

junction of these two halves a suture or seam is formed which runs along upon both the upper and lower side of the Pod. The seeds are attached to the inside of the seam on the lower side so that upon splitting open the Pod by the seams they are found, one half in each side of it. Examples of this description of seed vessel are met with in the different kinds of Cabbages. The differences in the varieties of the Pod are founded upon its shape, and the relative situation of the sutures with regard to each-other. When this species of seed vessel is long and narrow as in the common gilliflower it is called a *long Pod*; but when short, and with its transverse diameter of nearly the same length with its longitudinal, it is called a *short Pod* or *Pouch* as in the shepherd's club. The varieties arising from the relative situation of the Sutures, are founded upon the idea of a partition or division running through from one seam to the other.—Thus when the diameter taken through the seams is larger than that which passes across them and if the former be equal through the whole length of the Pod it is described as having the sides running parallel to the partition. But when the reverse of this happens and when the largest diameter is across the seams, the sides or halves are said to run contrary to the partition. Another specific difference among Pods is formed on observing the mode they propagate their seeds. Some of them burst on the stem and the seeds fall out. Others never shed their seeds but fall off the stem and after they decay the seeds begin to vegetate. Varieties of Pods have also been formed, upon the nature of the substance of which they are composed whether fleshy or membranous; upon the substance in which the seeds are imbedded it being in some plants of a mealy consistancy, in others of a pulpy quality. Some of the pods are divided transversely into separate cells, each containing a seed as in the horse-shoe vetch and on this peculiarity another variety has been formed. But these are unnecessary here; all seed vessels consisting of two halves joined by a seam, as already mentioned are to be considered as belonging to the pod species.

2d. When a seed vessel is of an oblong shape, and bursts one side, it constitutes the second species called the *follicle* or *air-bag*. Some of this description of seed vessels contain only one seed as in the Ladies' bed-straw, or *Adonis*; other contain only two as in the little plant termed the *Piriwinkle*, and some of them contain an indefinite number. But although some Botanists have considered these different appearances as sufficient to constitute distinct species, there is no confusion can result from the whole being considered as only varieties of the Follicle.

3d. The next species of seed vessel is called the *Capsule*. This consists of a thin coat inclosing an indefinite number of seeds; varying in figure in different plants, and divided into several cells. A superficial observer might be apt to confound this species with the foregoing, but a more attentive observation will exhibit several points of difference sufficiently marked to prevent any confusion on this score. The Follicle is always of an oblong figure.—The capsule is of different forms. The former is never divided into more than two cells; whereas the latter is composed of an indefinite number of cavities. Lastly the capsule has always a thread-like substance running up its