

“separate with tolerable certainty by grafting from the branches that bear them.” A branch, also, on an old tree of the rose-coloured variety has been seen to “revert to the pure white colour, an occurrence less common than the departure from it.”¹⁸

Crataegus oxyacantha.—A dark pink hawthorn has been known to throw out a single tuft of pure white blossoms;¹⁹ and Mr. A. Clapham, nurseryman, of Bedford, informs me that his father had a deep crimson thorn grafted on a white thorn, which during several years, always bore, high above the graft, bunches of white, pink and deep crimson flowers.

Azalea indica is well known often to produce new varieties by buds. I have myself seen several cases. A plant of *Azalea indica variegata* has been exhibited bearing a truss of flowers of *A. ind. gledstanesii* “as true as could possibly be produced, thus evidencing the origin of that fine variety.” On another plant of *A. ind. variegata* a perfect flower of *A. ind. lateritia* was produced; so that both *gledstanesii* and *lateritia* no doubt originally appeared as sporting branches of *A. ind. variegata*.²⁰

Hibiscus (Paritium tricuspis).—A seedling of this plant, when some years old, produced, at Saharunpore,²¹ some branches “which bore leaves and flowers widely different from the normal form.” “The abnormal leaf is much less divided, and not acuminate. The petals are considerably larger, and quite entire. There is also in the fresh state a conspicuous, large, oblong gland, full of a viscid secretion, on the back of each of the calycine segments.” Dr. King, who subsequently had charge of these Gardens, informs me that a tree of *Paritium tricuspis* (probably the very same plant) growing there, had a branch buried in the ground, apparently by accident; and this branch changed its character wonderfully, growing like a bush, and producing flowers and leaves, resembling in shape those of another species, viz., *P. tiliaceum*. A small branch springing from this bush near the ground, reverted to the parent-form. Both forms were extensively propagated during several years by cuttings and kept perfectly true.

Althæa rosea.—A double yellow Hollyhock suddenly turned one year into a pure white single kind; subsequently a branch bearing the original double yellow flowers reappeared in the midst of the branches of the single white kind.²²

Pelargonium.—These highly cultivated plants seem eminently liable to bud-variation. I will give only a few well-marked cases. Gärtner has seen²³ a plant of *P. zonale* with a branch having white

¹⁸ Herbert, ‘Amaryllidaceæ,’ 1838, p. 369.

¹⁹ ‘Gardener’s Chronicle,’ 1843, p. 391.

²⁰ Exhibited at Hort. Soc., London. Report in ‘Gardener’s Chron.,’ 1844, p. 337.

²¹ Mr. W. Bell, Bot. Soc. of Edinburgh, May, 1863.

²² ‘Revue Horticole,’ quoted in ‘Gardener’s Chron.,’ 1845, p. 475.

²³ ‘Bastarderzeugung,’ 1849, s. 76.