

stigma in the centre of each hexagonal tubercle (*a*); beneath these tubercles is a longitudinal Section of the single cells (*b*), each containing one seed (*f*); and in front of these cells are the hollow bases of other cells (*c, c*) from which seeds have been removed. (Original.)

- Fig. 9. Another magnified portion, shewing the apices of many seeds (*e*) from which the Epicarpium has been removed. (Original.)
- Fig. 10. Another magnified portion, shewing at *a, b, c*, more distinctly the same parts as at Fig. 8; and at *d*, the upper portion of the fibrous foot-stalks beneath the bases of the cells, *c*. (Original.)
- Fig. 11. Summit of one of the drupes or groups of cells into which the fruit of the recent Pandanus is divided; shewing an hexagonal disposition of the coronary tubercles, each bearing at its centre the remains of a stigma, as in the Podocarya. See Figs. 16. 17. (Original.)
- Fig. 12. Exterior of a single seed-cell of Pandanus odoratissimus. (Jaquin. Frag. Bot. Pl. 14.)
- Fig. 13. Section of a Drupe of Pandanus odoratissimus. The central cell containing a seed, is placed between two abortive cells. At the apex of each cell in this drupe (*a*) is a withered stigma. (Roxborough Coromandel. Pl. 96.)
- Figs. 14, 15. Sections of a Drupe of Pandanus odoratissimus, shewing the seeds within the prolific cells surrounded by a hard nut. Beneath this nut is a mass of rigid fibres like those beneath the seeds of Podocarya. (Jaquin.)
- Fig. 16. Summit of the hexagonal tubercle at the apex of a cell of Pandanus humilis, with a withered stigma in the centre. (Jaquin. Frag. Bot. Pl. 14.)