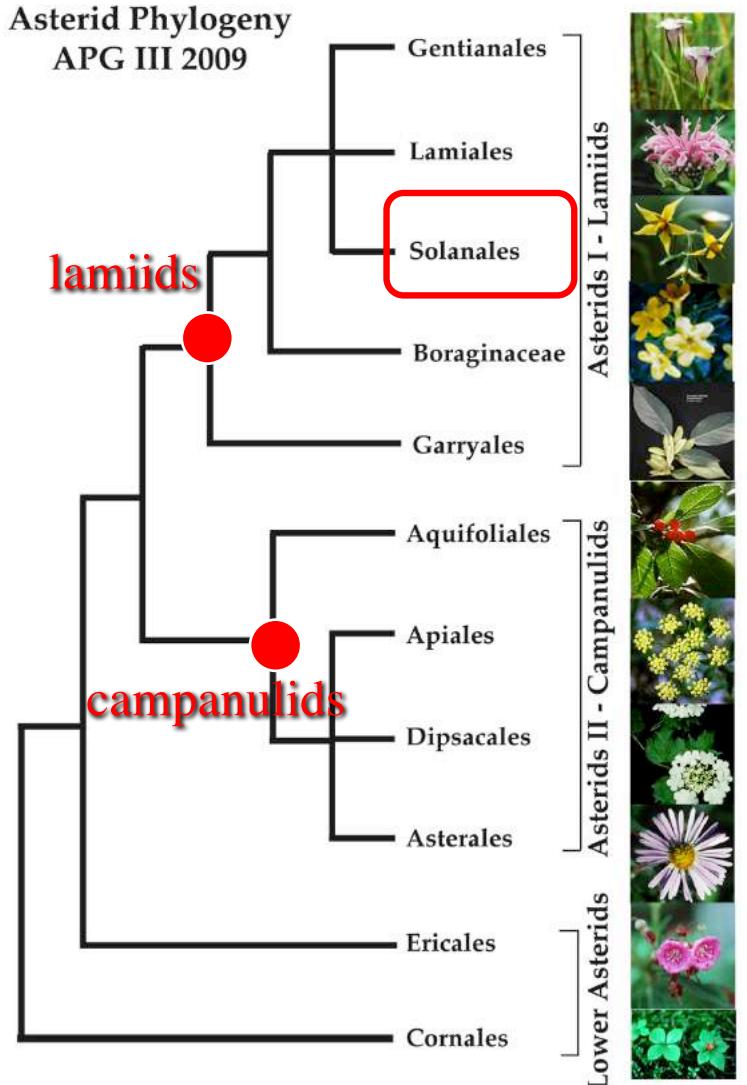


# Diversity and Evolution of Asterids

. . . morning glories, mints, and  
snapdragons . . .

# Solanales



- order within ‘lamiids’ or Asterid I group
- 5 families and nearly 5,000 species dominated by **Solanaceae** (nightshade) and **Convolvulaceae** (morning glory)
- no iridoids, alternate leaves, plicate corolla, calyx persistent in fruit

Solanaceae



Convolvulaceae



# \*Convolvulaceae- morning glory

Largely tropical family of 57 genera and 1600 spp. Twining herbs or woody with alternate leaves.



*Calystegia sepium*  
Hedge bindweed



*Ipomoea purpurea*  
Morning-glory

# \*Convolvulaceae- morning glory

*Cuscuta* (Cuscutaceae) is actually part of the Convolvulaceae!



- Twining habit (for support) has gone one step further and species are now parasitic (support + food + water; no chlorophyll)

# \*Convolvulaceae- morning glory



*Cuscuta gronovii*  
Common dodder



*Cuscuta glomerata*  
Rope dodder

# \*Convolvulaceae- morning glory

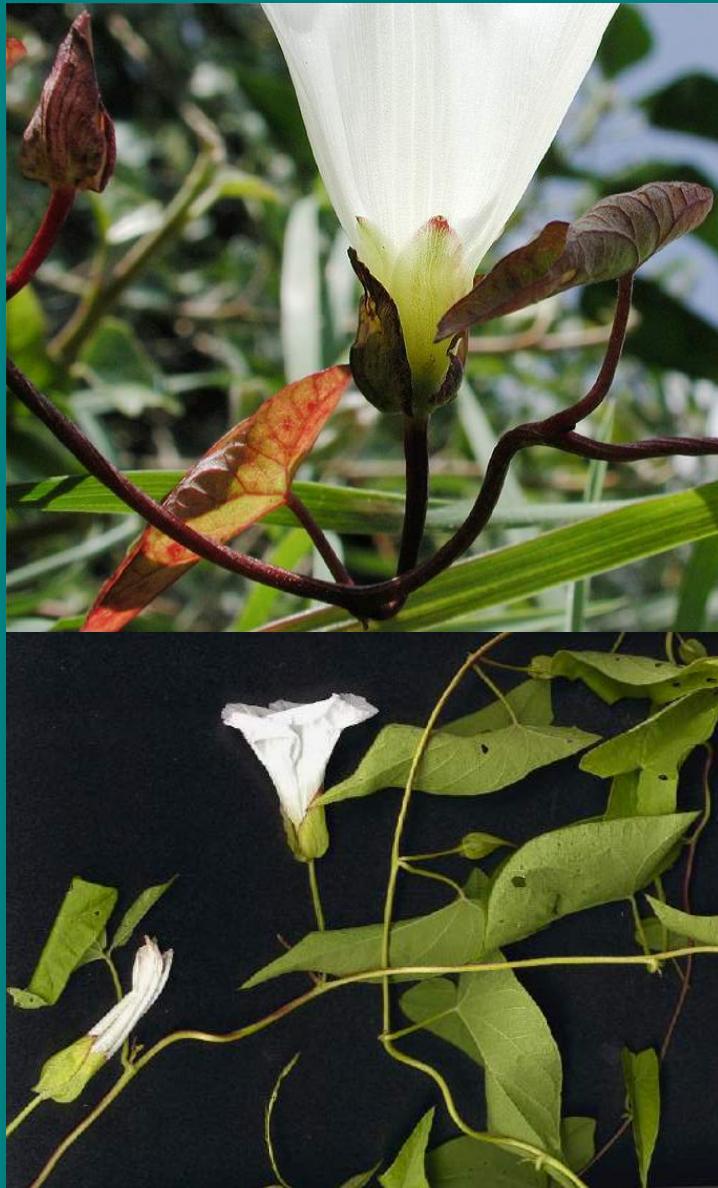
CA (5) CO (5) A 5 G (2)



Flowers strongly **funnelform** with **plicate corolla** tube (with fold lines). Calyx often unfused.



# \*Convolvulaceae- morning glory



*Calystegia sepium*  
Hedge bindweed  
Note: 2 large bracts



*Convolvulus arvensis*  
Field bindweed  
Note: no floral bracts

# \*Convolvulaceae- morning glory



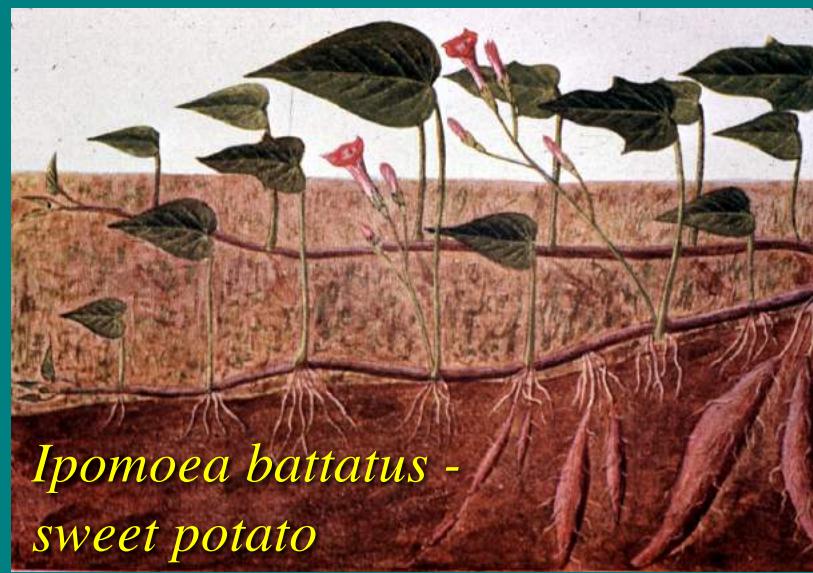
*Ipomoea* - morning glory



*Ipomoea pes-caprae*



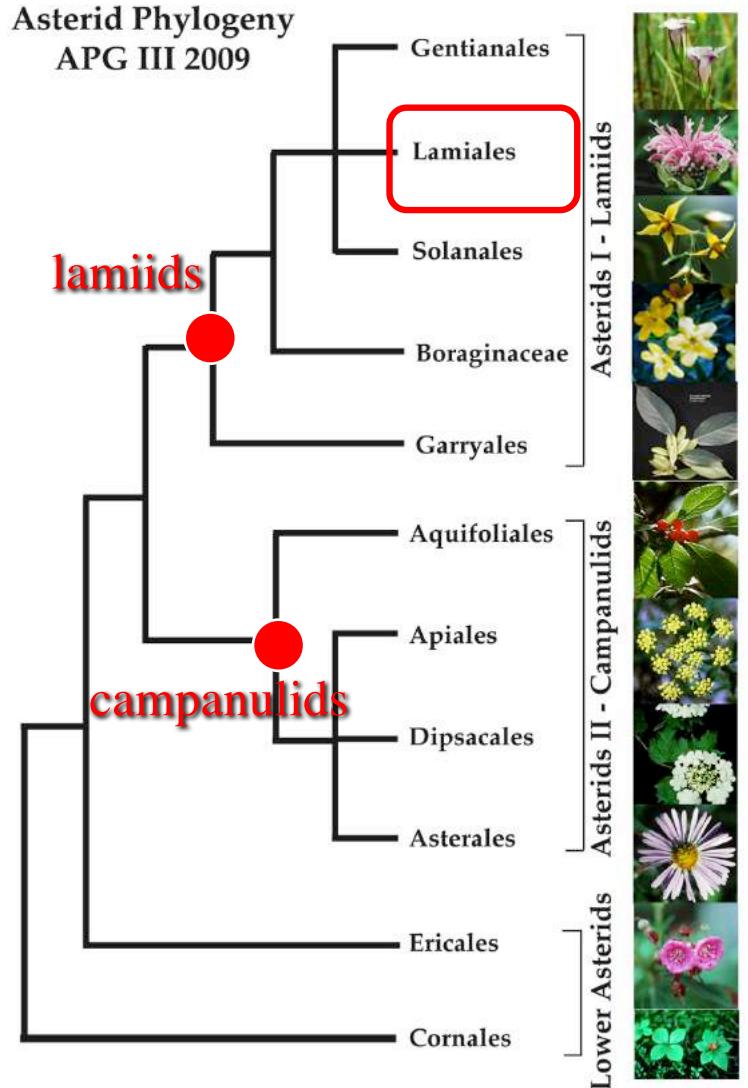
*Ipomoaea stolonifera*



*Ipomoea batatas* -  
sweet potato

# Lamiales

- large order (23,000+ species) within ‘lamiid’ or Asterid 1 group - 12% of all eudicots

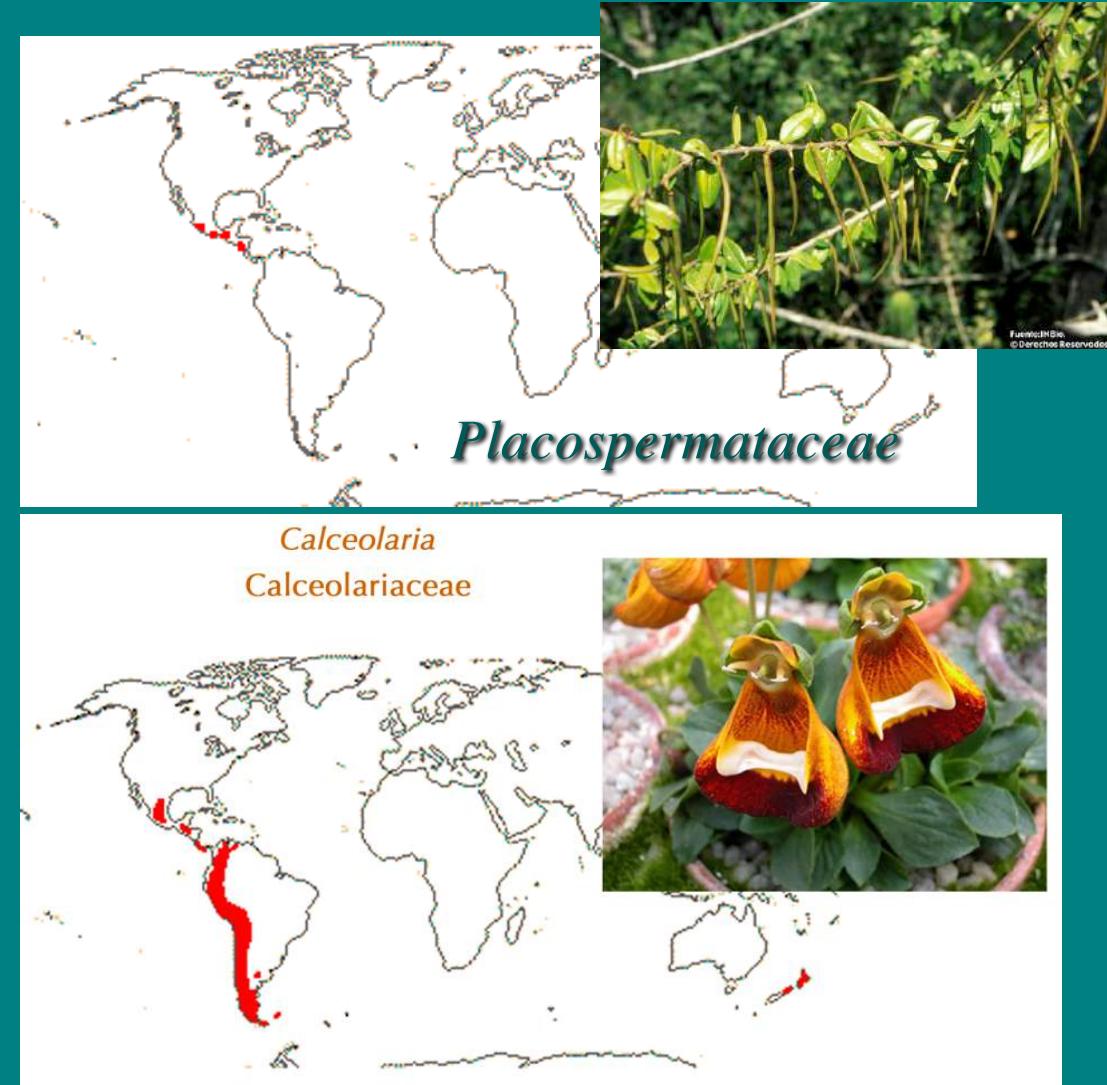
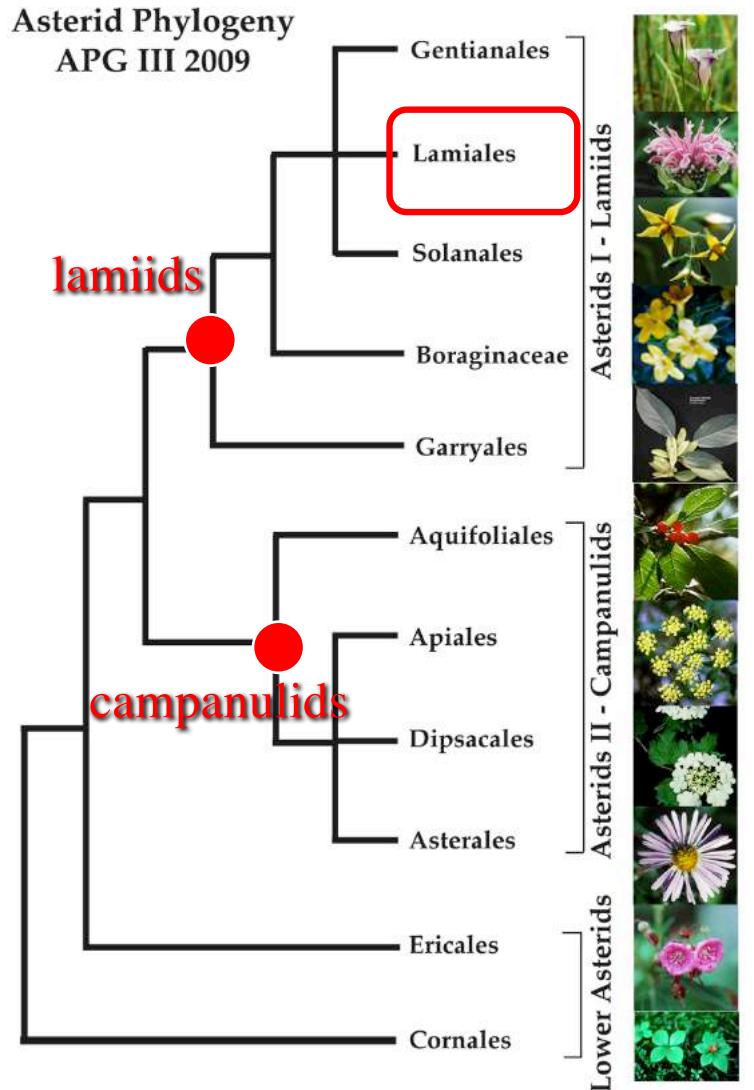


- 22 families - dominated by the mints - Lamiaceae
- iridoids, opposite leaves common, zygomorphic bilabiate flowers common, 4 stamens common



# Lamiales

- many small, isolated families



# Oleaceae - olive and ash

Cosmopolitan family of **opposite-leaved** shrubs and trees

CA (4) CO (4) or 0 A 2 G (2)

- 4 merous flowers
- only 2 stamens



# Oleaceae - olive and ash



- olives are one-seeded drupes

*Olea europaea* - olive



# Oleaceae - olive and ash



*Forsythia suspensa*  
Goldenbell, forsythia



*Ligustrum vulgare*  
European privet

# Oleaceae - olive and ash



*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* -  
Red, green ash

- Ashes have compound leaves and diamond-furrowed bark
- Ashes are usually unisexual, other genera are bisexual



Male flowers      Female flowers

# Oleaceae - olive and ash



- Ashes have 1-seeded samaras



*Fraxinus americana* - White ash

# \*Lamiaceae - mints

Huge cosmopolitan family of 267 genera and nearly 7000 species of herbs and sometimes shrubs or trees

- major family of Mediterranean climate regions
- strongly aromatic (mint, peppermint, sage, rosemary, thyme)
- square stems, opposite leaves
- flowers often congested in verticels or terminal heads



Satureja in Greece



Mentha longifolia

# \*Lamiaceae - mints

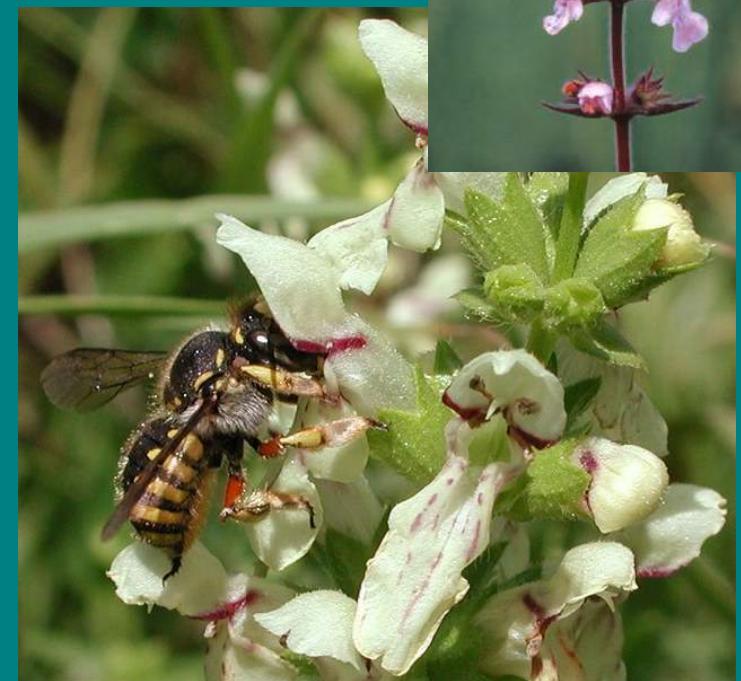
CA (5) CO (2+3) A 4,2 G (2)

- flowers two-lipped (bilabiate - called Labiatae)

*Stachys palustris* -  
hedge nettle



*Salvia* - sage



# \*Lamiaceae - mints

CA (5) CO (2+3) A 4,2 G (2)

- flowers two-lipped (**bilabiate**)
- stamens 4 (or even 2)



*Salvia* - sage



*Clerodendrum*

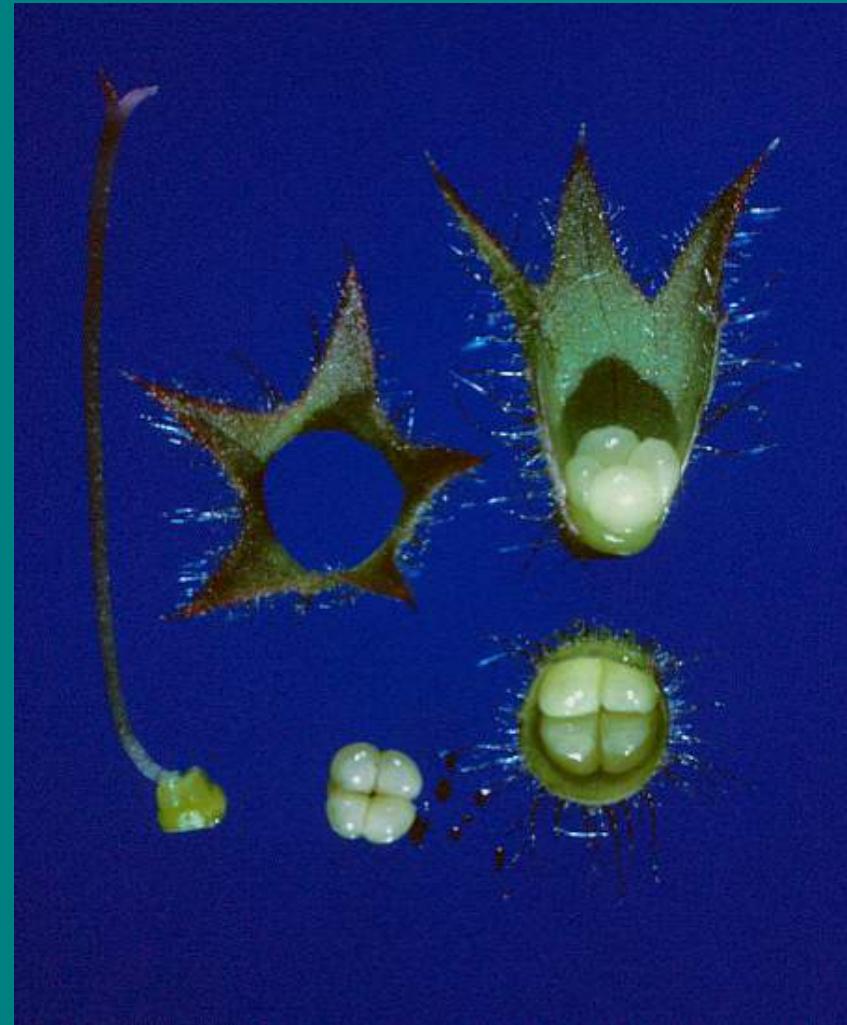
# \*Lamiaceae - mints

CA (5) CO (2+3) A 4,2 G (2)

- flowers two-lipped (**bilabiate**)
- stamens 4 (or even 2)
- 2 carpels, **gynobasic**
- fruit - 4 **nutlets**



*Galeopsis*

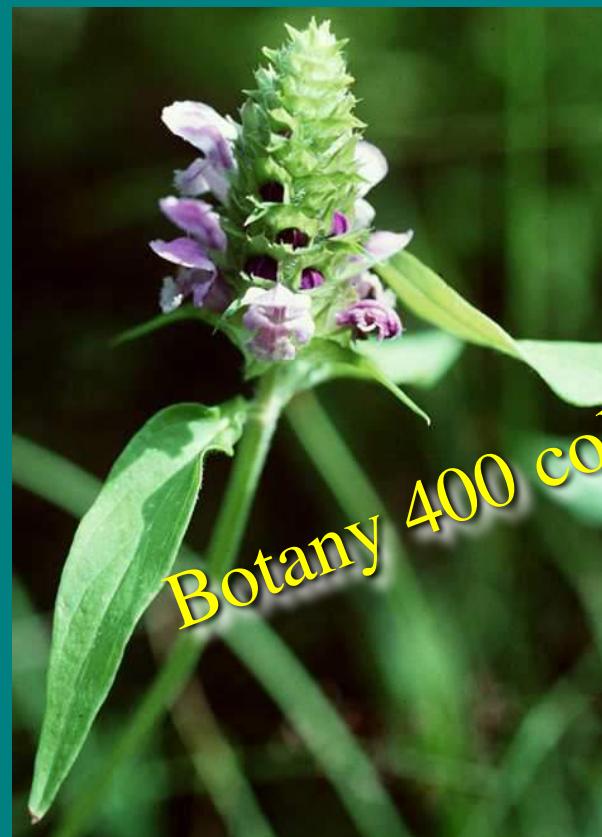


# \*Lamiaceae - mints

*Glechoma hederacea* -  
creeping charlie



*Prunella vulgaris* -  
selfheal



*Nepeta cataria* -  
catnip



Botany 400 collections species!

# \*Lamiaceae - mints



*Leonurus cardiaca* -  
motherwort



*Lycopus americanus*  
Water horehound

# \*Lamiaceae - mints



Botany 400 collections species!



*Monarda punctata* -  
horsemint

*Monarda fistulosa* -  
wild bergamot

# \*Lamiaceae - mints



*Clerodendrum*

- some woody members formerly placed in Verbenaceae now are mints

*Tectona grandis* - teak



*Vitex*



# Verbenaceae - vervains

34 genera and 1175 species of aromatic herbs, vines, trees

- square stems
- opposite, serrate leaves
- flowers **not lipped**
- fruit often 1-2 seeded **drupe**, not gynobasic

CA (5) CO (5) A 4 G (2)



*Lantana camara* - sage



*Verbena gracilencens*

# Verbenaceae - vervains



*Verbena hastata* - Blue vervain



*Verbena stricta* - Hoary vervain

Botany 400 collections species!

# \* “Scrophulariaceae”

CA (4-5) CO (2+3) A 2+2 G (2)

The ‘old’ family is similar to mints, but . . .

- alternate **or** opposite leaved
- round **or** squarish stems
- terminal style, many seeds, **capsules**



*Bellardia*



*Aureolaria* - false foxglove



# \* “Scrophulariaceae”

. . . and included normal as well as **hemiparasitic** species (green but with attachment to plants for additional food)



*Pedicularis canadensis* -  
wood betony



*Castilleja coccinea* -  
Indian paintbrush

# \* “Scrophulariaceae”

Status of 3 “old” unrelated families

1. Plantaginaceae – wind pollinated
2. Orobanchaceae – holoparasites
3. Scrophulariaceae – the rest + hemiparasites

*Plantago-*  
*plantain*



*Conopholis-*  
*cancer-root*



*Verbascum-*  
*mullein*



*Linaria-*  
*butter-eggs*



*Castilleja-*  
*paintbrush*



*Linaria vulgaris*  
Scrophulariaceae  
© G. D. Carr

# \* “Scrophulariaceae”

Status of 3 “new” unrelated families – DNA story!

1. Plantaginaceae – wind pollinated + most genera
2. Orobanchaceae – holoparasites + hemiparasites
3. Scrophulariaceae – only *Scrophularia* + *Verbascum*

*Plantago-*  
*plantain*



*Linaria-*  
*butter-eggs*



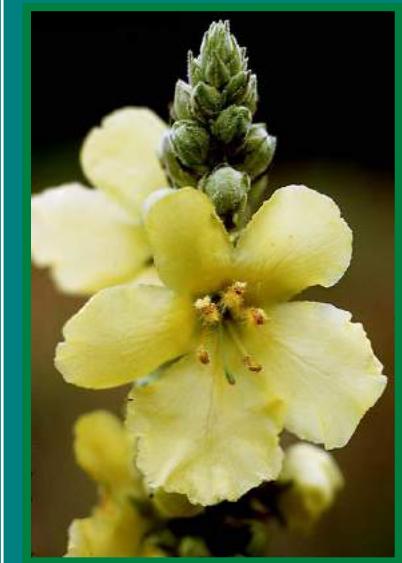
*Conopholis-*  
*cancer-root*



*Castilleja-*  
*paintbrush*



*Verbascum-*  
*mullein*



# Scrophulariaceae - figworts



*Verbascum thapsus* -mullein

New Scrophulariaceae is small with 24 genera but retains type genus



*Scrophularia marilandica* -  
figwort, carpenter's-square

# Scrophulariaceae - figworts



*Verbascum thapsus* - common mullein weedy biennial (1st year as a rosette)

# Plantaginaceae - plantains



*Plantago lanceolata* -  
English plantain

Plantaginaceae includes *Plantago* (plantains) - wind pollinated derivatives of snapdragons . . .



# Plantaginaceae - plantains

Botany 400 collections species!



*Plantago major* - common plantain

Plantaginaceae includes *Plantago* (plantains) - wind pollinated derivatives of snapdragons . . .



*Plantago patagonica*-  
wooly plantain

# Plantaginaceae - plantains



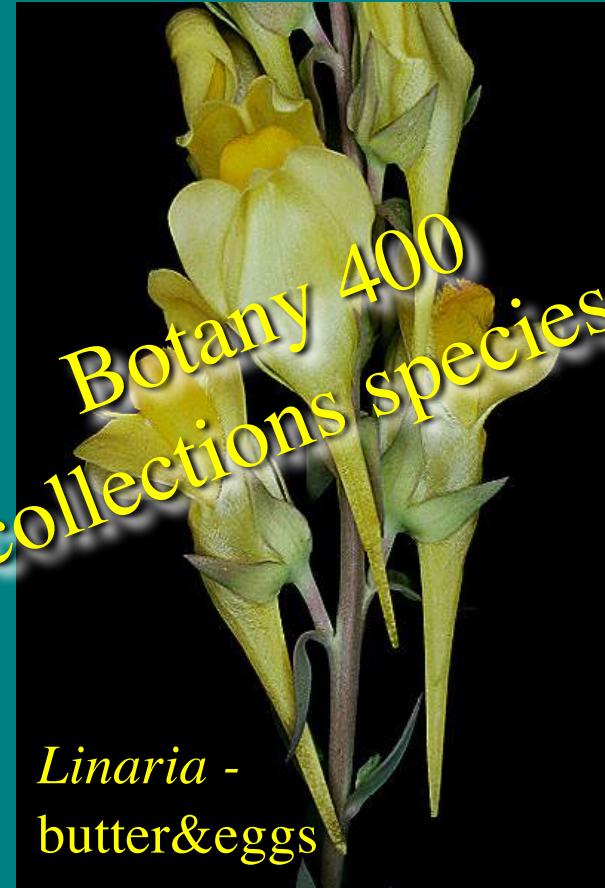
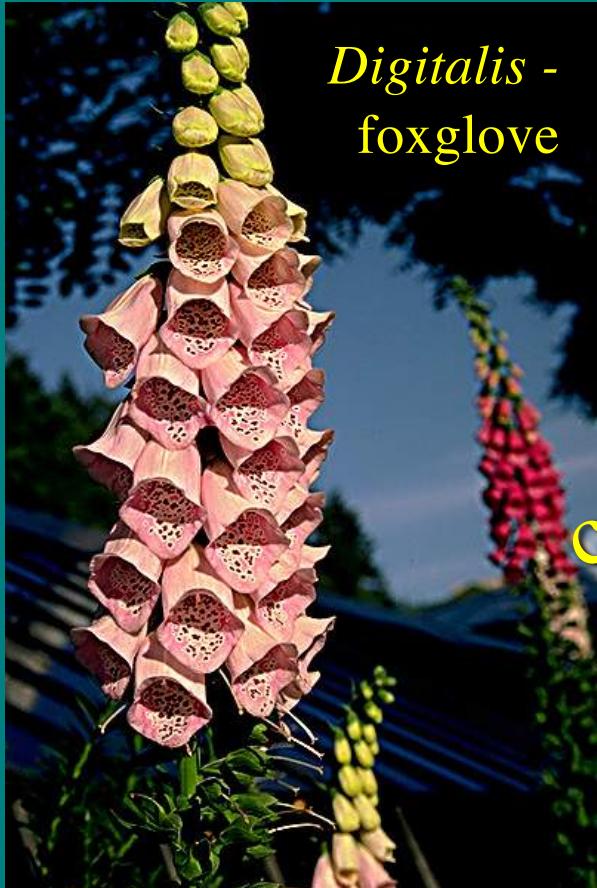
*Chelone glabra* - turtlehead

... but also most of non-hemiparasitic  
members of former Scrophulariaceae



*Veronicastrum virginicum*  
Culver's-root

# Plantaginaceae - plantains



... but also most of non-hemiparasitic  
members of former Scrophulariaceae

# Plantaginaceae - plantains



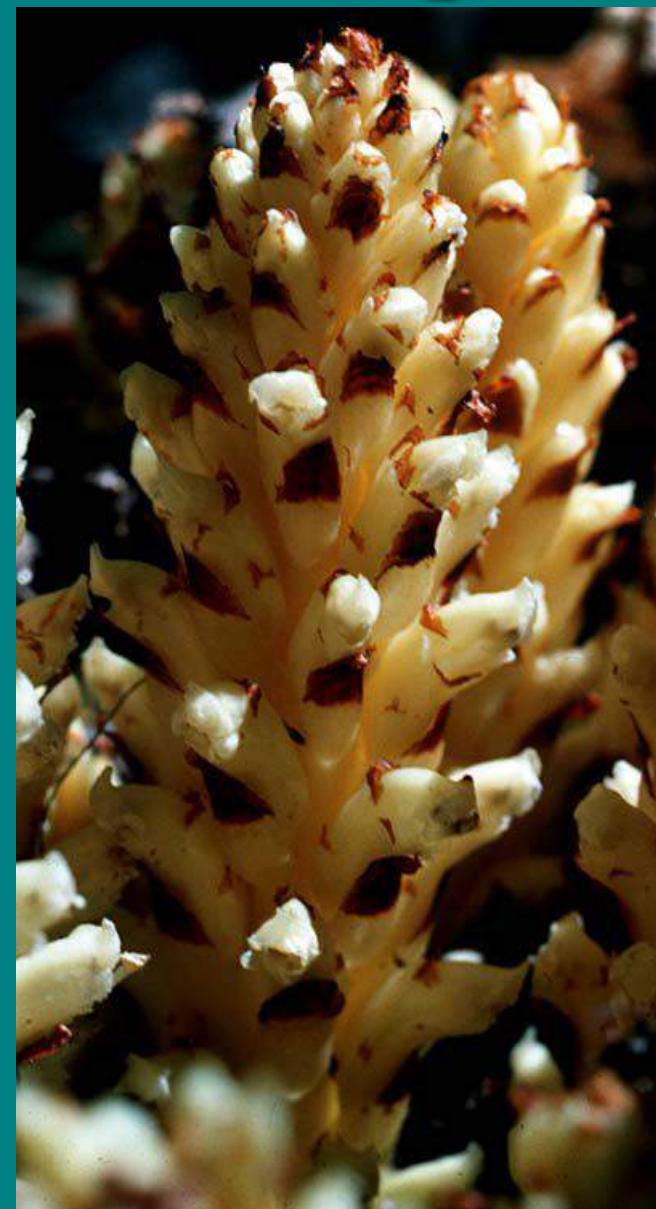
*Veronica persica* –  
Bird's-eye speedwell

# Orobanchaceae - broomrape

Orobanchaceae contains holo-parasites (non-green)



*Conopholis americana* (cancer-root)



# Orobanchaceae - broomrape

Orobanchaceae contains holo-parasites



haustoria

*Epifagus virginiana* -  
beech drops

# Orobanchaceae - broomrape

Orobanchaceae contains holo-parasites



*Orobanche fasciculata* -  
fascicled broomrape



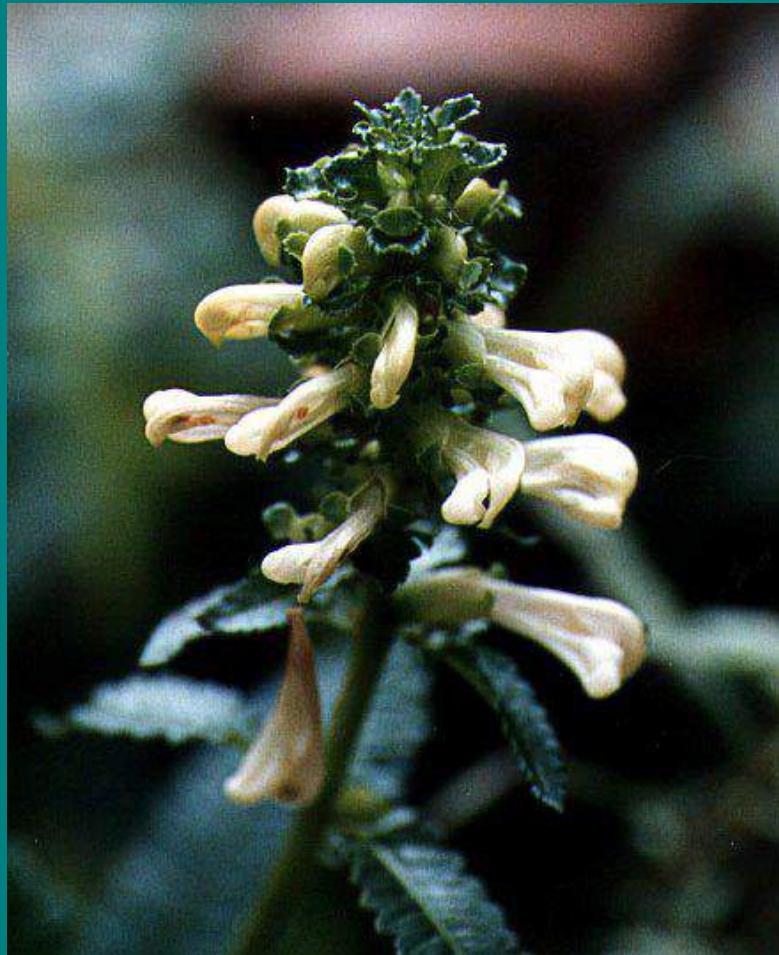
obligate host: *Artemisia  
campestris* - wormwood



*Orobanche uniflora*  
One-flowered broomrape

# Orobanchaceae - broomrape

. . . and hemi-parasites of old Scrophulariaceae



*Castilleja sessiflora* - downy paintbrush

*Pedicularis lanceolata* - swamp lousewort

# Lentibulariaceae - bladderworts

Cosmopolitan (3 genera/320 species) - vegetatively diverse, insectivorous herbs of wetlands

sticky flypaper

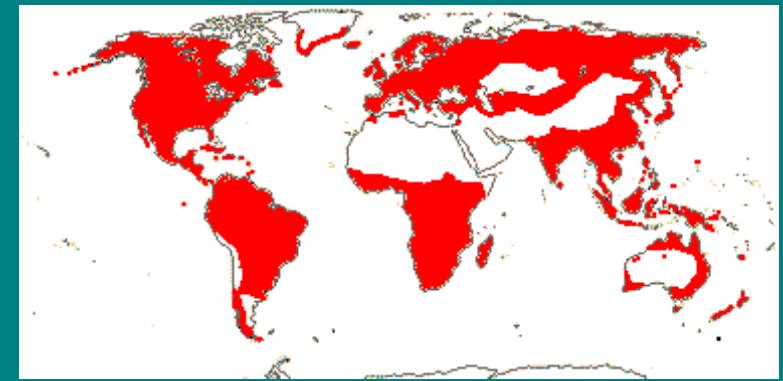


*Pinguicula* - butterwort

mouse trap



*Utricularia* - bladderwort



# Bignoniaceae - catalpa

Tropical (some temperate) trees and lianas with **opposite, compound leaves** and **large flowers** (bat, bird, bee)



*Campsis radicans* -  
trumpet creeper

CA (5) CO (5) A 2+2 G (2)

- long capsule (berry) with winged seeds



*Spathodea campanulata*



*Jacaranda*

# Bignoniaceae - catalpa



Elongated capsules  
appearing like  
legumes



*Catalpa speciosa*  
Catalpa

# Acanthaceae - acanths

Tropical (some temperate) herbs, shrubs, lianas with **opposite, simple leaves** and **thick nodes**



*Aphelandra*

CA (5) CO (2+3) A 2+2 G (2)

- showy bracts
- explosively dehiscent capsules



*Acanthus illicifolius*



# Acanthaceae - acanths



1 endangered species in Wisconsin prairies

*Ruellia humilis* - hairy ruellia



# Gesneriaceae - African violets

Pantropical herbs and epiphytes or weak shrubs

CA (5) CO (2+3) A 2+2 G (2)

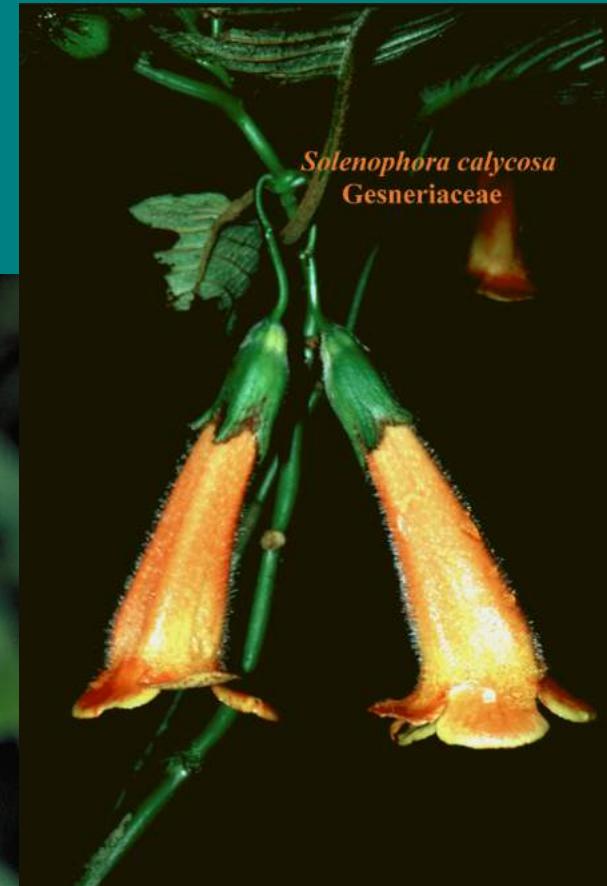
- ovary inferior or superior



*Columnea*



*Saintpaulia* - African violet



*Solenophora*

# Gesneriaceae - African violets

Pantropical herbs and epiphytes or weak shrubs

CA (5) CO (2+3) A 2+2 G (2)

- ovary inferior or superior
- anthers fuse at maturity



*Columnea*

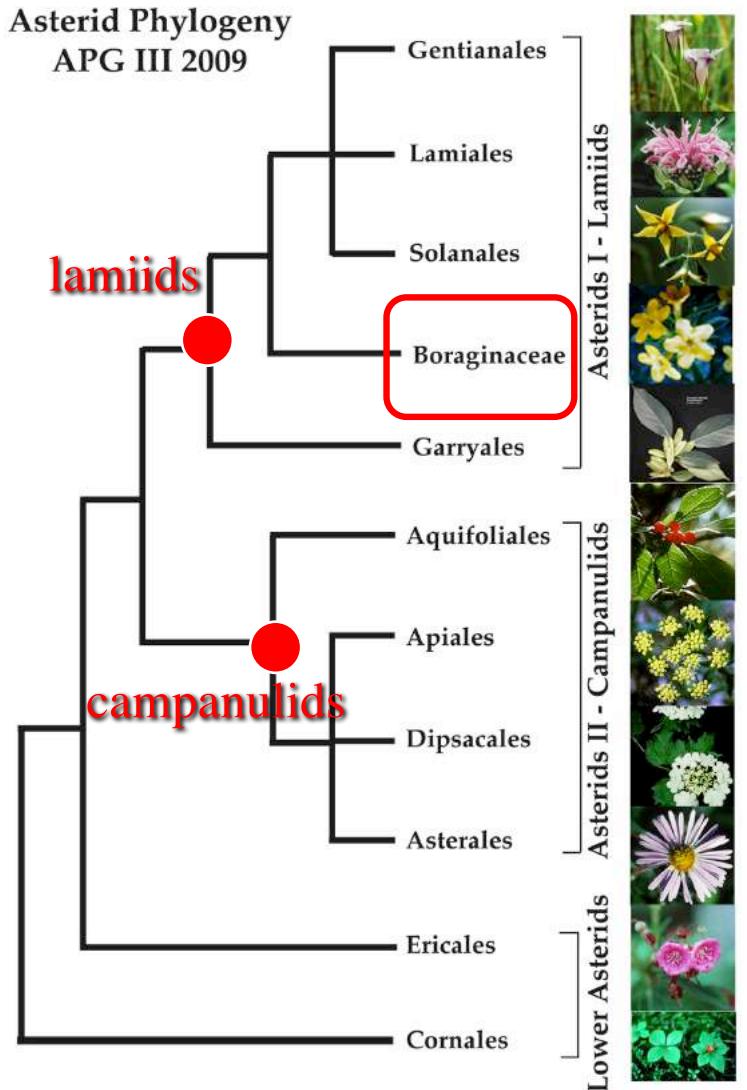


*Columnea*



*Streptocarpus*

# Boraginaceae - borage

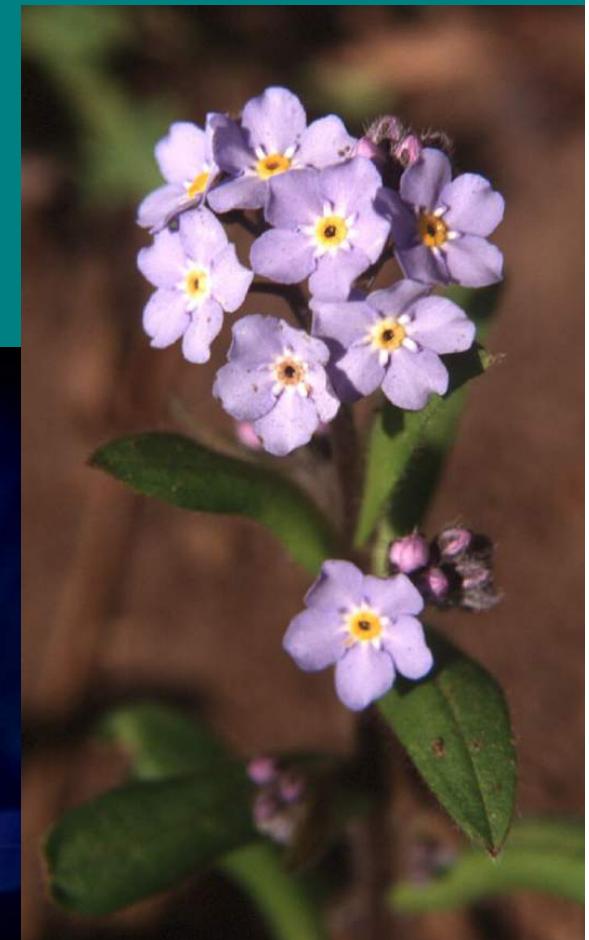


- unplaced family within ‘lamiid’ or Asterid I group

- large family of herbs to trees, 148 genera and 2740 species



*Cordia* - geiger tree



*Myosotis* - forget me not

# Boraginaceae - borage

- typically **hairy** plants
- **scirpoid cyme** inflorescences - compound monochasium



*Borago*



*Pulmonaria*



*Mertensia virginica* - Eastern bluebells

# Boraginaceae - borage

CA (5) CO (5) A 5 G (2)

- Gynobasic style - independently derived relative to Lamiaceae
- fruit typically 4 nutlets or drupe like



*Myosotis* - forget me not



- *Lithospermum* (puccoon) - classic dimorphic heterostyly

# Boraginaceae - borage



*Echium vulgare*  
Blueweed



*Echium wildpretii*  
- tower of jewels  
Canary Islands

# Boraginaceae - borage

Botany 400 collections species!



*Hackelia virginiana*  
Beggar's-llice

*Myosotis scorpioides*  
Common forget-me-not



# Boraginaceae - borage



*Lithospermum canescens*  
Hoary puccoon



*Lithospermum incisum*  
Fringed puccoon

# Boraginaceae - borage



*Mertensia virginica*  
Eastern bluebells



# Boraginaceae - borage



*Hydrophyllum virginianum* -  
Common waterleaf

- formerly Hydrophyllaceae

