

New names for mosses proposed by Palisot de Beauvois in his “*Muscologie*” of 1822

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Summary – The neglected generic and specific names proposed by Palisot de Beauvois in 1822 (between 9 and 16 September 1822), in his posthumously published work *Muscologie ou traité sur les mousses*, are discussed. *Perisiphorus* P. Beauv. is considered to be a *nomen nudum* synonymous with *Hedwigia* P. Beauv. and accordingly the binomial *P. ciliatus* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. is invalidly published. The monotypic genus *Apocarpum* P. Beauv. is congeneric with *Coscinodon* Spreng. and its only species, *A. commune* P. Beauv., is conspecific with *C. cribrosus* (Hedw.) Spruce. *Apocarpium* P. Beauv. ex Desv. of 1824 and *Acrocarpium* P. Beauv. ex Margad. of 1968 are orthographic variants of *Apocarpum*. The generic name *Fusiconia* P. Beauv. is illegitimate because it comprises the type of *Gymnocephalus* Schwägr., and both are rejected names. For four new species only detailed illustrations, with analysis in the captions to the plates, were provided. Their identities are as follows: *Dicranum polyanthum* P. Beauv. is *Cynodontium polycarpon* (Hedw.) Schimp.; *Bryum sclerodon* P. Beauv. is *Octoblepharum albidum* Hedw.; *Cyathophorum heterophyllum* P. Beauv. is *C. bulbosum* (Hedw.) Müll. Hal.; and *Climacium europaeum* P. Beauv. is *C. dendroides* (Hedw.) F. Weber & D. Mohr. *Leskea serpens* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. var. *repens* (Brid.) P. Beauv. is accepted as a new nomenclatural combination and this varietal name is considered to be a synonym of *Herzogiella seligeri* (Brid.) Z. Iwats. *Cecalyphum fertile* P. Beauv. ex Wijk, Margad. & Florsch. is an invalid name published by error in the *Index muscorum*.

Résumé – Le travail posthume de Palisot de Beauvois (1822) *Muscologie ou traité sur les mousses* a été accompagné d’illustrations. Du fait que ces illustrations avaient été préparées pour son travail de 1805, il y a un décalage entre les légendes et le texte. Il en résulte la nécessité de discuter du statut nomenclatural des noms de genres et d’espèces proposés par Palisot de Beauvois. *Perisiphorus* P. Beauv. est considéré comme un *nomen nudum* synonyme d’*Hedwigia* P. Beauv. et par conséquent le binôme *P. ciliatus* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. est invalablement publié. Le genre monotypique *Apocarpum* P. Beauv. est congénérique de *Coscinodon* Spreng. et sa seule espèce *A. commune* P. Beauv. est conspécifique de *C. cribrosus* (Hedw.) Spruce. *Apocarpium* P. Beauv. ex Desv. (1824) et *Acrocarpium* P. Beauv. ex Margad. (1968) sont des variantes orthographiques d’*Apocarpum*. Le nom de genre *Fusiconia* P. Beauv. est illégitime; en effet il comprend le type de *Gymnocephalus*

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Schwägr.; les deux sont des noms rejetés. Pour les quatre nouvelles espèces, l'illustration et les légendes sont analysées; ainsi l'identité des taxons de Palisot est comme suit: *Dicranum polyanthum* P. Beauv. est *Cynodontium polycarpon* (Hedw.) Schimp., *Bryum sclerodon* P. Beauv. est *Octoblepharum albidum* Hedw., *Cyathophorum heterophyllum* P. Beauv. est *C. bulbosum* (Hedw.) Müll. Hal. et *Climacium europaeum* P. Beauv. est *C. dendroides* (Hedw.) F. Weber & D. Mohr. *Leskea serpens* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. var. *repens* (Brid.) P. Beauv. est acceptée comme une nouvelle combinaison nomenclaturale, et la variété est synonyme d'*Herzogiella seligeri* (Brid.) Z. Iwats. *Cecalyphum fertile* P. Beauv. ex Wijk, Margad. & Florsch. est un nom invalide publié par erreur dans l'*Index muscorum*.

Bryophyta / Musci / Nomenclature / Taxonomy / A.M.F.J. Palisot de Beauvois

INTRODUCTION

Ambroise Marie François Joseph Palisot baron de Beauvois (Fig. 1) (1752-1820) was a French botanist and bryologist who is well known as an adversary of Hedwig's theory concerning the sexuality of mosses. Details of his interesting and colourful biography were presented by Thiébaud de Berneaud (1821) and Margadant (1968). Merill (1936), Lamy (1990, 1997) and Bednarek-Ochyra *et al.* (2001), provided some information about his scientific activity. He immortalised his name in moss taxonomy as the author of several generic names which are in current use, namely *Amblyodon*, *Atrichum*, *Cinclidotus*, *Cyathophorum*, *Hedwigia*, *Pilotrichum*, *Pogonatum* and *Racopilum*. They appeared in his major bryological work *Prodrome des cinquième et sixième familles de l'aéthéogamie* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1805), although their history is somewhat complicated as pointed out by Crum (1952) and Bednarek-Ochyra *et al.* (2001) and in fact some of them were published a year earlier in the *Magasin encyclopédique* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1804).

Palisot de Beauvois intended to publish a second revised edition of his *Prodrome* but completion of it was prevented by his death on 21 January 1820. This treatment was posthumously published by the secretary of the Société linnéenne de Paris Arsenne Thiébaud de Berneaud under the title *Muscologie ou traité sur les mousses* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1822a). It also appeared as an offprint with a separate pagination (Palisot de Beauvois, 1822b). The history of this publication was outlined by Lamy (1990), who provided convincing evidence that it appeared before 20 October 1822, not in 1823 as suggested by Margadant (1968) and Stafleu and Cowan (1983). Further investigations by Denis Lamy have allowed us to establish more precisely the date of publication of these two issues.

1. The first volume of the *Mémoires de la Société Linnéenne de Paris* consists of a volume of text (in-8°), and an atlas of plates (in-4°). It is listed among other books received by the Académie des sciences in the Séance on 16th September 1822¹. Since the Academy held its séance every week, we can state precisely that the journal was published between 9 and 16 September 1822. Thus, Margadant's (1968: 181) interpretation is erroneous because it is based on the article by A. Richard published in *Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire naturelle de Paris* and not in *Mémoires de la Société linnéenne de Paris*.

1. *Procès Verbaux des Séances de l'Académie...* Hendaye, Imprimerie de l'Observatoire d'Abbadia, tome 7, années 1820-1823, p. 366.



Fig. 1. Portrait of Ambroise Marie François Joseph Palisot baron de Beauvois (1752–1820) (from Thiébaut de Berneaud, 1821).

2. The separate fascicle of 14 plates in-4° is unusual in such a journal. The publisher explained twice in the text (p. 392 and p.731; cf. exact citation in Annex), that this fascicle supplemented the volume with the text. Publication of plates in this form was not repeated in subsequent volumes.

3. In the first issue of the *Revue encyclopédique ou Analyse raisonnée des productions les plus remarquables dans la littérature, les arts et les sciences*, published in January 1823, Francoeur² wrote a review on the *Muscologie* as a separate. Therefore, its publication should be dated for September-December 1822.

Because Arsenne Thiébaut de Berneaud was not a bryologist he was unable to edit the paper properly. Consequently it contains many errors and inconsistencies. They were pointed out by Jean-Baptiste Mougeout in his letter of

2. Francoeur, Louis Benjamin (1773-1849), a renowned French mathematician, botanized as a pastime, and published *Flore parisienne*...Paris, 1801. His review also contained a short eulogy to his friend Palisot (« l'amitié qui m'unissait à ce savant » as he said), a collaborator to the *Revue Encyclopédique*.

30 October 1822 to the editor (Lamy, 1990), and some errors were subsequently corrected by Desvaux (1824). Francoeur (1823: 129) has also pointed out: « *Quelques fautes déparent sa Muscologie, et il aurait été à désirer que les membres de la Société linnéenne les eussent fait disparaître ; l'auteur se réservait sans doute de revoir son manuscrit avant de le publier, et il eût fait des corrections que les éditeurs auraient aisément pu faire eux-mêmes* » [“Some errors mar his *Muscologie*, and it is desirable that the members of the Société linnéenne should remove them; the author would doubtless have wished to revise this manuscript before publication, and make the corrections which editors could so easily have done themselves”].

Muscologie contained several new names for genera and species of mosses, but they were generally overlooked by bryologists, and some of them could not be traced or they are incorrectly treated in such bryological compendia as *Index bryologicus* (Paris, 1894-1898, 1903-1906), *Index muscorum* (Wijk *et al.*, 1959-1969) and *Index nominum genericorum (plantarum)* (ING) (Farr *et al.*, 1979). Of these, *Codriophorus* was recently discussed in greater detail by Bednarek-Ochyra *et al.* (2001), and other names are discussed in the present article. The identities of some new species proposed in this work are difficult to establish, because the relevant type specimens could not be traced in the herbaria consulted and probably no longer exist. However, in most cases the illustrations are exceptionally good and enable the correct identity of the species concerned to be established.

GENERIC NAMES

Apart from the name *Codriophorus*, which is a synonym of *Racomitrium* (Bednarek-Ochyra *et al.*, 2001), three additional generic names were published in *Muscologie*. These are mostly obscure and totally forgotten names. Luckily they do not affect current bryological nomenclature. They appeared in the captions to the plates (Fig. 2) and were certainly intended to illustrate the genera described in the accompanying text. Alas, there is no direct link between the legends and the text due to the lack of cross-referencing and in some cases the names used in the captions do not appear in the text. This lack is partly due to the fact that the plates had been prepared by Palisot for the *Prodrome*; as a consequence their arrangement followed the classification used by Palisot in 1804 and the names used in the legends were in accordance with the *Prodrome* [cf. a letter from Mougeot cited in Lamy (1990)]. Therefore the unequivocal interpretation of some names is difficult.

1. *Perisiphorus* P. Beauv. – This name appears only in the caption to figure 4 in plate 1 as *Perisiphorus ciliatus* (Fig. 3A) and both generic and specific names were considered to be validly published by Wijk *et al.* (1967) and Farr *et al.* (1979) but this interpretation is not quite correct. The figure only illustrates the general habit of the plant and the magnified capsule with operculum and perichaetial leaves. However, the legend only states which parts of the plant are presented and no descriptions of these features are given. Therefore *Perisiphorus ciliatus* may be interpreted as a typical *nomen subnudum* and must be considered invalidly published.

FASCICULE
DE
QUATORZE PLANCHES

FAISANT PARTIE
DU PREMIER VOLUME DES MÉMOIRES
DE LA
SOCIÉTÉ LINNÉENNE DE PARIS.



A PARIS,

AU SECRÉTARIAT DE LA SOCIÉTÉ LINNÉENNE, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES,
N°. 46, EN FACE LA RUE TARANNE,

CHEZ AUDOT { libraires } Rue Maçon-Sorbonne, n°. 11.
ET { de la }
DEBEAUSSEAUX { Société, } Quai Malaquai, n°. 15.

1822.



Fig. 2. Title page of *Fascicule de quatorze planches faisant partie du premier volume des Mémoires de la Société linnéenne de Paris*.

Léman (1825) considered *Perisiphorus* to be an undescribed genus, placed between *Phascum* and *Anictangium*, and he judged from the illustrations it could have been a *Schistidium*. Indeed, a sessile capsule immersed in the perichaetial leaves is suggestive of this genus, as it is for *Hedwigia*. However, the strongly denticulate perichaetial leaves are unknown in any species of *Schistidium*, but they are frequently present in *Hedwigia* species.

Another option is to consider *Perisiphorus ciliatus* as an alternative name for *Hedwigia ciliata* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. This name appears between *Phascum pedunculatum* L. ex Poiret (= *Tetraplodon mnioides* (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.), and *Anictangium aquaticum* Hedw. (= *Cinclidotus aquaticus* (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.) which in the text are separated by *Hedwigia* P. Beauv. This may be considered indirectly referring *Perisiphorus ciliatus* to *Hedwigia ciliata*. This interpretation may be supported by the fact that the illustration in plate 1 can be easily identified as *Hedwigia ciliata*. If this option is accepted, *Perisiphorus* should be considered as a new genus for *Hedwigia ciliata*. However, due to the lack of a generic description or a reference to one *Perisiphorus* is invalidly published. Even so, because the only species included in this genus is at the same time the generic type of *Hedwigia*, *Perisiphorus* would be a superfluous name for *Hedwigia*. If the generic name *Perisiphorus* is invalid, the binomial *P. ciliatus* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. is likewise invalid according to Art. 43.1 of the current Code (Greuter *et al.*, 2000).

We are inclined to accept the second option, and this solution agrees with the statement of Desvaux (1824), who explicitly placed *Perisiphorus* in synonymy with *Hedwigia* and ascribed the binomial *P. ciliatus* to Palisot de Beauvois. Accordingly the relevant entries in the ING and in the *Index muscorum* must be corrected as follows:

Perisiphorus P. Beauv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 1 (fasc. planch.): t. 1 f. 4. 1822, *nom. nud.*

Perisiphorus ciliatus (Hedw.) P. Beauv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 1 (fasc. planch.): t. 1 f. 4. 1822, *comb. inval.*

2. ***Apocarpum*** P. Beauv. – This generic name appears as the binomial *Apocarpum commune* in the caption to figure 2 on plate 4 (Fig. 3B). Although no formal description of this taxon is given, the group of figures shows details described in the caption to this plate, which aid identification of the plant. According to Art. 42.4 of the Code this is sufficient to consider the name *A. commune* P. Beauv. as validly published. The name *Apocarpum* appeared in the *Index Muscorum* (Wijk *et al.*, 1959) and in the ING (Farr *et al.*, 1979), and in both works it is considered synonymous with *Grimmia*, but the type *A. commune* is not cited. It should be noted that Desvaux (1824) and Margadant (1968) changed this generic name into *Apocarpium* and *Acrocarpum*, respectively, but these names have to be considered as mere orthographic variants.

The details illustrated in figure 2 do not leave the slightest doubt that *Coscinodon cribrosus* (Hedw.) Spruce is being presented. The enlarged shoot shows the capsule immersed in the perichaetial leaves, and the sporophyte consists of a symmetric capsule exerted on a short seta. The upper leaves are strongly pilose, the laminal cells are short and isodiametric, and the peristome is single, composed of teeth that are entire or shallowly bilobed at the apices, lanceolate and strongly reticulate-cribrose. The calyptra is large and campanulate. Admittedly, it is typically strongly plicate in *Coscinodon*, and this is not very vis-

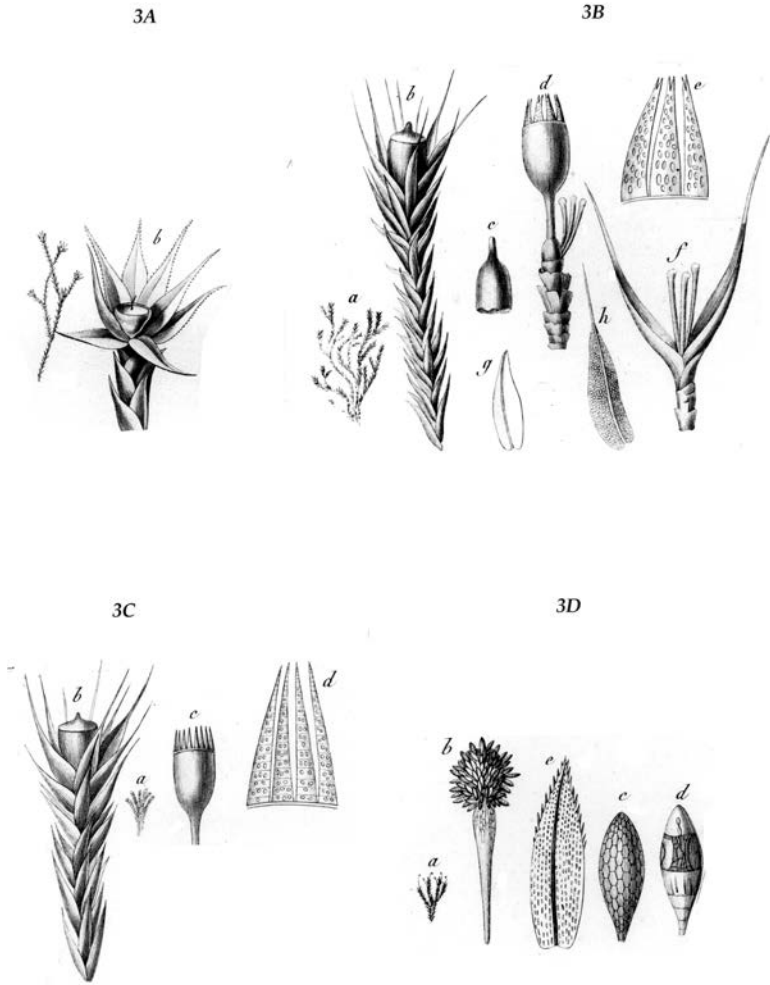


Fig. 3. Reproductions of drawings of selected species from Palisot de Beauvois' *Muscologie*. (Note: The English translation of the captions presents modern interpretations of the illustrated details). **A** – *Perisiphorus ciliatus* (pl. 1, fig. 4): *a*. Grosseur naturelle (natural size). – *b*. Portion grossie, où l'on voit l'urne et son opercule (magnified part, showing urn with operculum). **B** – *Apocarpum commune* (pl. 4, fig. 2): *a*. Grandeur naturelle (natural size). – *b*. Rameau et urne, grossis (branch and urn, magnified). – *c*. Coiffe séparée (detached calyptra). – *d*. Urne, son tube, sa gaine portant des fleurs avortées (urn, seta and vaginula with aborted archegonia). – *e*. Dents du péristome (peristome teeth). – *f*. Fleurs avortées et folioles du périsyph (aborted archegonia and perichaetal leaves). – *g*. Feuille (leaf). – *h*. Folioles du périsyph (perichaetal leaf). **C** – *Grimmia cribrosa* (pl. 4, fig. 3): *a*. Grandeur naturelle (natural size). – *b*. Rameau et urne, grossis (branch and urn, magnified). – *c*. Urne et son péristome (urn with peristome). – *d*. Dents du péristome vues au microscope (peristome teeth, observed with the microscope). **D** – *Fusiconia (Mnium androgynum)* (pl. 7, fig. 5): *a*. Grandeur naturelle des rameaux portant poussière (shoots, natural size, showing pseudopodia bearing gemmae). – *b*. Tête et pédoncule grossis (enlarged view of tip of pseudopodium, bearing gemmae). – *c*. Un grain de poussière vide (a single gemma). – *d*. Un autre plein (figures 'c' and 'd' are simply two variants on a gemma). – *e*. Feuille, vue à une forte loupe (leaf, observed with a highly magnifying lens).

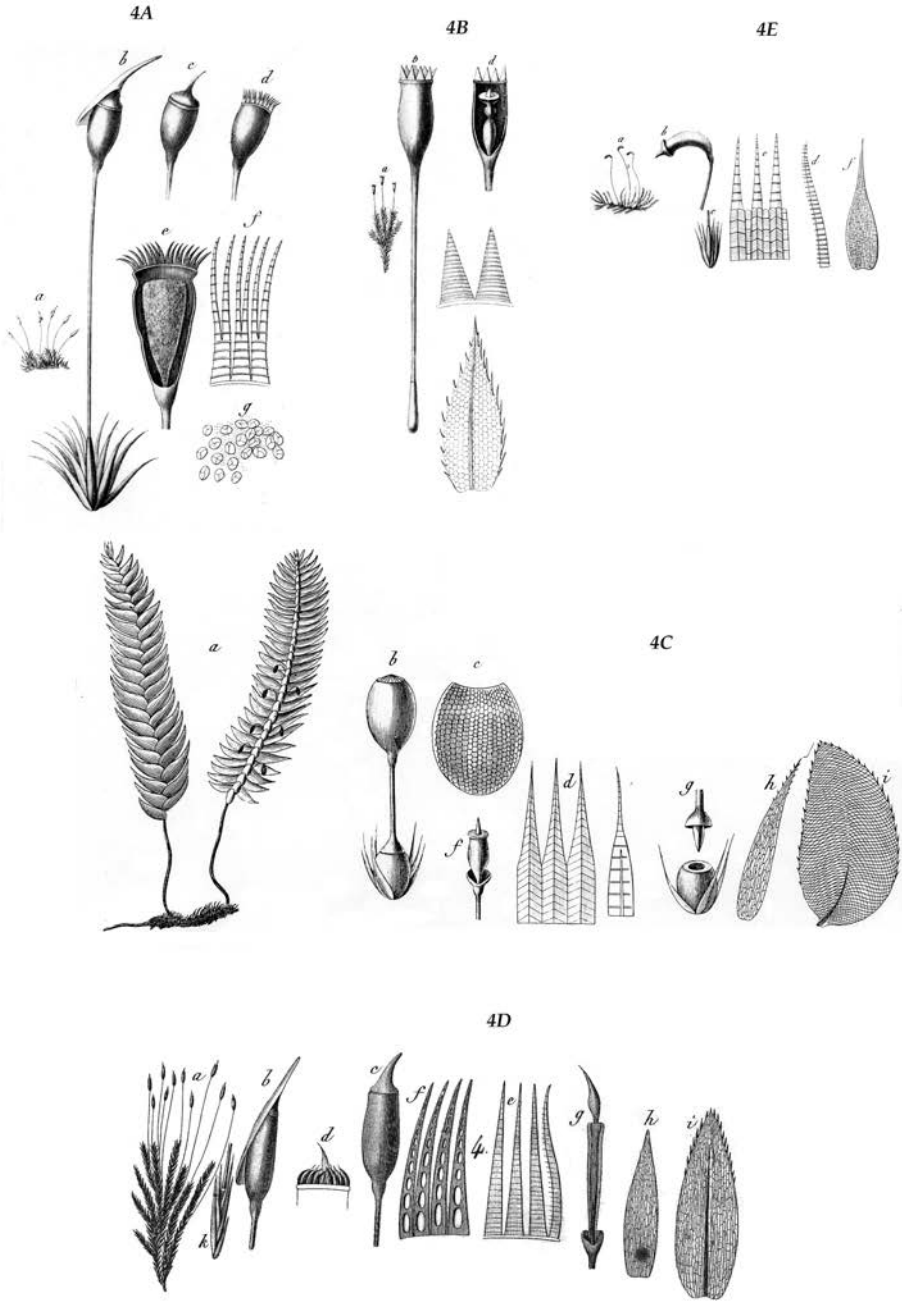


Fig. 4. Reproductions of drawings of selected species from Palisot de Beauvois' *Muscologie*. (Note: The English translation of the captions presents modern interpretations of the illustrated details). **A** – *Dicranum polyanthum* (pl. 3, fig. 1): *a*. Grandeur naturelle (natural size). – *b*. Urne et feuilles supérieures faisant fonction de périsyphes, grossies (urn and upper perichaetial leaves, magnified). – *c*. La même dégarinée de sa coiffe (same without calyptra). – *d*. La même sans opercule,

ible on the drawing in *Muscologie*, but the correspondence in the overall shape of the capsules is good.

These characters, especially the immersed and symmetric capsules, also suggest that a species of *Schistidium* is at hand, but none of the European species of this genus has such strongly perforate peristome teeth, nor a campanulate calyptra. It is worth noting that on the same plate as figure 3 *Grimmia cribrosa* Hedw. is also illustrated (Fig. 3C), and the habit of the shoot as well as the peristome teeth look almost identical.

The taxonomic and nomenclatural questions associated with *Acrocarpum commune* are summarised as follows:

Coscinodon Spreng., *Einl. Stud. Krypt. Gew.*: 281. 1804.

Apocarpum P. Beauv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 1 (fasc. planch.): t. 4 f. 2. 1822, **syn. nov.** – **Type:** *Apocarpum commune* P. Beauv.

Apocarpium P. Beauv. ex Desv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 3: 220. 1824, *orthogr. pro Apocarpum* P. Beauv.

Acrocarpum P. Beauv. ex Margad., *Earl. Bryol. Lit.*: 197. 1968, *orthogr. pro Apocarpum* P. Beauv.

Coscinodon cribrosus (Hedw.) Spruce, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 2, 3*: 491. 1849.

Apocarpum commune P. Beauv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 1 (fasc. planch.): t. 4 f. 2. 1822. – **Type:** Plate 4, figure 2 in Palisot de Beauvois (1822a, b), **syn. nov.**

3. **Fusiconia** P. Beauv. – This generic name appears in the legend to figure 5 on plate 7 (Fig. 3D). The original spelling 'Fusi conia' is here considered to be a misprint, as did Desvaux (1824). *Gymnocephalus* Schwägr. 1816 is placed in synonymy

garnie de son péristome (same without operculum, showing peristome teeth). – e. La même fendue verticalement pour laisser voir la capsule dans l'état de sécheresse (longitudinal section of dry capsule). – f. Dents du péristome, très-grossies (peristome teeth, highly magnified). – g. Poussière à grains, 3 ou 4 loculaires, et autres grains qui y étaient contenus (probably spore mother cells caught in the middle of some sort of division). **B** – *Bryum sclerodon* (pl. 5, fig. 4): a. Grandeur naturelle (natural size). – b. Urne, gaine, péristome grossis (urn, sheath, peristome, magnified). – c. Dents du péristome vues au microscope (peristome teeth observed under the microscope). – d. Urne fendue pour laisser voir la capsule, état de sécheresse (longitudinal section of dry urn). – e. Feuille vue au microscope (leaf observed under the microscope). **C** – *Cyathophorum heterophyllum* (pl. 8, fig. 6): a. Grandeur naturelle (natural size). – b. Urne, son tube, gaine et périsyphe, grossis (urn, seta, sheath, perichaetium, magnified). – c. Organisation de l'enveloppe de l'urne (structure of vaginula). – d. Membrane dentée du péristome interne (endostome segments). – e. Dent du péristome externe (exostome tooth). – f. Capsule et son stigmate, état de sécheresse (capsule with operculum, dry). – g. Base du tube et gaine dans laquelle il s'introduit (base of seta showing insertion in vaginula). – h. Foliolles du périsyphe (perichaetial leaves). – i. Feuille imbriquée sur la tige (imbricate leaf on stem). **D** – *Climacium europaeum* (pl. 9, fig. 4): a. Grandeur naturelle (natural size). – b. Urne et sa coiffe grossies (urn and calyptra, magnified). – c. La même et son opercule (same with operculum). – d. Sommet de l'urne et ses péristomes que surpasse le stigmate de la capsule (top of urn with peristome and protruding columella). – e. Dents du péristome interne (teeth of the inner peristome). – f. Dents du péristome externe (teeth of the outer peristome). – g. Capsule et son stigmate (capsule and protruding columella). – h. Foliolle du périsyphe (perichaetial leaf). – i. Feuille (leaf). – k. Périsyphe (perichaetium). **E** – *Leskea serpens* var. *repens* (pl. 10, fig. 2): a. Grandeur naturelle (natural size). – b. Urne et son opercule grossis (urn and operculum, magnified). – c. Gaine et son périsyphe (vaginula and perichaetium). – d. Dent du péristome externe (exostome tooth). – e. Membrane dentée du péristome interne (endostome segments). – i. Feuille grossie (leaf, magnified).

with this name, and therefore *Fusiconia* is validly published here, by reference to a generic description of this name. Because *Gymnocephalus* is rejected against *Aulacomnium* Schwägr. 1827, *Fusiconia* P. Beauv. 1822 must be automatically considered as a *nomen rejiciendum* according to Art. 14.4 of the current Code (Greuter *et al.*, 2000). In fact, this name was in the Code as a taxonomic synonym of *Aulacomnium* and was deleted by the Code editor after the Sydney Congress in 1981 (Voss *et al.*, 1983), only the earliest legitimate name being listed. It is worth noting that Desvaux (1824) correctly placed *Fusiconia* in synonymy with *Gymnocephalus*.

In the original publication *Fusiconia* was considered to be a monotypic genus. Palisot de Beauvois (1822a, b) placed in it *Mnium androgynum* (Hedw.) L. *ex Sm.*, but no binomial was definitely published. It was only Bridel (1827) who introduced the combination *Fusiconia androgyna* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. *ex Brid.* (*Bryol. Univ.* 2: 5. 1827). This name is not validly published, because it is mentioned in synonymy of *Mnium androgynum*.

NEW SPECIES AND NEW COMBINATIONS

Four new species and two new combinations are proposed in the the captions to the plates, and they are validly published.

1. *Dicranum polyanthum* P. Beauv. – This species is illustrated in figure 1 on plate 3 (Fig. 4A) and is certainly validly published. Initially, Wijk *et al.* (1959) accepted the validity of this name, but later (Wijk *et al.*, 1969) they changed their mind and considered *D. polyanthum* to be illegitimate, because it included the type of *Fissidens polycarpus* Hedw. This decision is incomprehensible because the latter name is not mentioned in the caption to the figure, nor can it be traced elsewhere in *Muscologie*. The authors of the *Index muscorum* suggested, with some reservation, the conspecificity of *D. polyanthum* with *Cynodontium polycarpon* (Hedw.) Schimp., and judging from the illustration of the plant and capsule shape this status should be accepted.

Cynodontium polycarpon (Hedw.) Schimp., *Coroll. Bryol. Eur.*: 12. 1856.

Dicranum polyanthum P. Beauv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 1 (fasc. planch.): t. 1 f. 3. 1822. – **Type:** Plate 1, figure 3 in Palisot de Beauvois (1822a, b), *syn. nov.*

2. *Bryum sclerodon* P. Beauv. – The illustration of this species in figure 4 on plate 5 (Fig. 4B) includes the habit of the plant, the sporophyte, a longitudinal section of the capsule, the peristome teeth, and the leaf. Desvaux (1824) considered this species to be conspecific with *Octoblepharum albidum* Hedw. This conclusion may be accepted with one reservation. The ovate-lanceolate leaf with a single and very narrow costa and sharply dentate leaf margins is not characteristic of *O. albidum* in which the leaves are linear from an oblong and slightly sheathing base, the costa is very broad and fills all the limb, and the leaf margins are entire or only slightly serrulate above.

Octoblepharum albidum Hedw., *Spec. Musc. Frond.*: 50. 1801.

Bryum sclerodon P. Beauv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 1 (fasc. planch.): t. 5 f. 4. 1822. – **Type:** Plate 5, figure 4 (excluding the leaf) in Palisot de Beauvois (1822a, b). First synonymised by Desvaux (1824: 221).

3. *Cyathophorum heterophyllum* P. Beauv. – The excellent illustration of this handsome moss is presented in figure 6 on plate 8 (Fig. 4C). The habit sketch, the capsule shape and the amphigastrium perfectly agree with those in *C. bulbosum*. In the corresponding text Palisot de Beauvois (1822a, b) listed only the single species in this genus, namely *C. pteridioides* P. Beauv., which name is illegitimate because it includes the type of *C. bulbosum*. Additionally, he stated that he had possessed only a single plant of this genus, namely the one he had received in 1784 from M. Dickson which had also been used by J. Hedwig for the description of his *Anictangium bulbosum* Hedw. Hence, one may speculate that *C. heterophyllum* is also an illegitimate name based upon the same plant. Here, we consider this name as validly published and the species to be conspecific with *C. bulbosum*. This conspecificity was also accepted, with a question mark, by Wijk *et al.* (1969). Kruijer (2002) was also of the same opinion, but he considered *C. heterophyllum* to be an error for *C. pteridioides*.

Cyathophorum bulbosum (Hedw.) Müll. Hal., *Syn. Musc. Frond.* 2: 14. 1851.

Cyathophorum heterophyllum P. Beauv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 1 (fasc. planch.): t. 8 f. 6. 1822 ['heterophyllum']. – **Type:** Plate 8, figure 6 in Palisot de Beauvois (1822a, b), *syn. nov.*

4. *Climacium europaeum* P. Beauv. – Ten details of this species were illustrated in figure 4 on plate 9 (Fig. 4D). The habit of the plants, the shape of the capsules, and the form of the peristome teeth leave no doubt that this species is inseparable from the ordinary and only European species of this genus, namely *C. dendroides* (Hedw.) F. Weber & D. Mohr. This identity was suggested by Bridel (1827). It should be noted that in the *Index muscorum* the original epithet is distorted and reads 'europaeum' (Wijk *et al.*, 1959, 1969) and, additionally, it is indicated that the description of the species appeared on page 348. This information is incorrect because such a page number does not exist in this work at all.

Climacium dendroides (Hedw.) F. Weber & D. Mohr, *Naturh. Reise Schweden*: 96. 1804.

Climacium europaeum P. Beauv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 1 (fasc. planch.): t. 9 f. 4. 1822 ['europeum']. – **Type:** Plate 9, figure 4 in Palisot de Beauvois (1822a, b). First synonymised by Bridel (1827: 272).

Climacium europaeum P. Beauv. *ex* Wijk, Margad. & Florsch., *Ind. Musc.* 1: 496. 1959, *err. orthogr. pro* *C. europaeum*.

5. *Leskea serpens* P. Beauv. var. *repens* P. Beauv. – This form of the presentation of these names may indeed suggest that new taxa were intended to be described and in fact Wijk *et al.* (1964) accepted such a solution. They considered *Leskea serpens* to be a *nomen nudum* and var. *repens* to be an invalid name. However, this interpretation can hardly be accepted. The epithet 'serpens' was used by Palisot de Beauvois (1805) in his *Prodrome* in the combination with *Hypnum* and this name is currently applied to the common moss *Amblystegium serpens* (Hedw.) Schimp. In addition, he recognised within *Hypnum serpens* four varieties, including var. *repens* Brid. Therefore we accept the indirect reference of this name to *H. serpens* var. *repens* in *Prodrome* and consider both names to be new combinations in *Muscologie*. According to Lindberg (1868) this variety is identical to *Herzogiella seligeri* (Brid.) Iwats., and the illustration in figure 2 on plate 10 in *Muscologie* (Fig. 4E) may be interpreted as this species; the nerveless leaf is especially suggestive.

Herzogiella seligeri (Brid.) Iwats., *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 33: 374. 1970.

Leskea serpens (Hedw.) P. Beauv. var. *repens* (Brid.) P. Beauv., *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 1 (fasc. planch.): t. 10 f. 2. 1822. First synonymised by Lindberg (1868: 36).

6. ***Cecalyphum fertile*** P. Beauv. ex Wijk, Margad. & Florsch., *Ind. Musc.* 1: 471. 1959. – This name is not present in *Muscologie* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1822a), on p. 442 or elsewhere, and it is provided by error. It is possible that the compilers of the *Index musorum* mistook it for the similar name *C. tortile*, which does occur on page 442. It is worth noting that Bridel (1806) was the first to place *Cecalyphum* in synonymy with *Dicranum* in his *Muscologia recentiorum*.

7. ***Strephedium flavicans*** (Michx.) P. Beauv. ex Wijk, Margad. & Florsch., *Ind. Musc.* 4: 573. 1967, *comb. inval.* – Palisot de Beauvois (1804, 1805) introduced the generic name *Strephedium* P. Beauv. However, it was invalidly published as a provisional name which was to replace the older generic name *Funaria* Hedw. Wijk *et al.* (1967) suggested that Palisot de Beauvois (1822a, b) introduced the combination *Strephedium flavicans* but this is untrue. He merely indicated that *Strephedium* consisted of two species, *Mnium hygrometricum* (Hedw.) With. and *Funaria flavicans* Michx., but no formal combinations were made. Actually, the combination *Strephedium flavicans* was introduced by the compilers of the *Index musorum*, but it was invalidly published. The combination *Strephedium hygrometricum* was mentioned by Bridel (1827) in synonymy, and obviously it was invalidly published as well.

Acknowledgements. We are grateful to Drs Riclef Grolle, Jena, and Gea Zijlstra, Utrecht, for their valuable comments on the nomenclatural matters, to Mr Robin Stevenson, King's Lynn, UK, for checking the English, to Dr Marshall R. Crosby, St. Louis, for reviewing the manuscript, and to Françoise Lopez (PC) for the arrangement of the plates and to Mme Annie Chassagne (Conservateur) for checking the copies in the Library of the Institut de France.

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Annex: Bibliographic data to complement Margadant (1968)

MÉMOIRES // DE LA // SOCIÉTÉ LINNÉENNE // DE PARIS
 PRÉCÉDÉ DE SON HISTOIRE, // DEPUIS 1788, ÉPOQUE DE SA FONDA-
 TION, JUSQUE, // ET COMPRIS DE L'ANNÉE 1822
 TOME PREMIER//Paris, Au Secrétariat de la Société linnéenne, Rue des Saints-
 Pères, n° 46, en face de la rue Ranne,
 Chez Audot libraires Rue Maçon-Sorbonne, n° 11
 Et de la
 Debeausseaux société Quai Malaquais, n° 15
 1822
 D'Hautel, imprimeur de la Société linnéenne, rue de la harpe, n° 80

1-110: **first part**: Société linnéenne de Paris // Première partie // Histoire la Société (title page on p. (v)) - 113-608: **second part**: Société linnéenne de Paris // Deuxième partie // Mémoires (title page on p. (111))- 611-636: **third part**: Société linnéenne de Paris // Troisième partie // Littérature appliquée aux sciences naturelles (title page on p. (609))- 639-730: **fourth part**: Société linnéenne de Paris // Quatrième partie // Biographie (title page on p. (637)).

731: « Note : Ce volume est accompagné d'un fascicule in-4° contenant le portrait de Linné, onze planches gravées représentant des mousses, une autre représentant un chêne d'une grosseur remarquable, et un fac similé de Linné. Chaque planche est accompagnée de son explication en regard » [“This volume is accompanied by a fascicle in-4° including a portrait of Linnaeus, eleven engraved plates showing mosses, one showing an oak of remarkable size, and a facsimile of Linnaeus”. Each plate is faced by legends”].

732: errata

733-741: Table des articles contenus dans ce premier volume

Data included in this 1st volume

pp. 26-27 (*in* Analyse des travaux de la Société linnéenne de Paris, depuis sa réorganisation jusques et compris l'année 1821, par M. Thiébaud de Berneaud, secrétaire-perpétuel):

« Une monographie des plus importantes est celle des mousses, laissée inédite par un savant que chacun de vous regrette, par un ami sur la tombe duquel, organe de tous les naturalistes, j'ai osé faire entendre la voix de l'admiration et de la reconnaissance (1), par l'infatigable Palisot de Beauvois, qui consacra sa vie toute entière à l'étude des plantes aéthéogames. Ce travail vous a été donné par sa veuve, jalouse d'associer les hommages des vrais amis de la

science aux larmes qu'elle verse chaque jour en pensant à celui dont elle porte l'honorable nom. Les mousses ont été soumises par Palisot de Beauvois à des expériences longuement réfléchies, à des analyses d'une scrupuleuse exactitude ; son opinion est digne de faire autorité ; la méthode qu'il a proposée pour les classer, pour en établir les genres et les espèces, est la plus naturelle qui ait été suivie jusqu'ici ».

(1) *Eloge historique de A.M.F.J. Palisot de Beauvois, membre de l'Institut de France*, par Arsenne Thiébaud de Berneaud, in-8° de 82 pages et un portrait. Paris, 1821, chez l'auteur, prix 2 f. et 2f.50 par la poste.

[“One of the most important monographs is that on the mosses, regrettably left unpublished by a much-lamentable scholar. Standing by his tomb, I venture, as a friend, and on behalf of all naturalists, to give voice to our gratitude to, and admiration of him. He devoted his life to the study of cryptogamic³ plants. This work has been presented by his widow with the intention of linking the tributes of her whose name she bears. Palisot de Beauvois reflected deeply on the mosses, and them the subject of scrupulously exact observation; the opinions expressed here are, therefore authoritative, and the method by which he proposes to classify them, so as to establish genera and species, is the most natural which has been established to date”].

pp. 388-472- *Muscologie ou traité sur les mousses par feu M. Palisot de Beauvois* i.e. by the late P.B.); with the note on p. 392 : « toutes les planches sont rejetées dans un cahier in -4° qui accompagne le présent volume ». [“All the plates have been printed in an accompanying quarto volume”].

FASCICULE // DE // QUATORZE PLANCHES// FAISANT PARTIE // DU PREMIER VOLUME DES MÉMOIRES // DE LA // SOCIÉTÉ LINNÉENNE DE PARIS

Mentions of the editor printer as in the text volume

A frontispiece (placed before the title page) includes a portrait of Linnaeus. The explanation of the frontispiece is placed just after the title page. Then there are 13 plates with legends which relate to the text of the 1st volume.

Publication date

At the Séance of Monday 16 September 1822 (Procès Verbaux des Séances de l'Académie... Hendaie, 1916, tome 7, p.366), we read:

« L'académie reçoit :

Mémoires de la société linnéenne de Paris tome 1^{er}, avec un cahier d'Atlas... »

Publication date of the *Muscologie* by Palisot de Beauvois in the *Mémoires de la Société linnéenne de Paris*: 9-16 Sept. 1822.

Copies seen by Denis Lamy

Paris/Phanérogamie, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle

Catalogue mark Per G p 23: this item belonged to the library of Durand-Cosson. The description confirms this. The text volume is bound, the plates are not.

3. Palisot has proposed to change the greek prefix κρυπτος (non visible) into αθηεω (non useful, unwonted): “aetheogames”.

Paris/Cryptogamie, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle

Catalogue mark Pr 1021. There is only the first volume, unbound, as are the plates.

Under an other catalogue entry (B 595) there is an other copy of the atlas of plates, belonging the library of Eugène Simon, having on the last page the handwritten signature "E. Boucheman 1838".

Paris/Institut de France

Catalogue marks 8°DM 888 C for the text and 4°DM 291A for the plates. This collection belonged to Benjamin Delessert. The text volume is bound as are the plates.

Paris/Bibliothèque centrale du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle

Catalogue mark Pr 86. This collection belonged to library of G. Cuvier. The text volume is bound as are the plates.

This collection includes the second volume, not seen by Margadant (1968: 181).

No title page

I-X: Procès verbal de la séance publique du 28 décembre 1822 jour anniversaire de Tournefort;

XI-LXXXVIII: Analyse des travaux de la Société linnéenne pendant l'année 1822 par M. Arsenne Thiébaud de Berneaud, secrétaire perpétuel;

LXXXIX-XCII: Programme des prix proposés pour 1824;

XCIII-CXLII: Vie administrative de la Société;

CXLII: Omissions.

(i): Société linnéenne de Paris. Deuxième partie; Mémoires (with handwritten mention "Epreuves"[i.e. "Proofs"])

1-256

Table des articles contenu dans le 2e volume des Mémoires de la Société linnéenne de Paris (4p. handwritten by Thiébaud de Berneaud himself).

This second volume is not present either in the collections of "Phanérogamie" or in the Institut de France (Mme A. Chassagne, personal communication).

The séance of the 28 December 1822 is described in *Revue Encyclopédique*, 5e année, 17, janvier 1823: 192-194.

MUSCOLOGIE // OU // TRAITE SUR LES MOUSSES

Par feu Palisot de Beauvois

Membre de l'Institut de France, etc.

«J'invite les botanistes à étudier et à répéter mes observations sans les isoler: leur réunion et leur ensemble forment la base du système que je leur soumets» (pag.9). ["I invite botanists to study and replicate my observations *as a whole*, the way in which the have been assembled forms the basis of the system which I am proposing here"].

Paris, De l'imprimerie de d'Hautel, Rue de la Harpe, n° 80, 1822

(1-4), (5)-88, 11 pl. avec légendes

extrait du 1^{er} volume des Mémoires de la société linnéenne de Paris

The editor, Arsenne Thiébaud de Berneaud detailed the circumstances of this publication on the first page:

« Cet ouvrage inédit ayant été offert à la Société linnéenne de Paris par Madame veuve Palisot de Beauvois, il a été ordonné qu'il paraîtrait dans le premier volume des Mémoires. L'auteur ne l'avait pas entièrement terminé, ni encore revu la liste des espèces qu'il a donné dans son Prodromus, lorsque la mort vint l'arracher aux sciences ; Ce n'est donc qu'un *Genera* que l'on publie aujourd'hui ». [“This unpublished opus, having been offered to the Société linnéenne de Paris by the widow of Palisot de Beauvois, it has been decided that it will be published in the first volume of the Mémoires. The author did not complete it, nor revise the list of species given in his Prodromus, when death wrested him from science; accordingly, it is only the *Genera* which we publish today”].

This insertion is placed in a gap in the lines on the first page of the off-print as opposed to in the *Mémoires*. The last line of the first page is repeated on the following page, after which the pages are identical.

Review and publication date

Muscologie ou traité sur les mousses par feu Palisot de Beauvois, membre de l'Institut... Paris 1822 Mme Huzard Courcier, rue du Jardin-Saint-André-des-Arcs⁴. 1 vol. in-8° accompagné de 11 planches in-4°. Prix 6fr et par la poste 7fr.- by L.B. Francoeur in *Revue encyclopédique* ou Analyse raisonnée des productions les plus remarquables dans la littérature, les sciences et les Arts. Paris. 5^e année, tome 17, janvier 1823, pp. 128-129.

With the publication of this review, the publication date of *Muscologie* as a separate should be considered as occurring between 16 September and December 1822.

This review is preceded by an asterisk pointing out that the book is considered as “deserving special attention” [« digne d'attention particulière »].

At first, Louis Benjamin Francoeur relates the theories of Palisot de Beauvois on the process leading to the maturation and reproduction of the mosses. He is of the opinion that the proofs offered by Palisot conclusive. Then he writes (p. 129):

« Cet ouvrage, publié par les soins de la Société Linnéenne, est orné de onze planches parfaitement dessinées et gravées, ou sont représentées toutes les parties des diverses espèces de mousses.. Dans le *Prodrome*, publié par l'auteur, il y a quelques années, les plantes sont divisées en genres ; le nouvel ouvrage fait suite à ce dernier ; il y reproduit les caractères génériques des mousses, et les planches sont destinées à éclaircir toutes les difficultés de cette étude. [Court éloge de son ami Palisot]. Quelques fautes déparent sa *Muscologie*, et il aurait été à désirer que les membres de la Société linnéenne les eussent fait disparaître ; l'auteur se réservait sans doute de revoir son manuscrit avant de le publier, et il eût fait des corrections que les éditeurs auraient aisément pu faire eux-mêmes. Au reste, les planches, qui forment la partie la plus importante de cet ouvrage, ont été gravées sous ses yeux et corrigées de son vivant ».

[“This work, published under the care of the Société Linnéenne, is illustrated by eleven beautifully designed and engraved plates showing all the

4. The mention of Mme Huzard Courcier as the editor printer of the *Muscologie* is strange. We have no more information on that.

parts of different species of moss. In the Prodrôme published several years ago by the author, the plants were divided into genera; this new work follows on from that, reproducing the characters of the genera. The plates are designed to illuminate these, and so eliminate any difficulties. [This is followed by a short eulogy to his friend Palisot]. Some errors mar his *Muscologie*, and it is desirable that the members of the Société linnéenne should remove them. The author would doubtless have wished to revise his manuscript before publication, and make the corrections which the editors could so easily have done themselves. Finally, the plates - which form the most important part of this work - were engraved under the authors direct care and corrected by him whilst he was still alive”].

Copies

Paris/Cryptogamie, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle

Catalogue mark B 294 - The copy is bound in paper, and is in a very bad state. The plates are folded in at the end, but without the legends.

Paris/Bibliothèque centrale, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle

Catalogue mark 8°Bn987 – The copy belonged to the library of Ch. L. Bonaparte. It is included at the beginning of a composite volume entitled on the spine “Plantae acotyled.”; the volume contains six other articles on cryptogams.

The *Muscologie* is accompanied by the plates, folded in at the end, but without legends.