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Class : Deg. - II (Hons.)

Paper : III (Group : 'B')

Topic : Family - Lamiaceae

Lecture No. - 23

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Family : Lamiaceae

• Classification of family Lamiaceae :

Group : Angiospermae

Class : Dicotyledons

Sub-class : Gamopetalae

Series : Bicarpellatae

Order :

Order : Lamiales

Family : Lamiaceae

• Distribution :

It is commonly called 'mint' family.

The family includes 260 genera and 3200 species of world wide distribution.

In India, it is represented by 400 species.

It occur both in temperate and tropical regions. In Mediterranean region, it forms the dominant part of vegetation.

- Vegetative characters:

- Habit:

These are herbs and undershrubs with square stem.

- Root: Tap-root, branched, rarely adventitious.

- Stem: Herbaceous, quadrangular, branched, hairy, sometimes underground suckers (Mentha).

- Leaves: These are simple, opposite or whorled, exstipulate and have oil-glands, hairy with aromatic smell, unicosate reticulate venation.

- Floral characters:

- Inflorescence: Mostly verticillaster.

- Flowers: This is a zygomorphic rarely actinomorphic (Mentha), bilabiate, hypogynous and bisexual, rarely unisexual (Thymus), bracteate, complete, pentamerous.

- Calyx:

Sepals 5, gamosepalous, bilabiate (Salvia), persistent, valvate or imbricate aestivation. When a bilabiate calyx is present, the arrangement of the sepals may be (3/4) as in Ocimum or (2/3) as in Calamintha.

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