

Macoun and Spotton, 1879, page 6. "There are others whose roots penetrate the stems and roots of other plants and thus receive their nourishment, as it were, at second-hand. These are parasitic plants. The Dodder, Indian Pipe and Beech-drops of Canadian woods are well known examples." There is no doubt as to the meaning of these statements.

I now turn to Wood's Class Book, p. 30, and I find that he classes parasites under three heads, (1) parasites which appropriate stolen juices to their own growth, as the dodder and mistletoe; (2) parasites which, although standing in the soil, are fixed upon foreign roots and thence derive their entire sustenance, "as the beech-drops and other leafless, colorless plants;" (3) those fixed in the soil, like the last, but which derive from foreign roots a part of their sustenance, as the *Gerardia*. Wood's parasite is then essentially the parasite of Spotton. Let us now turn to our own particular plant. Of the sub-order *Monotropa* he uses these words: "Low, *parasitic* herbs;" of *M. uniflora* he says: "common in woods, near the base of trees, on whose roots it is doubtless parasitic." There is no mistaking what Wood says.

I now turn to Gray. Lessons 1877, p. 304. Of the sub-order *Monotropa* he says this:—"Parasitic on roots, or growing on decomposing vegetable matter like a fungus." Turn now to his Structural and Systematic Botany, 1877, p. 440, sub-order *Monotropæ*: "*Parasitic* herbs, destitute of green color and with scales instead of leaves." This can give one idea and one only—but at page 91 of the same work occur these words: "It is probable that our *Monotropa*, or Indian Pipe, a pallid phænogamous plant, looking like a fungus, actually lives like one, and draws its nourishment, at least in great part, from the decaying leaves among which it grows." In his Botanical Text Book, 6th Ed. 1879, p. 38, he states the case as follows: "Pale or coloured parasites, such as Beech-drops, Pine-sap, etc., are those which are destitute of green herbage, and are usually of a white, tawny, or reddish hue, in fact of any colour except green. They strike their roots or sucker-shaped discs into the bark, mostly that of the root, of other plants, and thence draw their food from the sap already elaborated." In the Botanical Text Book, 1885, p. 338, we find that, "among the higher plants there are some . . . which derive all their nourishment from decaying