MULTIPLE CHROMATOPHORES IN ANTHOCEROS.—In 1897 the writer collected in Jamaica a sterile fragment of an *Anthoceros*, in which the superficial cells showed two chromatophores instead of the single one characteristic of the Anthocerotes. Since that time, repeated search has been made for similar species, but hitherto without success.

In Ceylon various species of *Anthoceros* were collected, but none showed any deviation from the ordinary type.

While in Buitenzorg, an *Anthoceros* was found in the Tjiapus Gorge at the base of Mount Salak, which showed frequent instances of double chromatophores in the superficial cells. An examination of the inner tissue of the thallus revealed the presence of multiple chromatophores in all the cells. There were not infrequently as many as eight in a cell.

The same species (or a closely related one) was afterwards collected at a number of places near Tjibodas where it was not at all uncommon.

This species belongs to the section of the genus with spiral elaters and no stomata in the sporophyte. In both respects it comes nearer *Dendroceros* than *Anthoceros*, although the thallus is that of a typical *Anthoceros*.

All of the Javanese specimens showed also a solitary antheridium, and chlorophyll in the ripe spores, also suggestive of *Dendroceros*.

The pyrenoid, usually so conspicuous in the chromatophores of the Anthocerotes, seems to be quite absent, and in this respect, as well as in the increased number of the chromatophores, there is a close approach to the chromatophores of the other Archegoniates.

The plants usually grew on rotten logs, but were also met with on earth and damp rocks.

If it should prove that all of the species belonging to the section of *Anthoceros* with spiral elaters and no stomata have multiple chromatophores, it will probably be found necessary to separate them as a new genus, intermediate to some extent between *Anthoceros* and *Dendroceros*.

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