For comparison I give the percentages obtained by analysis of the substances from *Peltigera* and *Claviceps*, as well as those given for mycosine and chitosan.

	Mycosine	Chitosan	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>Claviceps</i>	
				I	II
C.	43.74%	43.97%	41.69%	41.33%	41.33%
H.	7.30,,	6.80,,	5.00,,	6.79,,	6.10,,
N.	7.31,,	7.32,,	1.35,,		

Nitrogen was present in the substance from *Claviceps*, but in such small amount that I do not think it could have approached anything like 7.32%. I had no time to conduct an analysis.

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DIAHELIOTROPISM OF RADIAL MEMBERS. — The purpose of the present note is to call attention to the fact that the radial stems of *Pellionia Daveauana* afford a very good example of diaheliotropic irritability in a radial member. The stems of this plant normally grow parallel to the surface of the ground, the leaves lying in the horizontal plane with their superior surfaces uppermost. If the plants are suspended freely, and exposed to bright diffuse daylight falling parallel to the length of the stem, when the apex is directed towards the source of light the stem curves downwards; and when the apex is directed away from the source of light the stem bends upwards: so that in both cases the superior surfaces of the leaves on the apical part of the stem are as usual exposed to, and the inferior surfaces turned away from, the incident light.

If the plants are kept in darkness for some time, almost the entire length of the stem becomes erect, and the leaves face more or less irregularly. If such plants are exposed to very weak illumination from above, the stems remain horizontal, and the leaves present their superior surfaces upwards. Hence the radial stem of *Pellionia* is diaheliotropic and also apogeotropic; but its diaheliotropic irritability is very much stronger than its apogeotropic irritability, for quite weak diffuse daylight is a stronger directive agency than gravity is. The plant thus affords a very good example of a radial stem possessing marked diaheliotropic irritability.

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