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each corolla was found to be identical with those of the disk, differing immaterially in size and color. Fully one-half of these irregular forms were perfect and fertile, whilst the opposite condition of affairs prevails in the normal flower.

On the same day in which the preceding observations were made, I noticed other plants of the same species, in which the disk florets had grown to twice the usual magnitude, and had doffed their natural shade of brown for the beautiful golden hue so eminently characteristic of the outer circle of florets. Here the essential organs of reproduction had, in a measure, aborted. Upon the principle that excess of growth force has transformed the sterile ray into fertile florets, and the same deficiency has been instrumental in reducing the fertile disk florets alluded to, to a partial state of abortion—a principle so ably maintained in the writings of Mr. Thomas Meehan—the foregoing facts receive a clear and comprehensive solution.

Subsequently I was so fortunate as to find three specimens of fully developed flowers growing upon the same plant, in each of which there was a double series of ray florets having the regular number of florets in each series. These were without exception ligulate and neutral. These secondary series, I think, are the result of the want of vigor necessary to develop fertile florets.

JULY 15.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twelve members present.

JULY 22.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Eight members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:—

“Descriptions of New Species of Shells from the West Coast of Florida.” By R. E. C. STEARNS.

The death of John Warner was announced.

JULY 27.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Eight members present.

On report of the Committee the following papers were ordered to be published:—