

the plant from which the leaves spring. The leaves of Anemone, however, all originate close to the ground, and the plant is, therefore, termed *acaulous*, that is, *stemless*, but it must be carefully borne in mind that the absence of the stem is only apparent. There is in all cases a stem, but it may be so short as to be very difficult to make out, or it may be hidden underground, and so perhaps may often be mistaken for a root.

The leaves of the Anemone are *radical*. They are also *net-veined*. Make a careful drawing of one, showing clearly the three main divisions of the blade, and the lobing of these, and noting any difference between the middle division and the other two.

19. The **Flower** of the Anemone is at the top of a long peduncle, which, like the leaves, appears to spring from the root. Peduncles of this kind, rising from the ground or near it, are called *scapes*. The flower stalks of the Tulip and the Dandelion are other familiar instances.

Let us now proceed to examine the flower itself. Just below the coloured leaves there is, at the time of the opening of the flower, a sort of shallow cup made up of many green segments, which you might perhaps be disposed to regard at first sight as a calyx; but on pressing down these segments so as to see beneath the coloured leaves, we find that the latter are separated from the green cup by a distinct piece of stem, the top of which is the receptacle, and we consequently reach the conclusion that the green segments cannot belong to the flower proper at all. They grow on the peduncle below the receptacle and are therefore small foliage-leaves, or *bracts*, and the whole circle is known as an *involucre*.

Are we to say, then, that there is no calyx?