

one berry half red and half white.¹² Alexander Braun¹³ also has often seen branches on white currant-trees bearing red berries.

Pear (Pyrus communis).—Dureau de la Malle states that the flowers on some trees of an ancient variety, the *doyenné galoux*, were destroyed by frost: other flowers appeared in July, which produced six pears; these exactly resembled in their skin and taste the fruit of a distinct variety, the *gros doyenne blanc*, but in shape were like the *bon-chrétien*: it was not ascertained whether this new variety could be propagated by budding or grafting. The same author grafted a *bon-chrétien* on a quince, and it produced, besides its proper fruit, an apparently new variety, of a peculiar form with thick and rough skin.¹⁴

Apple (Pyrus malus).—In Canada, a tree of the variety called Pound Sweet, produced,¹⁵ between two of its proper fruit, an apple which was well russeted, small in size, different in shape, and with a short peduncle. As no russet apple grew anywhere near, this case apparently cannot be accounted for by the direct action of foreign pollen. M. Carrière (p. 38) mentions an analogous instance. I shall hereafter give cases of apple-trees which regularly produce fruit of two kinds, or half-and-half fruit; these trees are generally supposed, and probably with truth, to be of crossed parentage, and that the fruit reverts to both parent-forms.

Banana (Musa sapientium).—Sir R. Schomburgk states that he saw in St. Domingo a raceme on the Fig Banana which bore towards the base 125 fruits of the proper kind; and these were succeeded, as is usual, higher up the raceme, by barren flowers, and these by 420 fruits, having a widely different appearance, and ripening earlier than the proper fruit. The abnormal fruit closely resembled, except in being smaller, that of the *Musa chinensis* or *cavendishii*, which has generally been ranked as a distinct species.¹⁶

FLOWERS.—Many cases have been recorded of a whole plant, or single branch, or bud, suddenly producing flowers different from the proper type in colour, form, size, doubleness, or other character. Half the flower, or a smaller segment, sometimes changes colour.

Camellia.—The myrtle-leaved species (*C. myrtifolia*), and two or three varieties of the common species, have been known to produce hexagonal and imperfectly quadrangular flowers; and the branches producing such flowers have been propagated by grafting.¹⁷ The Pompon variety often bears “four distinguishable kinds of flowers, —the pure white and the red-eyed, which appear promiscuously; the brindled pink and the rose-coloured, which may be kept

¹² ‘Revue Horticole,’ quoted in ‘Gard. Chronicle,’ 1844, p. 87.

¹³ ‘Rejuvenescence in Nature,’ Bot. Memoirs Ray Soc., 1853, p. 314.

¹⁴ ‘Comptes Rendus,’ tom. xli. 1855, p. 804. The second case is given on the authority of Gaudichaud,

ibid., tom. xxxiv., 1852, p. 748.

¹⁵ This case is given in the ‘Gard. Chronicle,’ 1867, p. 403.

¹⁶ ‘Journal of Proc. Linn. Soc., vol. ii. Botany, p. 131.

¹⁷ ‘Gard. Chronicle,’ 1847, p. 207.