Maples (Acer) egg-shaped, glabrous, axil with papillose ciliate hairs, at least 15 mm in diameter. The leaves are palmately compound, the main veins extending beyond the margins. The flowers are small, greenish-white, appearing in clusters. The fruit is a small, winged samara, often mistaken for a seed.

In New England, the maple is a common sight, especially in the fall when its leaves turn a brilliant red or orange. The maple is a hardy tree, able to withstand harsh winter conditions and provide shade and beauty throughout the year.

The maple is a versatile tree, used in a variety of ways, from providing timber to being a symbol of the American spirit. Its leaves are often used in the making of syrup, while the wood is used in the making of furniture and other products. The maple is a true American icon, and its beauty and grace are a testament to the strength and resilience of its people.
without black dots on the leaflet. The habit and foliage of H. stricta or Deminera, has the flower nearly more of H. Drummondiana and a pod straight or slightly curved, flat at the apex, with the upper or natal part somewhat recurved more or less convex, and usually broadest below the middle. The second group (Dromana) would include H. oxyaspera, Drummondiana and candida.

The above two species with H. stricta (Webb, Col. Trav. Del. 2. 2. 1. 27.) agree with H. falcaria in their most important characters, the stigmas are broadly ovate, membranous, scarcely pointed, the petals long and slender, usually 3 or 6, but sometimes 5 or 6 pairs of stamens each bearing 6 to 12 pairs of obliquely oval oblong blunt nearly leaflets without any abortive. The petal however always in my specimens terminated by an odd stigma. The ovary is usually rather longer than the lateral one. In all the species of the colupua linear-oblong, rather blunt, equal or the lower one on the shorter and broader, generally persistent but sometimes falling off before the fruit is ripe. The four lower and outer petals are nearly equal and scarcely oblique, obsolete and narrowed into long claws which bear conspicuous stigmatic glands on their incurved, turned edges. The upper and inner petal or villiculum is equal in length but very differently shaped, it is concave or flat the colupua than the smaller, blunt in the others. The claw is expanded on the middle, and the concave stigmatic glands are on the back instead of the front, covering the claw and the lower part of the ovary. The stamens, straight, nearly equal (the lower one rather longer) more or less inserted with rigid hairs, and a few stipitate glands (the latter sometimes curved).
167. *A. Rosinogynus* Desm. (Fig. 133.)—This species is very similar to *A. Scorpius* in its general appearance, but the peduncles are shorter and the pedicels are more prominently glandular. The style is slender and pubescent, and the stigma is also pubescent. The ovary is ovoid and the fruit is a capsule. The seeds are small and black. This species is found in the Mediterranean region.

*Notes.*—The peduncles are shorter and the pedicels are more prominently glandular than in *A. Scorpius*. The style is slender and pubescent. The ovary is ovoid and the fruit is a capsule. The seeds are small and black. This species is found in the Mediterranean region.

*Description.*—The peduncles are shorter and the pedicels are more prominently glandular than in *A. Scorpius*. The style is slender and pubescent. The ovary is ovoid and the fruit is a capsule. The seeds are small and black. This species is found in the Mediterranean region.
the four inner filaments always left behind, the five outer, and all ten
(all the flowers I have examined) anthers free. The ovary glabrous,
the style smooth, club-shaped at the apex with a contracted opening more or
less slight, but these color and the thickening of the apex, dependent on
according to the age of the flower. The pod is flat, the margin slightly
thickened and the apex remaining blunt after the falling off of the style.
These four species, with the triplicate car (Porter's, Middleton) differing in its
petals, and the species Port. sterile (Chal. Linnaeus 1800) and its prostrate type
(Port. Linnaeus n. 1765) in both of which the petals are scarcely glabrous and
the base of the median long and narrow, would form the section of Hoff-
maurreggia proper. The Hoff. Linnaeus n. 1775! and Port. (Middleton) may be also referred to the section same section although
the claws of the petals are shorter and the pod less margined and
more readily dehiscing. The Hoff. Maurreggia types from South America, which
have not been filed must be very near the section but with a very long
glabrous raceme,

119. Hoffmaurreggia

120. Hoffmaurreggia demiflora.

121. Hoffmaurreggia melanorhiza (S. Howe Lincoln 20 p. 760 sub Romanes)
at least as far as the specimen go not the common fruit set. This perfectly
agrees with S. Howe's description. It is distinct from H. Ramierii, which would
be the oldest name.

122. Hoffmaurreggia (recusana)

123. Hoffmaurreggia Demiflora (Torr. & Gr.).

124. Hoffmaurreggia candida from your label where described?
If we consider the section Demiflora as characterized by the nearly reflexed
petals only differing from each other in the median being more or
broader all with few or no stylopodia glands, where they repent they are
generally dorsal on the epigynium, we may subdivide it into these three or four
distinct groups. The first (5 glabrous) including the glabrous Hoff. Ott. Frain. Dick.
(Ramian Coulter) and the platygyna Hoff. Ott. Frain. Dick. (Elytsico Coulter) with

(5) glabrous, style rris ovato-acute, petals 5.5 mm. long incurved, filaments obtuse
contracted glandulose, calyx rris ovato-acum. glandulose, petals obtuse,
throughout stipitata, leguminous subsessile to the style at pair glandulose.

(6) platygyna, style ovato-acute, petals 5.5 mm. long incurved, filaments obtuse,
more or less glandulose, calyx ovato-acum. glandulose, petals ovato-
throughout stipitata, leguminous subsessile to the style at pair glandulose.