

into the Cruciferae, and that he will not take amiss the suggestion to consult as conspicuous a book as the Botany of the Challenger Expedition.

## TERATOLOGICAL NOTES

BY S. B. PARISH

1. *Retrogression of Pistil and Sepalody in Gentiana viridula.* — This is a small annual species of the *Chondrophylla* group, with solitary terminal flowers, inconspicuous and green in color, except for the scanty blue plaits in the sinuses. They are seen in the figure at the ends of the three short stems. Those which appear on the two long stems have undergone a remarkable metamorphosis. The corolla has lost its form and become calyx-like, with a margin merely toothed. The anthers retain their position, as is shown in the detail figure, where the sepaloid corolla is represented as laid open. The pistil is transformed into an elongated tube, having an enlarged, bilabiate summit.

There were a number of specimens, all showing the same malformations. They were collected in the San Bernardino Mts., by Mrs. Charlotte M. Wilder, to whom I am indebted also for the accompanying drawing.

2. *Suppression of Floral Cycles in Prunus.* — In an orchard there is a row of plum trees of the variety known as the "Wild Goose." All of them produce regular crops, except one, which has never borne a single fruit. An examination during the flowering season revealed the cause of its barrenness. Normally the flowers of this plum are borne on inch-long pedicels, in clusters of five or six. In the case of the tree in question the pedicel, the calyx, the corolla, the gynoecium, all were wanting.

There remained only a sessile cluster of about twelve antheriferous stamens, arising directly from the bud-scales. The tree was abundantly loaded with these imperfect flowers. Nursery-men usually bud their stock from bearing trees, so that we probably have here a case of bud-variation. Naturally it would have been confined to the single bud, but this happening to have been taken for propagation, has produced its like in an entire tree.

3. *Antholysis and Phyllody in Digitalis purpurea*. — A garden fox-glove had the campanulate corolla divided almost to the base into three or four irregular segments. The stamens were regular, but the stigma lobes of the pistils had reverted to a whorl of small green leaves.

4. *Sepalody in Lophanthus urticifolius*. — In a specimen of this herb, collected in the San Bernardino Mts., all the flowers exhibit a retrogression of the corolla to a second or inner calyx. This pseudocalyx differs from the true one only in the teeth, which are very shortly acute, and are placed alternately with the subulate teeth of the calyx proper. The reversion of the corolla was accompanied by a suppression of the androecium. The gynoecium was regular, except that the ovaries were infertile.

5. *Compounding of the Spike in Plantago lanceolata*. — The normal inflorescence of this plantain is a simple cylindrical spike. Specimens collected in Amador County, by Mr. Ernest Branton, have this broken up into 20–30 spikelets, growing from the axis of the normal spike, and conglomerated into an irregular globose head, an inch in diameter.

6. *Fasciation in some Cyndropuntiae*. — Fasciation is one of the commonest of monstrosities. It probably occurs in most, if not all of the round stemmed Opuntias. I have observed it in *O. bernardina*, *O. echinocarpa* and

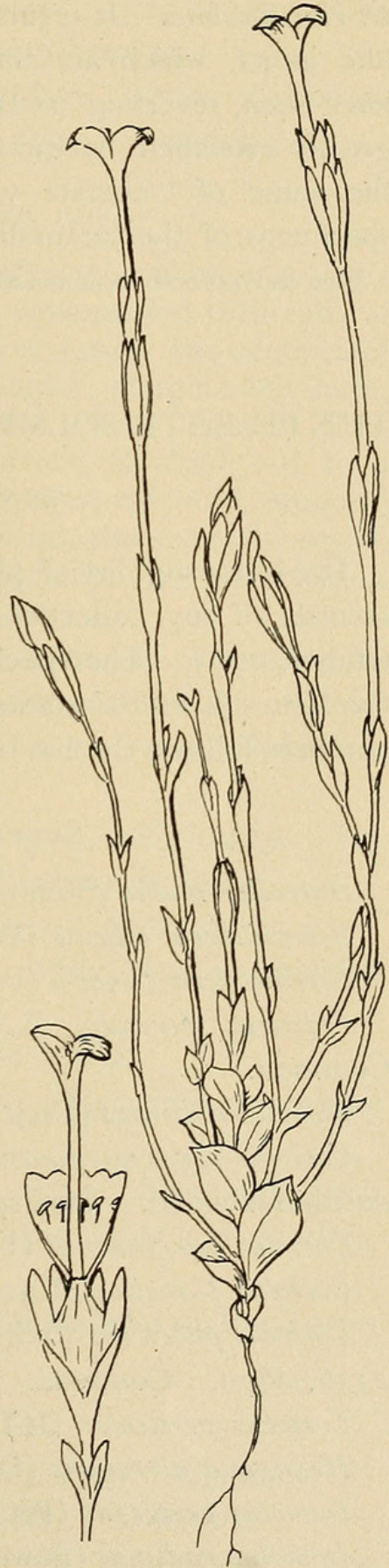


FIG. 2. Retrogression of Pistil and Sepalody in *Gentiana viridula*.

*O. ramosissima*. It results in the production of flat, cockscomb-like joints, which are similarly proliferous, never, so far as I have seen, reverting to the cylindrical shape. Such forms are greatly esteemed by cactus fanciers, who propagate them under the name of "cristate varieties." They have similar fasciated specimens of the cactus-like cylindrical Euphorbias.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

## THE PILEATE POLYPORACEAE OF CENTRAL MAINE

BY WILLIAM A. MURRILL

The following list of pileate polypores is compiled from the records of my collections in Maine during August and September, 1905. The specimens are at the New York Botanical Garden. A list of stations and their corresponding collection numbers follows the list of fungi:

### SUBFAMILY POLYPOREAE

- Antrodia mollis* (Sommerf.) Karst. 2009.  
*Bjerkandera adusta* (Willd.) Karst. 1900, 2182. Common.  
*Bjerkandera fumosa* (Pers.) Karst. 1790.  
*Coltricia perennis* (L.) Murr. 1997, 2179, 2283, 2389. Common.  
*Coriolus abietinus* (Dicks.) Quél. 2672, 2673, 2674. Common.  
*Coriolus nigromarginatus* (Schw.) Murr. 2280. Common on deciduous wood. This specimen grew on a white-cedar stump.  
*Coriolus pargamenus* (Fr.) Pat. 1780, 1899, 2181. Common.  
*Coriolus planellus* Murr. 1906, 2187.  
*Coriolus pubescens* (Schum.) Murr. 1902, 2173, 2174, 2282, 2536, 2670. Common.  
*Coriolus versicolor* (L.) Quél. 1910, 2180, 2186. Common.  
*Hexagona alveolaris* (DC.) Murr. 2528. Common.  
*Inonotus perplexus* (Peck) Murr. 1901.  
*Inonotus radiatus* (Sowerby) Karst. 1917, 2534.  
*Irpiciporus Tulipiferae* (Schw.) Murr. 1750. Common.



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