

the sepals are united together so as to form a cup. The upper part of each sepal, however, is perfectly distinct and forms a *tooth* of the calyx, and the fact that there are five of these teeth shows us unmistakably that the calyx is made up of five sepals. We therefore speak of it as a *gamosepalous* calyx to indicate that the parts of it are coherent.

As the calyx does not fall away when the other parts of the flower disappear it is said to be *persistent*.

35. In most flowers of the Mallow group there will be found some small bracts growing upon the outside of the calyx, and forming a sort of involucre, which is known as an *epicalyx*. In the Hollyhock this involucre very strongly resembles a complete outer calyx.



Fig. 32.

36. The corolla is of five petals, which are distinct down to the base, where they are somewhat united with the stamens. On removing the petals one by one we expose to view a column which occupies the centre of the flower, and which breaks out into numerous anthers above

union of all the filaments into one mass, and the stamens are therefore described as *monadelphous*, that is, in *one brotherhood*. With the point of your needle cautiously split the column of filaments down one side, and having carefully loosened it around the base, press it completely off. This will reveal the central organ or pistil (Fig. 33), and you will have noticed that the column was attached to the receptacle underneath the pistil and free from it. The stamens



Fig. 33.

Fig. 32.—Column of stamens of the same.

Fig. 33.—The pistil.