

count the five lines or nerves on the latter with the help of your lens, and note also the hairs in the throat of the tube. Split the tube with the point of your needle, and make out its adhesion.



Fig. 56.

Look into the corolla, and note that it somewhat resembles a wide open mouth. It is *labiate*, or two-lipped. The upper lip is erect, narrow, and folded inward, and there is a conspicuous tuft of hairs at the tip. Find a small notch at the end of this lip. The lower lip spreads outward, and resolves itself into two lateral lobes and a small terminal one which turns upward. Altogether, then, there are *five* lobes in this gamopetalous corolla, two in the upper lip and three in the lower. Gently pull out the corolla, and split its tube in front. On laying it open the two stamens will be found inserted upon it (epipetalous). Note that the anthers stick together (Fig. 57). They are *confluent*. Each anther is remarkable in not having its cells parallel as in Buttercup. They are in fact spread so widely at the base as to be in the same straight line. (Most plants related to Bergamot have *four* stamens, two long ones and two short ones, which are therefore *didynamous*.)



Fig. 57.

The pistil consists of a two-lobed stigma, a long style, and an ovary which seems as if made up of four distinct carpels (Fig. 58). But the two-lobed stigma will warn you against this supposition. The ovary really consists of two carpels,



Fig. 58.

Fig. 56. —Single flower of Wild Bergamot.

Fig. 57. —Stamens of Wild Bergamot, showing confluent anthers.

Fig. 58. —Four-lobed ovary of same, from above.