

of the old world species in which „lobed palisades” have been observed; there is no stereome in the leaf, and the midrib is composed of one large and two very fine mestome-strands. The stem above ground has no endodermis but a completely closed sheath of stereome which surrounds a single band of collateral mestome-bundles. In the stolons, on the other hand, there are two distinct steles, each surrounded by an endodermis, besides that an arch-shaped group of stereome covers the outer face of each stele. The tuberous roots owe their increase in thickness to the development of a secondary cortex and of secondary mestome-strands, besides that the center of the root is occupied by a large parenchyme, a true pith.

T. Holm.

**Holm, T.**, Medicinal plants of North-America: 2. *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (L.) Michx. (Merck's Report. XVI. p. 94—96. f. 1—15. April 1907.)

The internal structure of the vegetative organs shows the following points of interest. The roots are storageroots, but some contain fungal hyphae in the cortex, hence they may, also, be designated as mycorrhizae. None of the tissues, however, were found to be hypertrophied by the presence of these hyphae. Increase in thickness was observed to take place in most of the roots, but only to a small extent, and never beyond the formation of secondary leptome and hadrome. A pith was noticed in some roots, but not in others. The very short internodes of the rhizome have no endodermis and no sheath of stereome, thus the cortical parenchyma passes insensibly over into the central pith. The mestome-strands (mostly eighteen) are located near the periphery; they are collateral and constitute one circular band. A much firmer structure is exhibited by the long internode of the stem above ground, where a collenchyma is developed beneath epidermis, and a closed sheath of stereome inside the cortex; but there is no endodermis. The mestome-strands (about forty five) are collateral and arranged in one circular band. Very interesting is the fact that the leptome contains wide secretory ducts, hitherto not known to occur in the *Berberideae*. These ducts are especially frequent in the larger ribs of the leaves. The structure of the petioles is identical with that of the stem. The leaf is dorsiventral, and the stomata lack subsiding cells. There is only one very broad mestome-strand in the midrib, with several very wide ducts in the leptome.

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