

The corolla consists of five separate petals of the same size and shape, and is therefore both regular and polypetalous. The stamens are very numerous, and separate from each other. They are inserted on the calyx, and are consequently *perigynous*.

49. To understand the construction of the pistil, you must make a vertical section through the roundish green mass which you will find on the under side of the flower.

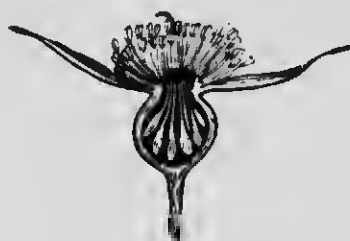


Fig. 44.

You will then have presented to you some such appearance as that in Fig. 44. The green mass, you will observe, is hollow. Its outer covering is simply the continuation of the calyx-tube. The lining of

this calyx-tube is the receptacle of the flower; to it are attached the separate carpels which together constitute the pistil (Fig. 45), just as the carpels of the Buttereup are attached to the raised receptacle of that flower.

In the case of the Wild Rose and similar forms, where the pistil is strictly apocarpous, and the other parts cohere at their base so as to form a tube enclosing the really free carpels, the pistil may be described as *half-inferior*, and the calyx consequently as *half-superior*.



Fig. 45.

50. **Strawberry.** So far as calyx, corolla, and stamens are concerned, the flower of Strawberry very nearly resembles that of the Rose. Alternating with the five calyx-lobes, however, will be found five bractlets,

Fig. 44.—Vertical section through the pistil.

Fig. 45.—Vertical section through the ripe fruit.