

You are now prepared to fill up the schedule descriptive of this flower.

GARDEN PEA.

ORGAN.	NO.	COHESION.	ADHESION.	REMARKS.
Calyx. Sepals.	5	Gamosepalous.	Inferior.	
Corolla. Petals.	5	Apicomacrous. Irregular.	Perigynous.	The two front petals united.
Stamens. Filaments. Anthers.	10	Diadelphous.	Perigynous.	
Pistil. Carpels. Ovary.	1	Apocarpous.	Superior.	

42. The beginner will be very likely to think, from its appearance, that the largest of the petals is made up of two coherent ones, but the following considerations show clearly that this is not the case. In the Buttercup, and other flowers in which the number of sepals and petals is the same, the petals do not stand before the sepals, but before the spaces between them. In the Pea-blossom this rule holds good if the large petal is considered as one, but not otherwise. Again, the veining of this petal is similar to that of a common leaf, there being a central rib from which the veins spring on each side; and lastly, there are some flowers of the Pea kind—Cassia, for example—in which this particular petal is of nearly the same size and shape as the other four.

43. The Pea is a type of a highly important group of plants—the Order *Leguminosæ*. To it belong many plants