

"P. 362. Note ⁵. For *Arachnis* read *Arachis*. The *Arachidna* of Theophrastus cannot, however, be the *Arachis* or ground-nut.

"Pp. 388 and 394. For *Harlecamp* read *Hartecamp*.

"P. 394. For *Kerlen* read *Kalm*.

"P. 394. For *Asbech* read *Osbeck*.

"P. 386. *John Ray*. Ray was further the author of the present Natural System in its most comprehensive sense. He first divided plants into Flowerless and Flowering; and the latter into Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous:—'Floriferas dividemus in DICOTYLEDONES, quarum semina sata binis foliis, seminalibus dictis, quæ cotyledonorum usum præstant, e terra exeunt, vel in binos saltem lobos dividuntur, quamvis eos supra terram foliorum specie non efferant; et MONOCOTYLEDONES, quæ nec folia bina seminalia efferunt nec lobos binos condunt. Hæc divisio ad arbores etiam extendi potest; siquidem Palmæ et congeneres hoc respectu eodem modo a reliquis arboribus differunt quo Monocotyledones a reliquis herbis.'

"P. 408. *Endogenous and Exogenous Growth*. The exact course of the wood fibres which traverse the stems of both Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous plants has been only lately discovered. In the Monocotyledons, those fibres are collected in bundles, which follow a very peculiar course:—from the base of each leaf they may be followed downwards and inwards, towards the axis of the trunk, when they form an arch with the convexity to the centre; and curving outwards again reach the circumference, where they are lost amongst the previously deposited fibres. The intrusion of the bases of these bundles amongst those already deposited, causes the circumference of the stem to be harder than the centre; and as all these arcs have a short course (their chords being nearly equal), the trunk does not increase in girth, and grows at the apex only. The wood-bundles are here definite. In the Dicotyledonous trunks, the layers of wood run in parallel courses from the base to the top of the trunk, each externally to that last formed, and the trunk increases both in height and girth; the wood-bundles are here indefinite.

"With regard to the Cotyledons, though it is often difficult to distinguish a Monocotyledonous Embryo from a Dicotyledonous, they may always be discriminated when germinating. The Cotyledons, when two or more, and primordial leaves (when no Cotyledons are visible) of a Monocotyledon, are alternate; those of a Dicotyledon are opposite.

"A further physiological distinction between Monocotyledons and