

SYNOPSIS OF THE ORDERS OF PLANTS CONTAINED IN VOLUME V. OF
THE SILVA OF NORTH AMERICA.

CLASS I. DICOTYLEDONOUS or EXOGENOUS PLANTS.

Stems increasing in diameter by the annual addition of a layer of wood inside the bark. Leaves netted-veined. Embryo with a pair of opposite cotyledons.

SUB-CLASS I. Angiospermæ. Pistil, a closed ovary containing the ovules and developing into the fruit.

DIVISION I. Polypetalæ. Flowers with calyx and corolla, the latter divided into separate petals.

C. CALYCIFLORÆ. Sepals rarely distinct. Disk adnate to the base of the calyx, rarely tumid or conspicuous or wanting. Petals usually as many as the lobes of the calyx, or fewer by abortion, inserted on the margin of the calyx-tube or of the disk, occasionally wanting. Stamens definite or indefinite, perigynous or hypogynous. Ovary superior or inferior.

22. **Hamamelidææ.** Flowers often polygamo-monoëcious. Petals often wanting. Stamens few or indefinite. Ovary inferior or partly superior, of 2 carpels, free at the apex. Ovules few or solitary, suspended, anatropous. Seeds albuminous. Leaves usually alternate, stipulate.

23. **Rhizophoracææ.** Flowers usually perfect. Petals 3 to 14. Stamens two to four times as numerous as the petals. Ovary 2 to 6-celled, usually superior. Ovules 2, rarely 4 or more, anatropous. Seeds exalbuminous or rarely albuminous. Leaves usually opposite and stipulate, occasionally alternate and exstipulate.

24. **Combretacææ.** Flowers usually perfect. Petals 0 or 4 to 5. Stamens 4 to 5 or 8 to 10. Ovary 1-celled. Ovules 2 to 6 or rarely solitary, anatropous. Seeds exalbuminous. Leaves opposite or alternate, exstipulate.

25. **Myrtacææ.** Flowers usually perfect. Petals 4 to 5, rarely 6, or 0. Stamens indefinite. Ovary usually inferior, 2 to many-celled, or rarely 1-celled. Ovules 2 or many, amphitropous. Seeds exalbuminous. Leaves opposite or rarely alternate, exstipulate.

26. **Cactacææ.** Flowers perfect. Petals and stamens indefinite. Ovary inferior, 1 or 2 or many-celled. Ovules numerous, anatropous. Seeds albuminous. Leaves minute or 0, or rarely large and fleshy.

27. **Araliacææ.** Flowers perfect. Petals and stamens usually 5. Ovary inferior, 1 to 2 or many-celled. Ovule solitary, anatropous. Seeds albuminous. Leaves alternate or rarely opposite, usually compound.

28. **Cornacææ.** Flowers regular, perfect. Petals and stamens usually 5. Ovary inferior, 1 to 4-celled. Ovules 1 or rarely 2, anatropous. Seeds albuminous. Leaves opposite or rarely alternate, entire.

DIVISION II. Gamopetalæ. Petals usually united. Stamens inserted on the corolla alternate with or opposite its lobes, or free from the corolla. Ovary inferior or superior.

29. **Caprifoliacææ.** Flowers perfect, regular or irregular, 4 to 5-merous. Stamens inserted on the corolla, and usually as many as its lobes. Ovary inferior, 2 to 8-celled. Ovules 2 or many, anatropous. Seeds albuminous. Leaves opposite, rarely stipulate.

30. **Rubiaceææ.** Flowers perfect, regular, 4 to 5-merous. Stamens inserted on the corolla and as many as its lobes. Ovary inferior, 2 to 4-celled. Ovules usually numerous, anatropous, or amphitropous. Seeds albuminous or rarely exalbuminous. Leaves simple, opposite or verticillate, stipulate.

31. **Eriocacææ.** Flowers regular, perfect, 4 to 5-merous. Stamens free from the corolla. Ovary inferior or superior. Ovules numerous or rarely solitary, anatropous. Seeds albuminous. Leaves alternate or opposite, exstipulate.

32. **Myrsineacææ.** Flowers regular, perfect or polygamo-dioecious. Stamens inserted on the corolla opposite its lobes. Ovary superior, 1-celled, with a free central placenta. Ovules few or numerous, amphitropous or anatropous. Seeds albuminous. Leaves alternate or rarely opposite, exstipulate.

35. **Sapotacææ.** Flowers regular, perfect, 4 to 5-merous. Stamens inserted on the corolla opposite its lobes. Ovary superior, few or many-celled. Ovule solitary, amphitropous. Seeds albuminous or exalbuminous. Leaves alternate or rarely subopposite, exstipulate or rarely stipulate.