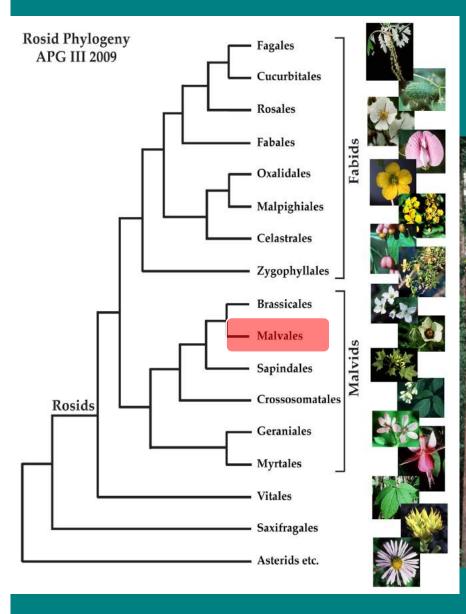
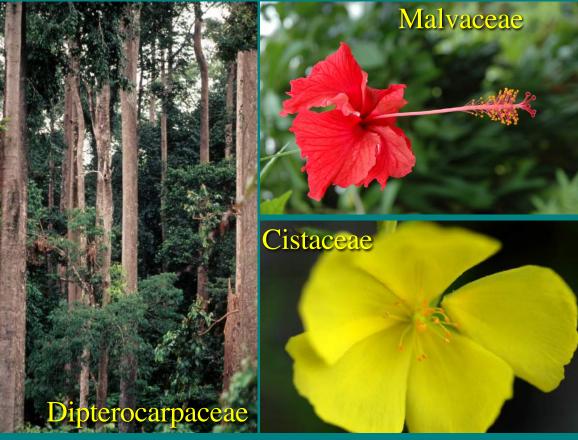


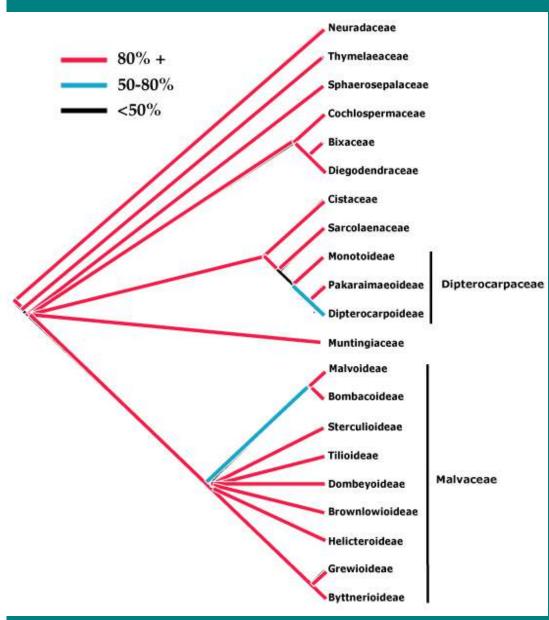
*Malvales



strongly supported order of 11 families

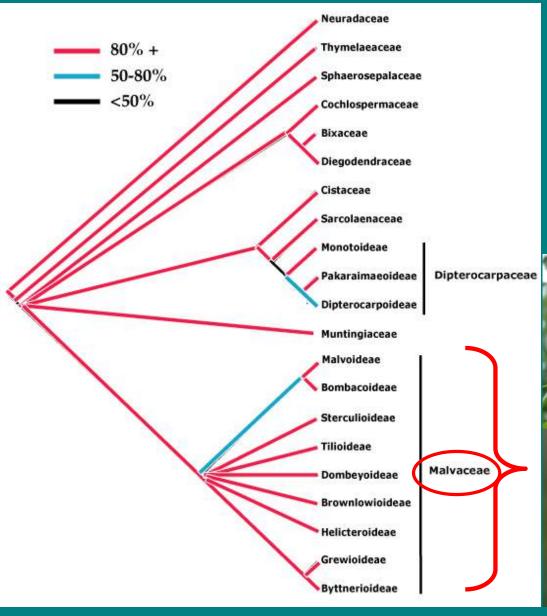


*Malvales



- strongly supported order of 11 families
- (+/-) suite of wood, hair, leaf, and chemical features





- Malvaceae is now "broadly" defined (includes Tiliaceae, Sterculiaceae, Bombacaceae)
- 243 genera / 4300 species



1. leaves palmately veined

(simple or compound)

2. sepals valvate - not overlapping

3. stellate hairs







4. Many stamens, often bundled, sometimes monadelphous into a staminal tube

CA 5 CO 5 A (∞) \underline{G} $(5-\infty)$







"malvoids"



Althaea - hollyhock, marsh mallow



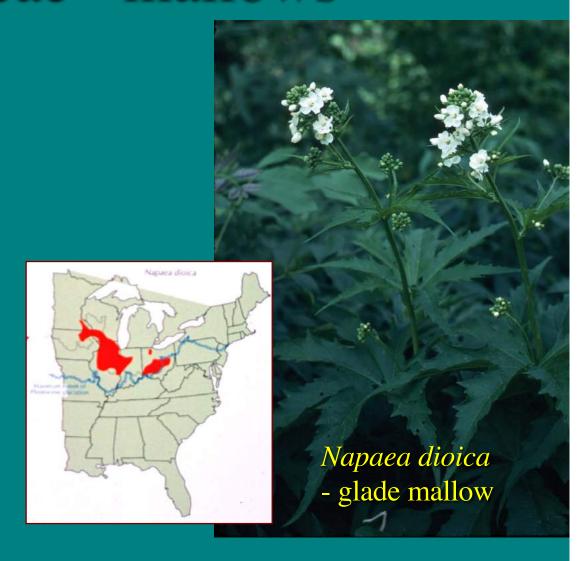
Malva - mallow, cheese

Hibiscus

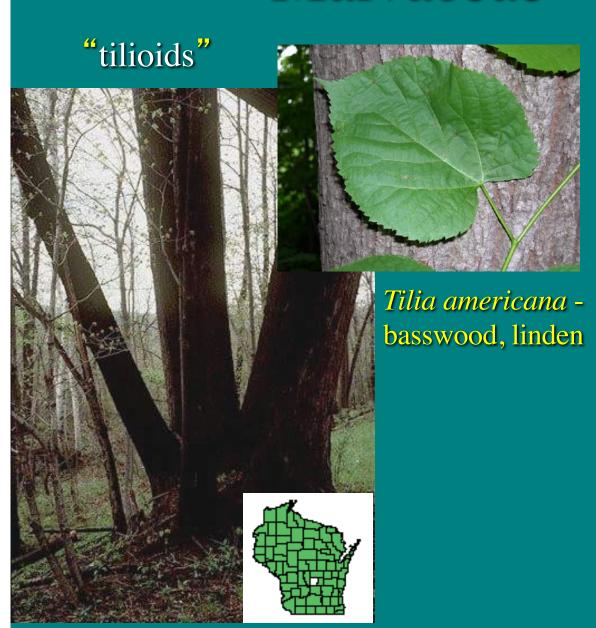
"malvoids"







• only Midwestern endemic genus







"bombacoids"

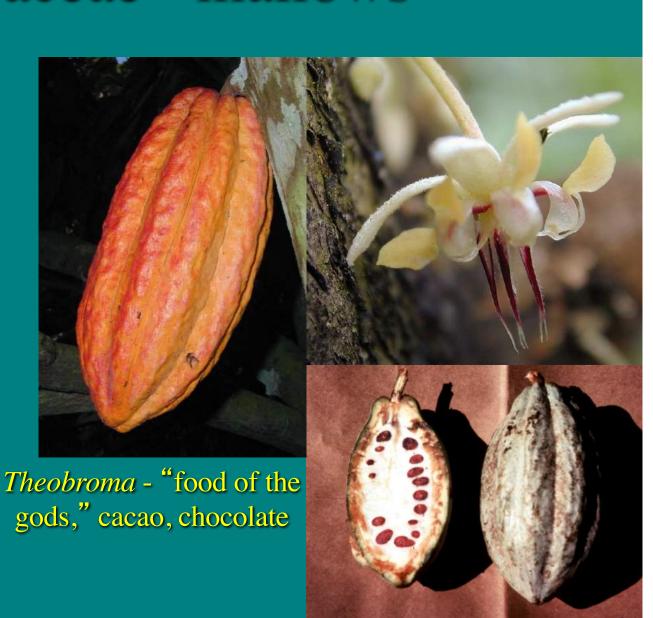


Pseudobombax

Adansonia - baobabs

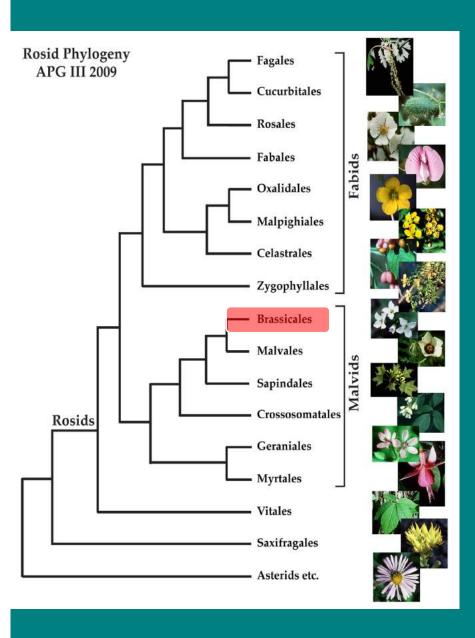
"sterculoids"





Cola

*Brassicales



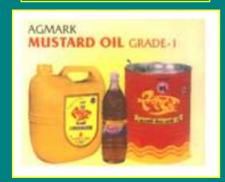
- 17 families
- morphologically diverse!

glucosinolates

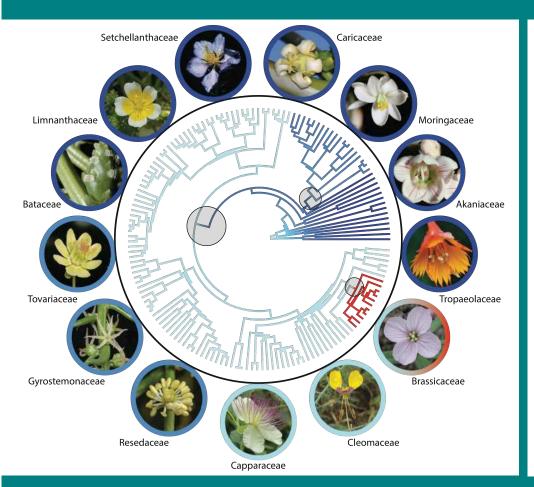


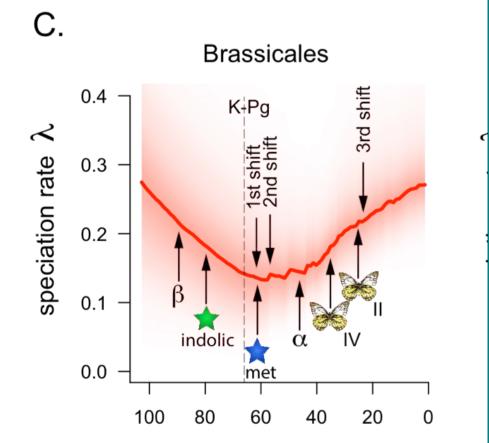
myrosinase enzyme

isothiocynates mustard oils



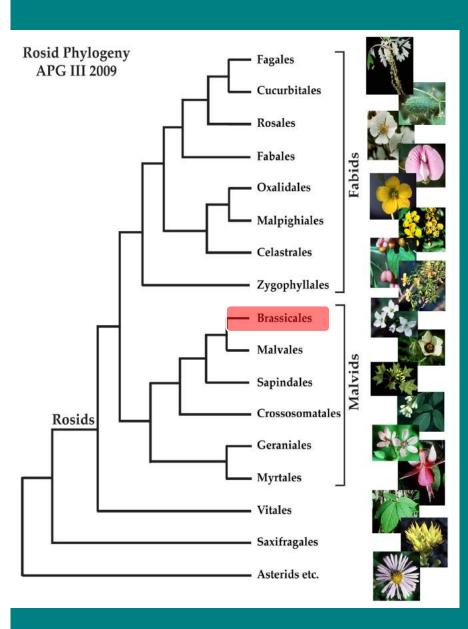
*Brassicales



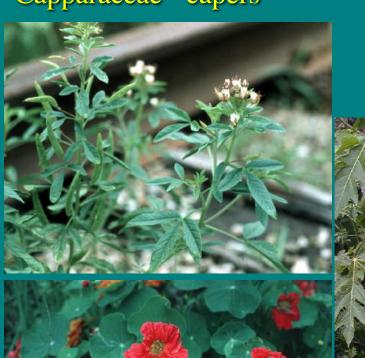


Cardinal-McTeague, W. M., K. J. Sytsma, J. C. Hall. 2016. Biogeography and diversification of Brassicales: a 103 million year chronicle. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 99: 204-224

*Brassicales



Capparaceae - capers



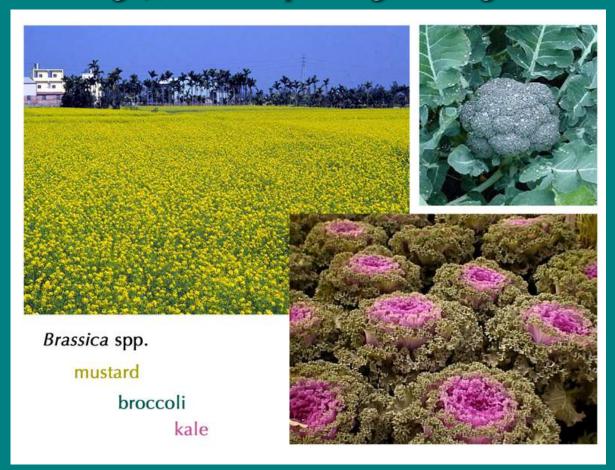


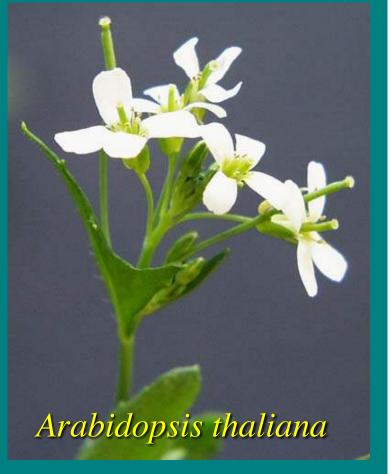


Caricaceae - papaya

Tropaeolaceae - garden nasturtium

Large (338 genera / 3710 species), complex family of mustard oil producing herbs (broccoli, brussel sprouts, cauliflower, kale, cabbage); *Arabidopsis* - genetic/genome model plant species





$CA 4 CO 4 A 4+2 \underline{G} (2)$

• flowers "cross-like" with 4 petals, six stamens with 2 outer ones shorter - derivation of "Cruciferae" or "cross-bearing"





Cardamine concatenata - cut leaf toothwort

Cardamine pratensis - cuckoo flower

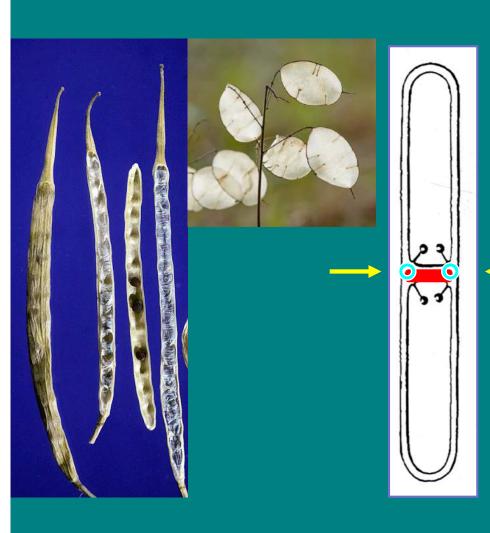
 $CA 4 CO 4 A 4+2 \underline{G}(2)$

• gynoecium of 2 fused carpels separated by thin membrane with ovules in a parietal fashion

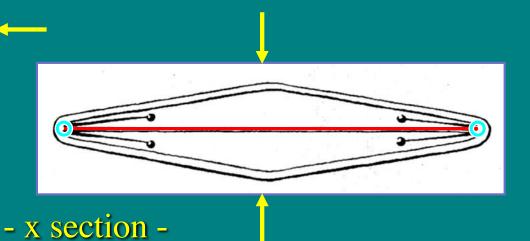


• fruit is a capsule that peels off the two outer carpel walls exposing the papery membrane or septum attached to the persistant replum

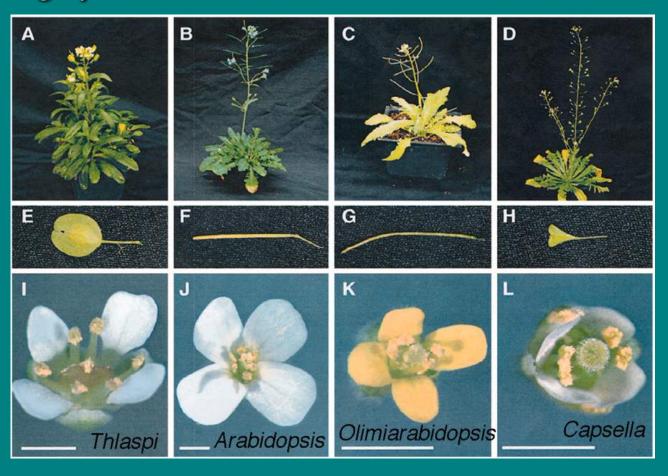
 $CA 4 CO 4 A 4+2 \underline{G} (2)$



- fruits are called siliques or silicles based on how the fruit is flattened relative to the septum
- siliques flattened contrary to septum
- silicle flattened parallel to septum



• shape of fruits appear to have diversified rapidly in the family - unfortunately infra-familial classification has been largely based on the fruit





• *Aethionema* - Mediterranean region - is sister to rest of family







Cardamine concatenata - cut leaf toothwort

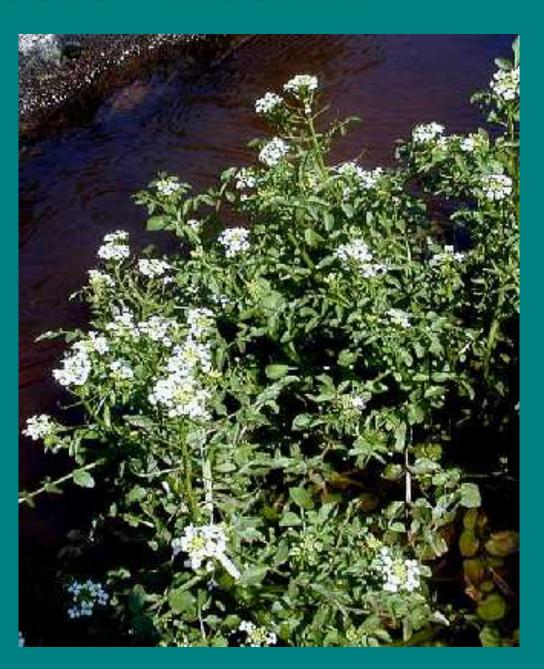
Common spring flowering woodland herbs

Cardamine douglasii - purple spring cress



Nasturtium officinale - water cress

• edible aquatic native with a mustard zing





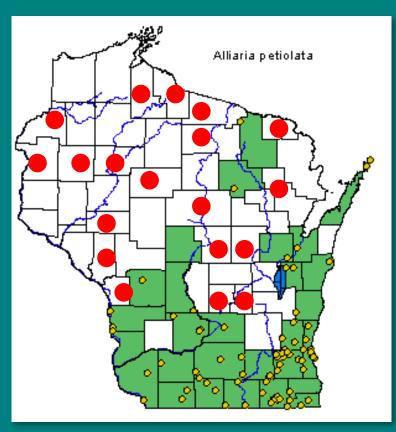
Hesperis matronalis - Dame's rocket



Barbarea vulgaris - yellow rocket, winter cress

Introduced or spreading



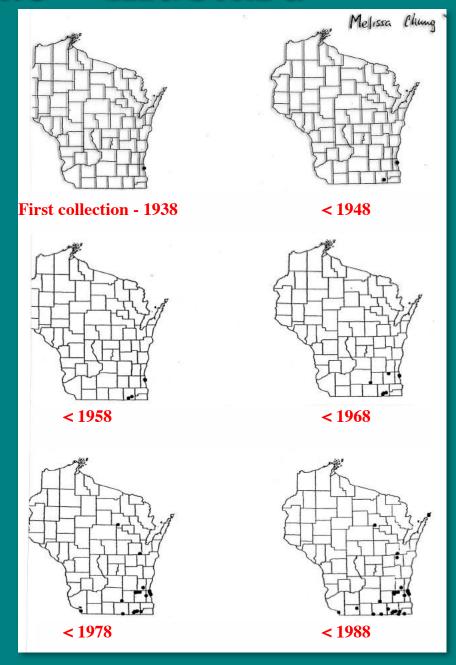


Garlic mustard distribution - 2006

Garlic mustard distribution - 2007

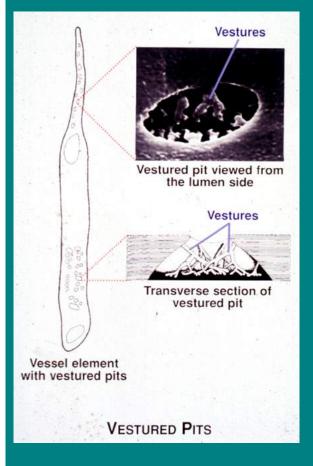
Garlic mustard distribution - 2008

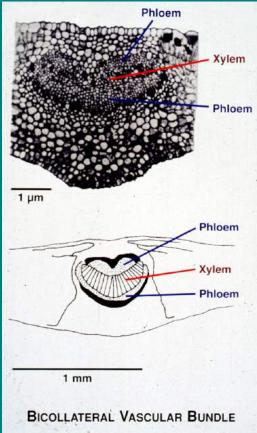
Garlic mustard distribution - 2009-2016



*Myrtales

- Rosid Phylogeny **Fagales APG III 2009** Cucurbitales Rosales Fabales Oxalidales Malpighiales Celastrales Zygophyllales Brassicales Malvales Sapindales Crossosomatales Rosids Geraniales Myrtales Vitales Saxifragales Asterids etc.
- strongly supported order of 12 families
- defined by 2 anatomical features





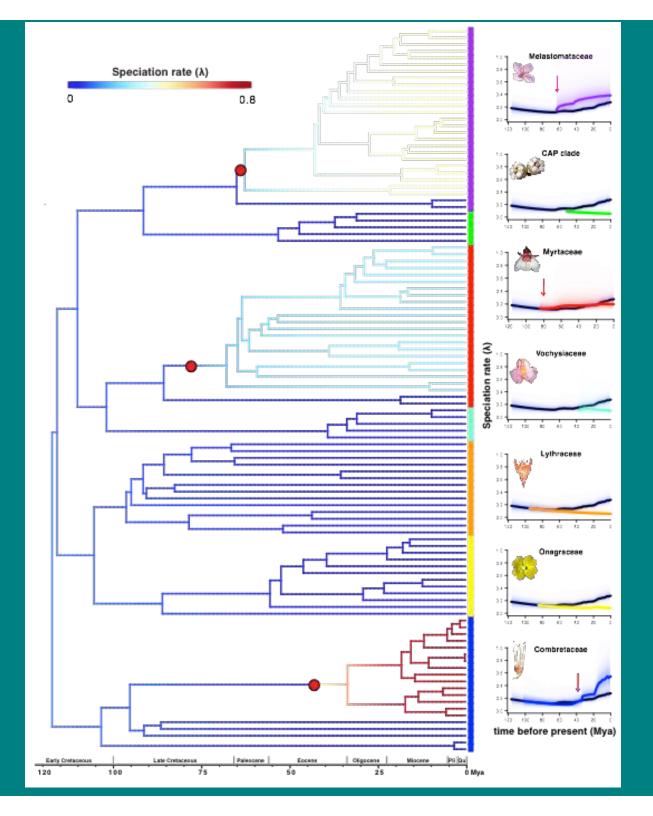
*Myrtales

- Vochysiaceae
- this combination placed the anomalus Vochysiaceae within Myrtales
- 3 very large tropical families









- Diversification analyses identify three significant shifts in speciation
- Near or just within the crown radiations of these three families

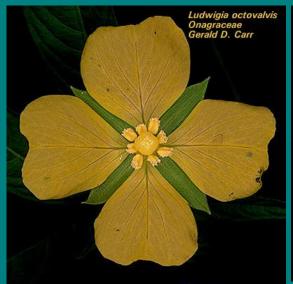


A moderate sized family of 17 genera and about 650 species - most diverse in western N. America

 $CA 4 CO 4 A 4,8 \overline{G} (4)$

• 4 merous flowers, epigynous, and often well developed hypanthium









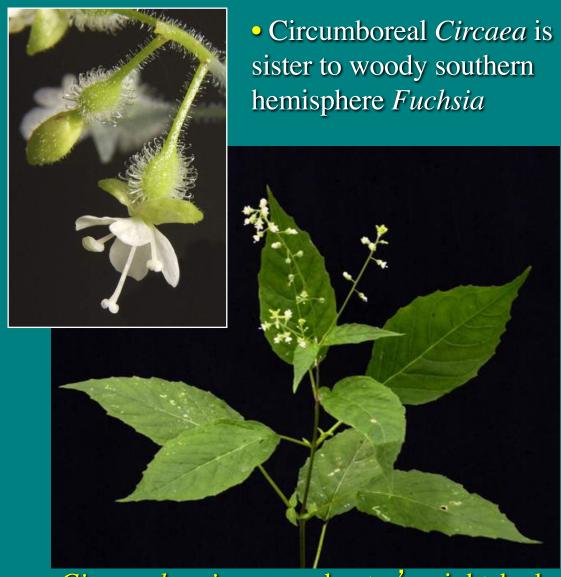
• *Ludwigia* is sister to remainder of the family



• tropical *Fuchsia* is diverse in South America





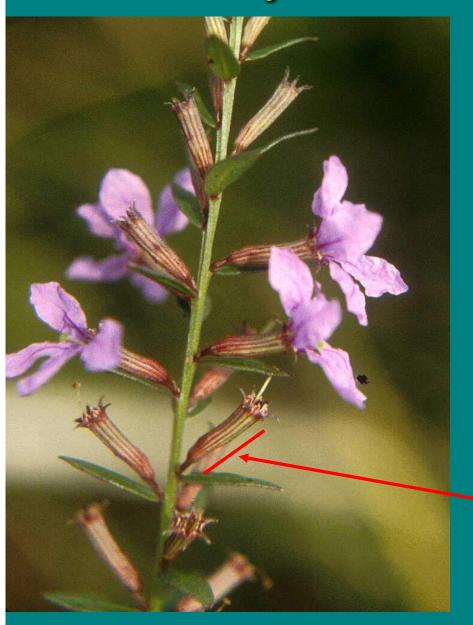


Circaea lutetiana - enchanter's nightshade



• 2 merous flowers; fruit is one-seeded and bristly

Lythraceae - loosestrife



Close relative of the evening primrose family; mainly tropical in distribution

CA 4-6 CO 4-6 A 8-12 G (4)

- flowers 4, 5, or 6 merous with stamens double the number of sepals and in two distinct sets
- exhibits tristylous heterostyly
- hypanthium well developed but with superior pistil = perigynous

Lythrum alatum - winged loosestrife

Lythraceae - loosestrife



Geraniales: Geraniaceae



Geranium family: 800 species of temperate herbs

Poorly understood order of 6 families – now placed next to Myrtales



Geranium maculatum- wild geranium

Geraniaceae - geranium



CA 5 CO 5 A 10 <u>G</u> (5)

• 5 merous flowers with a superior pistil made up of 5 carpels each with a single ovule

• fruit is a schizocarp = dehiscing fruit into one-seeded mericarps



Geraniaceae - geranium

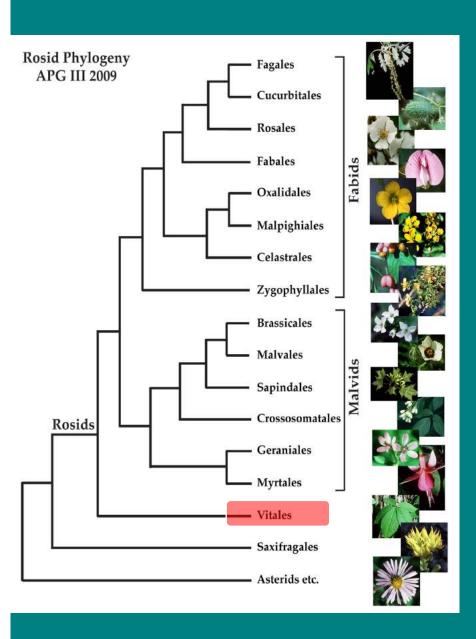




Erodium cicutarium - stork' s-bill
The stork' s-bills of genus *Erodium*drill their mericarps into the ground

Geranium robertianum Herb robert

Vitales: Vitaceae - grapes



Order with one family: sister to all other Rosids



Vitis - grape

Vitales: Vitaceae - grapes

Small family (800 species) of vines in the tropics and temperate areas - includes *Vitis vinifera* the wine grape

- flowers small and clustered in more showy inflorescences
- fruits: berries with several seeds



Parthenocissus tricuspidata - Boston ivy



Vitis - grape

Vitaceae - grapes



• leaves simple or compound; venation and lobing usually strongly palmate



plants climb by
 tendrils =
 modified
 inflorescences, or
 by holdfasts



Parthenocissus - Boston ivy

Vitaceae - grape





Parthenocissus quinquefolia - Virginia creeper, woodbine

Vitaceae - grape



Vitis riparia (+ *V. vulpina*) River, frost grape

Vitis aestivalis
Summer grape