

Apple differs from gorse and broom in its noticeably greater length and breadth. In transmitted light the yellowish-green shade of fresh specimens is readily distinguished from the golden-yellow and very pale watery yellow of fresh broom and gorse respectively. This pale-yellowish-green shade of apple is similar to that of wild turnip, from which, however, it clearly differs in its greater length and breadth, in its polish due to its capacity for transmitting light, and in its smoothness of surface. The shape of apple is often less regular than that of the other two. Magnified 465 diameters, the surface sculpturing appears as of minute striations, sometimes composed of straight lines, sometimes of curved. Again, the sculpturing may appear as granular. In these surface characters the appearance of apple differs from the reticulated sculpturing of broom and the still finer one of gorse. Sculpturings are often more clearly shown when the grains have been crushed flat on a glass slide.

Type IV (Red Clover Type).

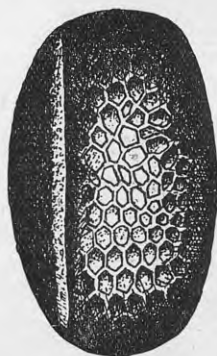


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

PLATE VIII.—RED CLOVER (*TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE*).

Fig. 1, side view. Fig. 2, transverse section through the middle of the longitudinal axis. Natural size: Length, $50.2\ \mu$; breadth, $30.7\ \mu$. Magnification, 920 diameters. [Original.]

Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) is a type easily distinguished from types I (white clover), II (gorse) and III (wild turnip) by reason of its noticeably greater breadth and length. In cubic capacity red clover appears two or more times greater than gorse, the largest of types I, II, and III. Unlike II and III, the ends of red clover are bluntly rounded—not pointed. Moreover, in proportion to its size, the grooves of red clover are relatively noticeably shallower and narrower than I and II. Red clover is most