

comparatively dry or less nutritive habitat, but becomes green when grown in water, to it, a more nutritive condition. The crotons and other foliage plants, so called, or such plants as *Arum Maculatum*, have their colors more intense when pot bound, or growing in less nutritive places; while we find that green invariably takes the place of the purple, bright rose, scarlet or white of the leaves when grown under more vegetative conditions, as, for instance, when newly repotted. It was also noted that it is where growth is locally restricted—as, for instance, in the petioles of *Primula Sinensis*, or on the secreting surfaces of Pitcher plants or *Drosera*—that color tends to appear. Would not a similar explanation account for the red tips of the daisy and other flowers? or for the appearance of new colors at the apex of the petals, as it is in the apex rather than the base or among the disc flowers that growth has most certainly ceased. And may we not similarly account for the predominant white color of winter flowers, because at that time of year all growth is sluggish, and there is less actively destructive change from the primary yellow color. Those who have climbed *alpine heights* for botanic treasures must have noticed that alpine flowers, growing where there is an open and sunny exposure, favoring high destructive change, are notably brilliant. And as the insect is made to figure so largely in what is called the “new biology,” in relation to plants and natural selection, it was remarked that this color cannot be said to result because there are more insects in alpine regions than in lowland; nor is the explanation of white rather than red winter flowers to be found in the absence of insects which would select red at that time, as has been suggested. Changes in color during the life of the flower, as seen in say *Convolvulus minor* or *Myosotis versicolor*, are but gradations of the natural series of changes observed with greater or less distinctness in nearly all flowers. Such changes occur especially just before death. They are very noticeably caused by altered climatic conditions, as, for instance, where a cold and damp winter has been observed to be productive of white varieties, or a hot, dry summer of red ones. That white varieties of plants, normally red or blue, are products of changed or weakened constitutions is shown in the fact that such plants as white *erica* may be distinguished while still in the seed-pan, and long before there is any sign of blooming. In relation to the part borne by insects in this connection, it was stated as a very suggestive and striking fact that hues the most