

" My plants were first placed in the clayey soil. Amongst  
 " them was the *Hemerocallis fulva*. I never was possessed of the  
 " *flava*, till it was produced by accident as follows, from the cul-  
 " ture of the only plant of the *fulva* that grew in my garden.  
 " The succeeding year I divided my *Hemeracallis*, and planted part  
 " of it in a shallow bed of the compost formed from the ruins,  
 " &c. taking care to move it with a large ball of earth at the  
 " roots, which shot very freely, so that I was able to take off  
 " another part of the plant, and the same summer I placed that  
 " in the same bed. When the last plant flowered, I was agreeably  
 " surprised with the sight of an *Hemerocallis flava*. Last year I  
 " had these plants varying in size and colour, large and of a deep  
 " tawny hue; small and absolutely yellow; and also of a pale  
 " tawny, and of a size between the *fulva* and *flava*."

This communication was accompanied by specimens of the  
 above-mentioned varieties.

Dec. 6.—The following miscellaneous remarks from Mr. James  
 Hoy (now F. L. S.) were read.

" *Juncus articulatus*  $\beta$  Linn. Flo. Suec. 113, mentioned also in  
 " *Lightf. Flo. Scot.* 185, supposed by the former to be a viviparous  
 " variety, and by the latter to be a disease occasioned by an insect  
 " of the *Coccus* tribe, appears to be occasioned by the *Chermes gra-*  
 " *minis*. For many years past I have noticed this appearance,  
 " but without any satisfaction till September last, when among  
 " several plants of that kind which came in my way in the course  
 " of a week, I picked up one upon which I found some insects  
 " that appeared to be the *larvæ* of a *Chermes*, as they were covered  
 over



“over with the downy cotton-like substance, which characterizes  
 “most of that genus. Upon other specimens gathered about the  
 “same time and kept in water the same insects appeared in a  
 “day or two. At length some of them having divested them-  
 “selves of their exuviae, were found to agree with Linnæus’s de-  
 “scription of his *Chermes graminis*. This species is said by him  
 “to live on the *Aira flexuosa*, on which I have not yet found it,  
 “though I searched for it particularly when these insects were  
 “most plentiful upon the above *Juncus*.

“There is no doubt therefore that the *Chermes graminis* lives upon  
 “the plant in question, and is the cause of its producing these  
 “leafy *utriculi* instead of stalks and flowers. In the same manner the  
 “*Chermes abietis* causes the tubercles found on some branches of the  
 “spruce fir instead of young shoots and leaves; and as the trees  
 “upon which these tubercles are found are not, upon that ac-  
 “count, reckoned varieties of the spruce fir, so the plants that have  
 “some, or even the whole, of their stalks and leaves contracted  
 “into short bunches, ought not to be considered as varieties of the  
 “*Juncus articulatus*.”

“Mr. Lightfoot mentions in the *Flora Scotica* that he does not  
 “remember to have found the *Agaricus deliciosus* in Britain. It  
 “grows however plentifully in the fir plantations here, about the  
 “beginning of October, and will therefore it is hoped have a place  
 “in every future *Flora Scotica*\*.”

\* Dr. Smith, P. L. S. found this *Agaricus* in Rivellstone wood near Edinburgh, 1782, and on the Marchioness of Rockingham’s lawn at Hillingdon, Middlesex, under some fir trees, in Oct. 1793. Mr. Hudson mentions it as growing near Guildford.



Shaw.

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