

56. The order is easily recognized by the following characters:

1. The flowers, or florets, are in heads on a common receptacle, and surrounded by an involucre.
2. The stamens are inserted on the corolla, and are united by their anthers (*syngenesious*).
3. The style is 2-lobed at the apex.

57. Representatives of this family are so numerous that it is needless to give a list. Specimens exhibiting

all the variations in regard to the corollas, pappus, &c., should be gathered and notes made of their structure. In Part II. will be found a very full account of all the species likely to be met with.

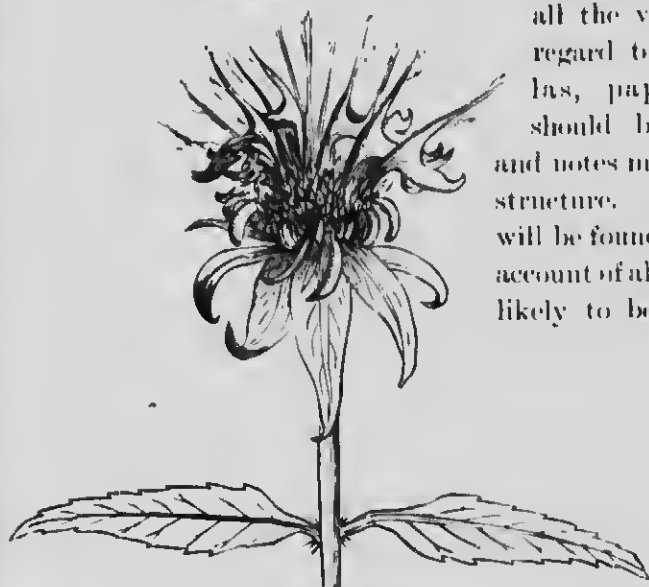


Fig. 55.

58. **Wild Bergamot.** Note that the stem is *square*.

The flowers form a dense terminal head with an involucre of leaf-like bracts below (Fig. 55). Remove a single flower from the head (Fig. 56), and after noting the five teeth of the calyx-limb and the long calyx-tube,

Fig. 55.—Flower-head of Wild Bergamot.