A CORRECTION.—I am extremely sorry that in my paper on the Anatomy of the Cone and Fertile Stem of *Equisetum* in the Annals of Botany for July, 1912, I should, by a regrettable oversight, have misquoted Professor Jeffrey. On page 699 of my paper Professor Jeffrey should be quoted as saying: 'It appears to have been shown above and beyond any doubt that the equisetaceous strobilus perpetuates both the non-alternating strands and the complete absence of foliar gaps of the oldest Calamitean forms.' In reproducing this passage, I, by a slip of the pen, wrote 'alternating' instead of 'non-alternating'; but, as will be obvious from the subsequent sentences in which I oppose Professor Jeffrey's conclusion, I had fully realized that it was the occasional superposition of the strands of succeeding internodes of the cone that he regarded as a survival from the older Calamariae.

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VARIATIONS IN THE NaCl CONTENT OF NON-HALOPHYTES.—

When non-halophytic plants are grown at different distances from the sea-coast their leaves on analysis exhibit variations in the amount of sodium chloride present in them.

These variations may be due to one or other of two causes, viz.:

- (1) Variations in the amount of sodium chloride present in the soil-water in which the plants are grown and carried to the leaves by the transpiration-current; or
- (2) Variations in the amount of sodium chloride present in the atmosphere and absorbed by the leaves directly.

Czapek (1) refers to such variations as occurring in certain plants cultivated both on the sea-coast and at some distance from it. For example, the pure ash of the leaves of *Beta vulgaris* grown on the seashore was found to contain 21.39 per cent. of chlorine, while the ash of the leaves of the same species grown about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore contained 16.61 per cent. of chlorine.

With the object of determining to what extent direct absorption by the leaf of the sodium chloride in the atmosphere was responsible for the sodium chloride content, estimates were made of the amounts present in the leaves of certain non-halophytes grown on the sea-coast and also at varying distances from it.

The plants analysed were *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, *Ulmus campestris*, and *Ilex Aquifolium*. All leaves experimented with were first of all thoroughly and repeatedly washed until the water used showed no trace of NaCl when tested with silver nitrate.

A solution from the leaves was obtained by slowly incinerating a weighed amount of leaf substance until a white ash only was left. This ash was washed in 100 c.c. of water and the NaCl dissolved out. The amount of NaCl in this solution was discovered by titrating it with a $\frac{N}{20}$ solution of silver nitrate, potassium chromate being used as an indicator. This solution was acid and so unsuitable for titration. Neutralization was effected by the addition of caustic soda, phenolphthalein being used as a test for alkalinity.

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