

produce striped seedlings.<sup>22</sup> Another case is in some respects more curious: plants bearing peloric flowers have so strong a latent tendency to reproduce their normally irregular flowers, that this often occurs by buds when a plant is transplanted into poorer or richer soil.<sup>23</sup> Now I crossed the peloric snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*), described in the last chapter, with pollen of the common form; and the latter, reciprocally, with peloric pollen. I thus raised two great beds of seedlings, and not one was peloric. Naudin<sup>24</sup> obtained the same result from crossing a peloric *Linaria* with the common form. I carefully examined the flowers of ninety plants of the crossed *Antirrhinum* in the two beds, and their structure had not been in the least affected by the cross, except that in a few instances the minute rudiment of the fifth stamen, which is always present, was more fully or even completely developed. It must not be supposed that this entire obliteration of the peloric structure in the crossed plants can be accounted for by any incapacity of transmission; for I raised a large bed of plants from the peloric *Antirrhinum*, artificially fertilised by its own pollen, and sixteen plants, which alone survived the winter, were all as perfectly peloric as the parent-plant. Here we have a good instance of the wide difference between the inheritance of a character and the power of transmitting it to crossed offspring. The crossed plants, which perfectly resembled the common snapdragon, were allowed to sow themselves, and out of a hundred and twenty-seven seedlings, eighty-eight proved to be common snapdragons, two were in an intermediate condition between the peloric and normal state, and thirty-seven were perfectly peloric, having reverted to the structure of their one grandparent. This case seems at first sight to offer an exception to the rule just given, namely, that a character which is present in one form and latent in the other is generally transmitted with prepotent force when the two forms are crossed. For in all the *Scrophulariaceæ*, and especially in the genera *Antirrhinum* and *Linaria*, there is, as was shown

<sup>22</sup> Verlot, 'Des Variétés,' 1865, p. 66.

<sup>23</sup> Moquin-Tandon, 'Téatologie,' p. 191.

<sup>24</sup> 'Nouvelles Archives du Muséum,' tom i. p. 137.