

## Families to know for Botany 400 1st lecture exam

### Basal Angiosperms

<b>Amborellaceae</b>	P <sup>5-8</sup> A <sup>many</sup> <u>G</u> <sup>5-6</sup>	unisexual, dioecious laminar stamens unsealed carpels, drupes
<b>Magnoliaceae</b>	P <sup>many</sup> A <sup>many</sup> <u>G</u> <sup>many</sup>	tepals laminar stamens follicles on long receptacle
<b>Annonaceae</b>	P <sup>3+3+3</sup> A <sup>many</sup> <u>G</u> <sup>many</sup>	tepals in 3 sets of 3 laminar stamens pistils often aggregate in fruit
<b>Aristolochiaceae</b>	CA <sup>(3)</sup> CO <sup>0</sup> A <sup>4-many</sup> <u>G</u> <sup>(4-6)</sup>	sepals pealoid fused, purplish no petals epigynous, syncarpic, berry
<b>Nymphaeaceae</b>	CA <sup>4-many</sup> CO <sup>many</sup> A <sup>many</sup> <u>G</u> <sup>(many)</sup>	sepals often petaloid laminar stamens syncarpic, berry

### Basal Eudicots

<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	CA <sup>3+</sup> CO <sup>0, 5+</sup> A <sup>many</sup> <u>G</u> <sup>many</sup>	follicles, achenes, berries
<b>Berberidaceae</b>	CA <sup>6</sup> CO <sup>6,9</sup> A <sup>6,9</sup> <u>G</u> <sup>1</sup>	monocarpic
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	CA <sup>2</sup> CO <sup>4,8</sup> A <sup>many</sup> <u>G</u> <sup>(2-many)</sup>	actinomorphic or zygomorphic capsules