

Triglochin, in

ALISMACEÆ.—Rush-like marsh herbs. Flowers in a spike or raceme. Carpels when ripe splitting away from a persistent axis.

LILIACEÆ.—Perianth of similar divisions or lobes, mostly 6, but in one case 4. One stamen in front of each division, the stamens similar.

Trillium, in

LILIACEÆ.—Perianth of 3 green sepals and three colored petals.

PONTEDERIACEÆ.—Stamens 6, 3 long and 3 short. Perianth (blue) tubular, of 6 lobes. Aquatics.

JUNCACEÆ.—Perianth glumaceous, of similar pieces.

ERIOCAULONACEÆ.—In shallow water. Flowers in a small woolly head, at the summit of a 7-angled scape. Leaves in a tuft at the base.

DIVISION III. GLUMACEOUS ENDOGENS.

Flowers without a true perianth, but substituted by thin scales called glumes.

CYPERACEÆ.—Sheaths of the leaves not split.

GRAMINEÆ.—Sheaths of the leaves split on the side away from the blade.

SERIES II. CRYPTOGRAMS.

Plants without stamens and pistils, reproducing themselves by spores instead of seeds.

CLASS III. ACROGENS.

Stems containing vascular as well as cellular tissue.

FILICES.—Spores produced on the fronds.

EQUISETACEÆ.—Spores produced on the under-side of the shield-shaped scales of a terminal spike or cone.

LYCOPODIACEÆ.—Spore-cases produced in the axis of the simple leaves or bracts