

will have recourse to works written upon the subject. This observation will apply to the brief descriptions that have been given of the various parts of flowers.

LESSON VI.

HONEYSUCKLE.

This specimen of the honeysuckle would be classed by a botanist under the head of monopetalous: the leaves are called ovate or egg-shaped. It will be found an easy, pleasing study; and, unlike the china-aster, the drawing will require but little exertion, while the colouring will require great care and attention.

The stem must be drawn first, marking the divisions for the leaves and branches. The red corollas must all be drawn as proceeding from one calyx, though, in fact, there are many; but they are hid by the leaf on the outside. The calyx are seen distinctly in the branch that is not blown. The corollas are first tinted with a slight wash of gamboge; towards the calyx this is softened into a light tint of vermilion, which is taken over the whole of the corolla: this will form the middle