gether in popular language under the name of toadstools. Their anatomy and physiology is extremely complex.

To recapitulate; CELLULAR PLANTS belong to two main types; those which *contain chlorophyll*, and live like plants by eating and assimilating carbon under the influence of sunshine; these are generally grouped together in a rough class as ALGÆ: and those which *contain no chlorophyll*, but live, like animals, by using up or destroying the carbon-compounds already stored up by green plants; these are generally grouped together in a rough class as FUNGI.

The lichens form a curious mixed group, whose strange habits cannot here be described at any adequate length; they are not so much separate plants as united colonies of algæ and fungi, in which the green alga does the main work of collecting food, while the parasitic fungus, increasing with it at the same rate, eats it up in part, while contributing in turn in various ways to the general good of the compound community. This is therefore hardly a case of pure destructive parasitism, but rather one of a co-operative society banded together on purpose for mutual advantage.

The mosses and liverworts, once more, show us an intermediate stage between the true cellular and the true vascular plants. They have a rudimentary stem, and beginnings of vessels. They have also leaves, or organs equivalent to them; and they display the first approach to something like flowers.