornwall where the plant was observed.

II. *Stachys Betonica*, Bentham, var.

Of this plant three well-marked forms have been described: *a*, *Betonica hirta*, Reich.; *b*, *B. serstina*, Host.; and *c*, *B. stricta*, Ait.; and in many respects the form about to be described agrees with the first of these forms. In Mr. Babington's Manual (ed. v. p. 261) it is stated that "the English plant has the round crenate, not emarginate, lower lip of *B. hirta* (R.);" but Professor Boreau is of opinion that, while the three forms just named preserve their remarkable differences of aspect when cultivated together, the distinctive characters furnished by the divisions of the corolla are but slightly constant. (Flore du Centre de la France, &c., ed. iii. vol. ii. p. 530.)

Stems decumbent, numerous, radiating from the root-stock, square above, rounded below, clothed with many short hairs, which are closely appressed in the upper part and pointing downwards, those in the lower part more spreading, but still much reflexed; spikes slightly inclined, just raised above the ground, compressed-globose, the verticils many-flowered, never distant; calyx covered with straight hairs, the sepals ending in stiff points; corolla three times longer than the calyx, the exterior covered with scattered shaggy hairs, which are long and silky at the base of the tube, but becoming shorter and more scattered as they approach the lip; opening of the mouth very wide, lower lip crenate, wavy; lower leaves on long stalks, cordate at the base, oblong, regularly crenate, glandular on the under surface, with short scattered hairs; upper leaves lanceolate, on short stalks.

Specimens of *B. hirta*, Reich., have not come under my notice, nor have I been able to meet with Reichenbach's diagnosis; but the form described above seems to agree

very nearly with Professor Boreau's description of that plant, which is here appended for the sake of comparison: "Stem clothed with many short stiff hairs; leaves with soft long hairs, very distinctly crenate; spike short, interrupted; calyx softly hairy at the summit; lower lip of the corolla rounded crenate" (Flore &c., *loc. cit.*). Mr. Bentham, in his 'Labiatarum genera et species,' p. 532, gives, amongst the synonyms of his *Stachys Betonica*, "*Betonica hirta*, Leyss., Reichb. Icon., Bot. Eur. 8. 4. t. 711," which may be identical with *B. hirta*, Reich.; but the only reference to it which I have met with is in Dr. Garke's 'Flora von Nord-und-Mittel Deutschland,' where it is shortly described as "Var. *a*, *hirta*, Leyss.—Stem with short hairs, calyx rough-haired."—(Ed. vi. p. 318.)

The Cornish form is very plentiful on the cliffs of "Killas" rock, lying between Caerthilian and the Lizard Lights, growing with *Genista tinctoria*, L., var. *humifusa*, Dicks., which it much resembles in habit. The same form is also met with in several other parts of South-Western Cornwall, as at Cuddan Point and the Mount's Bay district generally.

The above communication was preceded by a few remarks on the following plants of South-Western Cornwall, specimens of which were exhibited at the Meeting:—

<i>Raphanus maritimus</i> , Sm.	Cliffs under the Lizard Lights.
<i>Brassica alba</i> , L.	" " "
<i>Arenaria verna</i> , L., var. β . Gerardi, <i>Willd.</i>	Rocks at Rill Head.
<i>Spergularia rupestris</i> , <i>Lebel non</i> <i>Camb.</i>	Nanjissal Bay; Land's End; plentiful.
<i>Tamarix Anglica</i> , <i>Webb</i>	Mount's Bay.
<i>Lavatera arborea</i> , L.	Cliffs, Newlyn.
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> , L.	Penzance.
" <i>scabrum</i> , L.	" "
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> , L. (a very robust form)	Porthgwarra, Land's End.

<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> , <i>L.</i> , var. β . <i>Dillenii</i> , <i>Schult.</i>	Forming the herbage on the sandy downs above Whitsand Bay, and common elsewhere.
<i>Genista pilosa</i> , <i>L.</i>	Gue Graze.
„ <i>tinctoria</i> , <i>L.</i> , var. β . <i>humifusa</i> , <i>Dicks.</i>	Plentiful between Caerthilian and the Lizard Lights.
<i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> , <i>L.</i>	Madron Parish.
<i>Herniaria glabra</i> , <i>L.</i>	Common at the Lizard.
<i>Valerianella olitoria</i> , <i>Mönch.</i>	Fields, Sennen Cove.
„ <i>dentata</i> , <i>Kook</i>	„ „ „
<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>	St. Paul, and generally distributed.
<i>Erica vagans</i> , <i>L.</i>	Gomhilly, Pradannack, and Lizard Downs.
„ <i>ciliaris</i> , <i>L.</i>	Edgecombe Downs, Carelew.
<i>Erythraea pulchella</i> , <i>Fries</i>	Mount's Bay.
„ <i>centaurium</i> , <i>Pers.</i>	A stunted broad-leaved form, from Porth Curnnow (non <i>E. latifolia</i> , <i>Sm.</i>).
„ <i>littoralis</i> , <i>Fries</i>	Mount's Bay.
<i>Sibthorpia Europæa</i> , <i>L.</i>	St. Madron's Well.
<i>Linaria Elatine</i> , <i>Mill.</i>	Marazion.
<i>Allium sibiricum</i> , <i>L.</i>	Bill Head.
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> , <i>L.</i> (?)	„
<i>Asplenium lanceolatum</i> , <i>Huds.</i>	Whitsand Bay.

XXIII. Notes on Wood-eating Coleoptera.

By JOSEPH SIDEBOTHAM, Esq.

Read December 11th, 1866.

THE number of species of Coleoptera that feed upon wood in this country is considerable, some attacking growing trees, others when cut down or partially decayed, others attack solid timber when cut up and used for buildings or furniture. The various species are not confined to one or two of the great divisions, but are to be found scattered through most of them, being found in the sections *Necro-*