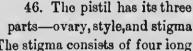
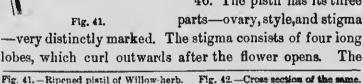
which arise from the axils of bracts are said to be axillary, whilst those which are at the ends of stems are called terminal, and you may remember that flowers can only be produced in the axils of leaves and at the ends of stems and branches.

45. Coming to the flower itself, direct your attention, first of all, to the position of the ovary. You will find it apparently under the flower, in the form of a tube tinged with purple. It is not in reality under the flower, because it. purplish covering is the calyx, or, more accurately, the calux-tube, which adheres to the whole surface of the ovary, and expands above into four long teeth. The ovary, therefore, is *injerior*, and the calvx, of course, superior, in this flower. As the sepals unite below to form the tube the calvx is gamosepalous.

The corolla consists of four petals, free from each other, and is consequently polypetalous. It is also regular, the

> petals being alike in size and shape. Each petal is narrowed at the base into what is called the claw of the petal, the broad part, as in the ordinary foliageleaf, being the blade. stamens are eight in number (octandrous), four short and four long, and are attached to the calyx (perigynous).







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