

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 its purplish covering is the calyx, or, more accurately, the *calyx-tube*, which adheres to the whole surface of the ovary, and expands above into four long teeth. The ovary, therefore, is *inferior*, and the calyx, of course, *superior*, in this flower. As the sepals unite below to form the tube the calyx 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 foliage-leaf, being the *blade*. The stamens are eight in number (octandrous), four short and four long, and are attached to the calyx (perigynous).

46. The pistil has its three parts—ovary, style, and stigma—very distinctly marked. The stigma consists of four long lobes, which curl outwards after the flower opens. The

Fig. 42.



Fig. 41.

Fig. 41.—Ripened pistil of Willow-herb. Fig. 42.—Cross section of the same.