

in contradistinction to those which are *Cryptogamous*,) the whole of the double apparatus required for reproduction is contained in the *flower*. One set of organs contains the rudiment of the seed, enclosed in various envelopes, of which the assemblage constitutes an ovary, and to which is appended a tube, (the *pistil*,) terminated by a kind of spongiole, (the *stigma*.) The fecundating organs are the *stamens*, which are columns, (or *filaments*,) placed generally near and parallel to the pistil, and terminated by a glandular organ, (the *anther*.) This organ, when mature, contains, enclosed in a double envelope, a fine powder, (the *pollen*,) consisting of very minute vesicles, filled with a viscous liquor, (the *fovilla*,) in which are seen extremely small granules. Fecundation takes place by a portion of the pollen being received by the stigma, and conveyed through the tubular pistil to the seed, which it impregnates by imparting to it the fluid it contains.

By far the greater number of plants composing the vegetable kingdom have these two sets of organs contained in the same flower; or at least in flowers belonging to the same individual plant. In the animal kingdom this arrangement is also adopted, but only in a comparatively small number of tribes. In these the ova, in their passage from the ovary, along a canal termed the *oviduct*, are fecundated by receiving a secretion from another set of organs in the same system, which is conveyed by a duct, opening into the oviduct in some part of its course. In a limited number of plants, composing the class *Dioccia*, the individuals of the same species are distinguished by their bearing flowers which contain only one of the kinds of reproductive apparatus; so that the stamens and the pistils are situated on separate plants; and the impregnation of the ovaries in the latter, can be effected only by the transference of the pollen from the former. A similar separation of offices is established among all the higher classes of the animal kingdom. In most Fishes, and in all Batrachian reptiles, the ova are impregnated after their expulsion from the body: in all other cases their