

(Fig. 48). They are inserted *on a disk which crowns the ovary*, as are also the five stamens, which are hence said to be *epigynous*. In the centre of the flower are two short styles projecting above the disk, and a vertical section through the ovary (Fig. 49) shows it to be two-celled, with a single seed suspended from the top of each cell.

WATER-PARSNIP.

ORGAN.	NO	COHESION.	ADHESION.	REMARKS.
Calyx. Sepals.	5	Gamosepalous	Superior.	Calyx-teeth almost obsolete.
Corolla. Petals.	5	Polysepalous.	Epigynous.	Petals incurved.
Stamens.	5	Pentandrous.	Epigynous.	
Pistil. Carpels.	2	Syncarpous.	Inferior.	

52. The Water-Parsnip is a type of the large Order *Umbellifera*, which is well marked by the following characters :

1. The flowers are clustered in umbels, and these are generally compound.
2. The calyx is perfectly adherent to the ovary, so that almost none of it projects above.
3. The petals and stamens (five each) are epigynous.
4. The ovary is two-celled, and is surmounted by two styles. At maturity the pistil separates into two dry carpels.