

Hairs occasionally appear in strange situations, as "within the substance of the brain."<sup>65</sup> Certain breeds of sheep bear a whole crowd of horns on their foreheads. As many as five spurs have been seen on both legs of certain Game-fowls. In the Polish fowl the male is ornamented with a topknot of hackles like those on his neck, whilst the female has a topknot formed of common feathers. In feather-footed pigeons and fowls, feathers like those on the wing arise from the outer side of the legs and toes. Even the elemental parts of the same feather may be transposed; for in the Sebastopol goose, barbules are developed on the divided filaments of the shaft. Imperfect nails sometimes appear on the stumps of the amputated fingers of man;<sup>66</sup> and it is an interesting fact that with the snake-like Saurians, which present a series with more and more imperfect limbs, the terminations of the phalanges first disappear, "the nails becoming transferred to their proximal remnants, or even to parts which are not phalanges."<sup>67</sup>

Analogous cases are of such frequent occurrence with plants that they do not strike us with sufficient surprise. Supernumerary petals, stamens, and pistils, are often produced. I have seen a leaflet low down in the compound leaf of *Vicia sativa* replaced by a tendril; and a tendril possesses many peculiar properties, such as spontaneous movement and irritability. The calyx sometimes assumes, either wholly or by stripes, the colour and texture of the corolla. Stamens are so frequently converted into petals, more or less completely, that such cases are passed over as not deserving notice; but as petals have special functions to perform, namely, to protect the included organs, to attract insects, and in not a few cases to guide their entrance by well-adapted contrivances, we can hardly account for the conversion of stamens into petals merely by unnatural or superfluous nourishment. Again, the edge of a petal may occasionally be found including one of the highest products of the plant, namely, pollen; for instance,

<sup>65</sup> Virchow, 'Cellular Pathology,' 1860, p. 66.

<sup>66</sup> 'Müller's Phys.,' Eng. Translat., vol. i., 1833, p. 407. A case of this kind has lately been communicated

to me.

<sup>67</sup> Dr. Fürbringer, 'Die Knochen etc. bei den schlangenähnlichen Sauriern,' as reviewed in 'Journal of Anat. and Phys.,' May, 1870, p. 286.