

There is only one way to evenly divide the flower (the flower is bilaterally symmetrical)

There are five petals, sepals in the flower

There are four petals, sepals in the flower

Fusion of sepals and petals:

Both petals and sepals are separated and not fused

The petals or the sepals are fused into a cup or tube

Fruit type (general) :

The fruit is dry and split open when ripe

Fruit length: 50-90

Corolla:

It consists of five petals in (2+2+1) condition having 1 standard, 2 wing and keel that are fused except at their base. They cover the pistil and the stamen. The standard has notched in the center.

Calyx:

It is composed of 5 sepals in gamosepalous condition. 2 sepals are behind the standard, 2 subtending the wings and fifth anterior one subtending the keel.

Androecium:

It consists of 10 stamens in 9+1 arrangement. The filaments of 9 stamens are joint for much of their length to form a staminal tube around the ovary. The 10th stamen is free. When young, the filaments are shorter than the style but elongate by the time of pollen shedding.

Pistil:

The female part of the flower, called the pistil usually has a sack at its base called the

Ovary

Gynoecium

The fourth whorl is gynoecium or female whorl, which is located at the centre of the flower. It consists of three parts viz. ovary, style and stigma. The flattened, broad basal portion is known as ovary which continues into a short stalk known as style. The style ends into a sticky, feathery