

quite so long as the lower ones, and the highest leaves have no petioles at all. They appear to be sitting on the stem, and hence are said to be *sessile*. The lowest



Fig. 4.

leaves of all, as they seem to spring from the root, may be described as *radical*, whilst the higher ones may be called *cauline* (*caulis*, a stem). The broad part of a leaf is its *blade*. In the plant we are now examining, the blades of the upper leaves are almost divided into distinct pieces, which are called *lobes*, and each of these again is more or less deeply *cut*. Both petioles and blades of our leaves are covered with minute hairs, and so are said to be *hairy*.

Hold up one of these leaves to the light, and you will observe that the veins run through it in all directions, forming a sort of net-work. The leaves are therefore *net-reined*.

The points along the stem from which the leaves arise are called *nodes*, and the portions of stem between the nodes are called *internodes*.

5. Let us next examine the **Flowers**. Each flower in our plant is at the end either of the stem or of a branch of the stem. The upper portions of the stem and its branches, upon which the flowers are raised, are called the *peduncles* of the flowers.

Take now a flower which has just opened. Beginning at the outside, you will find five little spreading leaves, somewhat yellowish



Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.—Radical leaf of Buttercup.

Fig. 5.—Flower of Buttercup, from the back.