

is that its leaves are inclined to point upward. The upper portions of the branches bear the flowers, one in the angle above each leaf. Figure 1 represents a floret, K is the Calyx; C the Corolla. The Calyx is made up of five distinct sepals. The Corolla is in one piece and resembles a vase. It is crowned with five minute lobes, the tips of five united petals. On carefully removing the Corolla we have what is represented in figure 2, K the Calyx, S the stamens, G the style, and P the stigma. Instead, however, of having only five stamens, as in the cut, we will find ten. Figure 3 gives a view of the interior of the Calyx, with Corolla and stamens removed. In the bottom of the Calyx is a five-lobed body marked O in the figure. This

Fig. 2



is the ovary, the part of the flower in which the seeds are formed. Figure 4 is a single stamen. A is the anther in which pollen is produced, F is the filament. The anther is tipped by two horns, which open by small pores at their tops. Through these pores the pollen grains fall on the stigma to fertilize the ovules or bodies which are to become seeds in the ovary. The presence of pores at the top of the anther lobes is the most striking characteristic of the heaths and should we find a flower exhibiting this peculiarity we