

those large white Pieces to which we give the Name of flaky ; but the finest of all is such as is collected from artificial Incisions, in which little Straws, &c. are purposely placed in such a manner, as that the flowing Juice may concrete upon them, and form those long, white, cylindrical, perforated Pieces, which are so much valued.

This Juice is secreted in the largest Quantity, betwixt Noon and Evening. In the Night it is condens'd, if the Season is dry, otherwise the *Manna* is spoil'd: They scrape off the small with wooden Knives, early in the Morning, and gather the larger Flakes; both which are afterwards dried upon clean Paper in the Sun, till they stick no longer to the Fingers; and the different Sorts are then carefully pack'd up for Use and Exportation.

XV. *Cyanus Foliis radicalibus partim integris, partim pinnatis, Bractea Calycis ovali, Flore sulphureo; per Albert. Haller, Prof. Anat. & Bot. Gottingenf. R. S. Ang. & Suec. S. descriptus.*

Vide TAB. IV.

Read April 26.
1744.

RADIX perennis est, quam eruere nolui, ut parcerem plantæ, quæ semen nondum dedisset.

Folia ad terram conferta, varia: virentia omnia, & firmisscula, cum aliqua, sed brevi & sparsa lanugine. Eorum alia simplicia sunt, longo petiolo, elliptica

lanceolata bractea, margine levi. Alia hujusmodi, sed oris ferratis. Alia præterea semidivisa, in duos inæquales lobos. Alia varie semipinnata & laciniata. Alia penitus pinnata, qualia continuo dicam, sed pinnis latis, & ultima ampla,] pene rhomboidea. Alia, & hujusmodi folia, etiam ad caulem sunt, omnino pinnata, nervo longo, firmo, cavo, oris foliosis, pinnarum paribus numerosis, duodenis & ultra; earum primæ minimæ, simplices & ligulatæ. Sequentes similes, sed accedentibus in origine minoribus, similibus tamen appendiculis. Eundo pinnæ augmentur latitudine, & longitudine, & primo semitridæ, deinde semipinnatæ adparent. In fine petiolus latefcit, & foliosus fit; & denuo simplicibus ellipticis pinnulis terminatur.

Caulis cubitalis bracteat, foliis sub origine ramorum, qualia fere ultimo loco dixi.

Flores satis similes Jaceæ vulgaris laciniatæ, sed egregio gummi guttæ colore conspicui inodori.

Capitis florigeri magnitudo, qualis in icone est.

Calyx globosus superne contractus. Squamarum pars viridis ovalis; pars sicca ovato-rhomboidea, sublutea, tota fimbriata. In supremis squamis habet additamenta sicca, tenuiora, ferrata.

Corona petalorum steriliorum, reflexorum, bilabiorum, quadrifidorum;

Fertilium semen pappo coronatum, flosculus longus, incurvus, quinquefidus, uno segmento profundius secto. Tubus staminum ex flosculo eminet, ex eo vero tuba clavata.

Semen maturum ex ovali compressum, ciliis nigris coronatum.

Cl. *Gerberus* misit cum nomine Jaceæ laciniatæ flore luteo magno, squamis calycum ciliaribus, splendentibus.

dentibus. Locus natalis ex *Russia*, vel ad *Wolgam* certe flumen, ad cujus litora longo itinere plantas inquisivit.

Ex calyce & flore Jaceæ genus est *Vaillantio*, mihi Cyani, Cl. *Linnaeo* Centauræ; quo tamen nomine nimis multas plantas comprehendit vir egregius, quam ut commoda nomina imponere liceat.

XVI. *A Letter from the Reverend Mr. Roger Pickering, V.D.M. to C. Mortimer, M.D. Secr. R. S. concerning the Propagation and Culture of Mushrooms.*

Deptford, April 19. 1744.

Dear Sir,

Read April 6. 1744. **T**HE late Rains having thrown up upon my Mushroom Beds a great Quantity of those Plants, I take the Opportunity to send some additional Observations to those printed in these *Transactions*, N^o 471. p. 593.

After having repeated the Experiments, then made, upon Plants and Seeds of this Year, I find no Reason to alter any thing there mentioned, either as to the *Lamelle* or Chives on the concave Side of the *Umbella*, being the *Siliquæ* or Seed-vessels; or the Seeds falling from thence to a Lodgement wisely prepared for it on the middle of the *Caulis*, and from thence easily sliding to the Earth contiguous to the Mother-Plant; or as to its Propagation by fibrous Runners, or *Stolones*, like Potatoes; all which, I am persuaded, these

