

GAMOPETALAE - Tubular Flowers

INFERRAE - Inferior Ovaries

Stamens epipetalous; locules 2-many; ovules 1-many

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Without stipules

RUBIACEAE

With stipules



Stamens epipetalous; locule/ovule 1.

VALERIANACEAE

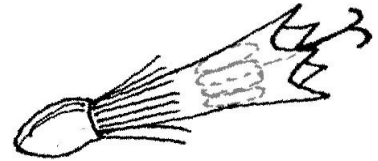
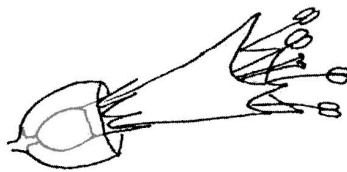
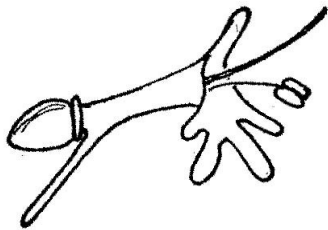
Always fewer than 5 stamens.

DIPSACACEAE

With a cup surrounding the true calyx.

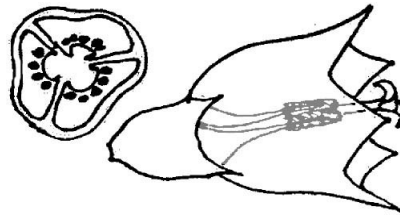
COMPOSITAE

Calyx a fringe of hairs or scales, no cup.



Stamens free; locules 2-6; ovules many

CAMPANULACEAE



HETEROMERAE - Unequal parts

ERICACEAE

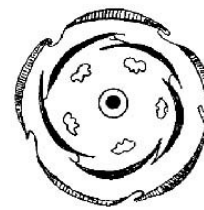
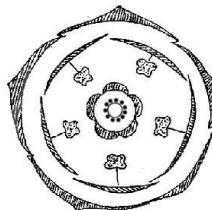
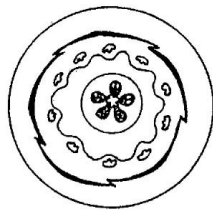
Stamen double petal no.; Locules 2-many

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Stamens = petal no. 1-ovule

PRIMULACEAE

Anthers in wrong position; many ovules Locule 1.



BICARPELLATAE - 2 carpels

Corolla regular:

Leaves opposite

OLEACEAE (calyx/corolla 4 parted, 2 anthers) APOCYNACEAE / ASCLEPIADACEAE (Milky latex; trees / climbers resp.), GENTIANACEAE (Ovary not-divided).

Leaves alternate

POLEMONIACEAE (3-locular ovary) HYDROPHYLLACEAE (ovary with 2 placentae)

BORAGINACEAE (4-nutlets like Lamiaceae) CONVULVULACEAE (Climber, Flowers with paired bracts) SOLANACEAE (Pleated corolla tube; septum oblique)

Corolla irregular:

Ovules many

SCROPHULARIACEAE BIGNONIACEAE (seeds winged) ACANTHACEAE (ovules few and in vertical rows)

Ovules 1-2

GLOBULARIACEAE (fruit a capsule) VERBENACEAE (Fr a berry, calyx radial)

LAMIACEAE (Fr 4 nutlets, calyx 2-lipped)