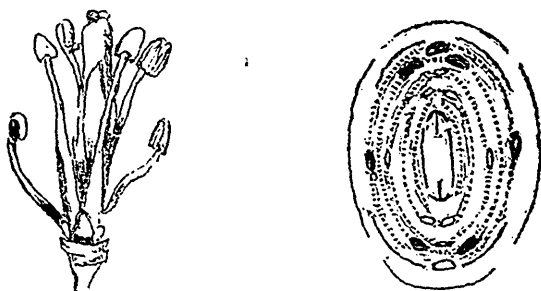


is also an absence of any notice of the glands in this connection, though they must be accounted rudimentary stamens and ought unquestionably to be taken into account in any attempt at restoring the true symmetry of the flower. They are found in numbers varying from two to ten in different species. In some genera indeed entirely suppressed, but in others conspicuous enough and offering us assistance, which is surely not to be rejected. The extreme number ten with the four carpels, 6 stamens usually developed, 4 petals and 4 sepals gives 28 parts or 7 circles of 4 parts each. There is a peculiarity in the arrangement of the parts which also affords us important assistance in explaining the appearances, to which sufficient attention has not been given. If we look at the calyx or outer circle, we perceive that the anterior and posterior sepals are exterior to the lateral pair and a



little more developed, in some instances so much as to produce small gibbous protuberances like incipient tails at their bases. The circle of petals is very equal, alternating with the sepals. It is followed by the shorter pair of stamens, which has the appearance of being exterior to the other four, and the circle according to our theory, is completed by two glands, (being rudimentary stamens,) which in many genera are conspicuous in front of each pair of longer stamens and opposite to the anterior and posterior sepals. The four longer stamens form the next circle, which like the petals is equal; within this are to be placed 4 glands, which are manifest in many species at each side of the outer stamens, but whose position is really interior to the longer stamens. There is another set of glands of which two immediately behind the shorter stamens are not unfrequently to be traced, very rarely the least appearance of the whole four, and then we arrive at the carpels of which the most developed pair having their faces to the