

Hab. North America : abundant in the United States, from Florida to the extreme North ; Canada, from Lake Huron to the Saskatchewan (*β*. Pennsylvania and New Orleans, *Drummond*). It has not yet been detected on the Pacific side of North America, which is the more remarkable because it exists on the opposite coasts of North China ; Amur, *Maximowicz*, and Manchuria, *Wilford*.

A solitary species only is known of this section of *Onoclea*.

(Section *Struthiopteris*.)

2. O. (*Struthiopteris*) *Germanica*, Willd. ; fronds 1–3 feet long broad-lanceolate long-attenuated at the base, fertile pinnæ short much contracted linear-terete submoniliform lobed and torn at the margin, involucre cup-shaped very fragile and soon obsolete.—*Willd. Sp. Pl. v. p. 288. Asa Gray, Man. of Bot. Ill. p. 590. Osmunda Struthiopteris, Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 1522. Onoclea Struthiopteris, Sw. Syn. Fil. p. 111. Fl. Dan. t. 169. Schk. Fil. p. 97. t. 105. Metten. Fil. Hort. Lips. p. 97. t. 17. ff. 11–15. Onoclea nodulosa, Schk. Fil. p. 96. t. 104. Struthiopteris Pennsylvanica, Willd. Sp. Pl. v. p. 289.*

Hab. Northern Europe, Scandinavia and south to Bohemia and Prussia. North Asia : Altai, Manchuria, (*Wilford*) ; Amur, *Maximowicz*. North America : Pennsylvania to Canada and Lake Winnipeg.—Few genera of Ferns have found a more unsatisfactory resting-place than *Struthiopteris* and *Onoclea*. The former genus was established by Linnæus, and placed near *Ophioglossum* ; *Onoclea* he ranked with *Osmunda*, and other equally dissimilar Ferns. Willdenow, in 1809, constituted a separate genus of *Struthiopteris*, arranging the two, however, next to each other ; and the two genera have remained distinct till 1856, when Mettenius discovered an involucre in *Onoclea*, to which the presence of a special involucre had always been denied ; “indusium inferum dimidiatum basi receptaculi et parenchymati circa basin receptaculi adnatum, fornicatum, margine externe liberum.” This discovery Dr. Hooker has satisfactorily confirmed on the living plant, as far as *O. Germanica* is concerned. Mettenius therefore again unites the two, placing them, on account of the inferior involucre, between *Cistopteris* and *Woodsia*, with which they have certainly no natural affinity. It is to be observed that the real structure of this involucre is very difficult to be detected, on account of its fragile nature and the tough and dry substance of the portion of the frond which encloses it.

3. O. (*Struthiopteris*) *orientalis*, Hook. ; fronds 1–2½ feet long ovato-oblong not attenuated below, fertile fronds oblong often 2 feet long contracted broad linear-oblong flattened 2-edged the refracted margins at first covering the whole back of the frond dark purple-brown glossy involucriform entire at the edge at length spreading torn at the margin and exposing the fructification which is eventually confluent in a continuous line, stipes rachis and costa deciduously paleaceous.—*Hook. 2d Cent. of Ferns, tab. 4. Struthiopteris Germanica, Eaton, in Wright's Herb. of V. S. N. Pacif. Expl. Exp. of Ringgold and Rodgers (not of Willd.)*.