

20. It may be explained here that there is an understanding among botanists, that if the calyx and corolla are not both present it is always the corolla which is wanting, and so it happens that the coloured part of the flower under consideration, though resembling a corolla, must be regarded as a calyx, and the flower itself, therefore, as *apetalous*.

21. Remove now these coloured sepals carefully, noting whether they are free from each other. What is left resembles a good deal what was left of our Buttercup after the removal of the calyx and corolla. The reddish-yellow stamens are very numerous, and are inserted on the receptacle (Fig. 20).

The carpels are also numerous, are inserted on the receptacle, and are free from each other (*apocarpous*). And if you examine one of the carpels you will find



Fig. 20.

that it contains a single ovule. (If you have an older and riper specimen (Fig. 21), you will not fail to notice

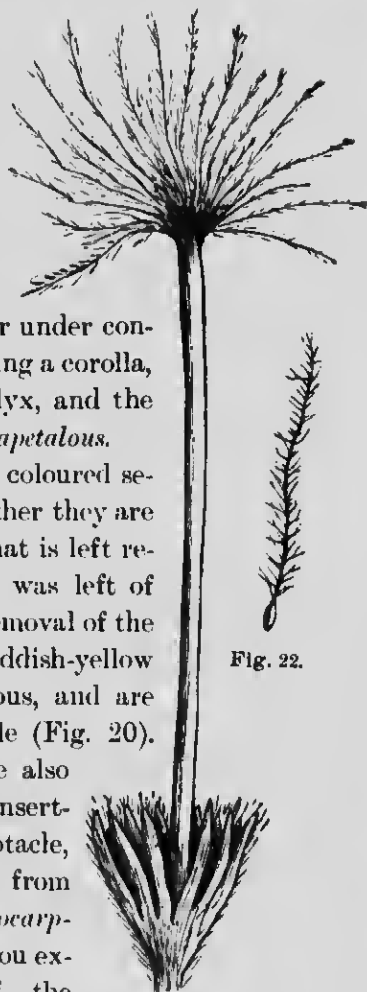


Fig. 21.



Fig. 22.

Fig. 20.—Flower of Anemone with sepals removed.

Fig. 21.—Head of ripe carpels of Anemone.

Fig. 22.—Single carpel with feathery tail.