bearing; otherwise the wind is the principal agent. Flowers which depend on insects to effect the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma are said to be *entomophilous*. Those which depend upon the wind are *anemophilous*. The Willow belongs to the former class. Poplars and Willows constitute the Order *Salicaceæ*.

61. **Ash-leaved Maple.** In early spring, while the branches are as yet bare of leaves, our Maples are covered with a profusion of greenish-yellow blossoms, and the air about them is alive with busy insects gathering honey for themselves, and performing, at the same time, an important service for the trees in return; for it will be found on examining a few of the trees that, like the Willow, they do not all bear the same kind of flowers. In some the ends of the twigs will be seen to be crowded with clusters such as those represented in Fig. 63. In this figure three clusters are shown, each issuing from a scaly bud. Each cluster consists of several small flowers extended on slender pedicels, and forming a kind of umbel. A single flower somewhat resembles that shown in Fig. 64, where you see a number of stamens protruding far beyond the edge of the small calyx. Possibly you may find the number of stamens to be

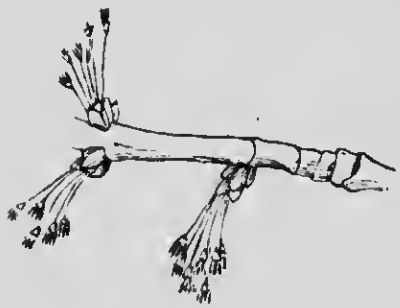

Fig. 63.

Fig. 64.

Fig. 63.—Staminate flowers of Ash-leaved Maple.
Fig. 64.—Single staminate flower of same.