

The next day my walk was in the opposite direction, where I found, besides the *Linum* already mentioned, another species, which is probably a var. of *L. salsoloides*, though the open flowers are quite white, or with a faint tinge of yellow, while the buds are decidedly yellow. As the yellow-flowered *Linums* are usually considered to form a division of the genus, this rather puzzled me. These were on a small rocky knoll at the foot of the larger hills, and with them a variety of *Astragalus monspeliensis*, some of it with pink and some with yellowish flowers.

The meadows on the way to this knoll were filled with a handsome erect variety of *Campanula Rapunculus*, *Orobus albus*, and *Pedicularis comosa*. This *Orobus*, however, has the stipules fully as long as the common stalk; while in what I suppose to be *O. canescens*, which I met with afterwards, the common stalk is very short, hardly one-fourth of the length of the stipules. A little beyond these meadows, at the foot of the hills, grows *Vicia Onobrychoides*, a beautiful species. I may add to the plants of this place, *Alyssum campestre*, *Biscutella saxatilis*, *Erucastrum obtusangulum*, *Helianthemum polifolium* and *canum*, *Medicago suffruticosa*, and *Coronilla coronata*. *Carum bulbocastanum* is abundant in the corn.

On the 13th of June I went on the railroad as far as Pozazal, but an attack of illness prevented my researches and sent me immediately back to Reinosá, and afterwards to Santander, so that *Orchis pallops* and *Scorzonera humilis* were all I took back with me. On the 23rd I again went to Pozazal, and availed myself for a few days of the hospitality of Mr. Ross at the station. A rough hill gave me a *Scorzonera*, which I have not been able to determine. I saw afterwards a specimen of the same plant in the herbarium of M. Darracq at Bayonne under the name of *S. humifusa*, but that gentleman could not tell me where it was found or what was the authority for the name. It does not occur in Steudel nor in the 'Prodromus,' and is very badly applied to a plant with an upright, single-flowered scape. The description in the last-mentioned work of *S. crispa*, a plant of the Crimea, approaches more nearly to it than any other I have met with; but the neck of the root is not at all fibriferous, and among a great number of plants I saw no indication of a second flower. On this hill, which is on the side of the road opposite to the station, I also gathered *Dianthus pungens* and *Serratula humilis*. *Carduncellus mitissimus* is very abundant here and elsewhere. On the same side of the railroad as the station are some barren fields, cultivated, but



apparently to little profit, divided by banks adorned with a few bushes—a sort of rudimentary hedge. Here I procured *Tragopogon crocifolius*, whose flowers, half yellow and half purple, were very conspicuous; *Achillea nobilis*, *Senecio Doronicum*, and *Thapsia villosa* just coming into flower; *Smyrnum perfoliatum*, *Arenaria grandiflora*, *Rapistrum rugosum*, *Hypericum hyssopifolium*, *Coronilla coronata*, *Vicia onobrychoides*, *Teucrium Polium*, *Stachys Heraclea*; another *Stachys*, whose name I have not determined, which resembles *S. recta* in habit, but is sufficiently distinguished by its numerous flowers (15 to 20 in a whorl), and by the floral leaves all exceeding the flowers; *Sideritis scordioides*, *Salvia Æthiopis*, *Cynoglossum cheirifolium*, *Aristolochia rotunda*, *Asphodelus ramosus*, *Allium roseum*, and *Echinaria capitata*. A variety of *Genista hispanica* with soft spines, *Prunus Mahaleb*, *Arenaria montana*, *Geranium sylvaticum*, *Trollius europæus*, *Ribes grossularia* with fruit hardly larger than a currant, *Crepis paludosa*, and *Pinguicula grandiflora*, grow on some hills a little farther to the south, where there is an ancient wood of oak and beech. Some of the trees are very large, but the best have been lately cut down for the use of the railroad.

There is a morning train from Reinosa at half-past six, reaching Pozazal at six minutes past seven, returning in the evening by that place at thirty-one minutes past eight, and arriving at Reinosa at nine. A botanist may therefore very conveniently fix his headquarters at Reinosa to visit the neighbourhood of Pozazal; or even of the two following stations, where I did not stop, and where, as seen from the railroad, there is no very promising locality. The station for Aguilar is about two miles from the town; but this, with its picturesque castle and varied neighbourhood, would seem to be well worth a visit, perhaps a lengthened one, especially if the botanist should be tempted to visit some very bold snowy and craggy mountains visible from the railroad in that direction. I must observe that these notes on Spanish botany apply only to the plants of the lower country. I did not attempt to scale any mountain; but the Sierras Albas, which are visible from about Santander, always retaining a considerable body of snow, and those still more abrupt ones behind Aguilar, cannot but offer a number of interesting plants. Mountains said to be still more lofty occur farther west, in the Asturias.

About two miles from the station at Aguilar, on emerging from a very short tunnel, we find a village called Villa Escusa. Unfortunately the train does not stop there; but I was indebted to