

1. On the outside of the Primrose a green sort of cup is seen, in which the colored part stands as an egg in an eggcup or as the acorn in the acorn-cup. This, which is marked by the letter *a* in the engraving, is the flowercup, but botanists call it by the Greek name Calyx.

2. Within this flowercup or calyx, which may be cut off, to show what it contains, is seen the colored part of the flower—the part, I mean, which is yellow in the primrose, blue in the violet, and red in the rose. This colored part, the blossom, botanists call by the Latin name Corolla.

3. The blossom or corolla may now be cut off, when it will be seen, in the primrose, to be of one piece, while in the rose and other flowers, it is of several pieces or leaves, each of these pieces may be called a flower leaf, but botanists call it a Petal.

4. Within the flower-leaf or petal, in the primrose, five small bodies may be seen standing round in a circle, with their little tips shaped somewhat like a barley corn but small and a slender stalk to support these, each of the five small bodies may be called a male, but botanists call it a Stamen.

5. The male part or stamen as we have seen, has two parts the under part and the upper part. The stalk or under part botanists call the Filament.

6. The upper part of the male may be called the tip, but botanists call it the Anther.

7. When the tip or anther of the male is broken or bursts, as it always does of itself as soon as it is ripe, a colored powder is seen, which may be called the tip-dust, but botanists call it Pollen.

8. When the calyx, the corolla and the stamens are all cut away the centre part of the flower alone will remain on the top of the stem, this part may be called the female, but botanists call it the pistil.

9. The female or pistil consists of a base, middle and top. The base of the pistil is always, more or less, bulged out and from its containing the seed, it may be called the seed organ, but botanists call it the ovary.