

The spurs, however, which are five in number, clearly form a set, and lying between them you will find five other leaf-like pieces which may be removed one by one. These are the sepals. Observe carefully, as you detach them, that they are fastened to the receptacle, and not to any other part of the flower. The calyx is consequently *inferior* as well as polysepalous.

The corolla consists of the five funnel-like pieces, scarlet on the outside and yellow within. Prove for yourself that the corolla is both polypetalous and hypogynous.

24. The stamens are very much like those of the Buttercup and Anemone. Compare as to number, and prove that they are polyandrous as well as hypogynous.

25. Remove the stamens and you have left as before a number of carpels. Count them. Find the ovary, style and stigma of any one of them, and compare with the corresponding parts of the Buttercup carpel. In order to make the comparison of the ovaries complete it will be necessary to dissect them. The Buttercup carpel contained but one seed. The carpel of Columbine contains several. Note carefully also that they are arranged in a row along that edge of the carpel which is towards the centre of the flower. The ovary here is in fact a sort of pod, which when ripe splits down its inner edge in order to discharge its seeds. If you can find one which has split in this way you can hardly fail to be struck by its resemblance to a common leaf. Note that while the flower *nods*, the ripe carpels stand *erect* (Fig. 24).

Comparing the three flowers so far considered, it will be apparent that although we could not mistake one of them for another, yet in certain particulars of structure they are strongly alike. The sets of which the flowers