

diverses langues, sans les rattacher aux principes et sans examiner leurs connexions. J'espère revenir une fois sur les points contestés, dans quelque 'Supplément' à mon ancien travail. En attendant je prie MM. les botanistes de vouloir bien ne pas considérer mon silence comme une preuve ou d'acquiescement à toute ce qui s'imprime ou d'indifférence à l'égard des auteurs. — ALPH. DE CANDOILLE, *Genève, Octobre 1, 1878.*

SCIRPUS SUPINUS. — Several years ago I called attention to the discovery of solitary subradical flowers in the axils of leaf-sheaths, in a form of *Scirpus supinus* which is rather widely spread in the United States; and I mentioned that I had detected traces of them in one East Indian specimen of that species, but not in European specimens. My object is to ask if any one has found them, or indeed looked for them. In our plant, toward the close of summer, they may almost always be found in small individuals, their very long capillary styles being rather conspicuous; but robust plants often want them.—ASA GRAY.

KENTISH CRYPTOGRAMS. — In Mr. Holmes' paper (sup. p. 211) I see Mr. R. S. Hill's name given as an authority for the occurrence of *Cladonia pungens* in Kent. Mr. Hill's specimens were collected near Basingstoke, in Hampshire. As this is not the only instance in which Mr. Leighton, in the 'Lichen Flora,' quotes Mr. Hill as an authority for Kentish Lichens, it may be well to note that in every instance where this is the case "Kent" should be read "Hants."—F. I. WARNER.

SCILLA AUTUMNALIS IN ESSEX. — I can add one species to the Essex Flora, *Scilla autumnalis*, which I found abundantly in a sandy field about two miles south of Grays, and had it afterwards growing in my garden for two or three years.—A. R. WALLACE. [This tends to corroborate the locality from the Banksian herbarium given in this Journal for 1873, p. 341.]

MOLINIA CÆRULEA AS A MATERIAL FOR PAPER-MAKING.—It occurred to me, some years ago, that our common grass, *Molinia cærulea*, might form a good material for paper-making, on account of its tenacity of fibre, freedom from knots, and the comparatively small quantity of silica in its composition,—characters which distinguish it from all our native grasses. I wrote to Mr. Jackson, of Kew, to inquire if it had ever been used for the purpose; in reply he informed me that so far as he knew it had not, and referred me to Mr. Thomas Routledge, of Sunderland, to whom I sent a small quantity of the grass. The result of Mr. Routledge's experiment is given in the following extracts from his letter:—"I have tested your *Molinia cærulea*, the same giving me a better result than I anticipated, so far as a laboratory experiment is concerned; and I conclude that, taken as dried, and put up carefully in bundles free from weed and dirt, its value would be equal to Esparto, say at £5 per ton dry. I however must refrain from reporting positively as to its value for