tain that the principle is altogether erroneous, depending as it does on the assumption that the pressure of the atmosphere is purely a function of its specific gravity or density. This is not true, for pressure may vary within wide limits, whilst the density remains unchanged. Experimentally this might be shown by putting, say, an aneroid and a balance, such as I have been speaking of, in a large glass vessel, which can be made air-tight when closed. Under normal conditions the two will at first register the same pressure; but if the temperature is sufficiently increased or diminished, the increase or diminution of elastic force will manifest itself by the aneroid; but as the density remains unaltered, the balance will show no change. Does such an experiment at all correspond with any natural observations? I think so, in, of course, a limited degree. If the lower part of a column of air is heated, its expansive force will push the adjacent air outwards and upwards; but as it does so, it has to overcome a certain amount of inertia; to do this requires time, during which, as the volume of the heated air does not increase in proportion to the temperature, the elastic force does. This ought to be shown by the barometer; I think it often is, but the barometer is a sluggish instrument at best, and its indications are undoubtedly wanting in quickness, and therefore in exactness. Still its principle is correct; so is the principle of the aneroid, or of Bourdon's barometer (on which there is an interesting paper in the *Quarterly Journal* of the Meteorological Society for April 1872), though practical difficulties stand in the way of their use becoming general. But the tangent balance is not capable of measuring atmospheric tension, except when that tension depends on density alone; and this is frequently not the case—perhaps never.

J. K. LAUGHTON

April 23

Acquired Habits in Plants

AT p. 446 of NATURE, J. G. records a "dog violet" which he thinks has assumed an unusual form. As there are several plants called "dog violet," and as one of them does in favourable situations attain a very considerable height, it would be interesting to know what was the species observed by the river Aled. The *Viola canina* (*V. riviniana* Reich.), in one of its forms which is probably a distinct species, has flowering shoots which sometimes attain a foot in length, and if supported by the surrounding vegetation do sometimes stand nearly upright. If this was the plant observed, J. G. only found a more than usually strong form.

C. C. BABINGTON

The Zodiacal Light

MR. BACKHOUSE asks if the observations given in vol. iii. p. 203, afford any proof that the Zodiacal Light is not a lens-shaped disc of light enveloping the Sun; if this theory were correct, and the sun enveloped in a continuous mass of light-reflecting matter, whenever the light is seen in the evening after sunset, it ought to be also seen in the morning before sunrise, of the same brilliancy at the same angular distances from the sun, especially when those distances are small, for then the effect of an elliptical form in the section of the envelope by the plane of the ecliptic would be almost entirely eliminated.

The results of observation given in most of our hand-books of astronomy are therefore directly at variance with this theory, and I did not consider it necessary to allude to it before.

Jamaica, April 6

MAXWELL HALL

ON VENOMOUS CATERPILLARS *

POISON and venom are often used as convertible terms. I do not understand them to be so. Poison properly means something which injures the system by introduction through the stomach. Venom, something which injures by introduction into the vascular system through lesion of the tissues. Most poisons are also venoms; whatever injures, if introduced into the stomach, will most probably also injure if introduced directly into the blood. But the converse is not true: most venoms are not poisons, that is, it is not by digestion and assimilation that they work, but by entering the vascular system from without. It is said that you may swallow the venom of the rattlesnake with impunity; and I imagine you may, if it does get absorbed through the mucous membrane; but Dr. Fayer's experience, lately published, of the effects

of the semi-swallowing, which occurs in extracting the venom from a poisoned wound by sucking, would rather seem to show that such extremely virulent venom would penetrate the mucous membrane, and act as if actually introduced by a wound, his throat having become dangerously ulcerated from sucking the poison from the wound of a man bitten by a cobra. There is yet another way than swallowing or being wounded, by which venom may injure, and that is through the nervous system, by application to the skin. This is the way in which the nettle must sting. In that case there is not the smallest lesion in the skin, and if a nettle were artistically made to touch the open surface of a gaping wound, it would not sting at all; neither is it by mechanical irritation that the pain is caused. The nettle has a venom gland, as well as the rattlesnake, and it is the application of this venom to the delicate termination of the nerves in the skin which produced the pain felt.

The subject to which I invite the consideration of the Society this evening is whether any insects possess similar power of injury to that of the nettle. In ordinary cases the venom of insects is applied by a puncture in the skin, into which the venom is introduced by an apparatus provided for the purpose. But for a long time it has been said that certain caterpillars sting like the nettle, although the authorities have for the most part been too vague to allow us to be very sure as to the fact; and supposing the fact to be true, it has been argued that the pain or annoyance was merely the result of mechanical irritation of a similar nature to that which medical men sometimes meet with in hairdressers, or rather hair-cutters, where minute portions of the cut hair of their customers work their way into the skin below the shirt-sleeve and give rise to a painful and irritating sore on the wrist. Two passages which I shall take leave to quote, will bring the question, as it at present stands, pretty fairly before the meeting. The first is from a paper by myself on the geographical relations of the chief Coleopterous Faunas, which was published in the Linnæan Society's Journal for 1870 (p. 55):—

"A very remarkable African affinity in the Lepidoptera has been mentioned to me by Dr. Welwitsch. It is plain that an affinity to any genus endowed with peculiar properties is rendered doubly certain if the supposed allied species possesses the same properties. There is a Lepidopterous insect in Australia, the larva of which possesses remarkable poisonous powers. It has been named *Dorato-phora vulnerans*. Such insects also occur in South Africa. Livingstone speaks of a caterpillar called *Rigura* as producing fearful agony if a sore is touched with its entrails. Mr. Baynes, in his "Explorations in South-west Africa," speaks of another, or perhaps the same, which he calls the *Kaa*, and which is used as a poison for their arrows by the Bushmen; and Dr. Welwitsch had a personal experience of the severe swelling and pain in every part of his body which he touched with his hand after collecting specimens of a caterpillar against which he had been warned as poisonous. He had in consequence of the warning carefully avoided touching them, shoving them into a phial with a straw; but whether he had inadvertently touched them or fingered the leaves on which they had been feeding (which he collected for examination), he and his servant were both laid up helpless for two or three days. His specimens of the caterpillar were lost; but among his Lepidoptera Dr. Fendler of Vienna, who has undertaken a description of them, finds no less than four species of *Dorato-phora*, and these, doubtless, are the perfect insects of species of the caterpillar, from one of which he suffered."

The second passage which I wish to quote is from a paper by Mr. Roland Trimen, Notes on the above paper, and also published in the Linnæan Society's journal. It is as follows:—

"At p. 55 Mr. Murray notes what he considers 'a very

* A paper read at the opening of the Kensington Entomological Society.