its long side will show the existence of five minute points, or teeth, from which we infer that the tube is made up of five coherent petals. As the corolla is on the ovary, it is said to be *Epigynous*.

Fig. 52.

Out of the corolla protrudes the long style, divided at its summit into two stigmas.

To discern the stamens will require the greatest nicety of observation. Fig. 52 will help you in your task. The stamens are five in number. They are inserted on the tube of the corolla (*epipetalous*) and their anthers cohere (Fig. 53), and form a ring about the style. When the anthers are united in this way, the stamens are said to be *syngenesious*.

Fig. 53.

54. It appears, then, that the Dandelion, instead of being a single flower, is in reality a compound of a great many flowers upon a common receptacle, and what seemed at first to be a calyx is, in reality, an *involucre*, made up of many bracts.

Fig. 54.

But have the single flowers, or *florets*, as they are properly called, no calyx? The theory is that they have one, but that it is adherent to the surface of the ovary, and that the tuft of silky hairs which we noticed is a prolongation of it.

Now turn to your specimen having the seeds ready to blow away. The seeds are all single; the little bit of stalk at the top has grown into a long slender thread, and the tuft of hairs has spread out like the rays of an umbrella (Fig. 54). But though the seeds are

Fig. 52.—Corolla laid open to show epipetalous stamens.
Fig. 53.—Syngenesious anthers of Dandelion.
Fig. 54.—Fruit of Dandelion.