

are consequently hypogynous. Inspect one of the anthers (Fig. 34) with your lens, and observe that it is kidney-shaped and opens by a slit across the top. These anthers are peculiar in having but a single cell.



Fig. 34.

37. Note now the peculiar form of the pistil. The ovary is in the form of a ring or wheel, and is evidently composed of a number of wedge-shaped pieces (carpels). From the centre arises a column made up of the styles which separate somewhat above, each branch terminating in a stigma. At maturity the carpels split away from each other, but each carpel *remains closed* and does not discharge its seed.

PRAIRIE MALLOW.

ORGAN.	No.	COHESION.	ADHESION.	REMARKS.
Calyx. <i>Sepals.</i>	5	Gamosepalous.	Inferior.	Calyx densely covered with hairs.
Corolla. <i>Petals.</i>	5	Polypetalous.	Hypogynous.	
Stamens. <i>Filaments.</i> <i>Anthers.</i>	x x x	Monadelphous. One-celled.	Hypogynous.	Anthers open by a slit across the top.
Pistil. <i>Carpels.</i> <i>Ovary.</i>	x x x	Syncarpous.	Superior.	Carpels as many as the stigmas, forming a ring.

38. The Order (*Malvaceæ*) of which Prairie Mallow is a type is marked by the following characteristics:

1. The sepals are always placed edge to edge (valvate) in the bud, while the petals overlap and are rolled together (convolute).
2. The stamens are numerous and monadelphous, and their anthers are 1-celled. Although united at the

Fig. 34.—Single anther of same.