

BUNCH: 4 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, shouldered and very compact.

BERRY: Medium, round, black, with thick blue bloom, adheres well; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable; seeds, two.

SEASON: August 25th, (1899.)

QUALITY: Very good for dessert.

VALUE: Good for home market; also very good for making claret wine.

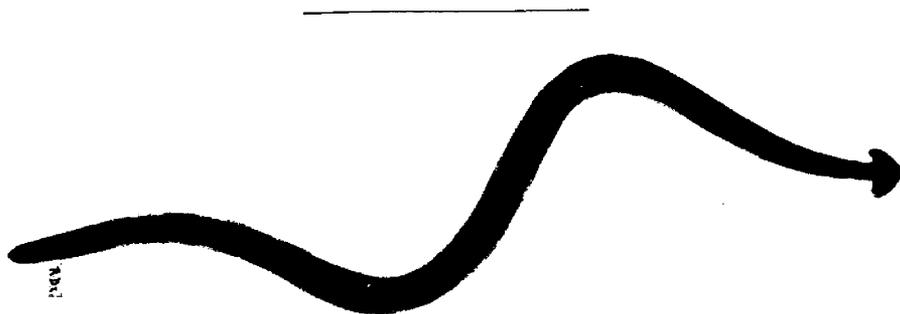


FIG. 1823. DRAWING OF LIVING WORM, ABOUT NATURAL SIZE, SHOWING THE UNUSUAL SHAPE OF THE HEAD, AND THE STREAKS RUNNING LENGTHWISE.

A PECULIAR GREENHOUSE WORM.

THE florist of the College greenhouses, and two or three of the students, have occasionally come across, among the broken tiles of flower-pots, a peculiar flatworm, which they submitted to me for identification. Through lack of time for a thorough study of this worm I delayed investigation until a few days ago, when a careful search was made in the forcing house for good live specimens. I procured six large worms without much difficulty from the under surface of a few old boards which were lying on the moist, warm ground.

When at rest these worms have the appearance of dead, partly collapsed creatures which have already entered the early stages of decomposition, but a change comes over the scene when they are disturbed from their rest. The body becomes filled out, and begins to move. A copious supply of slime is exuded from all parts of the surface of the body, and wherever it travels it leaves a streak of slime behind it to mark its path. (Fig. 1823.)

The largest of these worms which I have seen measured about nine inches in length when fully distended, while smaller ones scarcely exceeded five to eight inches.

A peculiar feature of this worm's structure is the sucker at its anterior end. This organ is semi-circular, or crescentic, in outline, and probably functions both as a sucker and as a sense apparatus. By means of the sucker the hind portions of the body are brought forward by the contraction of the muscles, and with the aid of the eye-spots and olfactory pits on the margin of the sucker the worm secures the information so desirable in traversing an unknown region.

The shape of the sucker varies considerably while locomotion is taking place. Occasionally the front edge is serrated, and at other times it is notched. (Fig. 1824, *e.f.g.h.*) The upper surface of the body is marked by three dark colored lines running lengthwise from sucker to tail, the middle line being darker and thinner than the two laterals. On each side is other dark lines similar to the middle one on the upper sur-