

and terminal or apparently racemose or umbellate. Flowers hermaphrodite, mostly 5-merous (3-4-merous in *Limnantheae*) and symmetrical, nearly hypogynous. Sepals and petals distinct or nearly so. Stamens mostly twice as many as the petals, distinct or somewhat connate in *Oxalis* and *Impatiens*; anthers round-oval, more or less versatile, two-celled, dehiscing longitudinally. Carpels as many as the sepals, alternate with them and united about an axile column, except in *Limnantheae*; ovary deeply lobed, its cells 1- ∞ -ovuled; styles commonly united below, the capitate or lateral stigmas mostly distinct. Glands of the receptacle as many as the sepals and opposite them (reduced and opposite the petals in *Oxalis*), or wanting when the flower is spurred. Seeds with little or no albumen except in *Oxalis*; embryo straight or incumbent, the cotyledons somewhat plicate and lobed in the genera with dissected leaves. A heterogeneous order of about 750 species, chiefly of subtropical and temperate regions, related on the one hand to *Zygophylleae*, and on the other to *Rutaceae*. The suborders are treated as distinct by many continental writers.

GERANIEAE¹.

Flowers regular or nearly so, 5-merous, homogone²; sepals imbricate, persistent, enlarging somewhat in fruit; petals imbricate, deciduous; antheriferous stamens as many as and opposite the sepals or twice as many, with persistent filaments; glands opposite the sepals, conspicuous; carpels alternate with the sepals, 2-ovuled, becoming 1-seeded, breaking elastically from a persistent fluted beak.—*Geraniaceae* of continental writers; five genera, three of them confined to Asia and Africa, the other two widely distributed.

GERANIUM, L. Gen., no. 673; Benth. and Hook., Gen., 1, 272.

Usually caulescent herbs with simple radiately-divided petioled and stipulate leaves; peduncles mostly 2-flowered; stamens ten, all antheriferous (except in *G. pusillum*), mostly united a little at base; ovary deeply divided; ripened carpels dehiscent on the inner side, the styler appendage finally arched, glabrate on the inner side; seed round-oblong, smooth, reticulate-ridged, or hexagonal-pitted, with little or no albumen; embryo incumbent with sinuously folded cotyledons.—About one hundred species, almost confined to temperate regions.

SYNOPSIS OF NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES.

*Perennial from a stout caudex; flowers large, 15-30 mm.; seeds reticulate-ridged. Erect, not caespitose; leaves large, 100-200 mm.

Petals glabrous or only pubescent within; plant scarcely glandular except that the calyx hairs are often tipped with small glands.

¹ The characters given refer only to our representatives.

² That is, essentially alike in a given species, so far as the relative length of stamens and pistils is concerned.