

base with the claws of the petals, they are nevertheless inserted on the septacle (*hypogynous*).

3. The carpels are almost always united in a ring, which breaks up at maturity.
4. It may be added that the leaves are furnished with stipules, and the juice of the plants is mucilaginous.

CHAPTER V.

EXAMINATION OF COMMON PLANTS WITH PERIGYNOUS STAMENS—GARDEN PEA—GREAT WILLOW-HERB.

39. Garden Pea. In the flower of this plant, the calyx is constructed on the same plan as in the Mallow. There are five sepals, coherent below, and spreading out into distinct teeth above (Fig. 35). The calyx is therefore gamosepalous.

Examine next the form of the corolla (Fig. 36). One difference between the corolla and those of the previous plants will strike you at once. In the flowers of the latter you will remember that each petal was precisely like its fellows in size and shape, and we therefore spoke of the corolla as *regular*. In the Pea, on the other hand,

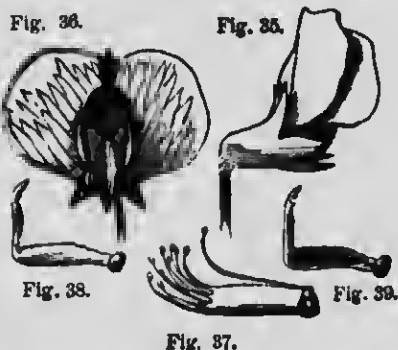


Fig. 35.—Flower of Garden Pea.

Fig. 36.—Front view of the same.

Fig. 37.—Diadelphous stamens of the same.

Fig. 38.—The pistil.

Fig. 39.—The same cut through lengthwise.