

10. The middle of the pistil may be called the pillar, but botanists call it the style.

11. The top of the pistil may be called the summit, but botanists call it the stigma.

12. There is only one more term to be mentioned here which applies to a peculiar sort of leaf, sometimes according to the sort of plant found on the flower stem, often at the base of leaves, and sometimes surrounding fruits, as the calyx does the corolla. This, which botanists call by more than one name, according to its situation, I shall, for ease and convenience, call the scale.

These twelve terms will be found useful in reading the botanical description of the various herbs in this Magazine.

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## WATER COLORS.

Continued from Page 171.

**LEMON YELLOW.**—An extremely pale lively yellow, entirely free from the slightest tinge of orange: it has not much power, and is semi-opaque. In distance its light wash is used with great effect for cool sunny greens, for which purpose a minute quantity of Emerald Green may be added to it. It is employed for points of extreme high light. It is quite permanent, and washes well if skillfully prepared.

**GALLSTONE.**—A deep-toned gorgeous yellow. It affords richer tints than any other yellow, but cannot be depended on for permanency, and for this reason is seldom employed.

**NAPLES YELLOW.**—A pale semi-opaque but clear yellow, sometimes used in architectural works. The Naples Yellow here spoken of is manufactured with a Zinc instead of a Lead base, as is usual, and is consequently permanent.

**BURNT SIENNA.**—A rich transparent brown orange, much used in every department of water color painting. It yields fine olive greens by admixture with Antwerp Blue (or Indigo), and Yellow, or Roman Ochre, Raw Sienna, or any other transparent yellow; and these tints may also be saddened into fine