

THE  
FLOWERING PLANTS, FERNS &C.  
OF THE  
COUNTRY ROUND READING









*TURNER BROTHERS' LOCAL SERIES, No. 5.*

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A LIST

OF THE

Flowering Plants, Ferns, &c.

OF THE

COUNTRY ROUND READING,

WITH

AN INTRODUCTORY SKETCH,

COMPILED BY MEMBERS OF THE

Reading Natural History Society.



READING:

TURNER BROTHERS, 26-28, CROSS STREET.



## PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

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The following List of Plants found in the country round Reading is the result of the field work of the botanical members of the Reading Natural History Society. In its compilation the British Catalogue of Plants has, for the most part, been followed. The earlier portion of the List as far as the order *Liliaceae* was compiled in accordance with the old edition of the Catalogue, and it was not till too late to re-arrange it that it was found that in the new edition very considerable alterations and modifications had been made. The older catalogue, however, has the advantage of containing the names by which the flowers are best known. In the Sedges, Grasses, Ferns, Horsetails, &c., the new edition has been followed.

The earlier portion of the List was compiled in the first instance by Mr. F. W. LESLIE, F.L.S., the Hon. Secretary, and revised in manuscript by Mr. W. HOLLAND, who has since become assistant to Professor POULTON at the University Museum, Oxford, Mr. J. WOOD, and Mr. PHILIP H. TURNER. It has received the further revision in proof of Dr. STANSFIELD, who had meanwhile succeeded to the presidency, the Rev. W. H. SUMMERS, Mr. B. J. AUSTIN, F.L.S., and Mr. G. STANTON, of Park Place Gardens. The later part was compiled by the Rev. W. H. SUMMERS, and was revised in proof by the same gentlemen. These remarks apply also in regard to the authorship to the introductory essay, which has purposely been made of a popular character, in the hope of interesting those who may have but a smattering of botanical knowledge. Those desiring a more exhaustive treatment of the subject will naturally turn to Druce's "Flora of Berkshire," which has appeared since the original compilation of this list. It has been issued at a popular price with a view to its being made generally available for young people, for those who may be making but a temporary stay in the locality, and others to whom a high price would be prohibitive.

The Publishers desire to express their appreciation of the care and trouble taken by those who have participated in the work. That a first edition should attain to completeness or perfect accuracy can scarcely be hoped for, and it will be esteemed a favor if those who may use it will indicate any omissions or inaccuracies they may discover therein. Such communications may be made either to Mr. F. W. LESLIE, F.L.S., the Hon. Secretary of the Natural History Society, Market Place Chambers, Reading, or to Mr. PHILIP H. TURNER, at the Publishers' address.

READING, *September, 1900.*

## THE READING NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Exists especially to promote the study of the Natural History of its own district. It holds meetings during the winter months, at which papers on the various branches of Natural History are read, the first gathering of the session, however, usually being a Specimen Meeting, at which members are expected to exhibit anything of interest connected especially with the previous summer's field work. During the summer Field Meetings are arranged, permission being frequently obtained from landowners to visit private grounds. There is a small Library for the use of members. The annual subscription is 2s. 6d. All nature lovers are welcomed to its membership, and the older members are always glad to render assistance to those taking up the study of any fresh branch of Natural History. The President (Dr. Stansfield, 120, Oxford Road), the Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. W. Leslie, F.L.S., Market Place Chambers), or any of the members will be glad to receive the names of applicants for membership for proposal.

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## The Berks, South Oxon, & North Hants Footpaths and Open Spaces Society.

The Society exists to secure the preservation of all Commons, Village Greens, Footpaths, Roadside Waste, Buildings and Sites of Historic and Literary Interest, and the native Flora and Fauna, and also to promote the acquisition of additional Open Spaces and facilities generally for out-door recreation. The qualifying annual subscription is 2s. 6d., or for artisans and labourers, 1s., but subscriptions of larger amount are solicited and are requisite for the adequate carrying on of the work of the society. President, H. E. Kearley, Esq., M.P.; Chairman of Council, Dr. Stansfield; Treasurer, Mr. J. Hammond, Glenmore, Hamilton Road; Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. H. Turner, 26, Cross Street, Reading. The Society has several Local Branches, and is always ready to advise private individuals or public bodies in relation to any matters affecting the objects of the Society.

## INTRODUCTION.

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Out of the total number of 88 orders of Flowering Plants (excluding the Ferns and Fern allies) which are named in the "London Catalogue of British Plants," some 75 orders are represented in what may be considered the Reading District, that is to say, the country within a radius of about ten miles round Reading. By far the greater number of the plants enumerated can be found within a much smaller radius than this, one of about five miles would include them.

As each species is specially adapted to its environment, the flora of a district gives an idea of the nature of the country comprised in it,—whether mountainous, rocky, or marshy, whether composed of cultivated fields and pasture-land, or moor and common-land, and whether chalk, gravel, sand, clay, or limestone be most abundant in its geological formation.

The diversified character of the country within a five to ten mile radius round Reading,—with its woods, copses, lanes, commons, open downs, chalk and clay hills, low-lying marshy meadows, and dry heaths,—is indicated by the corresponding variety of the plants found in these different situations; while for the water plants we have the River Thames, the Loddon, the Kennet River and Canal, the Holy Brook, and other streams.

The country lanes are a less pronounced feature here than in some parts of the country. Ferns are generally scarce in them, but an abundance of climbing and twining plants are found, including the Clematis, White Bryony, Honeysuckle, Black Bryony, Hop, and Convolvulus, as well

as the Hawthorn, Blackberry, Elder, Dog-roses, Cornel or Dogwood, Spindle-tree, and many other shrubs.

It is amongst these common hedgerow plants that carvers and decorators find many of their best suggestions in design, and such plants as the White Bryony, Hop, and Bramble, are, on account of their graceful habit and elegant foliage, invaluable as models. One of the most beautiful ornaments of the hedges in the autumn is a fine festoon of the White Bryony (*Bryonia dioica*), the berries, intermingled with the vine-shaped leaves, being of various shades of color, from green, through yellow and orange, to brilliant red. The Black Bryony (*Tamus communis*), belonging to quite a different order, has a similar habit to the White, but its leaves are heart-shaped, dark green and glossy, and its root is a solid fleshy one. The seed vessels of the Spindle-tree (*Euonymus Europæus*) are also very ornamental in the autumn, being of a pink color and waxen appearance outside, and shewing, as they split open, the orange-colored seeds within.

Leaving the lanes for the cultivated fields through which they pass, we find that, spite of the husbandman's care, they still yield us an interesting harvest of so-called "weeds." The botanist and the farmer regard these very differently; the botanist is delighted to find a new weed where the farmer thought there were all too many before. The three species of Poppy found in our fields, while bearing a general resemblance to each other, show well-defined differences in the seed vessels. Two of the species have smooth capsules, the one round and the other elongated, while the third is of smaller size, long in shape, and with a bristly surface. These Poppies are the only British wild flowers of a decided scarlet color. The Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), though called scarlet, is of a more soft, subdued kind of red, and is, moreover, less loyal to its color, some-

times producing white or bright blue flowers. No one has ever heard of the common Poppy "sporting" in that manner. Blue Poppies in a cornfield would quite upset our established ideas of the fitness of things, and would be trespassing on the rights of the Corn Blue-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*). The seed vessel of the Pimpernel is worth noticing; it is a little round capsule, opening with a lid. The Opium Poppy, a white flower tinged with purple, grows freely in some fields on the north side of the Mapledurham Road. Three species of Purple Dead Nettle, which may be found growing side by side as field-weeds, might, at a first glance, be mistaken for each other. But a little examination will show that *Lamium purpureum* has the largest flowers; *L. incisum*, the most deeply cut edges to the leaves; and *L. amplexicaule*, the smallest flowers and leaves that are sessile or without any stalks.

Handsome though some of the Thistles are, to the farmer they are generally only useless troublesome weeds. Different soils produce very various forms of the plant. The tall prickly kinds, three feet high and upwards, are common on waste ground, while the Dwarf Plume-Thistle (*Carduus acaulis*), found in such places as Streatley Hill, has no stem to speak of, though not the less prickly in its smaller way. The meadow Plume Thistle (*C. pratensis*), growing in some moist meadows, reaches 18 inches in height, and has soft in-offensive leaves and a cottony stem. Amongst the little plants commonly designated "weeds," owing to their insignificant appearance, there occur several species of Veronica, or Speedwell. About a dozen species may be found in our district, of which the larger, as *V. Buxbaumii*, *V. officinalis*, and *V. Beccabunga* (Brooklime), are bright and conspicuous enough to attract attention, but the smaller ones, such as *hederifolia*, *agrestis*, *serpyllifolia*, etc., are rather apt to be overlooked. They vary in tint from a pale lilac, almost flesh color, to a

good bright blue. *V. Beccabunga* has shared with other waterside plants the name of "Forget-me-not." *V. anagallis* is a similar plant, but occurring less frequently, and of a more lilac blue color. The common dictionary definition of weed as a "noxious or useless plant," leaves it rather difficult to decide where to draw the line between weeds and wild flowers which are not weeds. Usually all little insignificant plants are spoken slightly of as "weeds," while, by the agriculturist, the handsome poppies, cornflowers, and moon daisies, which enliven his fields, are all included in the same category,—because they are taking up the room of something more valuable, and robbing the soil of some of its virtue.

For elegantly cut foliage and generally graceful appearance, perhaps no English wild plants can surpass those of the order *Umbelliferae*, which is represented in this district by members of some 21 of the 40 genera into which it is usually sub-divided. The flowers are none of them brightly coloured or showy, but are very numerous, and arranged in flat heads or umbels, which are much frequented by flies and other small insects for the sake of the honey secreted on a disk in the centre of each flower. The plants vary in height from six inches, as in the Shepherd's Needle (*Scandix*), to five feet or more in the Cow-Parsnip (*Heracleum*). Several of the species, e.g. Hemlock, Water Dropwort, etc., possess poisonous properties, whilst others, e.g. Parsnip, Carrot, Celery, etc., are of great value in their cultivated forms as food plants. The little plant known as Pennywort or White-rot (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*), the smallest of the *Umbelliferae*, is remarkably unlike the typical umbels. It is found in marshes, has roundish undivided leaves, and the umbel of flowers is so inconspicuous as to be easily overlooked entirely. The plants of the umbel family may be looked for in a variety of situations,—lane, field, marsh, and

wood, as well as rivers and ponds, each exhibiting their own particular species.

There are still considerable tracts of heath and common land within easy reach of Reading, notwithstanding the extensive enclosures that have taken place in the district. Here nature has things pretty much her own way. There is no cultivation, and the plants that flourish are just those that have established their right to do so by adaptation to their peculiar environment. Foremost amongst these come the rich purple colored common heath (*Erica cinerea*) and the paler tinted ling (*Calluna vulgaris*), which together give a brilliant mass of color to whole tracts of country. Then in moist places is *Erica tetralix*, with its leaves arranged in fours, and hence known as the Cross-leaved Heath; and mingled everywhere with these three, the beautiful golden yellow furze, *Ulex Europæus*. Purple and gold have ever been associated with regal splendour, and here on these heaths and waste lands—"crown lands" as they are often called—does the "King of Kings" put His own mark, and scatter broadcast His own rich purple and gold. The widely travelled naturalist, A. R. Wallace, asserts that not even in the tropics are such brilliant masses of color to be seen as England can show in her furze-clad commons and heather hill-tops. The dwarf furze (*Ulex nanus*) is another heath plant, but not of very frequent occurrence. The broom (*Sarothamnus scoparius*) resembles the furze, but has a larger blossom and the plant is free from spines. A white variety is occasionally met with, and has been planted and naturalized near Finchampstead. Other yellow flowers of a somewhat similar character to these are the Needle Greenweed (*Genista anglica*) and the Dyer's Greenweed (*G. tinctoria*), the latter yielding a yellow dye. It will be noticed that many of the plants of the common, particularly the larger ones, are of a hardy, more or less shrubby habit,

fitted to endure exposure to rough breezes, and the smaller and more delicate things find shelter and protection from the horses and cattle which are frequently grazing thereon by right of common, by growing low down and in between them. Among the smaller heath plants may be found the heath bed-straw (*Galium saxatile*), the milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), the dwarf red-rattle (*Pedicularis sylvatica*), and the tough wiry-stemmed thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*). Also the eye-bright (*Euphrasia officinalis*), the tormentil (*Potentilla tormentilla*), the hare-bell, and many others. If there is a spongy marshy piece of ground on the heath there will be found a fresh set of plants that require an abundance of moisture. One of these may be the sundew. The two species, *Drosera rotundifolia* and *D. intermedia*, are both found on Burghfield and Mortimer Commons, at Finchampstead, and similar localities. The chief interest in these curious little plants arises from their now well-known carnivorous propensities. The small flies and other insects which will generally be seen on some of their leaves are entangled and detained by the sticky hairs, and finally, by a kind of process of digestion, their juices are absorbed by the leaves to supply the plants with certain nitrogenous elements of which they are in need. The bog asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*) is found in abundance in some of the same localities as the sundew, and its racemes of golden yellow flowers are sure to attract attention. The pretty little pink bog pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*) is the marsh representative of the "poor man's weather-glass" (*A. arvensis*) of our fields, etc. This plant is a perennial, while *A. arvensis* is an annual. Our common field weeds are mainly annuals, which increase their chance of surviving the periodical digging and ploughing up of their habitat; while the plants themselves are uprooted by the spade or ploughshare, their seeds fall into the ground and lie ready to produce a fresh crop another season. The

marsh violet (*Viola palustris*), which may be found on Burghfield Common, has rounder leaves than the dog violet, but is not otherwise unlike it in general appearance, the specific distinctions being all in the smaller structural details. The marsh speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*) may be recognized by its narrow-pointed—linear-lanceolate—leaves, all the other veronicas having some variety of cordate or oblong shape. *Pedicularis palustris*, the marsh red-rattle or lousewort, is an erect branching plant of more luxuriant growth than *P. sylvatica*, but much resembling that plant in the color and shape of its flowers and leaves.

From the heath marsh we may by a natural transition pass on to notice a few of the many plants which are more or less common by the sides of our rivers and brooks, and in ditches and other watery places. One of the most familiar of these is the tall purple loose-strife (*Lythrum salicaria*), a very conspicuous and ornamental plant on the banks of the Thames and elsewhere by the waterside. This plant is especially interesting from possessing three forms of flower, differing in lengths of their stamens and pistils. To produce perfect fertile seeds, it is necessary that these three different flowers shall interchange their pollen one with another, and this is regularly effected by the visits of the numerous bees and flies, etc., which act as carriers from one flower to another. It has been proved by experiment, that if the insect visits are prevented, the seeds are not fertilized. Another handsome flower to be met with in damp meadows near the river is the meadow crane's-bill (*Geranium pratense*), which, like the loose-strife, appears to be dependent entirely for its fertilization on its insect visitors. It is the largest and most showy of the eight or nine species to be found in this neighbourhood, and in autumn time the leaves, like those of *G. Robertianum*, assume various shades of crimson color, making them quite as beautiful as the flowers. The large

willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) is another plant that serves, with an abundance of rose-colored flowers, to enliven the banks of the Thames and Kennet, and its smaller relatives (*E. parviflorum* and *E. palustris*) also occur in swampy or wet places near the streams. In some of the natural orders we note that the plants, in their habit and general appearance, bear a strong family likeness one to another, so that, without stopping to minutely examine the flowers of one of them, we can say at once to what it is related. In other orders this is not at all the case, and the great diversity of the species makes such guess work more difficult. An instance of this is the great yellow loose-strife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*) which is often found side by side with *Epilobium hirsutum*. This belongs to the Primulaceæ, an order that includes such dissimilar looking plants as the common primrose, the little scarlet pimpernel, and the water violet (*Hottonia palustris*), all of which, however, agree in the number and arrangement of the parts of the flower, and are therefore placed together in one group. The water violet is only a violet in name, and does not at all remind one of the *Violas*. It is a somewhat local plant, to be found in ditches in the Fobney meadows, and has nearly white flowers, and leaves cut into narrow segments, after the manner of the water ranunculus. The latter plant is divided by some botanists into a number of species, sub-species, and varieties. Of these, *Ranunculus fluitans* is one of the commonest forms, but, without doubt, those who take the trouble to look carefully will frequently light upon some of the others. The procumbent marsh wort (*Helosciadium nodiflorum*), to be found in wet ditches and similar localities, though easily recognizable as one of the *Umbellifera*, has developed a very different character from most of the land species. The stems being borne up by the water, are weak and prostrate, instead of being rigid and self-supporting, and the umbels, having

no particular reason for appearing at the end of the main stem,—not being attracted to that as the highest point of the plant,—are distributed along its sides, opposite to the leaves. The plant is adapted for the particular conditions under which it exists, and differs from the majority of its family in the same way as *Ranunculus fluitans* does from its near relations, the different species of meadow crowfoot.

Of the order *Alismaceæ*, we have three familiar representatives,—the arrow-head, the water plantain, and the flowering rush. In the class of *Monocotyledons*, to which this order belongs, we find the number three, or a multiple of it, prevailing in the parts of the flowers, and the leaves are parallel, instead of net veined. The arrow-head (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) has three sepals, three petals, and six stamens; it receives its common name from the sagittate or arrow-head shape of its leaves, by which it is readily known. The Plantain (*Alisma Plantago*) has the same arrangement of the flower as arrow-head. The flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) has a flower of six parts (a perianth) and nine stamens, and with its delicate rose-colored, wax-like blooms is certainly one of the most beautiful of our water-side plants. The fragrant meadow-sweet (*Spiræa Ulmaria*), belonging to the order *Rosaceæ*, is generally found not far from the water. The small species *S. Filipendula*, known as dropwort, is found on Streatley Hill and similar places. Many other plants of beauty and interest which occur in the same localities as the above, must be allowed to pass without comment, that a few more species in the meadows and woods may be noticed.

The order *Orchidaceæ* is represented in our district by more than a dozen species, some of which are quite common, while others are very local in their distribution, and some are extremely rare. Though none of them are particularly showy and conspicuous, as are many of the tropical

members of the family, they possess peculiarities and special features which make them very interesting and worthy of attention. Most of the species are fertilised by insects, and the contrivances by which this is ensured are in some cases extremely curious. The bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*) and the fly orchid (*O. muscifera*) are remarkable for their quaint mimicry of the insects after which they are named. The bird's nest orchid (*Neottia nidus-avis*) is a brownish colored, unattractive-looking flower, with a root formed of a curious interlaced mass of fibres, from which the name of "bird's nest" orchid has been given to the plant. So rare has the monkey orchid (*O. simia*) become, that the Oxfordshire side of the Thames valley within our own district is now the only recorded locality for it in England. Its near relative the soldier orchid (*O. militaris*) is occasionally found at Streatley and also near Henley. It formerly grew in fair abundance on the Oxfordshire side of the river, having been plucked some fifty years ago in Caversham chalk pit. Sowerby writes in the strongest terms of reprehension of the reckless prodigality with which a famous botanist gathered the rare orchids in the Thames valley. It is to be hoped that his practice will be discouraged and avoided by all nature lovers. The butterfly orchids, of which the two species *Habenaria bifolia* and *H. chlorantha* are found in copses in Tilehurst, are perhaps the most pretty and graceful of our local orchids, while *Gymnadenia conopsea*, sparingly distributed in this district, has the most pleasant odour. There is not a great deal of variety in their color, some shade of purple or pink being common to the majority of them, and their somewhat succulent spikes are rather troublesome to dry nicely for the herbarium.

The plants included in the following orders are not generally regarded with much interest, and are often passed by as difficult and unattractive even by skilled botanists.

Yet even these lowly plants have beauties of their own which will reveal themselves to the patient and loving student, and bear their own witness to the great Creator's wisdom and beneficence.

The pondweeds (*Potamogeton*) are very characteristic both of our running and standing waters, and are perhaps most widely known as a nuisance to oarsmen. Brown and slimy, they are worth notice for the delicate veining of the foliage. One species (*P. fluitans*), plentiful in the Loddon, is perhaps the rarest and most beautiful of our English pondweeds, and, unlike the rest, is of a brilliant green.

The rushes (*Juncus*) are another unpopular order, but their dark, rich, brown blossoms, varied with tints of green and yellow, will repay examination with a lens. They are plants of the later summer, but in spring they have fore-runners in the dainty woodrushes (*Luzula*) with grass-like leaves.

The great order of the *Cyperaceæ* is perhaps the most puzzling of all, and has scarcely been worked with thoroughness in this district. The strangely-varying club-rushes (*Scirpus* and *Eleocharis*), the lovely plumes of the cotton-grass (*Eriophorum*), and the pretty flower-like beak-rush (*Rhynchospora*) may be noticed in passing, but the interest of the order centres in the true sedges (*Carex*), of which twenty-three species are recorded here. Some of these, like *præcox*, *panicæa*, and *riparia*, are noticeable for their quiet yet rich effects of color; others, like *sylvatica*, *Pseudocyperus*, and *remota*, for their gracefully drooping panicles; and others again, like *paniculata*, for their stately masses of foliage.

The neighbourhood is not perhaps a very good one for the true grasses (*Gramineæ*), but the lover of nature will not fail to be struck with the purple and brown clusters of *Phalaris*, *Glyceria*, and *Phragmites* by the river banks, or

with the curious, bluish *Molinia*, which covers acres of ground in the pine-woods, sometimes growing to such an age that the ants utilise the old piled-up masses of decayed stems for their nests. All the common grasses characteristic of meadows and cultivated fields are more or less frequent.

The ferns are very scantily represented near Reading, except in the heathy and woody district to the south, where the hard fern and several kinds of "shield" and "buckler" ferns grow in profusion. It is interesting, however, to note the occurrence of the wall-rue on Sonning Bridge and of the scaly spleenwort in "Nell Gwynn's Bower" at Nettlebed. The common polypody, which is fairly abundant in the district, grew a few years ago in unusual profusion at Mortimer Common but is being thinned by improvements.

Lastly, we come to the quaint horsetails (*Equisetaceæ*), looking like what they are—survivals of the by-gone flora of past geological ages, and to one solitary representative of the club-mosses (*Lycopodiaceæ*), with their curious affinities to the great coniferous trees on the one hand, and to the lowly forms of the true mosses on the other.

The subject of the relationship of flowers to insects is one of great interest, and has received increased attention since Darwin more especially gave the clue to its nature and significance. Though the great naturalist was unable to follow up his researches in this branch of natural history to anything like completion, Herman Müller, the German naturalist, gave to it exhaustive study, and his work, "The Fertilization of Flowers," now translated, is a standard one on the subject. The charming little book on "English Wild Flowers in relation to Insects," by Sir John Lubbock, who, approaching the subject as an entomologist, was induced to take up the study of botany in consequence, is one that should be in the hands of all flower lovers. It serves to demonstrate the essential oneness of nature, and may

well lead the devotee of one branch of science to learn something of the other. Viewed from this standpoint, a new classification of the flowering plants becomes necessary, and they are broadly divided into the Anemophilous, or wind fertilised, and the Entomophilous, or insect fertilised flowers, such classification, however, ignoring the fact that many species are subject to self-fertilisation. The Anemophilous are usually simple in form, producing a great amount of pollen, and presenting a large stigmatic surface. Amongst the Entomophilous are the most specialised flowers, irregular in form, bright in coloration, producing an abundance of nectar, but a paucity of pollen, with small stigmas, but with many delicate contrivances to secure fertilisation. The *Orchidaceæ* is the order which above all others is of interest in this connection, but, in the English flora, the *Labiatae*, the *Scrophulariaceæ*, and the *Papilionaceæ* are scarcely less so.

A branch of the subject that has excited some interest, though it has scarcely at present found a place in the text books, is the question whether, in their visits to flowers, insects—bees especially—confine themselves to working one species at a time. Observations made of bees actually at work have proved of a conflicting character, though tending in favor of that view. Anyone may easily test the theory by watching bees working on any hedgerow bank where the various species of Labiates, so plentiful in our district, mingle. It will frequently be noted that the bee will steadily work at one species and when, as if by some mischance, it visits another species closely allied thereto, it will hie away over the hedge as if in disgust. But the evidence from another point of view would appear to be more conclusive. Professor Cheshire, the well-known microscopist and specialist on bee diseases, when on a visit to Reading, was once asked if he could throw any light on the question, and from his own large experience was enabled to say that the pollen

of different plants, which are easily distinguishable under the microscope, are never found mixed in the cells. Unless therefore the bees can be shown to exercise a selective faculty in storing the pollen, this must be regarded as strong evidence in support of the theory. In any case, the whole question of the relationship of insects to flowers is one that may well give interest to many a country ramble.

There is on the whole no better manner of preserving plants than the ordinary method of pressing. Perhaps the best plan to ensure successful drying of densely flowering plants like the orchids is to cut away some of the blossoms before laying down to press, leaving only half a spike, if it is very thick, and change them into fresh paper on the second day, and again about the fourth day of their drying. Good white blotting paper will be found to answer well for drying most plants in; and for weight,—ten or a dozen ordinary building bricks, wrapped up in brown paper, in couples, will generally be quite heavy enough, and, at the same time, convenient for handling or moving about.

The material most fitting to mount botanical specimens upon, when they are sufficiently dried, is very much a matter of individual fancy. Moderately stout cartridge or similar paper is usually considered quite good enough for the purpose. If, however, it is intended to form a herbarium which is to be permanent, and to stand much handling, this is always likely to prove more or less unsatisfactory, the plants being very liable to become broken. For those who do not mind the additional expense, smooth white or tinted cardboard will be found to possess considerable advantages.

The specimens can be kept in portfolios, or better still in cloth covered boxes, arranged according to their genera, or can be bound into books similar to scrap albums, each containing a limited number—say 30—species. If these are systematically lettered and numbered on the outside, it

is easy to put one's hand on any required specimen at a minute's notice. The ripe seed vessels and their contents should be sought for and preserved as carefully as the flowers, no collection of flowering plants being complete without them. They cannot often be pressed, but can easily be fixed with strips of gummed paper to stout card. The search for them may be carried on in the late summer and the autumn, when the flowers are becoming less abundant, and if the collecting and naming of the plants has afforded pleasure during the earlier portion of the year, the procuring of their fruits and seeds will prolong the interest of the field-work right into the winter.

The most perfect manner of preserving plants is undoubtedly to dry them in silver sand. To accomplish this the plants are placed in a tin pan or dish, partially filled with sand. Sand is then gently cast upon the flowers, so as to preserve their form, and, when covered, more sand is placed thereon. The dish is then submitted to a gentle heat, either in an exhausted oven or, better still, over a small oil stove, where the degree of heat can be regulated to a nicety. In this way the form of the flower, as well as the color, which is so essential to the scientific botanist, is preserved. The difficulty comes in with regard to the storage, as they need a cabinet to keep them properly. The process, however, may well be applied to some of the rarer species, supplementary to an ordinary herbarium.





# A List of Flowering Plants

FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF READING,  
BERKS.



The numbers at the end of the lines—thus I. 2, *i.e.* vol. I., page 2,—have reference to “Sowerby’s English Botany,” which contains carefully drawn and colored representations of all the English species, life size. A copy of this fine work is accessible in the Reference Department of the Reading Public Library.



## RANUNCULACEÆ.

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| Clematis Vitalba. (Traveller’s Joy)   | I. 2  |
| Common in the hedges. July—September.   |       |
| Thalictrum flavum (Meadow Rue)  | I. 9  |
| Fobney meadows, etc. May—July.  |       |
| Anemone Nemorosa (Wood Anemone)   | I. 12 |
| Common in the woods and copses. March—May.  |       |
| A. Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower)   | I. 10 |
| On the chalk downs at and near Streatley. April—May.  |       |
| Adonis annua (Pheasant’s Eye)   | I. 14 |
| Cornfields, Streatley. May—June.  |       |
| Myosurus minimus (Mouse Tail)   | I. 15 |
| Cornfields, etc. April—June.  |       |
| Ranunculus fluitans (Water Crowfoot)  | I. 17 |
| Common in ponds and streams. June—August.   |       |
| Other forms of <i>R. aquatilis</i> less common are <i>heterophyllus</i> , <i>peltatus</i> ,<br><i>trichophyllus</i> , and <i>circinatus</i> . |       |
| R. hederaceus (Ivy-leaved Crowfoot)   | I. 19 |
| In marshy ground,—Bulmershe Park. May—August.   |       |

- R. *sceleratus* (Celery-leaved Crowfoot) I. 31  
Ditches and watery places. May—September.
- R. *Flammula* (Lesser Spearwort) I. 33  
Watery places, Bulmershe Park. April—September.
- R. *Lingua* (Great Spearwort) I. 35  
Several places, Erleigh Common, etc. July—August.
- R. *auricomus* (Wood Crowfoot) I. 36  
Copses and hedge banks, Tilehurst. April—June.
- R. *acris* (Meadow Crowfoot) I. 37
- R. *repens* (Creeping Buttercup) I. 40
- R. *bulbosus* (Bulbous Buttercup) I. 41
- R. *arvensis* (Corn Crowfoot) I. 46  
These four are abundant in meadows and fields. May—September.
- R. *parviflorus* (Small-flowered Crowfoot) I. 45  
Banks, rides, etc. A large form occurs at Peppard. May—June.
- R. *Ficaria* (Lesser Celandine) I. 47  
Damp shady spots. March—June.
- R. *Heterophyllus* I. 21  
Ponds. June—August.
- Caltha palustris* (Marsh Marigold) I. 50  
Abundant in wet meadows, etc. March—June.
- Helleborus fœtidus* (Stinking Hellebore) I. 58  
Woods about Henley. April—May.
- Aquilegia vulgaris* (Common Columbine) I. 60  
In copses, Tilehurst and Bulmershe. Not common. May—July.
- Delphinium Ajacis* (Larkspur) I. 62  
Cornfields near Streatley. July—August.

### NYMPHÆACEÆ.

- Nymphæa alba* (White Water Lily) I. 76
- Nuphar lutea* (Yellow Water Lily) I. 78  
Thames, etc. June—August.

**BERBERIDEÆ.**

- Berberis vulgaris* (Common Barberry) I. 71  
 Bulmershe, Pangbourne, and Beenham. May—June.

**PAPAVERACEÆ.**

- Papaver somniferum* (Opium Poppy) I. 82  
 Near the road to Mapledurham. June—August.
- P. Rhœas* (Common Red Poppy) I. 87
- P. dubium* (Long smooth-headed Poppy) I. 88  
 Both plentiful in fields, etc. May—August.
- P. Argemone* (Long Rough-headed Poppy) I. 91  
 In fields. May—July.
- P. hybridum* (Round Prickly-headed Poppy) I. 92  
 Cornfields. May—June.
- Chelidonium majus* (Greater Celandine) I. 99  
 Hedges, occasionally, at Tilehurst, etc. May—September.

**FUMARIACEÆ.**

- Fumaria officinalis* (Common Fumitory) I. 110  
 A weed in fields and gardens. May—October.

**CRUCIFERÆ.**

- Raphanus Raphanistrum* (Radish) I. 120  
 Railway banks and sandy places. May—August.
- Sinapis arvensis* (Wild Mustard) I. 124  
 A common field weed. May—August.
- S. alba* (White Mustard) I. 125
- S. nigra* (Common Mustard) I. 126  
 Not uncommon in fields. *S. nigra* often grows on the bridge at  
 Streatley. May—August.

- Brassica rapa* (Wild Turnip) I. 135  
 Withy beds on Thames banks and islands, fields, etc. April—July.
- Diplotaxis tenuifolia* (Wall Rocket) I. 139  
 Walls of Reading Abbey. June—September.
- Diplotaxis muralis* (Land Rocket) I. 140  
 Railway bank, Burghfield. June—October.
- Sisymbrium officinale* (Common Hedge Mustard) I. 143  
 Roadsides, etc., common. April—September.
- S. palustre*  
 Wargrave, Sonning.
- S. Alliaria* (Garlic Treacle-Mustard) I. 146  
 Hedges, everywhere. March—June.
- S. Thalianum* (Thale Cress) I. 163  
 Wargrave. April—May.
- Erysimum cheiranthoides* (Worm-seed Treacle Mustard) I. 149  
 Waste ground, etc. May—October.
- Cheiranthus Cheiri* (Wall Flower) I. 154  
 On Reading Abbey Ruins. April—June.
- Cardamine amara* (Large-flowered Bitter Cress) I. 157  
 Banks of streams and ditches. March—June.
- C. pratensis* (Cuckoo-Flower) I. 158  
 Meadows. June—July.
- C. hirsuta* (Hairy Bitter Cress) I. 160  
 Everywhere. April—August.
- C. sylvatica* I. 161  
 Watery places, Southcote. April—October.
- Hesperis matronalis* (Dame's Violet) I. 150  
 Sulham Woods. May—June.
- Arabis hirsuta* (Hairy Rock Cress) I. 166  
 Tolerably plentiful in Streatley Wood. May—August.

- A. perfoliata* (Smooth Rock Cress) I. 169  
Two dry banks at Woodley. May—June.
- Nasturtium officinale* (Water Cress) I. 170  
In streams, ponds, etc. May—October.
- N. amphibium* I. 181  
Thames and Kennet Valleys. May—September.
- N. sylvestre* (Creeping Yellow Cress) I. 179  
Thames and Kennet banks. June—September.
- N. palustre* (Marsh Yellow Cress) I. 180  
Wet places. June—August.
- Draba verna* (Vernal Whitlow Grass) I. 189  
Walls and waste places. March—May.
- Thlaspi arvense* (Penny Cress) I. 202  
Fields and waste ground. April—September.
- Iberis amara* (Candy Tuft) I. 207  
Streatley Hill and Caversham Warren. June—September.
- Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (Shepherd's Purse) I. 211  
A common weed. February—October.
- Lepidium Smithii* (Smooth Field Pepperwort) I. 217  
Grassy banks, Burghfield, etc. June—September.
- L. campestre* (Common Pepperwort) I. 216  
Waysides. June—August.
- L. ruderale* (Narrow-leaved Pepperwort) I. 214  
Town tip at Manor Farm, very abundant. May—June.
- Cochlearia armoracia* (Horse Radish) I. 183  
Waste places. May—June.
- Senebiera Coronopus* (Wart Cress) I. 221  
Roadsides in dry places. June—October.
- Barbarea vulgaris* (Yellow Rocket) I. 171  
River-side. April—July.

- Camelina sativa (Gold-of-Pleasure) I. 199  
Waste ground. August.
- Teesdalia nudicaulis (Shepherd's Cress) I. 209  
Wellington College. May—August.

### RESEDACEÆ.

- Reseda Luteola (Dyer's Rocket) II. 4  
Caversham Warren, etc. May—September.
- R. lutea (Wild Mignonette) II. 2  
Caversham Warren. May—October.

### CISTACEÆ.

- Helianthemum vulgare (Rock Rose) II. 10  
Gravelly and chalky banks. June—September.

### VIOLACEÆ.

- Viola palustris (Marsh Violet) II. 13  
Burghfield Common. April—June.
- V. odorata (Sweet Violet) II. 14  
Banks and copses March—May.
- V. hirta (Hairy Violet) II. 17  
Banks, etc. March—May.
- V. canina (Dog Violet) II. 21  
Banks and open places. April—June.
- V. Riviniana II. 19  
Woods, hedges, etc. April—June.
- V. lactea (Cream-coloured Violet) II. 22  
Mortimer. April—June.
- V. tricolor (Heartsease) II. 23  
Fields, etc. March—September.
- V. silvestris II. 20  
Sulham and near Caversham. April—May.

## DROSERACEÆ.

- Drosera rotundifolia* (Round-leaved Sundew) II. 30  
*D. intermedia* (Long-leaved Sundew) II. 33  
 Bulmershe Park and Burghfield Common, also in the Wellington  
 College District. May—August.

## POLYGALACEÆ.

- Polygala vulgaris* (Milkwort) II. 35  
*P. depressa* II. 38  
 Heaths and dry banks. May—July.  
*P. calcarea* (Chalk Milkwort) II. 38  
 Streatley, grassy downs. May.  
*P. serphyllacea* II. 38  
 Commons. April—September.

## CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

- Dianthus armeria* (Deptford Pink) II. 45  
 Railway bank. "One of our very local series." June—September.  
*Silene inflata* (Bladder Campion) II. 56  
 In many fields. May—August.  
*S. anglica* (English Catchfly) II. 60  
 Mortimer, in corn and other crops. June—September.  
*S. noctiflora* (Night-flowering Catchfly) II. 66  
 Cornfields. July—October.  
*Lychnis vespertina* (White Campion) II. 67  
 Fields, hedges, commons, etc. April—October.  
*L. diurna* (Red Campion) II. 69  
 At Heckfield and other places, but not common. April—September.  
*L. Flos-Cuculi* (Ragged Robin) II. 71  
 Meadows. April—October.

- L. *Githago* (Corn-Cockle) II. 74  
 Corn fields. June—August.
- Cerastium quarternellum* (Upright Pearlwort) II. 77  
 Dry commons, Mortimer and Coltman's Moor. April—May.
- C. glomeratum* (Broad-leaved Mouse-eared Chickweed) II. 82
- C. triviale* (Narrow-leaved ditto) II. 83
- C. arvense* (Field ditto) II. 88  
 Dry banks, walls, etc. April—August and September.
- Stellaria aquatica* (Water Stitchwort) II. 91  
 Banks of streams. June—October.
- S. semidecandrum* (Least Mouse-ear Chickweed) II. 81  
 Local, in dry fields, heaths, etc. March—June.
- S. media* (Chickweed) II. 93  
 A weed, common everywhere. From spring to autumn.
- S. Holostea* (Greater Stitchwort) II. 96  
 Hedge-banks. April—June.
- S. glauca* (Marsh Stitchwort) II. 97  
 Damp places, not common, Thames meadows above Caversham  
 Bridge, Coltman's Moor. April—June.
- S. graminea* (Lesser Stitchwort) II. 98  
 Dry bushy places. April—September.
- S. uliginosa* (Bog Stitchwort) II. 99  
 Damp places on commons. April—August.
- Arenaria trinervia* (Three-nerved Sandwort) II. 101  
 Banks, etc. May—June.
- A. serpyllifolia* (Thyme-leaved Sandwort) II. 102  
 Walls. April—September.
- Sagina apetala* (Annual Pearlwort) II. 118  
 Common in dry places. May—September.

- S. ciliata* II. 119  
Local, in sandy places, etc.
- S. procumbens* (Procumbent Pearlwort) II. 120  
Fairly common, dry places. May—September.
- S. subulata* (Awl-shaped Pearlwort) II. 122  
Very local. June—August.
- Spergula arvensis* (Corn Spurrey) II. 126  
Stoney corn fields, Coley, etc. March—September.
- Spergularia rubra* (Field Spurrey) II. 129  
Bulmershe and Mortimer. June—September.
- Saponaria officinalis* (Soapwort) II. 53  
Pangbourne. July—September.
- S. Vaccaria* (Cow Basil)  
Tilehurst. July—August.

### ILLECEBRACEÆ.

- Illecebrum verticillatum* (Whorled Knot Grass) VII. 180  
Near Wellington College. (See Druce's "Flora of Berkshire.")
- Scleranthus annuus* (Annual Knawel) VII. 181  
Cornfields, etc., common. July—September.

### PORTULACEÆ.

- Montia fontana* (Water Blinks) II. 136  
Bulmershe. April—August.
- Clatonia perfoliata* II. 137  
Waste ground, Sonning. May—June.

### HYPERICACEÆ.

- Hypericum Androsæmum* (Tutsan) II. 143  
Copses, Tilehurst. June—August.

- H. Calycinum (Large-flowered St. John's Wort) II. 147  
Sulham Woods, and in shrubberies as at Bulmershe Park and  
Mapledurham. July—September.
- H. perforatum (Perforated St. John's Wort) II. 148  
Woods, hedges, etc. July—September.
- H. dubium (Imperforate St. John's Wort) II. 151  
Woods, not common. July—September.
- H. tetrapterum (Square-stalked St. John's Wort) II. 152  
Moist places, etc. July—September.
- H. humifusum (Trailing St. John's Wort) II. 155  
Heaths, etc., Bulmershe. June—July.
- H. pulchrum (Small Upright St. John's Wort) II. 157
- H. hirsutum (Hairy St. John's Wort) II. 157  
Banks and thickets. June—September.
- H. montanum (Mountain St. John's Wort) II. 158  
Woods at Tilehurst, Streatley, and Hardwick. July—September.
- H. elodes (Marsh St. John's Wort) II. 159  
Bulmershe Park and Burghfield. June—September.

### MALVACEÆ.

- Malva moschata (Musk Mallow) II. 166  
Caversham Warren and at Pangbourne, but not common. May—  
October.
- M. sylvestris (Common Mallow) II. 167  
Roadsides, etc., common. May—October.
- M. rotundifolia (Dwarf Mallow) II. 168  
Caversham and Enner Green, not common. May—August.

### LINACEÆ.

- Linum catharticum (Cathartic Flax) II. 181  
Dry pastures. May—October.

- L. usitatissimum (Flax) II. 184  
 Railway banks. June—September.
- L. perenne (Perennial Flax) II. 182  
 Railway banks. June—September.
- Radiola millegrana (Thyme-leaved Flax Seed) II. 179  
 Wellington College and Burnt Common, Mortimer. July—August.

**GERANIACEÆ.**

- Geranium pratense (Meadow Crane's-bill) II. 195  
 Moist meadows near the Thames and Kennet. May—August.
- G. pyrenaicum (Mountain Crane's-bill) II. 196  
 Shiplake and Wokingham. May—September.
- G. molle (Dove's-foot Crane's-bill) II. 197  
 Hedge-banks, etc., common. April—September.
- G. phæum (Dusky Crane's-bill) II. 192  
 Roadside near Earley Station, once.
- G. pusillum (Small-flowered Crane's-bill) II. 198  
 Waste ground. May—September.
- G. dissectum (Jagged-leaved Crane's-bill) II. 200  
 Fields, etc. May—August.
- G. columbinum (Long-stalked Crane's-bill) II. 201  
 Fields, Tilehurst, Mapledurham Road, etc. May—October.
- G. lucidum (Shining Crane's-bill) II. 202  
 Hedge-banks, walls, Hurst, Assenden, near Henley, etc.  
 May—August.
- G. Robertianum (Herb-Robert) II. 203  
 Hedge-banks, etc. April—September.
- Erodium cicutarium (Hemlock Stork's-bill) II. 206  
 Railway bank and fields, Tilehurst. April—September.
- Oxalis Acetosella (Wood-Sorrel) II. 211  
 Woods. April—July.

## ILICACEÆ.

- Ilex Aquifolium* (Holly) II. 219  
Hedges, etc. May—August.

## CELASTRACEÆ.

- Euonymus europæus* (Spindle-Tree) II. 224  
Hedges and Woods. May—June.

## RHAMNACEÆ.

- Rhamnus catharticus* (Common Buckthorn) II. 226  
*R. frangula* (Alder Buckthorn) II. 228  
Hedges and thickets, the latter not plentiful. May—July.

## SAPINDACEÆ.

- Acer Pseudo-platanus* (Sycamore) II. 232  
*A. campestre* (Maple) II. 230  
Hedges and fields. April—June.

## LEGUMINIFERÆ.

- Ulex europæus* (Furze) III. 4  
Heaths. February—April and August—September.
- U. nanus* (Dwarf Furze) III. 6  
Bulmershe Park, Earley Common, etc. July—October.
- Genista anglica* (Needle Green-weed) III. 8  
Bulmershe and Mortimer. April—July.
- G. tinctoria* (Dyer's Green-weed) III. 9  
Caversham Warren and Mortimer. May—August.
- Sarothamnus scoparius* (Broom) III. 11  
Heaths. May—June.
- Ononis spinosa* III. 15
- O. arvensis* (Spine and Common Rest-harrow) III. 16  
Caversham Warren. June—September.

Anthyllis Vulneraria (Lady's Fingers)	III. 19
Calcareous pastures. June—July.	
Medicago sativa (Lucerne)	III. 21
Railway banks. May—September.	
M. lupulina (Black Medick)	III. 24
Pastures. May—August.	
Melilotus officinalis (Melilot)	III. 29
Railway bank, etc. June—September.	
Trifolium pratense (Purple Clover)	III. 37
Meadows. May—September.	
T. arvense (Hare's-foot Trefoil)	III. 46
Railway bank. June—September.	
T. repens (White Clover)	III. 54
T. procumbens (Hop Trefoil)	III. 60
T. minus (Lesser Yellow Trefoil)	III. 62
T. fragiferum (Strawberry-headed Trefoil)	III. 58
These are alike found in meadows and pastures. June—August.	
T. filiforme (Yellow Trefoil)	III. 63
Pastures. May—August.	
T. medium (Zig-zag Trifolium)	II. 40
Railway banks. June—September.	
T. striatum (Striped Trefoil)	II. 48
Ufton Court. June—July.	
T. hybridum (Alsike Clover)	II. 53
Railway banks and borders of fields. June—September.	
Lotus corniculatus (Bird's-foot Trefoil)	III. 65
L. major (Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil)	III. 67
Both are found on banks and pastures. June—September.	
L. tenuis	III. 67
Caversham Warren. July—August.	

- Astragalus glycyphyllus* (Sweet Milk-Violet) III. 76  
Hedges (chalky), Fawley, near Henley. July—September.
- Ornithopus perpusillus* (Common Bird's-foot) III. 77  
Bulmershe. May—July.
- Hippocrepis comosa* (Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch) III. 79  
Chalky banks. May—July.
- Onobrychis sativa* (Sainfoin) III. 81  
Chalky and gravelly pastures. May—August.
- Vicia hirsuta* (Hairy Tare) III. 84  
Hedges and fields. May—August.
- V. tetrasperma* (Smooth Tare) III. 85  
Hedges, etc. May—July.
- V. Cracca* (Tufted Vetch) III. 87  
Bushy places. May—September.
- V. sepium* (Bush Vetch) III. 91  
Hedges and woods. April—September.
- V. angustifolia* (Common Vetch) III. 97  
Fields. April—July.
- V. lathyroides* (Spring Vetch) III. 98  
Fields, Bulmershe. April—June.
- Lathyrus Nissolia* (Crimson Vetchling) III. 102  
Railway banks. May—July.
- L. pratensis* (Meadow Vetchling) III. 104  
Grassy hedge banks. June—September.
- L. sylvestris* (Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea) III. 106  
Railway bank. June—September.
- L. Aphaca* (Yellow Vetch) III. 101  
Hedge-banks, Sonning. June—July.
- Orobus tuberosus* (or *L. macrorizus*) (Tuberous  
Bitter Vetch) III. 110  
Sulham Woods, etc. Variety *tenuifolius* at Bulmershe. April—July.

## ROSACEÆ.

<i>Prunus spinosa</i> (Sloe)	III. 114
Woods and hedges. March—May.	
<i>P. avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	III. 119
Woods and hedges. April—May.	
<i>P. Padus</i> (Bird Cherry)	III. 123
Woods, not frequent. May—June.	
<i>Spiræa Ulmaria</i> (Meadow-sweet)	III. 126
Wet meadows. May—September.	
<i>S. Filipendula</i> (Dropwort)	III. 128
Streatley Hill, etc. May—August.	
<i>Agrimonia Eupatoria</i> (Agrimony)	III. 129
Roadsides, etc. June—September.	
<i>A. odorata</i>	III. 131
Roadsides. June—September.	
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> (Burnet)	III. 132
Burghfield and Sonning meadows. May—August.	
<i>Poterium Sanguisorba</i> (Salad Burnet)	III. 133
Chalky pastures. May—August.	
<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i> (Field Lady's Mantle)	III. 136
Fields, etc. May—October.	
<i>A. vulgaris</i> (Common Lady's Mantle)	III. 137
Meadows, Crazies Hill, Wargrave. June—August.	
<i>Potentilla Fragariastrum</i> (Strawberry-leaved Cinquefoil)	
Banks. March—October.	III. 143
<i>P. Tormentilla</i> (Tormentil)	III. 146
Heaths, woods, etc. April—September.	
<i>P. reptans</i> (Creeping Cinquefoil)	III. 146
Banks, etc. June—September.	

- P. anserina* (Silver-weed) III. 149  
Waste ground, etc. May—September.
- P. argentea* (Hoary Cinquefoil) III. 151  
Gravelly places, Caversham Warren. June—July.
- Fragaria vesca* (Strawberry) III. 154  
Woods, etc. April—August.
- F. muricata* (Hautbois Strawberry) III. 156  
Pangbourne. May—June.
- Rubus Idæus* (Raspberry) III. 160  
Woods, occasionally, at Sulham, Earley Common, and Mortimer.  
June—August.
- R. dumetorum* III. 194  
Hedgerows, Mortimer. June—September.
- R. fruticosus* (Blackberry)  
Woods, hedges, etc. This is usually divided into a number of  
sub-species. July—September.
- R. cæsius* (Dewberry) III. 195  
Hedges and thickets near water, not plentiful. May—August.
- R. plicatus*  
Heaths, Bearwood. May—September.
- R. nitidus* III. 166  
Bearwood. May—September.
- Geum urbanum* (Common Avens) III. 197  
Hedges. May—August.
- G. rivale* (Water Avens) III. 200  
Wet meadows, Burghfield. May—July.
- Rosa rubiginosa* (Sweet Briar) III. 210  
Caversham Warren, Tilehurst, etc. June—July.
- R. canina* (Dog Rose) III. 215  
Hedges. May—June.

- R. arvensis (Trailing Dog Rose) III. 231  
Hedges. May—July.
- R. tomentosa (Downy-leaved Rose) III. 208  
Hedgerows. June—July.
- Cratægus Oxyacantha (Hawthorn) III. 236  
Hedges. April—June.
- Pyrus torminalis (Wild Service Tree) III. 241  
Woods and hedges, very sparingly. April—May.
- P. Aria (White Beam Tree) III. 242  
Woods. May—June.
- P. Aucuparia (Mountain Ash) III. 248  
Woods. May—July.
- P. Malus (Crab Apple) III. 255  
Woods and hedges. April—June.

### LYTHRACEÆ.

- Lythrum Salicaria (Purple Loosestrife) IV. 2  
Roadside and wet places. June—September.
- Peplis Portula (Water Purslane) IV. 4  
Near water. June—September.

### ONAGRACEÆ.

- Epilobium hirsutum (Great Hairy Willow Herb) IV. 10  
Wet places. June—September.
- E. angustifolium (Rosebay) IV. 7  
Pangbourne, etc. June—September.
- E. parviflorum (Small-flowered Willow Herb) IV. 11  
Wet places. June—September.
- E. montanum (Broad Smooth-leaved Willow Herb) IV. 12  
Waste ground. May—September.

- E. roseum* (Pale Smooth-leaved Willow Herb) IV. 15  
 Bulmershe, and a garden weed. June—September.
- E. tetragonum* (Square-stalked Willow Herb) IV. 16  
 Bulmershe. July—September.
- E. palustre* (Narrow-leaved Marsh Willow Herb) IV. 18  
 Marshy places. June—September.
- E. obscurum* IV. 17  
 Bulmershe. June—September.
- E. lanceolatum* (Spear-leaved Willow Herb) IV. 14  
 Hedgerows, Mortimer. July—September.
- Circæa lutetiana* (Enchanter's Nightshade) IV. 28  
 Thickets, etc. June—August.

### HALORAGIACEÆ.

- Callitriche verna* (Vernal Water Starwort) VIII. 118  
 Streams, ditches, etc. April—September.
- C. stagnalis* (Water Starwort) VIII. 120  
 Ditches. April—September.
- Myriophyllum verticillatum* (Whorled Water Milfoil) IV. 31  
 Ditches. June—August.
- Hippuris vulgaris* (Common Mare's-tail) IV. 33  
 Ditches, Sonning. May—July.

### CUCURBITACEÆ.

- Bryonia dioica* (White Bryony) IV. 35  
 Hedges. May—August.

### GROSSULARIACEÆ.

- Ribes Grossularia* (Gooseberry) IV. 38
- R. rubrum* (Red Currant) IV. 41
- R. nigrum* (Black Currant) IV. 45  
 Grow in several woody localities. April—May.

**CRASSULACEÆ.**

- Sedum Telephium* (Stonecrop) IV. 49  
Caversham Warren, near Sonning. July—August.
- S. acre* (Biting Stonecrop) IV. 55  
Walls, Goring, etc. June—July.
- S. reflexum* (Crooked Yellow Stonecrop) IV. 56  
Roadsides, Peppard and Mortimer. July—August.
- Sempervivum tectorum* (House Leek) IV. 60  
On old walls and roofs in a few places. July—August.

**SAXIFRAGACEÆ.**

- Saxifraga granulata* (White Meadow Saxifrage) IV. 77  
Meadows, Earley, Streatley, etc. May—July.
- S. tridactylites* (Rue-leaved Saxifrage) IV. 74  
On walls. March—June.
- Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* (Golden Saxifrage) IV. 84  
A copse at Tilehurst. March—June.
- C. alternifolium* (Alternate Leaved Saxifrage) IV. 85  
Burghfield Common. March—June.

**UMBELLIFERÆ.**

- Hydrocotyle vulgaris* (White-rot) IV. 89  
Bulmershe. May—August.
- Sanicula europæa* (Sanicle) IV. 92  
Woods. May—August.
- Helosciadium nodiflorum* (Procumbent Marsh-wort) IV. 100  
Ditches, etc. July—October.
- H. inundatum* (Least Marsh-wort) IV. 102  
Ditches, Caversham Warren, and on the Berkshire side of Reading.  
June—August.

- Sison Amomum (Hedge Stone Parsley) IV. 105  
Hedgebanks. July—October.
- Ægopodium Podagraria (Gout Weed) IV. 108  
Southcote Lane, etc. May—August.
- Bunium flexuosum (Pig-nut) IV. 113  
Woods, etc. April—July.
- Pimpinella Saxifraga (Burnet Saxifrage) IV. 115  
Dry pastures. July—September.
- Sium latifolium (Broad-leaved Water Parsnep) IV. 117
- S. angustifolium (Narrow-leaved Water Parsnep) IV. 118  
Watery places. July—September.
- Carum Carui (Caraway) IV. 111  
Railway bank and copse, Tilehurst. July—August.
- C. (or Petroselinum) segetum (Corn Parsley) IV. 105  
Sonning, Dunsden, Padworth. July—September.
- Cenanthe fistulosa (Tubular Water Dropwort) IV. 124  
Bulmershe, Sonning, etc. June—September.
- C. crocata (Hemlock Water Dropwort) IV. 128  
Watery places, Fobney, Sonning, etc. May—August.
- C. Phellandrium (Water Horsebane) IV. 130  
Pools, ditches, moist places. June—August.
- C. fluviatilis IV. 131  
Rivers and streams. July—September.
- Æthusa Cynapium (Fool's Parsley) IV. 132  
Fields and garden ground. May—October.
- Silaus pratensis (Pepper Saxifrage) IV. 139  
Burghfield meadows. June—October.
- Angelica sylvestris (Angelica) IV. 145  
Damp woods, hedgerows, sides of streams. July—August.

- Pastinaca sativa* (Parsnep) IV. 151  
Chalky pastures. May—August.
- Heracleum Sphondylium* (Cow Parsnep) IV. 154  
Meadows, etc. March—August.
- Daucus carota* (Carrot) IV. 156  
Roadsides and fields. May—August.
- Torilis infesta* (Spreading Hedge Parsley) IV. 162
- T. Anthriscus* (Upright Hedge Parsley) IV. 163  
Hedges, etc. July—September.
- T. nodosa* (Knotted Hedge Parsley) IV. 164  
Caversham Warren. May—August.
- Chærophyllum Anthriscus* (or *Anthriscus vulgaris*)  
(Lesser Chervil) IV. 166  
London Road, Southcote, sparingly. May—July.
- C. sylvestre* (Smooth Chervil) IV. 168  
Common everywhere. April—June.
- C. temulum* (Rough Chervil) IV. 169  
Hedgebanks. May—July.
- Scandix Pecten-Veneris* (Shepherd's Needle) IV. 171  
Cornfields, etc. June—August.
- Conium maculatum* (Common Hemlock) IV. 173  
Hedges, etc. June—August.
- Smyrniolum Olusatrum* (Alexanders) IV. 177  
Southcote Lane. April—May.

### ARALIACEÆ.

- Hedera Helix* (Ivy) IV. 181  
Trees, walls, etc. September—November.

### CORNACEÆ.

- Cornus sanguinea* (Dogwood) IV. 186  
Hedges and thickets. June—August.