

invariably single, it is inferred from the two-lobed stigma that there are *two carpels*. The following is the schedule :

DANDELION.

ORGAN.	No.	COHESION.	ADHESION.	REMARKS.
Calyx.				
Sepals.	5	Gamosepalous.	Superior.	The number of sepals is inferred from analogy to be five.
Corolla.				
Petals.	5	Gamopetalous.	Epigynous.	
Stamens.	5	Syngenesious.	Epipetalous.	
Pistil.				
Carpels.	2	Syncarpous.	Inferior.	Number of carpels inferred from number of stigmas.

55. Flowers constructed on the plan of the Dandelion are called *Composite* flowers. The Order (Compositæ) comprises an immense number of common plants, in some of which all the corollas in the head are, as in the Dandelion, of one sort, namely, with one side prolonged into a strap, and hence called *strap-shaped* or *ligulate*. In most cases, however, the ligulate corollas form a circle round the margin of the head only, as in Sunflower, while the central *disk* is filled up with small regular gamopetalous corollas with a five-toothed border. Or it may happen, as in Thistle, that all the flowers are regular, ligulate corollas being absent. These, however, are minor points, and while serving to distinguish subordinate groups, do not interfere with the great and salient characters which mark the Order as a whole. So, also, instead of the tuft of silky hairs (technically called the *pappus*) which surmounts the ovary, there may be, as in Sunflower, a few teethlike projections, or *scales*, or a mere rim hardly to be distinguished at all.