

may be accounted for by the seed being of no value, and consequently not having been subjected to selection. The strawberry is properly three-leaved, but in 1761 Duchesne raised a single-leaved variety of the European wood-strawberry, which Linnæus doubtfully raised to the rank of a species. Seedlings of this variety, like those of most varieties not fixed by long-continued selection, often revert to the ordinary form, or present intermediate states.¹¹⁰ A variety raised by Mr. Myatt,¹¹¹ apparently belonging to one of the American forms presents a variation of an opposite nature, for it has five leaves; Godron and Lambertye also mention a five-leaved variety of *F. collina*.

The Red Bush Alpine strawberry (one of the *F. vesca* section) does not produce stolons or runners, and this remarkable deviation of structure is reproduced truly by seed. Another sub-variety, the White Bush Alpine, is similarly characterised, but when propagated by seed it often degenerates and produces plants with runners.¹¹² A strawberry of the American Pine section is also said to make but few runners.¹¹³

Much has been written on the sexes of strawberries; the true Hautbois properly bears the male and female organs on separate plants,¹¹⁴ and was consequently named by Duchesne *dioica*; but it frequently produces hermaphrodites; and Lindley,¹¹⁵ by propagating such plants by runners, at the same time destroying the males, soon raised a self-prolific stock. The other species often showed a tendency towards an imperfect separation of the sexes, as I have noticed with plants forced in a hot-house. Several English varieties, which in this country are free from any such tendency, when cultivated in rich soils under the climate of North America¹¹⁶ commonly produce plants with separate sexes. Thus a whole acre of Keen's Seedlings in the United States has been observed to be almost sterile from the absence of male flowers; but the more general rule is, that the male plants overrun the females. Some members of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, especially appointed to investigate this subject, report that "few varieties have the flowers perfect in both sexual organs," &c. The most successful cultivators in Ohio plant for every seven rows of "pistillata," or female plants, one row of hermaphrodites, which afford pollen for both kinds; but the hermaphrodites, owing to their expenditure in the production of pollen, bear less fruit than the female plants.

The varieties differ in constitution. Some of our best English

¹¹⁰ Godron, 'De l'Espèce,' tom. i. p. 161.

¹¹¹ 'Gardener's Chron.,' 1851, p. 440.

¹¹² F. Gloede in 'Gardener's Chron.,' 1862, p. 1053.

¹¹³ Downing's 'Fruits,' p. 532.

¹¹⁴ Barnet, in 'Hort. Transact.,'

vol. vi. p. 210.

¹¹⁵ 'Gardener's Chron.,' 1847, p. 539.

¹¹⁶ For the several statements with respect to the American strawberries, see Downing, 'Fruits,' p. 524; 'Gardener's Chronicle,' 1843, p. 188; 1847, p. 539; 1861, p. 717.