

petals.		HYPERICACEÆ.—Leaves transparent-dotted. Stamens usually in 3, but sometimes in 5, clusters	17
cle).		CISTACEÆ.—Sepals 5, very unequal, or only 3. Ovary 1-celled, with 3 parietal placentæ.	16
other).		MALVACEÆ.—Stamens monadelphous, connected with the bottom of the petals. Calyx persistent. Ovaries in a ring.	22
ound	2		
3, in 2	6	TILIACEÆ.—Trees. Flowers yellowish, in small hanging cymes, the peduncle with a leaf-like bract attached.	23
resem-	6		
icious.	6	* * <i>Stamens perigynous (inserted on the calyx).</i>	
		Portulaca, in	
e peti-	8	PORTULACACEÆ.—Low herbs, with fleshy leaves. Sepals 2, adhering to the ovary beneath. Pod opening by a lid.	21
istent.	22	RCSACEÆ.—Leaves alternate, with stipules. Fruit apocarpous, or a drupe, or a pome.	34
		* * * <i>Stamens epigynous (attached to the ovary).</i>	
eltate,	7	Nymphæa, in	
elled.		NYPHÆACEÆ.—Aquatic. Leaves floating. Flowers white, large, with numerous petals gradually passing into stamens.	8
r cells,			
ruit a	2	B. Stamens not more than twice as many as the petals.	
..		* <i>Stamens just as many as the petals, and one stamen in front of each petal.</i>	
eeply	8		
ed.	9	BERBERIDACEÆ.—Plant dull-purple. Leaves decom- pound. Anthers opening by uplifting valves.	7
icous.	9		
elled.	14	PORTULACACEÆ.—Sepals 2. Styles 3-cleft. Leaves 2, fleshy.	21