

style is long and slender. The examination of the ovary requires much care; you will get the best idea of its structure by taking one which has just burst open and begun to discharge its seeds (Fig. 41). The outside will then be seen to consist of four pieces (*valves*), whilst the centre is occupied by a slender four-winged column (Fig. 42), in the grooves of which the seeds are compactly arranged. The pistil thus consists of four carpels united together, and is therefore *syncarpous*. Every seed is furnished with a tuft of silky hairs, which greatly facilitates its transportation by the wind.

47. The Willow-herb furnishes an excellent example of what is called *symmetry*. We have seen that the calyx and corolla are each made up of four parts; the stamens are in two sets of four each; the stigma is four-lobed, and the ovary has four seed-cells. A flower is *symmetrical* when each set of floral leaves contains either the same number of parts or a *multiple* of the same number.

Observe that the leaves of our plant are net-veined.

The schedule will be filled up as follows:

GREAT WILLOW-HERB.

ORGAN.	NO.	COHESION.	ADHESION.	REMARKS.
Calyx. <i>Sepals.</i>	4	Gamosepalous	Superior.	
Corolla. <i>Petals.</i>	4	Polypetalous.	Perigynous.	
Stamens. <i>Filaments.</i> <i>Anthers.</i>	8	Octandrous.	Perigynous.	Four short and four long.
Pistil. <i>Carpels.</i> <i>Ovary.</i>	4	Syncarpous.	Inferior.	Seeds provided with tufts of hair.