

## Families to know for Botany 400 3rd lecture exam

### Asterids

<b>Ericaceae</b>	$CA^{4-5} CO^{4-5} A^{8-10}$	$\overbrace{CA \quad CO}^{G}$ 4-5	anther pores superior or inferior
<b>Primulaceae</b>	$CA^5 CO^5 A^5$	$\overbrace{CA \quad CO}^{G}$ 5	free central placentation heterostyly
<b>Cornaceae</b>	$CA^4 CO^4 A^4$	$\overbrace{G}^{2}$	small flowered, bracted
<b>Gentianaceae</b>	$CA^{4-5} CO^{4-5} A^{4-5}$	$\overbrace{CA \quad CO}^{G}$ 2	parietal placentation
<b>Apocynaceae (Asclepiadaceae)</b>	$CA^5 CO^5 A^5$	$\overbrace{G}^{2}$	pollinia gynoecium follicles (pollen presentation in non-milkweed members)
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	$CA^{4-5} CO^{4-5} A^{4-5}$	$\overbrace{G}^{2}$	pollen presentation
<b>Solanaceae</b>	$CA^5 CO^5 A^5$	$\overbrace{G}^{2}$	axile placentation
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	$CA^5 CO^5 A^5$	$\overbrace{G}^{2}$	axile placentation
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	$CA^5 COZ^5 A^{2,4}$	$\overbrace{G}^{2}$	nutlets gynobasic
“Scrophulariaceae”	$CA^5 COZ^5 A^4$	$\overbrace{G}^{2}$	capsules
<b>Apiaceae</b>	$CA^5 CO^5 A^5$	$\overbrace{G}^{2}$	schizocarps
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	$CA^5 CO^5 A^5$	$\overbrace{G}^{2-3}$	regular or zygomorphic pollen presentation
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	$CA^{4-5} CO^{4-5} A^{4-5}$	$\overbrace{G}^{3-5}$	short or long styled
<b>Asteraceae</b>	$CA^X CO^5 A^5$	$\overbrace{G}^{2}$	calyx=pappus corolla variable pollen presentation