

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA, OR THE COMMON SUN-DEW.

CHAPTER II.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE TENTACLES FROM THE CONTACT OF SOLID BODIES.



vi

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER III.

Aggregation of the Protoplasm within the Cells of the Tentacles.

Nature of the contents of the cells before aggregation — Various causes which excite aggregation — The process commences within the glands and travels down the tentacles — Description of the aggregated masses and of their spontaneous movements — Currents of protoplasm along the walls of the cells — Action of carbonate of ammonia — The granules in the protoplasm which flows along the walls coalesce with the central masses — Minuteness of the quantity of carbonate of ammonia causing aggregation — Action of other salts of ammonia — Of other substances, organic fluids, &c.—Of water — Of heat — Redissolution of the aggregated masses — Proximate causes of the aggregation of the protoplasm — Summary and concluding remarks — Supplementary observations on aggregation in the roots of plants ... Pages 38–65

CHAPTER IV.

THE EFFECTS OF HEAT ON THE LEAVES.

CHAPTER V.

THE EFFECTS OF NON-NITROGENOUS AND NITROGENOUS ORGANIC FLUIDS ON THE LEAVES.

Non-nitrogenous fluids — Solutions of gum arabic — Sugar — Starch — Diluted alcohol — Olive oil — Infusion and decoction of tea — Nitrogenous fluids — Milk — Urine — Liquid albumen — Infusion of raw meat — Impure mucus — Saliva — Solution of isinglass — Difference in the action of these two sets of fluids — Decoction of green peas — Decoction and infusion of cabbage — Decoction of grass leaves 76–84



CONTENTS.

vii

CHAPTER VI.

THE DIGESTIVE POWER OF THE SECRETION OF DROSERA.

CHAPTER VII.

THE EFFECTS OF SALTS OF AMMONIA.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS OTHER SALTS, AND ACIDS, ON THE LEAVES.

Salts of sodium, potassium, and other alkaline, earthy, and metallic salts — Summary on the action of these salts — Various acids — Summary on their action ... 174-198



viii

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IX.

THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN ALKALOID POISONS, OTHER SUBSTANCES AND VAPOURS.

Strychnine, salts of — Quinine, sulphate of, does not soon arrest the movement of the protoplasm — Other salts of quinine — Digitaline — Nicotine — Atropine — Veratrine — Colchicine — Theine — Curare — Morphia — Hyoscyamus — Poison of the cobra, apparently accelerates the movements of the protoplasm — Camphor, a powerful stimulant, its vapour narcotic — Certain essential oils excite movement — Glycerine — Water and certain solutions retard or prevent the subsequent action of phosphate of ammonia—Alcohol innocuous, its vapour narcotic and poisonous—Chloroform, sulphuric and nitric ether, their stimulant, poisonous, and narcotic power — Carbonic acid narcotic, not quickly poisonous — Concluding remarks Pages 199–228

CHAPTER X.

ON THE SENSITIVENESS OF THE LEAVES, AND ON THE LINES OF TRANSMISSION OF THE MOTOR IMPULSE.

Glands and summits of the tentacles alone sensitive—Transmission of the motor impulse down the pedicels of the tentacles, and across the blade of the leaf—Aggregation of the protoplasm, a reflex action—First discharge of the motor impulse sudden—Direction of the movements of the tentacles—Motor impulse transmitted through the cellular tissue—Mechanism of the movements—Nature of the motor impulse—Re-expansion of the tentacles ... 229-261

CHAPTER XI.

RECAPITULATION OF THE CHIEF OBSERVATIONS ON DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA

262 - 277



CONTENTS.

ix

CHAPTER XII.

On the Structure and Movements of some other Species of Drosera.

CHAPTER XIII.

DIONÆA MUSCIPULA.

Structure of the leaves — Sensitiveness of the filaments — Rapid movement of the lobes caused by irritation of the filaments—Glands, their power of secretion—Slow movement caused by the absorption of animal matter — Evidence of absorption from the aggregated condition of the glands — Digestive power of the secretion — Action of chloroform, ether, and hydrocyanic acid—The manner in which insects are captured — Use of the marginal spikes — Kinds of insects captured — The transmission of the motor impulse and mechanism of the movements — Re-expansion of the lobes ... 286–320

CHAPTER XIV.

ALDROVANDA VESICULOSA.

CHAPTER XV.

Drosophyllum — Robidula — Byblis — Glandular Hairs of other Plants—Concluding Remarks on the Droseraceæ.

Drosophyllum—Structure of leaves—Nature of the secretion—Manner of catching insects—Power of absorption—Digestion of animal substances—Summary on Drosophyllum—Roridula—Byblis—Glandular hairs of other plants, their power of absorption—Saxifraga—Primula—Pelargonium—Erica—Mirabilis—Nicotiana—Summary on glandular hairs—Concluding remarks on the Droseraceæ 332–367



 \mathbf{x}

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XVI.

PINGUICULA.

Pinguicula vulgaris — Structure of leaves — Number of insects and other objects caught—Movement of the margins of the leaves — Uses of this movement — Secretion, digestion, and absorption — Action of the secretion on various animal and vegetable substances — The effects of substances not containing soluble nitrogenous matter on the glands—Pinguicula grandiflora — Pinguicula lusitanica, catches insects — Movement of the leaves, secretion and digestion .. Pages 368–394

CHAPTER XVII.

UTRICULARIA.

Utricularia neglecta — Structure of the bladder—The uses of the several parts — Number of imprisoned animals — Manner of capture — The bladders cannot digest animal matter, but absorb the products of its decay — Experiments on the absorption of certain fluids by the quadrifid processes — Absorption by the glands — Summary of the observation on absorption — Development of the bladders — Utricularia vulgaris—Utricularia minor—Utricularia clandestina 395—430

CHAPTER XVIII.

UTRICULARIA (continued).