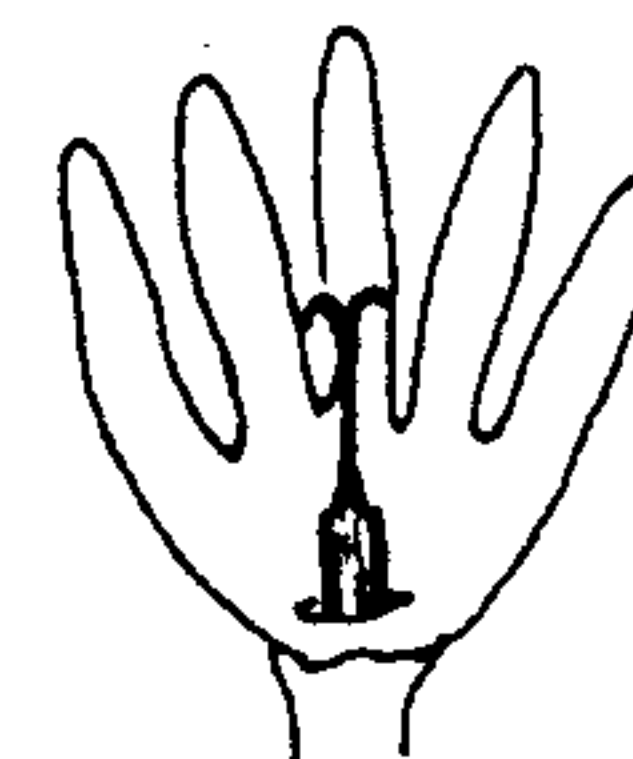


LOOK AGAIN !

The individual florets that make up a composite "flower head" in plants of the Aster Family may be either tubular (as seen in the central yellow disk of a daisy, for instance) or strap-shaped (like those that form the daisy's white perimeter). Typically, the tubular corollas terminate in five lobes; these are often echoed in the strap-shaped florets in the form of vestigial teeth at the ends of the flattened corollas.

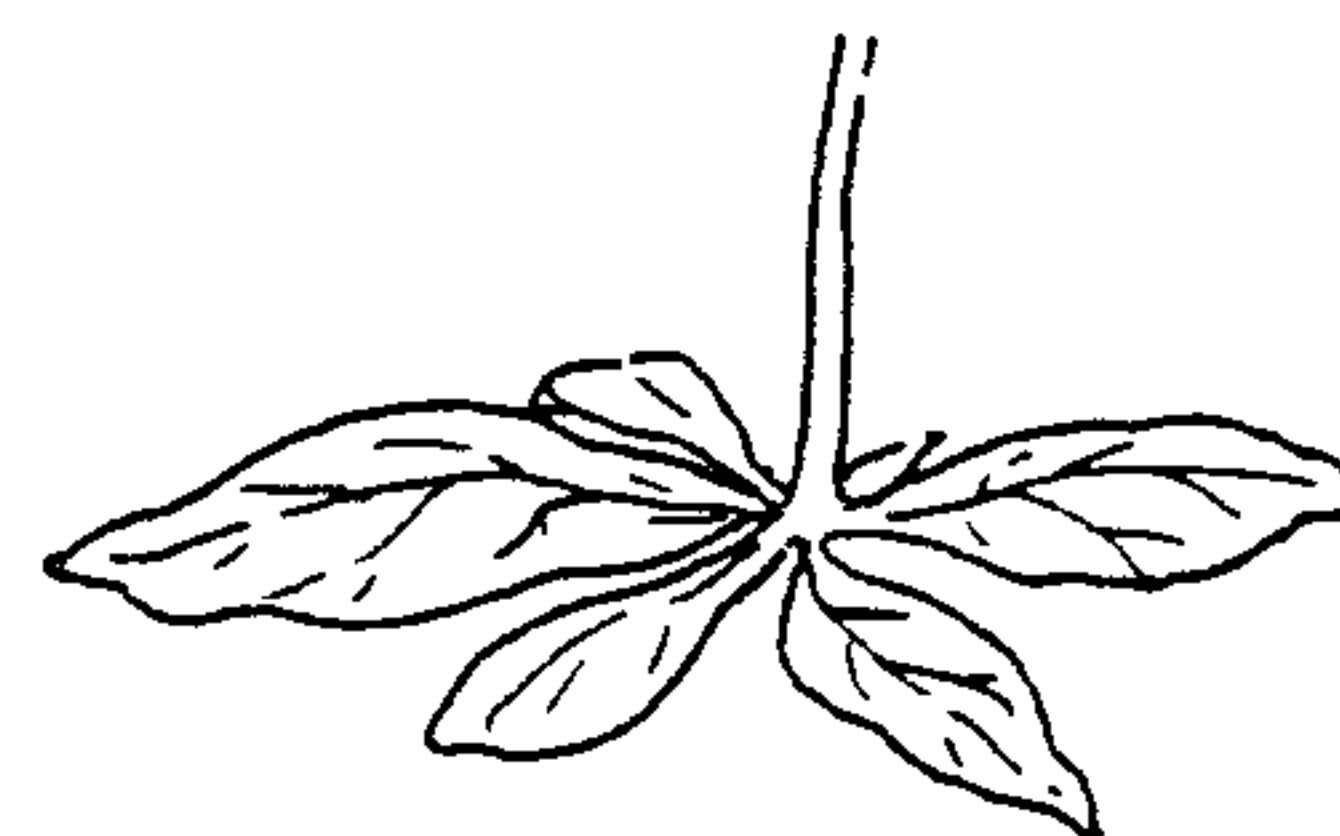
In the genus Elephantopus, known as Elephant's Foot, which bears only tubular flowers, we see an interesting variation in that the corollas are lop-sided--i. e., the lobes are all on one side, and since there are only a few florets in each head the radiating lobes combine to form a pattern that simulates a single, many-rayed flower.



Our most common species is E. carolinianus. It can be distinguished by its leaves, which are mostly cauline and are well developed. On the other hand, E. tomentosus--which is occasionally seen in our mountains but is much more common at lower elevations--has several large, flat basal leaves but few if any on the stem.



E. CAROLINIANUS



E. TOMENTOSUS

Dick Smith