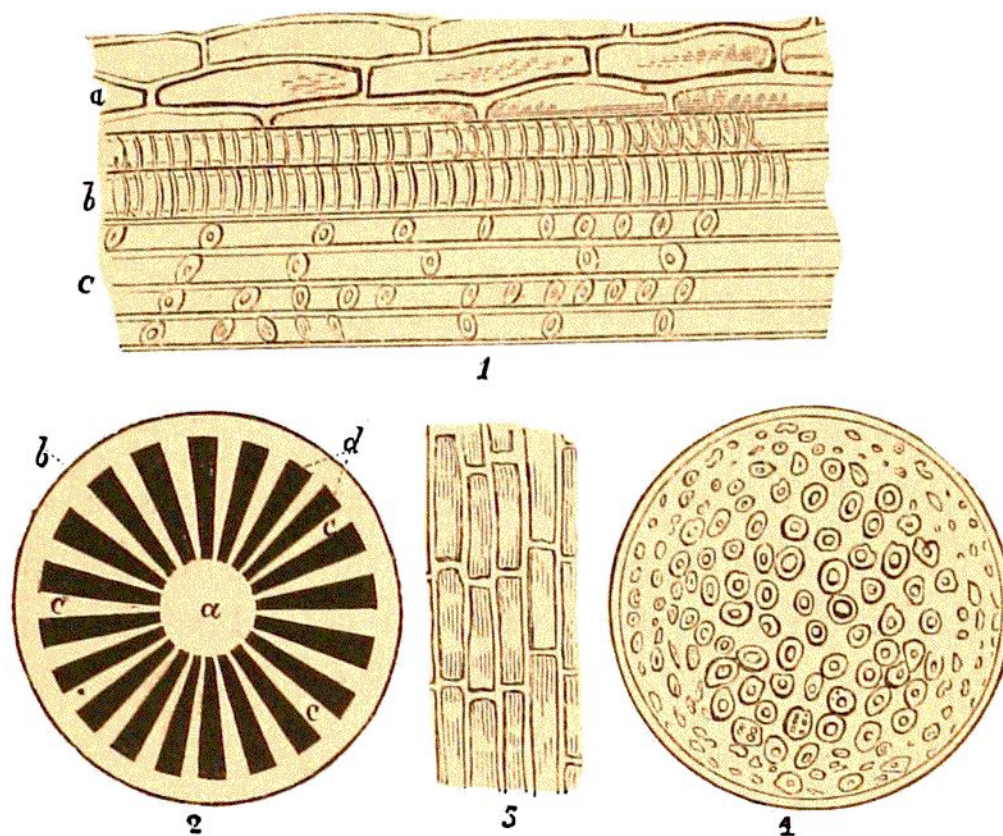


they are found in situations where the latter never occur.

The organization of the stem in the whole class of flowering plants, possesses characters so evident, as to afford the most important aid in the investigation of their fossil remains. Without dwelling



LIGN. 1. SECTIONS OF RECENT VEGETABLES; illustrative of their internal organization. (Dr. Lindley.)

Fig. 1.—Longitudinal Section of Coniferous Wood.

a. The ducts. b. Spiral vessels. c. Glandular vessels.

2.—Transverse section of a dicotyledonous stem.

a. Pith, or central column. b. The bark. c. Medullary rays.

d. Vascular tissue between the medullary rays.

3.—Elongated cellular tissue, forming the medullary rays.

4.—Transverse section of a monocotyledonous stem.

on minor modifications, they are separable into two grand divisions, namely, the endogenous (signifying *to grow from within*), and the exogenous (*to grow*