nial root system probably does not supply by capillarity the constant stream of water as does the capillarity of the soil. But I do not think it unreasonable to suppose that there is a degree of root activity which furnishes the necessary water. The cold being superficial the water in the surface of the cambium crystallizes, the dead periderm cracks, and through the rift the nascent laminate crystal pushes its way.

A specific variation in the root activity of different plants as related to different temperatures explains, I think, why *Cunila Mariana* of all the plants Mr. Ward mentions forms the crystals. I discovered also one other plant which produced these frost freaks, but as the subject was losing what had seemed to me at first its very serious aspect, I did not take the trouble to accurately determine either the species or genus of this additional frost weed. From the observations which I made at the time I can safely say that it was either some species of *Eupatorium* or *Vernonia*, more likely the latter. I regret now that I did not accurately determine the species.—GEO. F. ATKINSON, *Botanical Department, Cornell University.*

A hybrid Baptisia.—Several specimens of a *Baptisia* have been collected in the vicinity of Manhattan which can not be referred to any of the species of the genus. The two species occurring here are *B. australis*, characterized by its glabrous foliage and erect raceme of blue flowers, and *B. leucophæa*, with hairy foliage and a reclining raceme of cream-colored flowers. The specimens referred to are intermediate in all these characters, even to the party-colored flowers, and are apparently hybrids between the two species. Fruiting specimens have not been observed.—A. S. HITCHCOCK, *Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.*