upon four of the largest plantations in this region Some of the more important points which have been brought out by these studies were the following: The catalp reaches its best growth upon very rich soil. It should be protected by shelter belts of taller trees to prevent the defoliation of the trees by hard winds, which in some places is a very serious evil. The trees should be planted very closely together to cause self pruning and force a straighter growth. Cutting back will often cause much straighter growth to be produced than first.

Part. II, by Dr. von Schrenk, treats of the diseases of the catalpa. The wood is very durable and is remarkably free from fungus attacks *Polyporus versicolor* (L.) Fr. destroys the heartwood very rapidly after it once gets entrance. It gains entrance by means of old rotten branches which break off in such a manner as to leave a hole into the tree trunk. The sporophores were found only on live trees. We have here a close adaptation of the fungus, which usually grows only upon dead wood, i. e., wood cut or broken from the tree, while here it grows only on the wood of the living tree. The fungus which destroys the wood of the living tree stops its growth when the tree is cut. The heart wood is changed into a pulpy soft, spongy mass, which is readily broken, does not crumble into a powder, and retains the semblance of wood fibres. It is of a straw yellow color.

A second form of decay turns the wood to a brown color. It is tough, very brittle, and full of cracks. This decay is always found near the ground. The rotten wood crumbles to a fine powder. The fruiting bodies resemble *Polyporus (Poria) vaporarius* but does not seem to be the same. It is named *Polyporus (Poria) catalpae* n sp.

P. Spaulding.

Anonym. L. J. Čělakovský. (Oesterreichische botanische Zeitschrift. Jahrgang LIII. Wien 1903. p. 52—58. Mit 1 Portrait.)

Eine kurze Biographie. Dafür aber eine umso trefflichere Schilderung der Verdienste des Verstorbenen um die vergleichende phylogenetische Morphologie und um die Floristik Böhmens, deren bedeutendster Vertreter Čělakovský war.

Matouschek (Reichenberg).

Halacsy, Eugen von, Theodor von Heldreich, ein Nachruf. (Magyar botanikai lapok. Ungarische botanische Blätter. Jahrg. I. Budapest 1902. No. 11. p. 325—336. Mit 1 Bildnisse.) In deutscher Sprache.

Leben und Wirken des für die griechische Flora so verdienstvollen Mannes mit einem vollständigen Verzeichnisse der von Heldreich veröffentlichten Abhandlungen. Matouschek (Reichenberg).

Nachtrag.

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