GENETICS OF SEX IN *FUNARIA HYGROMETRICA*. A CORRECTION.

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IN the *Journal of Genetics*, VIII. 1919, pp. 139-146, an account was given of some experiments on vegetative reproduction in the moss, *Funaria hygrometrica*. From these experiments I was led to conclude that cultures made from the male organs and the surrounding perigonal leaves of this monoicous form, produced pure male plants, and that a definite sex-segregation occurred in the haploid somatic tissue.

Independently, Correns, working with the same form, was led to a contrary conclusion, and my experiments have been repeated.

Spore cultures were established, and from the antheridia and surrounding leaves of the monoicous axes ultimately arising, vegetative cultures were again made. As a result, my previous conclusions cannot be maintained, and must be withdrawn.

In the first group of cultures I looked forward to the production of sporogonia as the indication of the presence of femaleness. None, however, appeared. I omitted to examine the axes minutely, and subsequent to the non-fertilization of the archegonia—which I must presume were present on small lateral shoots—a second crop of male flowering axes was developed. I therefore concluded, mistakenly no doubt, that the culture was wholly male.

In the repeated experiments cultures were maintained from which overhead watering was withheld, and a succession of leafy axes with terminal male "flowers" was obtained without the production of sporogonia. Such cultures had every appearance of being male. Close examination, however, always showed the small lateral branches bearing archegonia to be present. Similar plants, if watered overhead, developed not only the male "flowers" but sporogonia also, showing that they were in reality monoicous.

Thus it must be finally concluded that cultures derived from the haploid tissues associated with the male or female reproductive cells of the monoicous moss, *Funaria hygrometrica*, are alike in that the monoicous condition is again reproduced.