

consist are in each case made up of separate and distinct pieces, and there is no connection between any one set and any other set. All these plants belong to the same *Family* or *Order*, by reason of their resemblances.

26. Having now made yourself familiar with the different parts of these three plants, you are to write out a tabular description of them according to the following form; and, in like manner, whenever you examine a new plant, do not consider your work done until you have written out such a description of it.

BUTTERCUP.

ORGAN OR PART OF FLOWER.	NO.	COHESION.	ADHESION.	REMARKS.
Calyx. <i>Sepals.</i>	5	Polysepalous.	Inferior.	
Corolla. <i>Petals.</i>	5	Polypetalous.	Hypogynous.	Each petal with a pit at the base inside.
Stamens. <i>Filaments.</i> <i>Anthers.</i>	x x x	Polyandrous.	Hypogynous.	
Pistil. <i>Carpels.</i> <i>Ovary.</i>	x	Apocarpous.	Superior.	Carpels 1-seeded.

In the form the term *cohesion* relates to the union of *like* parts; for example, of sepals with sepals, or petals with petals; while the term *adhesion* relates to the union of *unlike* parts; for example, of stamens with corolla, or ovary with calyx. Neither cohesion nor adhesion takes place in any of the three flowers we have examined, and accordingly, under these headings in our schedules we write down the terms polysepalous, polypetalous, etc., to indicate this fact.