

*purpurascens* I observed from one to five seed-pods on a plant stalk. But it was the exception to notice a plant of *Asclepias tuberosa* which bore any fruit at all, and perhaps only one on half a dozen flowering stems given off by a single root. The scarcity of silk pods on this species was indeed very noticeable. Plants of *Asclepias cornuti* are not very well covered with fruit. I examined a large number of plants late in October, 1891, and found only from one to four seed follicles on large plants. The flowers of this species of Milk-weed are drooping from the axils of very large leaves, and are more or less hidden by the latter.

*Asclepias phytolaccoides*, or Poke Milk-weed, another fragrant species with long-peduncled umbels of greenish-white and purplish colour, grows in most woods. Its nodding umbels and dependent flowers are of disadvantage to the visits of the larger diurnals. The plant is less abundant than other species referred to. It prefers dense copses and is visited more perhaps by nocturnals than diurnals. Height from 3-5 feet.

*Asclepias quadrifolia*, or four-leaved Milk-weed, known by its whorls of leaves, is met with in dry woods overlying limestone rock. It also has loose-flowered and long-stalked umbels, and is fragrant. Flowers, pale pink with a white crown. Height of plant 1-2 feet, our smallest species. In colour and the shape of its flower-heads, also drooping, it much resembles *A. cornuti*, our tallest of the Milk-weeds found on the roadside.

*Asclepias curassavica*, or Bastard Ipecac and Blood-weed, is a prominent landmark of the West Indian Islands. It is the gayest and commonest weed of Trinidad, and found also in So. Florida. Jamaican negroes call it Redhead. It has a scarlet corolla and yellow appendages; flowers borne erect on umbels; grows about three feet high. Nymphalids and Danaids, as well as *Lycænids*, frequent its flowers. Inasmuch as all these Milk-weeds can be classified under bee-food, they are much visited by insects.

Dr. J. E. Taylor, of Ipswich Museum, England, thinks that mostly all the white or light-yellow flowers are cross-fertilized by night flying moths. Not only can they be distinguished at a greater distance on account of their luminosity than those of more brilliant hues, but their sweet-smelling properties will be a guide to moths. A larger proportion of white flowers emit fragrance than that of any other colour. And he tries to substantiate his conclusions by the following statement: "If we could take a census of British wild flowers, we should probably find that the most numerous colours are in proportion to their luminosity, or the