

	Brassi	fabia	sola	lili
<u>Inflorescence</u>	Racemose	Racemose	Cymose	Cymose
<u>Isomery</u>	Tetramerous	Penta	Penta	Tri
<u>Symmetry</u>	Actino	Zygo	Actino	Actino
<u>Type of flower</u>	Hypo	Hypo	Hypo	Hypo
	Polysepalous	Gamოს	GS	GT
	Polypetalous	PP	GP	

Perigynous and Epigynous
(R, P, P) (G, GU, SU)

• Aestivation -

- 1) Valvate - Guotropis
- 2) Twisted - China Rose, Cotton, Ladyfinger
- 3) Imbricate - Cassia, Gulmohar.
- 4) Vaxillary / Papilionaceous - Pea, Bean

• Androecium: stamen.

- 1) Epipetalous - (stamen → petals) eg:- Brinjal
- 2) Epiphyllous - (stamen → perianth) eg:- Lily
- 3) Polyandrous - (stamen → free) eg:-
- 4) Monodelphous - (united to 1 bundle) eg:- China rose
- 5) Diadelphous - (2 bundle) eg:- Pea
- 6) Polyadelphous - (>2 bundle) eg:- Citrus

- photosynthetic petiole - phyllode
- photosynthetic stem - phylloclade.
- Sterile stamen - staminode.

Examples

1) Brassicaceae [Cruciferae]
→ Mustard, Cabbage, Raddish, Turnip, Cauliflower.

2) Fabaceae -

→ Gram, Arhar, Moong, Sem, Soyabean, Groundnut, indigotera, sunhemp, sesbania, trifolium, lupin, sweet pea, Muleithi.

3) Solanaceae -

→ Potato, tomato, brinjal, chilli, belladonna (datura), Ashwagandha, tobacco, Maki.

4) Liliaceae -

→ Lily, Tulip, Gloriosa, Aloe, Asparagus, Colchicum, Allium (onion).

• Placentation

- 1) Marginal - Pea.
- 2) Axile - China Rose, tomato, lemon.
- 3) Parietal - Mustard, Argemone.
- 4) Basal - Sunflower, Marigold.
- 5) Free central - Dianthus, Primrose.