

Schedules descriptive of the Maple should be filled up, taking that of Willow as the model.

CHAPTER X.

CHARACTERISTICS POSSESSED IN COMMON BY ALL THE PLANTS PREVIOUSLY EXAMINED—STRUCTURE OF THE SEED IN DICOTYLEDONS.

63. Before proceeding further in our examination of plants, we shall direct your attention to some characters of those already examined, which they all possess in common. The leaves of every one of them are *net-veined*. Some leaves, at least, of each of them have distinct petioles and blades. The parts of the flowers we found, as a general thing, to be in *fives*. In one or two instances they were in *fours*, that is four sepals, four petals, and so on.

64. Now, in addition to these resemblances, there are others which do not so immediately strike the eye, but which, nevertheless, are just as constant. One of these is to be found in the structure of



the embryo. Take a Pumpkin seed, and having soaked it for some time in water, remove the outer coat. The body of the seed will then readily split in two, except where the parts are joined at one end (Figs. 68, 69, 70). The thick lobes are called *cotyledons*, or *seed leaves*, and as there are two, the embryo is *dicotyledonous*. The pointed end where the cotyledons

Figs. 68, 69, 70. — Different views of Pumpkin seed, showing radicle, cotyledons and plumule.