

more than twice as many as the petals." Under this we find two subordinate headings, designated by asterisks * and **. The first of these is not applicable to our plant. Under the second, marked thus **, we find two minor headings, designated by daggers, † and † †. The first of these, "*Corolla irregular*," is clearly the one we want. We have now, therefore, five Families to select from. We cannot choose any one of the first four, because our plant has ten stamens, but the characters of the fifth are precisely the characters exhibited by Clover. Our Clover, therefore, belongs to the Order LEGUMINOSÆ. Turning to page 30, and running through the "Synopsis of the Genera" as there given, we observe that No 2, TRIFOLIUM, is the only Genus in which the flowers are in heads. Clover answers the description in the other respects also—viz.: "leaves of three leaflets," and "stamens diadelphous." The only question then remaining is, which Species of TRIFOLIUM have we in hand? Turning to page 31, we find we have three Species to choose from. No. 2, TRIFOLIUM *pratense*, is the only one of them with *purplish flowers*, TRIFOLIUM *pratense* must, consequently, be the botanical name we are looking for.

Possibly the observer may decide that the parts of the corolla are not separate from each other, because in some instances it is really a doubtful question. He must then turn to page xvii., and under DIVISION II., GAMOPETALOUS EXOGENS, he must pursue his inquiries as before. Is the calyx superior? Plainly not. Proceed then to the heading B, "*Calyx inferior*." Are the stamens more than the lobes of the corolla? Yes. Then the choice of the six Orders in the Section marked * is easily made as before, and the plant is referred to LEGUMINOSÆ.

Now let us take the Strawberry. As with Clover we decide without difficulty that the plant is an Exogen. The carpels are separate, and produce achenes in fruit; the plant must, therefore, be an ANGIOSPERM. And there is no doubt