auch käuflich (nach dem Werth der Einheiten, abgegeben werden.

§ 16. Die Theilnehmer, welche nicht genau die Tauschbedingungen erfüllen, haben noch 10—50% der Einheiten dem Jurjew. Bot. Garten abzugeben, um die dadurch überflüssig verursachte Arbeit zu ersetzen.

§ 17. Für die Bestimmung der Pflanzen ist jeder Theilnehmer selbst verantwortlich und die Pflanzen kommen im Katalog unter dem Namen, unter welchem sie an den Jurjew. Bot. Garten gekommen sind.

In diesem Jahre (1898) ist der erste „delectus plantarum exsiccatarum" gedruckt worden. Er enthält circa 1150 Arten russischer Pflanzen, die der Jurjew. Bot. Garten aus Dahurien, West-Sibirien, Ural, Turkestan, Kaukasus, Krim, Polen, dem Steppen-Gebiete (Gouv. Jekaterinoslaw, Samara, Astrachan, Tula, Orel, Kiew, Podolsk) und dem Waldgebiete der Europ. Russland. (Gouv. Wladimir, Kasan, Mosqua, Perm, Witebsk, Pskow, Livland, Esthland, Minsk, Nowgorod, Petersburg, Twer) im Jahre 1897 bekommen hat. Unter den Theilnehmern dieses Jahres sind die Herren Botaniker Prof Borodin, A. Busch, N. Busch, Westberg, Karo, Kupffer, Petunnikow, Puring, Skalosubow, Süseff, Fedossejew, Fedczenko, Fomin, Flerow, Tranzschel, Prof. B. Zinger, N. Zinger und mehrere andere zu nennen.

Der Katalog (Delectus) ist von der Direction des Jurjew. Bot. Gartens, soweit noch der Vorrath reicht, für 20 Kop. = 50 Pf. = 60 Ctms = 30 Kr. zu bekommen (die Bezahlung kann durch ausländische Postmarken ausgeführt werden).

Das Hauptgewicht wird auch in nächsten Jahren auf die Pflanzen Russlands gelegt werden, und von ausländischen Pflanzen werden nur kritische und seltene, von bekannten Systematikern bestimmte Pflanzen aufgenommen werden.

Jurjew (Dorpat), $\frac{\text{20. Februar}}{\text{4. März.}}$ 1898.

Berichte gelehrter Gesellschaften.

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On Apogamy and the Development of Sporangia upon Fern Prothalli.

By

William H. Lang and **G. A. Clark.**

Communicated by Professor F. O. Bower.

The two most important deviations from the normal life history of Ferns, apogamy and apospory, are of interest in

themselves, but acquire a more general importance from the possibility that their study may throw light on the nature of alternation of generations in archegoniate plants. They have been considered from this point of view by Pringsheim, and by those who, following him, regard the two generations as homologous with one another in the sense that the sporophyte arose by the gradual modification of individuals originally resembling the sexual plant. Celakovsky and Bower, on the other hand, maintain the view that the sporophyte, as an interpolated stage in the life history arising by elaboration of the zygote, is not the homologue of the gametophyte, and is only represented in a few thallophytes. In the light of the theory of antithetic alternation no weight is attached to apogamy and apospory for phylogenetic purposes.

In the paper of which this is an abstract the results obtained by cultivating the prothalli of a number of species of Ferns under conditions slightly different from the natural ones are described, and their bearing on the problem of the nature of alternation considered. The behaviour of *Scolopendrium vulgare* Sm. and *Nephrodium dilatatum* Desv., in which sporangia were borne upon the prothallus, has already been described in a preliminary statement.*) It is therefore sufficient to express the results of prolonged cultivation of these and the remaining species in a tabular form.

Table of the Results of cultivating Prothalli for a Period of Two Years and a Half.

(Note. In every species normal embryos were produced when conditions permitted fertilisation.)

Name.	Result.
Scolopendrium vulgare Sm. var. *ramulosissimum.*	Gametophytic budding.
	Development of archegonial projections.
	Development of cylindrical process usually from the apical region of the prothallus.
	Apogamy. { Tracheides in cylindrical process. Leaves, roots, and ramenta on process. Sporangia on the process. Vegetative buds from tip of cylindrical process, or in place of an archegonial projection.
var. *marginale.*	Simular to var. *ramulosissimum*, but no sporangia, isolated ramenta, or leaves found.
Nephrodium dilatatum Desv. var. *cristatum gracile.*	Gametophytic budding.
	Development of archegonial projections.
	Development of cylindrical process, usually from the under surface just behind the apex, which formed a „middle lobe“.
	Apogamy. { Tracheides in middle lobe and cylindrical process. Sporangia, sometimes associated with ramenta, on middle lobe and process. No vegetative buds.

*) Royal Society Proc. Vol. LX. p. 250.

Name.	Result.
Nephrodium Oreopteris Desv. var. *coronans*.	Gametophytic budding. Development of archegonial projections. Development of cylindrical process from apex of prothallus. Apogamy. { Tracheides in cylindrical process. / Ramenta on cylindrical process. / Vegetative buds (rare).
Aspidium aculeatum Sw. var. *multifidum*.	Gametophytic budding. Development of archegonial projections. Apogamy. { Tracheides in prothallus. / Vegetative buds (rare).
Aspidium angulare Willd. var. *foliosum multifidum*.	Gametophytic budding. Development of archegonial projections. Apogamy. { Ramenta on prothallus. / Vegetative buds (frequent).
var. *acutifolium multifidum*.	Gametophytic budding. Development of archegonial projections. No apogamy seen.
Athyrium niponicum Mett., normal form.	Gametophytic budding. Development of archegonial projections. Apogamy. { Tracheides in prothalloid growths from archegonial projections.
var. *cristatum*.	Similar to the normal form, but in addition a few apogamously produced vegetative buds.
Athyrium Filix-foemina Bern.	Gametophytic budding.
var. *percristatum*.	Development of archegonial projections.
var. *cruciatum cristatum*.	Development of cylindrical process from apex or from under surface of the prothallus.
var. *coronatum*.	Apogamy. { Tracheides in process. / Continuation of process as a leaf. / Vegetative buds.
Polypodium vulgare L. var. *grandiceps*.	Gametophytic budding. Apogamy. { Isolated leaf-like growths. / Vegetative buds (numerous).
Aspidium frondosum Lowe (from the Pits, Royal Gardens, Kew).	Apogamy. Vegetative buds produced on short cylindrical processes before the culture had been watered. After the culture was watered, normal embryos.

In addition to the species mentioned in the table above, cultures were made of crested and uncrested forms of *Nephrodium Filix-mas* Rich., representing the three sub-species, which are sometimes distinguished in this country. Some of these (both crested and normal) behaved in a similar manner to the species referred to in the table, though only one instance of apogamy induced by long cultivation has as yet been found. Others (crested and normal forms) produced a single bud on the under side of the prothallus which did not bear archegonia.

Connecting this latter type of apogamy, which agrees with the description of De Bary and Kny with the more normal prothalli, was one variety, the archegonia of which developed into typical archegonial projections. In the place of the projection nearest to the apex a vegetative bud arose.

It is possible to draw some general conclusions from this series of cultures. I tis a striking fact that in every one of the

species, prothalli, which under normal conditions would have produced normal embryos, became, after a longer or shorter period, apogamous. Further there was a general similarity in the changes of form and structure of the prothallus, which preceded this result. This form of apogamy, occurring after prolonged cultivation of normal prothalli under special conditions, may be distinguished as induced apogamy, in contradistinction to direct apogamy, by which is meant the immediate production of vegetative buds by prothalli, which are usually incapable of being fertilised. Both forms occur in *Nephrodium Filix-mas*.

The causes which appeared to induce apogamy in these prothalli were the prevention of contact with fluid water which rendered fertilisation impossible, and the exposure to direct sunlight. Possibly the temperature also had some effect. The case of *Nephrodium Filix-mas* shows that the variable condition of the sporophyte, as indicated by cresting, &c., though possibly predisposing to the changes which lead to apogamy, does not stand in any necessary connection with the phenomenon.

What different degrees of apogamy are distinguishable was also shown by these cultures. The cylindrical process, arising from the apex of the prothallus, or from its under surface, is to be regarded simply as a modification in form and structure of the gametophyte dependent on the altered conditions, and possibly a direct adaptation to these. The next stage is seen in cylindrical processes, which, while bearing sexual organs, also produce isolated members of a sporophyte (roots, ramenta, sporangia). It is to be borne in mind, however, that tissue differing from the rest of the process always occurred beneath the last-named structures. The final stage is the production of a vegetative bud capable of further growth as a typical sporophyte. In this a series leading from the bud arising by transformation of the tip of a cylindrical process, to buds produced on or in the place of archegonial projections, and from this to buds situated on the under surface of the prothallus itself can be recognised.

The readiness with which the intermediate form between gametophyte and sporophyte and the early stages of vegetative buds reassume the prothalloid form, is worthy of note, as bearing on some cases of apospory.

These departures from the normal development of the prothallus are not regarded as reversions in the ordinary sense, but as indications of the capability of direct response to altered conditions possessed by the gametophyte. Their possibe importance in relation to the theory of homologous alternation appears to the writer to be of this nature. If that theory be true, the sporophyte and gametophyte are modifications of a similar form. The gametophyte, especially the simple free living prothallus of the Ferns, has departed less widely from that form. Such an organism as a Fern prothallus would therefore appear to be suitable for experimental work, in the hope that its behaviour under altered conditions would afford hints as to the sort of changes which, in

the original algal form, led to the evolution of the sporophyte. The altered conditions in this series of experiments are of a similar kind to those which are assumed by Professor Bower to have occurred on the spread of algal forms to the land, and to have conduced to antithetic alternation.

The results may now be used in picturing the manner in which alternation of generations might have come about by the modification of originally similar individuals into gametophyte and sporophyte. It is assumed for this purpose that the sporophyte of the vascular cryptogams did not arise by the elaboration of a structure resembling a bryophytic sporogonium. It is recognised that the theory of antithetic alternation, as elaborated by Professor Bower, affords a consistent and satisfactory explanation, if the assumptions necessitated by the theory are granted. The present theory, which is put forward merely as a provisional hypothesis, is founded on another class of facts.

With the spread of algal organisms to the land, where in the absence of any vegetation affording shade, some at least would be exposed to more intense illumination, the flattened form would probably be assumed. Prolonged drought and the influence of direct sunlight, inducing directly a change of forms into a cylindrical body, might be accompanied by the substitution of a reproductive organ forming dry reproductive cells (spores) for those adapted to an aquatic existence. The acquisition of more highly developed absorbent organs (primitive roots) would further the existence and growth of this modified gametophyte. This spore-producing stage would at first follow the sexual stage in any individual exposed to dry conditions. It is possible to imagine, however, how the association of the asexual with the sexual individual might come about. Absence of fluid water would prevent the liberation of motile spores from the zygote. The latter would be obliged to germinate in situ, and the fact that it did so under dry conditions would tend to the shortening of the sexual stage, and the speedy assumption of the sporophytic form and mode of reproduction. From the spore, which would always separate from the parent, a sexual individual would arise, since germination could only take place in a damp spot. As soon as, with the increase in size and complexity of the spore-bearing plant, a vegetation capable of affording shade came into existence, the conditions suitable for the persistence of the more primitive, alga-like. sexual stage in the life history would be present. The latter has, of course, also been modified in various ways.

In the concluding portion of this paper, the theories of antithetic and homologous alternation are compared by considering the explanations they afford of the facts. The general conclusion reached is that, while both afford a possible explanation of the facts of alternation in archegoniate plants, any evidence which would render one or the other untenable is wanting. The reasons on which either is considered more probable depend on the views

held as to the lines of descent which have been followed, and the degree to which the different groups of archegoniate plants have had a common origin, or represent actual steps in the process of evolution of the sporophyte. Under these circumstances the question must be regarded as an open one until the available lines of evidence have been more fully investigated.

I am especially indebted to Dr. Scott and Professor Bower for their assistance and advice; the work was commenced in the Jodrell Laboratory of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and subsequently carried on in the Botanical Laboratory of the University of Glasgow.

Instrumente, Präparations- und Conservations-Methoden etc.

Clark, C. H., A laboratory manual in practical botany. 271 pp. il. D. cl. New York (American Book Co.) 1898. Doll. —.96.

Mez, C., Mikroskopische Wasseranalyse. Anleitung zur Untersuchung des Wassers mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von Trink- und Abwasser. gr. 8°. XVII, 631 pp. Mit 8 lith. Tafeln und in den Text gedruckten Abbildungen. Berlin (Julius Springer) 1898. M. 20.—, geb in Leinwand M. 21.60.

Sammlungen.

Krieger, W., Fungi saxonici. Fascikel 26. Königstein a. d. Elbe 1898.

In diesem Fascikel sind besonders vertreten *Peronosporeen, Ascomyceten* und *Mucedineen.* Unter den schönen Peronosporeen hebe ich besonders hervor *Peronospora parasitica* auf der Levkoye, *Matthiola annua* und auf *Sisymbrium officinale*, von denen Blätter mit Conidienträgern und andere mit Oosporen ausgegeben sind, sowie *Per. calotheca* auf *Galium silvaticum.* Unter den *Ascomyceten* nenne ich zuerst die seltene *Taphrina polyspora* (Sorok.) Johans. auf *Acer tataricum* aus der Nähe von Schandau. Es möchte dieses der erste bekannt gewordene Standort in Deutschland sein; doch theilt der Herausgeber mit, dass er diese *Taphrina* auch bei Eisenstein im Böhmer Walde aufgefunden hat. Ich hebe ferner hervor die neue *Pezizella saxonica* Rehm auf vorjährigen Stengeln von *Chaerophyllum aromaticum*, die seltene *Dermatea eucrita* (Karst.) Rehm. von drei verschiedenen Vorkommnissen; schöne *Diaporthen*, wie *D. pulla* Nke. auf *Hedera Helix*, *D. detrusa* (Fr.) Fckl. auf *Berberis vulgaris*, *D. juglandina* (Fckl.) Nke. auf *Juglans regia; Pleospora Dianthi* de Not. auf *Viscaria vulgaris* und den seltenen *Ophiobolus ulnospora* (Cooke) Sacc. auf dürren Stengeln von *Ballota nigra.* Die *Mucedineen* sind besonders in interessanten und neuen Arten vertreten, so *Ovularia Nymphaeae* Bres. (= *Ramularia Nymphaeae* Bres. und *Gloeosporium*