

Chapter 1 : Sapotaceae - Wikispecies

Species of Sapotaceae contained within The Plant List belong to 58 plant genera. The Plant List includes 4, scientific plant names of species rank for the family Sapotaceae. Of these 1, are accepted species names.

Lecythidaceae Lecythidaceae, or the Brazil nut family, is a pantropical group of evergreen trees of about 25 genera and species. There are several groups in the family with distinctive geographical distributions. The Brazil nut group includes about 10 genera and species, all Neotropical; in particular, the group includes the larger genera *Eschweilera* about species and *Gustavia* 40 species. An Old World group of 6 genera and 58 species includes *Barringtonia* 40 species, which grows from eastern Africa to the Pacific. Three smaller groups include 9 genera and 49 species; they occur in South America and Africa, and one includes genera that were until recently placed in Scytopetalaceae. Brazil nut Hard, indehiscent fruits of the Brazil nut tree *Bertholletia excelsa*. The fruit on the left has been opened to reveal the large edible seeds in their shells. The margins are often serrate or minutely stipulate or both. The flowers are often large, with free petals or what appear to be petals but are really modified stamens, and numerous functional stamens up to 1, that are free to fused. The ovary is more or less inferior. The great diversity of flowers is accompanied by a great diversity in pollinators and pollination mechanisms. Many Neotropical Lecythidaceae have complex flowers in which the stamens are fused and form a hood covering the ovary. Large bees force their way into the flower to reach the nectar in the centre or to collect a special pollen. Bats and small bees also pollinate Neotropical Lecythidaceae. Malesian members have flowers with the many stamens radiating like pins in a pincushion; at least some are pollinated by bats. Monkeys eat the fleshy parts of the seeds or fruits of many Neotropical Lecythidaceae, although others have their fruits dispersed by wind, water, fish, birds, or scatter-hoarding rodents. Bats and other mammals probably disperse the fruits of *Barringtonia* and its relatives. There is great variation in the morphology of both the embryo and the seedling. Lecythidaceae includes a number of ornamental trees. *Bertholletia excelsa* Brazil nut tree has nutritious oily seeds not nuts with very thick coats; the woody fruits have to be smashed open by collectors to free the seeds. The wood of *Scytopetalum tieghemii* is used in Sierra Leone and Ghana for house poles because of its resistance to decay. The first three families have long been considered to be closely related, but details of the relationships between them became clearer after DNA studies. These families have much in common, including chemistry and small glandular hairs. Secretory canals containing yellow, red, or brown tannins, for example, are frequent. The petals are fused into a tube, and the five stamens are opposite the petals, rather than alternating with them, as is usual. The style is often short, and the ovary is not divided by partitions; the placenta, on which the ovules are borne, is very much swollen. Theophrastaceae, Myrsinaceae, and Primulaceae all have one or more genera that are herbs with rather small, rotate corollas; that is, the flowers have a fairly short, narrow corolla tube and a spreading limb. Indeed, it is possible that the woody members of the first two families have evolved from a plant of this kind. The three woody families all have some members with tufts of large leaves at the ends of the branches, the plant itself even being unbranched and with a stout stem. Insect pollination is common in the order. Theophrastaceae Theophrastaceae includes 6 to 9 genera and species of mostly shrubs and small trees that are largely restricted to the New World. *Samolus* 15 species is the only herbaceous genus, and it also grows in Europe and the Antipodes. Theophrastaceae have petal-like staminodes nonfunctional stamens borne on the corolla tube opposite the sepals. In several woody members the anthers form a cone in the centre of the flower when it opens, but they later spread. The result is that there are very distinct male and female phases. Most have tough, more or less whorled leaves with toothed or spiny margins or a sharp apex. Myrsinaceae Myrsinaceae, or the Myrsine family, is pantropical and temperate, especially north temperate, with species from trees to herbs. There are about 41 genera and 1, species in the family. Myrsine species, including *Rapanea* and *Suttonia* is pantropical to warm temperate. *Lysimachia* species is mostly herbaceous and temperate. *Discocalyx* species, including *Tapeinosperma* grows from Malesia to the Pacific. *Embelia* species grows in the Old World. *Parathesis* 85 species and *Stylogyne* 60 species are restricted to the Americas. *Anagallis* 28 species occurs in Europe, Africa, and South America, and there is one widespread species.

Cyclamen about 20 species is found from Europe to Iran and Somalia. Many Myrsinaceae species have distinctive yellowish to blackish dots or streaks on the often spiral leaves and often obvious on the persistent calyx and on the fruit. The ovary is superior, and the seeds are often rounded. In many woody Myrsinaceae, the point of insertion of the branches on the main stem is vertically elongated. Creeping Jenny *Lysimachia nummularia* Miles C. *Labrum Cyclamen* has a swollen underground storage structure called a corm that can live for more than a century. *Aegiceras* is a mangrove plant, and its seeds have embryos much larger than those in other members of the family. In Myrsinaceae such as *Myrsine*, male and female flowers are on different plants. Several species of *Lysimachia* are pollinated by bees that visit the flowers to collect oils secreted by small glandular hairs. Herbaceous Myrsinaceae provide a number of horticultural plants, of which *Cyclamen* is most notable. Primulaceae Primulaceae, or the primrose family, are herbs with perhaps 9 genera their limits are currently unclear and some species. They are common in the Northern Hemisphere and are scattered elsewhere. The major genera are *Primula* some to species, including *Dodecatheon*, *Dionysia*, and *Cortusa* and *Androsace* about species, including *Douglasia* and *Vitaliana*. Primulaceae are usually rosette herbs with a scapose inflorescence—that is, there are no leaves along the inflorescence stalk—and medium-sized flowers with fused sepals and spreading petals. The fruit is a capsule with many angular seeds. Huxley Primulaceae include a number of cushion plants, as well as a floating aquatic, *Hottonia*, with much divided submerged leaves. Many Primulaceae species have heterostylous flowers; that is, some plants have a long style and short stamens pin flowers, while in others the relationship is reversed thrum flowers. *Primula*, in particular, is commonly cultivated. National Park Service Maesaceae Maesaceae are evergreen lianas to shrubs or trees found in the Old World tropics to Japan, the Pacific, and Australia; there is one genus, *Maesa*, and about species. The veins of the leaves are often not very obvious, even when the leaf is dry, but there are well-developed and conspicuous secretory canals. The small flowers are urn-shaped and have an inferior ovary. The fruit is fleshy, but there is also a stony layer; there are many angular seeds. Sapotaceae Sapotaceae is a largely tropical family of evergreen trees and shrubs. There are 53 genera and about 1, species in the family, but generic limits in the family are notoriously difficult and changeable. *Pouteria*—species, including *Planchonella*, *Chrysophyllum* 80 species, *Manilkara* 80 species, and *Mimusops* 40 species are found throughout the humid tropics. *Sideroxylum* 75 species, including *Dipholis* grows in the Americas and Africa to the Mascarenes, while *Micropholis* 38 species is confined to the New World. Hodge Sapotaceae have rather small, naked terminal buds with adpressed, brownish, often T-shaped unicellular hairs. The axillary branches often have a prominent pair of buds at the very base, then long internodes, and finally a tuft of leaves. The leaf blades tend to have rather closely parallel secondary veins, and their margins have no teeth. The twigs usually exude copious gutta or latex. The flowers, with their persistent sepals, fused petals, stamens as numerous as the petals and opposite them, and often protruding style, are distinctive, as are their seeds, which are large and have a thick, shiny, brown seed coat with a very large pale-coloured scar. Sapotaceae species have smaller and apparently much simpler flowers than those of *Lecythidaceae*. However, there is much variation in the number and lobing of petals and the presence and nature of staminodes, although simply urn-shaped flowers are common. Some taxa lack nectaries, and the sweet and fleshy corolla may be eaten by the pollinator, so providing a reward for it. The fleshy fruits of Sapotaceae are dispersed by bats and various mammals, including monkeys, and by birds and even fish some species of *Pouteria* in the Amazon. Latex of Sapotaceae is a source of gutta-percha, balata, and chicle, either pure trans-polyisoprene polymers or a mixture of cis and trans constituents. The berries of a number of species are edible. Ebenaceae Ebenaceae, or the persimmon or ebony family, includes trees and shrubs placed in four genera, with about species found throughout the tropics and some also in temperate regions. Ebenaceae often have two-ranked leaves that lack teeth but have flat, dark-coloured glands on the lower surface. The flower buds often have adpressed, brown, T-shaped hairs and are often pointed; the petals are fused at the base, and their lobes overlap regularly. The sepals commonly increase considerably in size in fruit, which is a rather large-seeded berry. The bark, even of twigs, is black with a yellow undersurface; the heartwood is also black and the leaves too may dry blackish. American persimmon *Diospyros virginiana*. Hungerford Species limits in *Diospyros* are difficult to delineate, but in parts of the Asian tropics many clearly very different species grow together. Flowers are unisexual,

usually with male flowers on different plants from the females. Pollination is mainly by insects, with dispersal by birds and mammals that eat the berries, but few details are known. *Lissocarpus*, which used to be placed in its own family *Lissocarpaceae*, has bisexual flowers with an eight-lobed corolla tube and an inferior ovary. Species of *Diospyros* are of economic importance for the wood that several produce and for their fruits. The wood, which is either uniformly dark ebony or variously streaked and marbled, has been much used in furniture making. The fruit date plums, persimmons can be very astringent if eaten before they are fully ripe.

Sarraceniaceae group The *Sarraceniaceae* group is made up of *Roridulaceae*, *Sarraceniaceae*, and *Actinidiaceae*. Members of the group have racemose inflorescences with at least medium-sized, pendulous flowers. The stamens initially face the outside of the flower, but they invert during development, and the anthers end up facing inward; the anthers often open by pores or short slits. The style is sunken into the apex of the ovary, and the fruit is a capsule with many small seeds. *Sarraceniaceae* *Sarraceniaceae*, or the pitcher plant family, are insectivorous herbs in 3 genera with about 15 species.

Chapter 2 : Sapotaceae - Wikipedia

The Sapotaceae are a family of flowering plants belonging to order Caldeideldelascience.com family includes about species of evergreen trees and shrubs in around 65 genera (, depending on generic definition).

Taxonomy biology – Taxonomy is the science of defining groups of biological organisms on the basis of shared characteristics and giving names to those groups. The exact definition of taxonomy varies from source to source, but the core of the remains, the conception, naming. There is some disagreement as to whether biological nomenclature is considered a part of taxonomy, the broadest meaning of taxonomy is used here. In earlier literature, the term had a different meaning, referring to morphological taxonomy, ideals can, it may be said, never be completely realized. They have, however, a value of acting as permanent stimulants. Some of us please ourselves by thinking we are now groping in a beta taxonomy, turrill thus explicitly excludes from alpha taxonomy various areas of study that he includes within taxonomy as a whole, such as ecology, physiology, genetics, and cytology. He further excludes phylogenetic reconstruction from alpha taxonomy, thus, Ernst Mayr in defined beta taxonomy as the classification of ranks higher than species. This activity is what the term denotes, it is also referred to as beta taxonomy. How species should be defined in a group of organisms gives rise to practical and theoretical problems that are referred to as the species problem. The scientific work of deciding how to define species has been called microtaxonomy, by extension, macrotaxonomy is the study of groups at higher taxonomic ranks, from subgenus and above only, than species. While some descriptions of taxonomic history attempt to date taxonomy to ancient civilizations, earlier works were primarily descriptive, and focused on plants that were useful in agriculture or medicine. There are a number of stages in scientific thinking. Early taxonomy was based on criteria, the so-called artificial systems. Later came systems based on a complete consideration of the characteristics of taxa, referred to as natural systems, such as those of de Jussieu, de Candolle and Bentham. The publication of Charles Darwins Origin of Species led to new ways of thinking about classification based on evolutionary relationships and this was the concept of phyletic systems, from onwards. This approach was typified by those of Eichler and Engler, the advent of molecular genetics and statistical methodology allowed the creation of the modern era of phylogenetic systems based on cladistics, rather than morphology alone. Taxonomy has been called the worlds oldest profession, and naming and classifying our surroundings has likely been taking place as long as mankind has been able to communicate.

2. Plant – Plants are mainly multicellular, predominantly photosynthetic eukaryotes of the kingdom Plantae. The term is generally limited to the green plants, which form an unranked clade Viridiplantae. This includes the plants, conifers and other gymnosperms, ferns, clubmosses, hornworts, liverworts, mosses and the green algae. Green plants have cell walls containing cellulose and obtain most of their energy from sunlight via photosynthesis by primary chloroplasts and their chloroplasts contain chlorophylls a and b, which gives them their green color. Some plants are parasitic and have lost the ability to produce amounts of chlorophyll or to photosynthesize. Plants are characterized by sexual reproduction and alternation of generations, although reproduction is also common. There are about – thousand species of plants, of which the great majority, green plants provide most of the worlds molecular oxygen and are the basis of most of Earths ecologies, especially on land. Plants that produce grains, fruits and vegetables form humankinds basic foodstuffs, Plants play many roles in culture. They are used as ornaments and, until recently and in variety, they have served as the source of most medicines. The scientific study of plants is known as botany, a branch of biology, Plants are one of the two groups into which all living things were traditionally divided, the other is animals. The division goes back at least as far as Aristotle, who distinguished between plants, which generally do not move, and animals, which often are mobile to catch their food. Much later, when Linnaeus created the basis of the system of scientific classification. Since then, it has become clear that the plant kingdom as originally defined included several unrelated groups, however, these organisms are still often considered plants, particularly in popular contexts. When the name Plantae or plant is applied to a group of organisms or taxon. The evolutionary history of plants is not yet settled. Those which have been called plants are in bold, the way in which the groups of green algae are combined and named

varies considerably between authors. Algae comprise several different groups of organisms which produce energy through photosynthesis, most conspicuous among the algae are the seaweeds, multicellular algae that may roughly resemble land plants, but are classified among the brown, red and green algae. Each of these groups also includes various microscopic and single-celled organisms 3. Flowering plant “ The flowering plants, also known as Angiospermae or Magnoliophyta, are the most diverse group of land plants, with families, approx. The term angiosperm comes from the Greek composite word meaning enclosed seeds, the ancestors of flowering plants diverged from gymnosperms in the Triassic Period, during the range to million years ago, and the first flowering plants are known from mya. They diversified extensively during the Lower Cretaceous, became widespread by mya, angiosperms differ from other seed plants in several ways, described in the table. These distinguishing characteristics taken together have made the angiosperms the most diverse and numerous land plants, the amount and complexity of tissue-formation in flowering plants exceeds that of gymnosperms. The vascular bundles of the stem are arranged such that the xylem and phloem form concentric rings, in the dicotyledons, the bundles in the very young stem are arranged in an open ring, separating a central pith from an outer cortex. In each bundle, separating the xylem and phloem, is a layer of meristem or active formative tissue known as cambium, the soft phloem becomes crushed, but the hard wood persists and forms the bulk of the stem and branches of the woody perennial. Among the monocotyledons, the bundles are more numerous in the stem and are scattered through the ground tissue. They contain no cambium and once formed the stem increases in diameter only in exceptional cases, the characteristic feature of angiosperms is the flower. Flowers show remarkable variation in form and elaboration, and provide the most trustworthy external characteristics for establishing relationships among angiosperm species, the function of the flower is to ensure fertilization of the ovule and development of fruit containing seeds. The floral apparatus may arise terminally on a shoot or from the axil of a leaf, occasionally, as in violets, a flower arises singly in the axil of an ordinary foliage-leaf. There are two kinds of cells produced by flowers. Microspores, which divide to become pollen grains, are the male cells and are borne in the stamens. The female cells called megaspores, which divide to become the egg cell, are contained in the ovule. The flower may consist only of parts, as in willow. Usually, other structures are present and serve to protect the sporophylls, the individual members of these surrounding structures are known as sepals and petals. The outer series is usually green and leaf-like, and functions to protect the rest of the flower, the inner series is, in general, white or brightly colored, and is more delicate in structure. It functions to attract insect or bird pollinators, attraction is effected by color, scent, and nectar, which may be secreted in some part of the flower 4. Antoine Laurent de Jussieu “ Antoine Laurent de Jussieu was a French botanist, notable as the first to publish a natural classification of flowering plants, much of his system remains in use today. His classification was based on and extended unpublished work by his uncle and he went to Paris to study medicine, graduating in He was professor of botany at the Jardin des Plantes from to and his son Adrien-Henri also became a botanist. In his study of flowering plants, *Genera plantarum*, Jussieu adopted a methodology based on the use of characters to define groups. This was a significant improvement over the system of Linnaeus, whose most popular work classified plants into classes and orders based on the number of stamens. Jussieu did keep Linnaeus binomial nomenclature, resulting in a work that was far-reaching in its impact, mortons *History of botanical science* counts 76 of Jussieus families conserved in the ICBN, versus just 11 for Linnaeus, for instance. In , he was elected a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. *Madhuca longifolia* “ *Madhuca longifolia* is an Indian tropical tree found largely in the central and north Indian plains and forests. It is commonly known as mahua, mahwa or Iluppai and it is a fast-growing tree that grows to approximately 20 meters in height, possesses evergreen or semi-evergreen foliage, and belongs to the family Sapotaceae. It is cultivated in warm and humid regions for its oleaginous seeds, flowers, the fat is used for the care of the skin, to manufacture soap or detergents, and as a vegetable butter. It can also be used as a fuel oil, the seed cakes obtained after extraction of oil constitute very good fertilizer. The flowers are used to produce a drink in tropical India. This drink is known to affect the animals. Several parts of the tree, including the bark, are used for their medicinal properties and it is considered holy by many tribal communities because of its usefulness. The tree is considered a boon by the tribals who are forest dwellers, however, conservation of this tree has been marginalized, as it is not favoured

by nontribals. The leaves of *Madhuca indica* are fed on by the moth *Antheraea paphia*, which produces tassar silk, the Tamils have several uses for *M.* The saying *aalai illaa oorukku iluppaip poo charkkarai* indicates when there is no cane sugar available, however, Tamil tradition cautions that excessive use of this flower will result in imbalance of thinking and may even lead to lunacy. The alkaloids in the cake of *Madhuca* seeds is reportedly used in killing fishes in aquaculture ponds in some parts of India. The cake serves to fertilize the pond, which can be drained, sun dried, refilled with water, the mahuwa flower is edible and is a food item for tribals. They are used to make syrup for medicinal purposes and they are also fermented to produce the alcoholic drink mahuwa, a country liquor. Mahuwa is a drink for tribal men and women during celebrations. The main ingredients used for making it are chhowa gud and dried mahuwa flowers, the liquor produced from the flowers is largely colourless, with a whitish tinge and not very strong. The taste is reminiscent of sake with a smell of mahua flowers. It is inexpensive and the production is largely done in home stills, Mahua flowers are also used to manufacture jam, which is being made by tribal cooperatives in the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. In many parts of Bihar, such as villages in the district of Siwan, the flowers of mahua tree are sun-dried and it is also a laxative and considered useful in habitual constipation, piles and haemorrhoids and as an emetic 6. It is the seventh-largest country by area, the second-most populous country, and it is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast. Indias Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a border with Thailand. The Indian subcontinent was home to the urban Indus Valley Civilisation of the 3rd millennium BCE, in the following millennium, the oldest scriptures associated with Hinduism began to be composed. Social stratification, based on caste, emerged in the first millennium BCE, early political consolidations took place under the Maurya and Gupta empires, the later peninsular Middle Kingdoms influenced cultures as far as southeast Asia. In the medieval era, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam arrived, much of the north fell to the Delhi sultanate, the south was united under the Vijayanagara Empire. The economy expanded in the 17th century in the Mughal empire, in the midth century, the subcontinent came under British East India Company rule, and in the midth under British crown rule. A nationalist movement emerged in the late 19th century, which later, under Mahatma Gandhi, was noted for nonviolent resistance, in , the Indian economy was the worlds seventh largest by nominal GDP and third largest by purchasing power parity. Following market-based economic reforms in , India became one of the major economies and is considered a newly industrialised country. However, it continues to face the challenges of poverty, corruption, malnutrition, a nuclear weapons state and regional power, it has the third largest standing army in the world and ranks sixth in military expenditure among nations. India is a constitutional republic governed under a parliamentary system. It is a pluralistic, multilingual and multi-ethnic society and is home to a diversity of wildlife in a variety of protected habitats. The name India is derived from Indus, which originates from the Old Persian word Hindu, the latter term stems from the Sanskrit word Sindhu, which was the historical local appellation for the Indus River. The ancient Greeks referred to the Indians as *Indoi*, which translates as The people of the Indus, the geographical term *Bharat*, which is recognised by the Constitution of India as an official name for the country, is used by many Indian languages in its variations. Scholars believe it to be named after the Vedic tribe of Bharatas in the second millennium B. E and it is also traditionally associated with the rule of the legendary emperor Bharata. It was introduced into India by the Mughals and widely used since then and its meaning varied, referring to a region that encompassed northern India and Pakistan or India in its entirety 7. Species “ In biology, a species is the basic unit of biological classification and a taxonomic rank. A species is defined as the largest group of organisms in which two individuals can produce fertile offspring, typically by sexual reproduction. While this definition is often adequate, looked at more closely it is problematic, for example, with hybridisation, in a species complex of hundreds of similar microspecies, or in a ring species, the boundaries between closely related species become unclear. Other ways of defining species include similarity of DNA, morphology, all species are given a two-part name, a binomial. The first part of a binomial is the genus to which the species belongs, the second part is called the specific name or the specific epithet. For example, *Boa constrictor* is one of four species of the *Boa* genus, Species were seen from the time of Aristotle until the 18th century as fixed kinds that could be arranged in a hierarchy, the great chain of being.

Chapter 3 : Sapotaceae in Flora of North America @ calendrierdelascience.com

The book Genera of the Sapotaceae, T. D. Pennington is published by Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Sapotaceae Jussieu Wayne J. David Whetstone, Richard P. Wunderlin Shrubs or trees, deciduous or evergreen, sap milky. Leaves alternate or whorled fascicled on short shoots, simple; stipules present or absent; petiole with decurrent, adaxial wing forming channel or groove; blade margins entire; venation pinnate. Inflorescences axillary, fasciculate or solitary flowers at leafy or defoliated nodes on older growth. Flowers bisexual [unisexual]; perianth and androecium hypogynous; sepals [2-][], distinct; petals [-9], connate proximally, lobes not divided or divided into 1 median and 2 lateral [abaxial] segments, corolla rotate, cyathiform, or tubular; nectary disc present; stamens [], antipetalous, epipetalous; anthers dehiscent by longitudinal slits; pistils 1, [1-][]-carpellate; ovary superior, [1-] [-]-locular; placentation axile, basal, or basiventral; ovules anatropous or hemitropous, unitegmic, tenuinucellate; styles 1, terminal, exerted or included; stigmas 1, capitate or slightly lobed. Seeds , brown to black, shiny, indurate; hilum prominent; embryo vertical, oblique, or horizontal; endosperm oily or absent. Genera 53, species ca. The monophyly of the Sapotaceae including Sarcosperma is supported by molecular phylogenetic studies A. Swenson ; Swenson and Anderberg Three subfamilies were proposed by Swenson and Anderberg in contrast to the five tribes recognized by T. Pennington , , b and R. The Sapotaceae are characterized by the presence of latex, malpighian hairs, fasciculate inflorescences, and antipetalous stamens. The family is widespread throughout the tropics and has economically important species. *Manilkara zapota* provides chicle for chewing gum, and some species provide edible fruits, e. Mature fruits of our species of *Sideroxylon* are edible, and have not been exploited economically. *Chrysophyllum oliviforme* and *Mimusops elengi* are handsome trees and often planted as ornamentals. Evolutionary lineages in Sapotaceae Ericales: A cladistic analysis based on ndhF sequence data. Studies in the Sapotaceae--II. Survey of the North American genera. World Checklist and Bibliography of Sapotaceae. Organization for Flora Neotropica. The Genera of Sapotaceae. Kew and New York. The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants. Phylogeny, character evolution, and classification of Sapotaceae Ericales. The genera of Ebenales in the southeastern United States. Sepals 6 or 8 in 2 whorls, outer valvate.

Chapter 4 : Download PDF: The Genera of Sapotaceae by T. D. Pennington Free Book PDF

The Sapotaceae is a family of flowering plants belonging to order Ericales. The family includes about species of evergreen trees and shrubs in around 65 genera (, depending on generic definition).

Chapter 5 : Sapotaceae " The Plant List

Sapotaceae is one of the latex-yielding families, It is composed of about 50 genera and species, distributed in the tropical world by habitat. The plants are.

Chapter 6 : - Genera of the Sapotaceae by T D Pennington

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Genera Plantarum, BHL. (Sapotaceae) and an evaluation of the taxonomic status of Argania and Spiniluma. Australian Systematic Botany 27(2):

Chapter 8 : Ericales - Lecythidaceae | calendrierdelascience.com

Sapotaceae is a family with 53 genera and more than species of trees and shrubs that has an almost worldwide distribution, although most species occur in tropical and subtropical regions of Asia and South America (Pennington ; Govaerts et al.).

Chapter 9 : Sapotoideae - Wikipedia

The Sapotaceae are characterized by the presence of latex, malpighian hairs, fasciculate inflorescences, and antipetalous stamens. The family is widespread throughout the tropics and has economically important species.