

Systematic Botany. Lecture 36

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November 30, 2011

Outline

Questions and answers

Angiosperms

Liliidae

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Angiosperms

Liliidae

Previous final question: the answer

What are “paleoherbs”?

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What are “paleoherbs”?

- ▶ Magnoliidae from Chloranthales and Piperales
- ▶ Primitive herbaceous angiosperms

Angiosperms

Liliidae

Ordo 5. ALISMATALES [⁴*Alisma*]*Subordo **Acorineae** [^{3,8}*Acorus*]Familia 1(52). *Acoraceae* Martynov [³*Acorus*]2(53). *Araceae* Juss. [³*Arum*] s.a.²⁹3(54). *Tofieldiaceae* Takht. [³*Tofieldia*]Subordo **Alismatineae** [^{3,8}*Alisma*]Familia 4(55). *Alismataceae* Vent. [³*Alisma*]³⁰5(56). *Butomaceae* Mirb. [³*Butomus*]6(57). *Hydrocharitaceae* Juss. [³*Hydrocharis*] s.a.³¹Subordo **Potamogetonineae** [^{3,8}*Potamogeton*]Familia 7(58). *Aponogetonaceae* Planch. [³*Aponogeton*]8(59). *Juncaginaceae* Rich. [³*Triglochin*']* s.a.³²9(60). *Potamogetonaceae* Bercht. et J. Presl [³*Potamogeton*]
s.a.³³

Ordo 4. LILIALES [⁴*Lilium*]* s.a.**Subordo *Asparagineae*** [^{3,8}*Asparagus*]

- Familia 1(28). *Asparagaceae* Juss. [³*Asparagus*] s.a.¹²
 2(29). *Aphyllanthaceae* Burnett [³*Aphyllanthus*]
 3(30). *Amaryllidaceae* J. St.-Hil. [³*Amaryllis*]¹³

Subordo *Orchidineae* [^{3,8}*Orchis*]

- Familia 4(31). *Xanthorrhoeaceae* Dumort. [³*Xanthorrhoea*] s.a.¹⁴
 5(32). *Iridaceae* Juss. [³*Iris*] s.a.¹⁵
 6(33). *Hypoxidaceae* R. Br. [³*Hypoxis*] s.a.¹⁶
 7(34). *Orchidaceae* Juss. [³*Orchis*]¹⁷

Subordo *Liliineae* [^{3,8}*Lilium*]

- Familia 8(35). *Campynemataceae* Dumort. [³*Campynema*]
 9(36). *Melanthiaceae* Batsch ex Borkh. [³*Melanthium*]¹⁸
 10(37). *Alstroemeriaceae* Dumort. [³*Alstroemeria*]¹⁹
 11(38). *Petermanniaceae* Hutch. [³*Petermannia*]
 12(39). *Colchicaceae* DC. [³*Colchicum*]²⁰
 13(40). *Smilacaceae* Vent. [³*Smilax*] s.a.²¹
 14(41). *Liliaceae* Juss. [³*Lilium*]²²
 15(42). *Corsiaceae* Becc. [³*Corsia*] sed.m.²³

Subordo *Cyclanthineae* [^{3,8}*Cyclanthus*]

- Familia 16(43). *Velloziaceae* J. Agardh [³*Vellozia*]²⁴
17(44). *Pandanaceae* R. Br. [³*Pandanus*]
18(45). *Cyclanthaceae* Poit. ex A. Rich. [³*Cyclanthus*]
19(46). *Stemonaceae* Carrel [³*Stemona*]²⁵
20(47). *Triuridaceae* Gardner [³*Triuris*]

Subordo *Burmanniineae* [^{3,8}*Burmannia*]

- Familia 21(48). *Nartheciaceae* Fr. ex Bjurzon [³*Narthecium*]²⁶
22(49). *Burmanniaceae* Blume [³*Burmannia*]
23(50). *Dioscoreaceae* R. Br. [³*Dioscorea*] s.a.²⁷

Subordo *Petrosaviineae* [^{3,8}*Petrosavia*]

- Familia 24(51). *Petrosaviaceae* Hutch. [³*Petrosavia*]²⁸

Ordo 3. ARECALES [⁴*Areca*]

Familia 1(26). *Palmae* Juss. [³*Areca*]

2(27). *Dasypogonaceae* Dumort. [³*Dasypogon*] sed.m.¹¹

Ordo 2. POALES [⁴*Poa*]Subordo ***Typhineae*** [^{3,8}*Typha*]* s.a.Familia 1(11). *Bromeliaceae* Juss. [³*Bromelia*]2(12). *Typhaceae* Juss. [³*Typha*]⁵3(13). *Rapateaceae* Dumort. [³*Rapatea*]Subordo ***Juncineae*** [^{3,8}*Juncus*]Familia 4(14). *Thurniaceae* Engl. [³*Thurnia*]⁶5(15). *Juncaceae* Juss. [³*Juncus*]⁷6(16). *Mapaniaceae* Shipunov [³*Mapania*] stat.m.7(17). *Cyperaceae* Juss. [³*Cyperus*]Subordo ***Xyridineae*** [^{3,8}*Xyris*]Familia 8(18). *Xyridaceae* C. Agardh [³*Xyris*]⁸ stat.m.9(19). *Mayacaceae* Kunth [³*Mayaca*]10(20). *Eriocaulaceae* Martynov [³*Eriocaulon*]Subordo ***Poineae*** [^{3,8}*Poa*]Familia 11(21). *Restionaceae* R. Br. [³*Restio*] s.a.⁹12(22). *Flagellariaceae* Dumort. [³*Flagellaria*]13(23). *Joinvilleaceae* Toml. et A. C. Sm. [³*Joinvillea*]14(24). *Ecdeiocoleaceae* D. F. Cutler et Airy Shaw [³*Ecdeiocolea*]¹⁰15(25). *Gramineae* Juss. [³*Poa*]

Ordo 1. ZINGIBERALES [⁴*Zingiber*] s.a.Subordo *Zingiberineae* [^{3,8}*Zingiber*]

- Familia 1(1). *Musaceae* Juss. [³*Musa*]
2(2). *Lowiaceae* Ridl. [³*Orchidantha*']¹
3(3). *Heliconiaceae* [³*Heliconia*] Vines
4(4). *Zingiberaceae* Martynov [³*Zingiber*]²
5(5). *Cannaceae* Juss. [³*Canna*]³

Subordo *Commelinineae* [^{3,8}*Commelina*]

- Familia 6(6). *Hanguanaceae* Airy Shaw [³*Hanguana*]
7(7). *Commelinaceae* Mirb. [³*Commelina*]
8(8). *Philydraceae* Link [³*Phylidrum*]
9(9). *Haemodoraceae* R. Br. [³*Haemodorum*]⁴
10(10). *Pontederiaceae* Kunth [³*Pontederia*]

Final question (3 points)

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What is a most advanced group of monocots? Why?

For Further Reading



Margulis and Chapman. 2009.

Kingdoms and domains: an illustrated guide to the phyla of life on Earth. 4th edition.