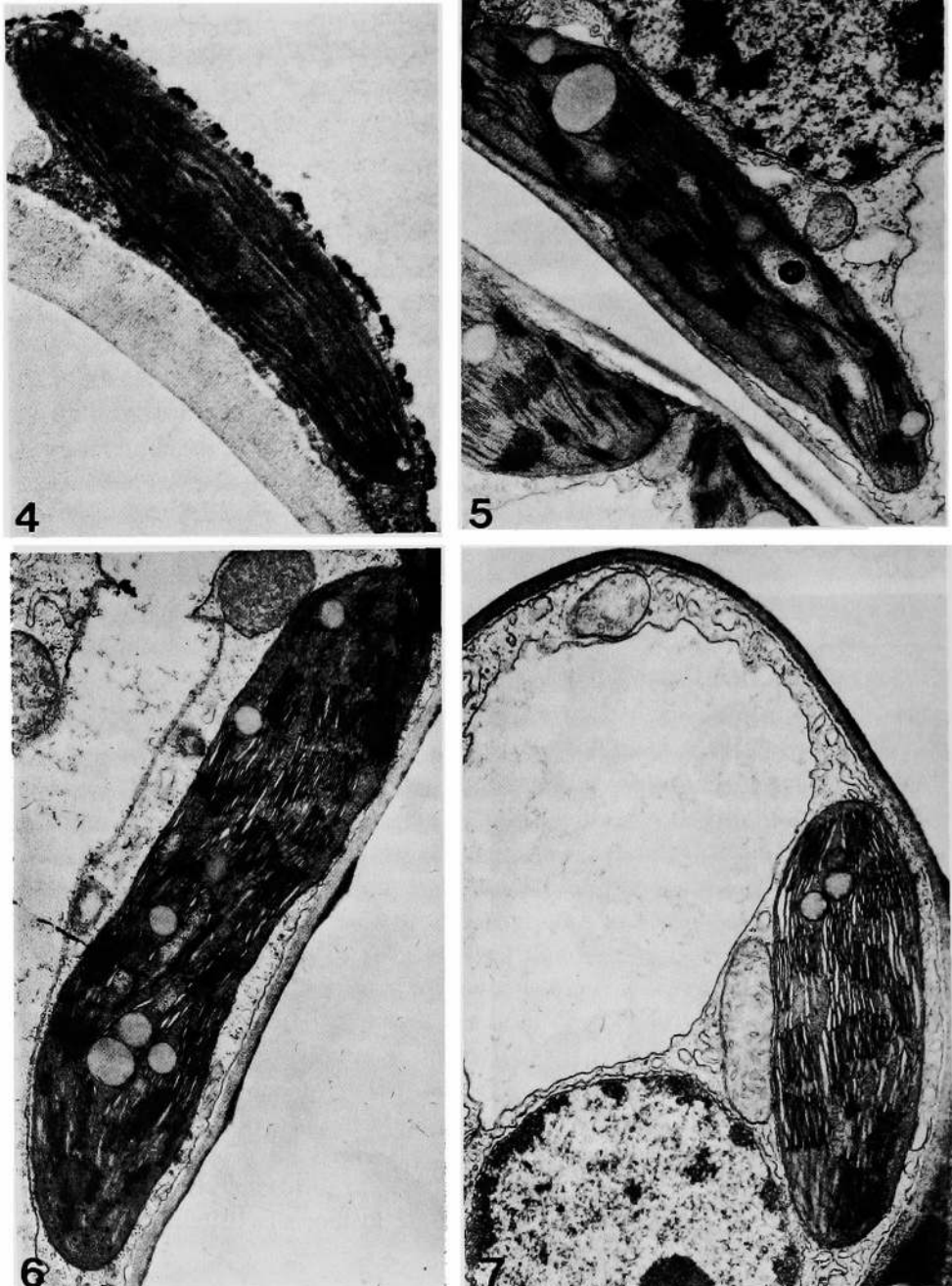


than the embryonal ones and have an empty feature. $\times 80$. 1c, green expanded leaf with red islets. In this case the palisade and the spongy layers are clearly distinguishable. $\times 80$. 1d, green expanded photosynthesising leaf. The anatomy is very similar to the precedent. $\times 80$. 2, embryonal green hypsophyll. The plastids have a young typical feature. $\times 5,500$. 3, red expanded hypsophyll. Note that the cell have an empty aspect, but their profile and the plastid size are very similar to the embryonal one (cfr. fig. 2). $\times 5,500$.



Figs. 4-7. 4, plastid of the red expanded hypsophyll. Its feature and size are closer to the one of the green young hypsophyll than to those of the expanded leaf. Also the photosynthetic lamellae are not too developed and are not organized to give large grana. $\times 42,000$. 5, plastid of green leaf palisade cell. Typical feature of a mature photosynthesising plastid, large plastoglobuli are present. $\times 14,500$. 6, plastid of a palisade cell of dark red leaf. Both palisade and spongy cell chloroplasts in this leaf reveal a moderate swelling of thylakoids. $\times 18,000$. 7, plastid of a spongy cell of a green leaf with red islets. In this leaf the spongy plastid starts to reveal a thylakoid swelling while the palisade one has a normal feature. $\times 14,500$.

