

their insertion, and observe that they spring from the axil of a minute bract (Fig. 61). These bracts are the *scales* of the catkin. There is no appearance of either calyx or corolla, and the flowers are therefore said to be



achlamydeous, that is, without a covering. Now look at the fertile catkin. Each pistil will, like the stamens, be found to spring from the axil of a scale (Fig. 62). The stigma is two-lobed, and, on carefully opening the ovary, you observe that though there is but one cell yet there are *two rows of seeds*. We therefore infer that the pistil

consists of two carpels. The pistillate flowers, like the staminate, are achlamydeous. In dioecious plants

HEART-LEAVED WILLOW.

ORGAN.	No.	COHESION.	ADHESION.	REMARKS
Calyx.	0			
Corolla.	0			
♂ Stamens.	2	Diandrous.	0	
♂ Pistil.	0			
♀ Stamens.	0			
♀ Pistil.		Syncarpous.	0	
Carpels.	2			

the process of fertilization is assisted by insects, especially when the flowers are showy or odoriferous and nectar.

Fig. 62. - Single pistillate flower of Willow.