fixed to the end of a small indiarubber tube in order to be laid near the insect whose notice it may be desired to attract.

FRANCIS GALTON

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE BACILLUS OF TUBERCULOSIS (KOCH)

I. THE absorption and consequent retention of certain stains by this bacillus does not appear to be effected by the hydrates of potassium, sodium, and ammonium and by aniline alone. Sodid phosphate, potassic acetate, vegetable alkaloids, &c., appear to exert a similar action. Further experiments are in progress. I have some very good preparations which were rapidly stained with a very faintly coloured stain containing sodid phosphate (sod. phos. cryst. B.P.).

II. The sections of tissue shown (by the kind arrangement of Mr. Blaker) at the Brighton meeting of the British Medical Association, in which the bacilli were very distinct, were stained, &c., then floated on to the glass slides, dried over concentrated sulphuric acid (or fused CaCl_2), and mounted in balsam. Hitherto my attempts to fix the colour of the bacilli, by means of a mordant, in such a way that it might remain unaffected by alcohol, and by oil of cloves, have not proved successful.

III. Treatment with a solution of potassic acetate will probably prove well adapted to free preparations from those last traces of nitric acid which so often cause their ultimate destruction.

From (II.) I should omit a very beautiful and remarkable preparation showing the spores of this bacillus in the lymphatics of the lung. This slide was prepared by Dr. Barron, of University College, Liverpool, and for his kindness in lending it to me and for much invaluable advice I am very grateful.

To Mr. Blaker, M.R.C.S., of Brighton, and to Mr. Black, M.R.C.S., of the Sussex County Hospital, I am under many obligations for their kindly interest and assistance.

J. W. CLARK

THE SHAPES OF LEAVES*

III.—Origin of Types

THE two most general and distinctive types of foliage among angiosperms are those characteristic of monocotyledons and dicotyledons respectively. They owe their principal traits of shape and venation to the manner in which these two great fundamental classes have been separately evolved from lower ancestors.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has shown that there are two chief ways in which a central axis or caulome may conceivably be developed from an integrated series of primitive stalkless creeping fronds. The first way is by the in-rolling or folding of the fronds so as to form a complete tube, often with adnate edges, as represented in the accompanying diagram (Fig. 20), modified by Mr. Spencer's kind permission from the "Principles of Biology." For details of the explanation, the reader must be referred to that work (vol. ii. part iv. chap. iii.); it must suffice here to note that as in such case each frond must envelop the younger fronds within it, the process is there shown to eventuate in an endogenous stem and a monocotyledonous seed—two characteristics found as a matter of fact constantly to accompany one another in actual nature. The second way is by the thickening and hardening of a fixed series of midribs, as shown in the next diagram (Fig. 21), also modified after Mr. Spencer; and this method must necessarily result in an exogenous stem and a dicotyledonous seed. The diagrams in Figs. 22 and 23, which represent according to Mr. Spencer (slightly altered) the development of the monoco-

tyledonous and dicotyledonous seedling respectively, will help further to illustrate the primitive characteristics of the two types.

The monocotyledonous type of foliage is for the most part extremely uniform and consistent, in temperate climates at least, for in the tropics the presence of large arborescent forms, such as palms and screw-pines, as well as of gigantic lilies, amaryllids, and grasses, such as the bananas, yuccas, agaves, and bamboos, gives a very distinctive aspect to the ensemble of the class. Being in principle a more or less in-rolled and folded frond, every part of which equally aids in forming the caulome or stem, the monocotyledonous leaf tends as a rule to show little distinction between blade and leaf-stalk, lamina and petiole. For the same reason, the free end also tends to assume a lanceolate or linear shape, while the lower part usually becomes more or less tubular or sheathing in arrangement. Again, for two reasons, it generally has a parallel venation. In the first place, since the leaves or terminal expansions are mere prolongations or tips to the stem-forming portion, it will follow that the vascular tissues will tend to run on continuously over every part, instead of radiating from a centre which must in such a case be purely artificial. In the second place it is clear that parallel venation is the most convenient type for long narrow leaves, as is plainly shown even among dicotyledons by such foliage as that of the plantains, descended from netted-veined ancestors, but with chief ribs now parallel. Still better are both these principles illustrated in those cases among dicotyledons where the lamina is suppressed altogether, and the flattened petiole assumes foliar functions, as in *Oxalis bupleurifolia* and *Acacia melanoxylon* (Fig. 24). These phyllodes thus resembling in their mode of development the monocotyledonous type, and continuous throughout with the caulome-portion of the primitive leaf, exhibit both in shape and venation the chief monocotyledonous characteristics. A typical monocotyledon in shape and venation is represented in Fig. 25.

The dicotyledonous type, though far more varied, is equally due in its shape and venation to the original characteristics implied by its origin. Only the midrib instead of the whole leaf being here concerned in the production of the stem, there is a far greater tendency to distinctness between petiole and lamina, and a marked preference for the netted venation. The foliar expansion is not here a mere tip; it becomes a more separate and decided element in the entire leaf. And as the petiole joins the lamina at a distinct and noticeable point, there is a natural tendency for the vascular bundles to diverge there, making the venation palmate or radiating, so as to distribute it equally to all parts of the expanded surface. Fig. 26 shows the resulting characteristic form of dicotyledonous leaf. Its variations of pinnate or other venation will be considered a little later on.

Among monocotyledons, the central type is perhaps best found in the mainly tuberous or bulbous orders, such as the orchids, lilies, and amaryllids. These orders, having rich reservoirs of food laid by underground, send up relatively thick and sturdy leaves; but their shape is decided by the ancestral type, and by their strict subordination to the central axis. Hence they are usually long, narrow, and rather fleshy. Familiar examples are the tulips, hyacinths, snowdrops, daffodils, crocuses, &c. Those which have small bulbs, or none, or grow much among grass, like *Sisyrinchium*, are nearly or quite linear; those which raise their heads higher into the open, like *Listera*, are often quite ovate. Exotic forms (bromelias, yuccas, agaves) frequently have the points sharp and piercing, as a protection against herbivores. In the grasses there is generally no large reservoir of food, and their leaves accordingly show the central type in a stringy drawn-up condition. So also in sedges, woodrushes, and many others. But where the general monocotyledonous habit has been more lost, and something

* Continued from p. 466.