

Plant Systematics A Phylogenetic Approach Fourth Edition

Many of the species now considered to be *Narcissus* were in separate genera during the nineteenth century, and the situation was further confused by the inclusion of many cultivated varieties...
To an end-user who only deals with names of species, with some awareness that species are assignable to genera, families, and other taxa of higher ranks, it may not be noticeable that there is more than one code, but beyond this basic level these are rather different in the way they work. Several species of Canellaceae are important in herbal medicine or as a substitute for cinnamon, which is obtained from genus *Cinnamomum* in family Lauraceae. *Canella winterana* is the only species known in cultivation. The monocots are extremely...
Monocotyledons are contrasted with the dicotyledons, which have two cotyledons. Unlike the monocots however, the dicots are not monophyletic and the two cotyledons are instead the ancestral characteristic of all flowering plants. Botanists now classify dicots into the eudicots ("true dicots") and several basal lineages from which the monocots emerged. APG publications are increasingly influential, with a number of major herbaria changing the arrangement of their collections to match the latest... 0e8ba002f9

Medicinal plants These include the common drugs aspirin, digoxin, quinine, and opium. The compounds found in plants Medicinal plants, also called medicinal herbs, have been discovered and used in traditional medicine practices since prehistoric times. Plants synthesize hundreds of chemical compounds for various functions, including defense and protection against insects, fungi, diseases, against parasites and herbivorous mammals. approach has yielded hundreds of useful compounds 0e8ba002f9

Fabaceae F. Donoghue, M. A. (2002), Plant systematics: a phylogenetic approach, Sinauer Associates, 287–292. S. S. It includes trees, shrubs, and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (legume) and their compound, stipulate leaves. Stevens, P. The family is widely distributed, and is the third-largest land plant family in number of species, behind only the Orchidaceae and Asteraceae, with about 765 genera and nearly 20,000 known species. J. ISBN 0-87893-403-0 Fabaceae () or Leguminosae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or bean family, is a large and agriculturally important family of flowering plants. Kellogg, E. , Campbell, C 0e8ba002f9

The five largest genera of the family are *Astragalus* (over 3,000 species), *Acacia* (over 1,000 species), *Indigofera* (around 700 species), *Crotalaria* (around 700 species), and *Mimosa* (around 400 species), which constitute about a quarter of all legume species. The c. 19,000 known legume species amount... 0e8ba002f9 Of the 15 families, many are small, with eight of them being monotypic (having only a single genus). The largest family is the Crassulaceae (stonecrops), a diverse group of mostly succulent plants, with about 35 genera. Saxifragales are found worldwide, primarily in temperate to subtropical zones, rarely being encountered growing wild in the tropics; however, many species are... 0e8ba002f9

Nomenclature codes defined under phylogenetic nomenclature instead of the traditional Linnaean nomenclature. Standardizing the scientific names of biological organisms allows researchers to discuss findings (including the discovery of new species). This new approach requires using phylogenetic definitions that Nomenclature codes or codes of nomenclature are the various rulebooks that govern the naming of living organisms 0e8ba002f9

Taxonomy of *Narcissus* Although frequently mentioned in Mediaeval and Renaissance texts it was not formally described till the work of Linnaeus in 1753. Known to the ancients, the genus name appears in Graeco-Roman literature, although their interest was as much medicinal as botanical. ; Hawkins, Julie (June 2011). Ewan; Wilkin, Paul; Chase, Mark W. By 1789 it had been grouped into a family (*Narcissi*) but shortly thereafter this was renamed *Amaryllideae*, from which comes the modern placement within *Amaryllidaceae*, although for a while it was considered part of *Liliaceae*. It is unclear which species the ancients were familiar with. "Phylogenetic systematics of *Sternbergia* (*Amaryllidaceae*) based on plastid and ITS sequence The taxonomy of *Narcissus* is complex, and still not fully resolved 0e8ba002f9

As the study of biology became increasingly specialized, specific codes were adopted for different types of organism. 0e8ba002f9 The earliest historical records of herbs are found from the Sumerian civilization, where hundreds of medicinal plants including opium are listed on clay tablets, c. 3000 BC. The Ebers Papyrus from ancient Egypt, c. 1550 BC, describes over 850 plant medicines. The Greek physician Dioscorides, who worked in the Roman army, documented over 1000 recipes for medicines using over 600 medicinal plants in *De materia medica*, c. 60 AD; this formed the basis of pharmacopoeias for some 1500... 0e8ba002f9

Angiosperm Phylogeny Group new knowledge about plant relationships discovered through phylogenetic studies. As of 2016[update], four incremental versions of a classification system The Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (APG) is an informal international group of systematic botanists who collaborate to establish a consensus on the taxonomy of flowering plants (angiosperms) that reflects new knowledge about plant relationships discovered through phylogenetic studies 0e8ba002f9

As of 2016, four incremental versions of a classification system have resulted from this collaboration, published in 1998, 2003, 2009 and 2016. An important motivation for the group was what they considered deficiencies in prior angiosperm classifications since they were not based on monophyletic groups (i.e., groups that include all the descendants of a common ancestor). 0e8ba002f9

Monocotyledon A monocot taxon has been in use for several decades, but with various ranks and under several different names. Journal of Systematics and Evolution. Qing-Feng (July 2016). 54 (4): Monocotyledons (), commonly referred to as monocots, (Lilianae sensu Chase & Reveal) are flowering plants whose seeds contain only one embryonic leaf, or cotyledon. "Phylogenetic tree of vascular plants reveals the origins of aquatic angiosperms". The APG IV system recognises its monophyly but does not assign it to a taxonomic rank, and instead uses the term "monocots" to refer to the group

The family is divided into five genera, but studies of DNA sequences have indicated one of these genera should be split. These genera together comprise about 25 species. In the Greater Antilles, many of these species are rare and restricted to small ranges. As of 2008, five of...

Taxonomic rank Hennig, Willi (1966). ISBN 978-1003182535. Thus, the most inclusive clades (such as Eukarya and Animalia) have the highest ranks, whereas the least inclusive ones (such as Homo sapiens or Bufo bufo) have the lowest ranks. Boca Raton: CRC Press. University In biology, taxonomic rank (which some authors prefer to call nomenclatural rank because ranking is part of nomenclature rather than taxonomy proper, according to some definitions of these terms) is the relative or absolute level of a group of organisms (a taxon) in a hierarchy that reflects evolutionary relationships. This page emphasizes absolute ranks and the rank-based. Phylogenetic Systematics.). what's in a name: history and theory (First ed. Ranks can be either relative and be denoted by an indented taxonomy in which the level of indentation reflects the rank, or absolute, in which various terms, such as species, genus, family, order, class, phylum, kingdom, and domain designate rank

Plant embryonic development Singh, Gurcharan. The zygote produced after fertilization must undergo various cellular divisions and differentiations to become a mature embryo. An end stage embryo has five major components including the shoot apical meristem, hypocotyl, root meristem, root cap, and cotyledons. tissues in plant growth and development. Unlike the embryonic development in animals, and specifically in humans, plant embryonic development results in an immature form of the plant, lacking most structures like leaves, stems, and reproductive structures. However, both plants and animals including humans, pass through a phylotypic. Plant systematics: an integrated approach. Enfield Plant embryonic development, also plant embryogenesis, is a process that occurs after the fertilization of an ovule to produce a fully developed plant embryo. This is a pertinent stage in the plant life cycle that is followed by dormancy and germination. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press. 2004

Saxifragales "Phylogenetic systematics and character evolution in the angiosperm family Haloragaceae" Saxifragales is an order of flowering plants in the superrosid clade of the eudicots. Moody, Michael L. Well-known and economically important members of this order include saxifrages (after whom the order is named), blackcurrants, redcurrants, gooseberries, peonies, liquidambers, witch-hazel, Persian ironwood, katsura, jade plant, houseleeks, and water milfoil. PMID 24399902. It contains 15 families and around 100 genera, with nearly 2,500 species. PMC 3881344. (2007). ; Les, Donald H

Canellaceae Canellaceae is native to the Afrotropical and Neotropical realms. Plant Systematics: A Phylogenetic Approach, Third Edition. Campbell, Elizabeth A. Kellogg, Peter F. The order includes only one other family, the Winteraceae. Donoghue. Stevens, and Michael J. The flowers and fruit are often red. They are small to medium trees, rarely shrubs, evergreen and aromatic. 2008. Sinauer Associates: The Canellaceae are a family of flowering plants in the order Canellales

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