

The following are the principal varieties of the chives arising from the difference of form in the filaments or stalks. 1st. When they are very thin and resembling a hair they are called *capillary chives*. 2d. When they are flattened or compressed like a leaf they are said to be *dilated chives*. 3d. The *axolshaped* is when the filament is thickest at the bottom and becoming smaller towards the top where the Anther is attached. 4th. In some of them we find a moveable joint as in the Sage, which kind are named accordingly, *jointed chives*. The 5th distinction is formed from their being streight or bent inwards, in which last case they are termed *Incurving* or *declining chives*. 6th. When the chives are of unequal lengths, it constitutes another variety. 7th. They are sometimes found divided into branches when in the language of Botanists they are called *Multifid chives*. 8th. Lastly in some few plants there are no perceptible filaments, but the Anthers rest on the bottom of the blossom when they are said to be *sitting* or sessile.

The varieties of the Anthers, arise from their form being found sometimes, oblong, linear, globular or kidney shaped. Other varieties are founded on an observation of the places where they burst to throw out the Polen, and some writers have founded their distinction of them from the place and mode of their attachment to the filaments. But neither are requisite for classification.

The *Pointals* are the next part of the plant to be described, both from the situation they occupy being placed immediately within the chives, and as deserving equally minute attention from their being one of the parts on which Linnæus has founded his classification. The *Pointals* like the chives consist each of three distinct parts, a minute account of which is requisite when describing any strange plant, and upon the deversity of the appearance of these parts Botanists have formed the different varieties of *Pointals*. But as the classification of plants, is made according to the number of *Pointals*, it is not necessary here to give a very minute account of all the specific differences we find in each of their parts.

On the top of the pointal, we find by the help of a good magnifier a number of small nobs or tubercles, differing in their form and arrangement in different plants; although always uniform in plants of the same kind. The variety of arrangement in which these are disposed, produces to the whole top of the pointal a diversity of shape or form on which the specific differences of this part of the pointal (called in Botanical language the *stygma*) are founded.

Immediately below the *stygma*, and corresponding to the filaments of the chives we find the next part of the pointal named the *stille*. One variety of these is founded on the circumstance of their withering and falling off, or their remaining untill the seeds are ripened; hence they are said to be *desciduous stiles*, or *persisting stiles*. The other differences which mark the varieties of stiles are the same as those which constitute the varieties of the filaments in the chives. The next part of the pointal is situated at the bottom of the stile, and is termed the germ, being the rudiments of the seed vessel:—A question has arisen among Botanists whether this part ought to be considered as a part of the pointal or a distinct part of the plant; but as