
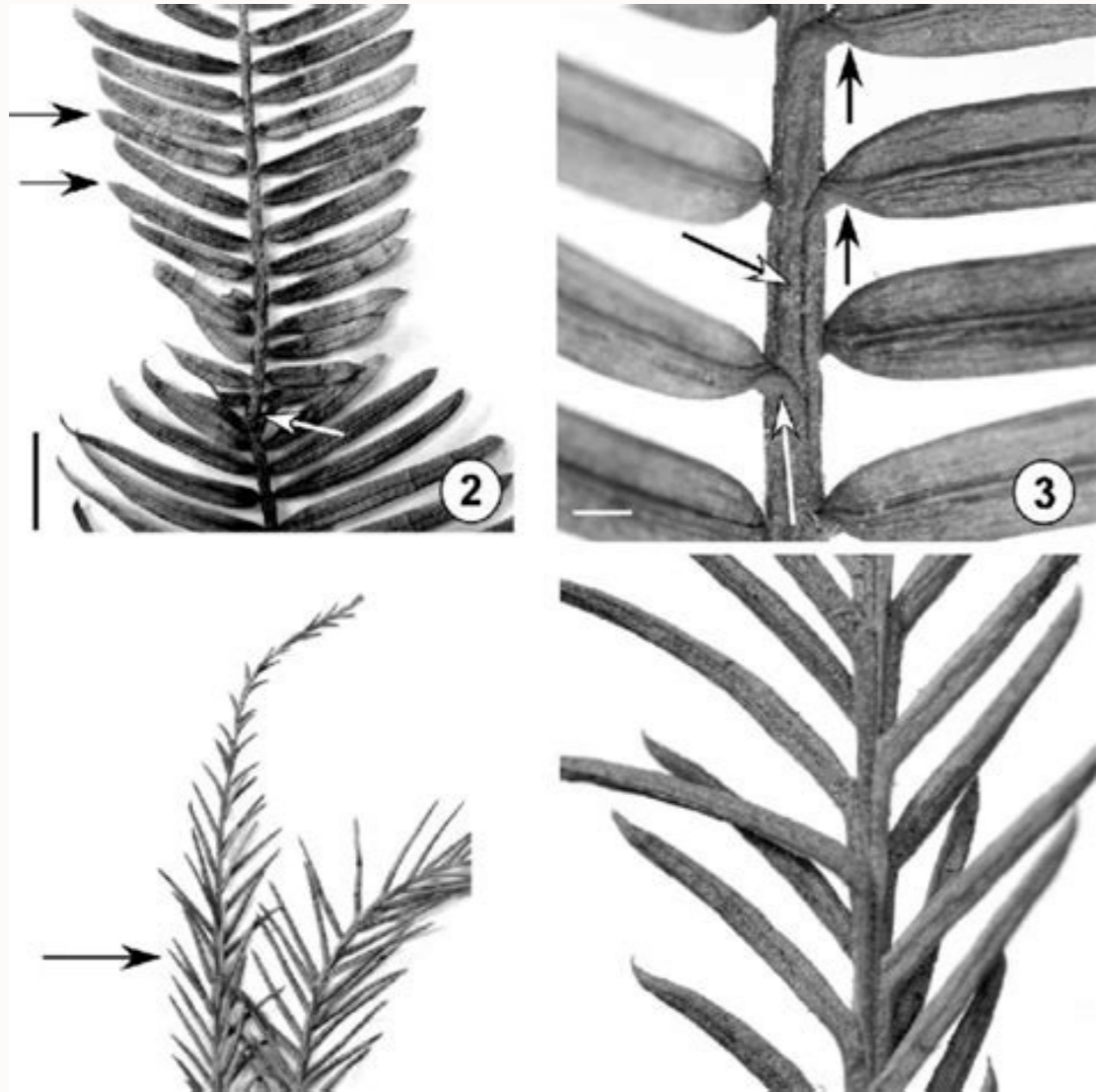


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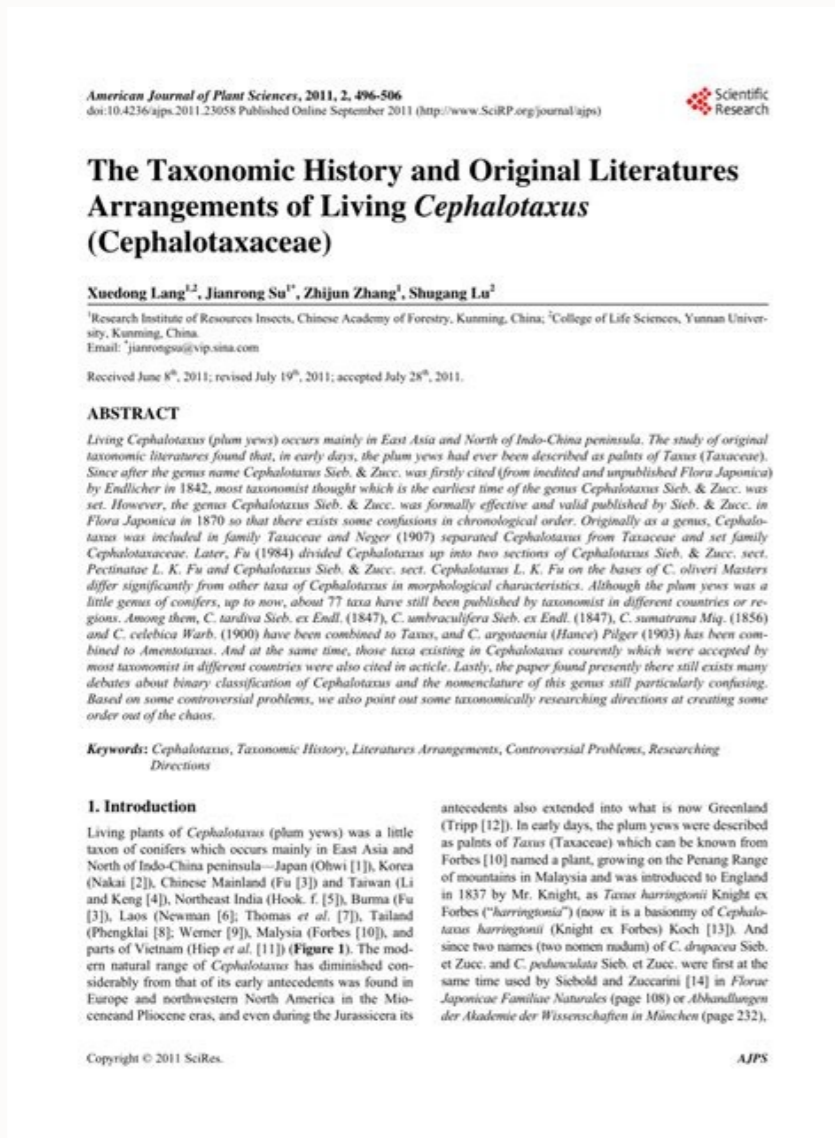
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Familia cephalotaxaceae pdf

From Wikispecies Jump to navigation Jump to search *Taxus baccata*, type species. Familia: Taxaceae Genera: Amentotaxus - Austrotaxus - Cephalotaxus - Pseudotaxus - Taxus - Torreya Paleogenera: †Diploporus - †Mataoraphyllum - †Vesquia Name[edit] Taxaceae Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 222, 226 (1822), nom. cons. ['Taxideae'], type genus: *Taxus* L. Sp. Pl. 2: 1040.



['Taxideae']. type genus: *Taxus* L. Sp. Pl. 2: 1040. (1753) Synonyms[edit] Heterotypic Amentotaxaceae Kudô & Yamam. J. Soc. Trop. Agric. 3: 110. (1931) Austrotaxaceae Nakai Tyosen Sanrin Kaiho 158: 14.



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(1753) Synonyms[edit] Heterotypic Amentotaxaceae Kudô & Yamam. J. Soc. Trop. Agric. 3: 110. (1931) Austrotaxaceae Nakai Tyosen Sanrin Kaiho 158: 14. (1938) Cephalotaxaceae Neger, Nadelhölzer 23, 30 (1907) Torreyaaceae Nakai Tyosen Sanrin Kaiho 158: 14,-23. (1938) References[edit] S.F.Gray 1822. A natural arrangement of British plants 2: 222, 226. Anderson, E. & Owens, J. N. 2003. Analysing the reproductive biology of *Taxus*: should it be included in Coniferales? Acta Hort. 615: 233-234. Christenhusz, M.J.M., Reveal, J.L., Farjon, A., Gardner, M.F., Mill, R.R. & Chase, M.W. 2011. A new classification and linear sequence of extant gymnosperms. Phytotaxa 19: 55-70. DOI: 10.11646/phytotaxa.19.1.3 PDF Reference page. Govaerts, R. et al. 2014. Taxaceae in Kew Science Plants of the World Online. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published online. Accessed: 2014 Feb. 2. Reference page. Price, R. A. 2003. Generic and familial relationships of the Taxaceae from rbcL and matK sequence comparisons. Acta Hort. 615: 235-237. Pole, M., & Moore, P. R. 2011. A late Miocene leaf assemblage from Coromandel Peninsula, New Zealand, and its climatic implications. Alcheringa 35 (1): 103-121. DOI: 10.1080/03115518.2010.481829 Tropicos.org 2014. Taxaceae. Missouri Botanical Garden. Published online. Accessed: 2 Feb. 2014. Vernacular names[edit] беларуская: ЦісавыяDeutsch: EibengewächseEnglish: Yewsuomi: Marjakuusikasvit日本語: イチイ科македонски: Тисирportuguês: TaxáceaTürkçe: Porsukgiller中文: 三尖杉科 For more multimedia, look at Taxaceae on Wikimedia Commons. Family of conifers TaxaceaeTemporal range: Early Jurassic–Recent Pre O S D C P T J K Pg N Foliage and mature arils of a yew plant Scientific classification Kingdom: PlantaeClade: TracheophytesClade: Gymnosperms Division: Pinophyta Class: Pinopsida Order: Cupressales Family: TaxaceaeS.F.Gray Genera Amentotaxus Austrotaxus Cephalotaxus †Diploporus Pseudotaxus Taxus Torreya Taxaceoxylon (fossil wood) Synonyms Austrotaxaceae Neger 1907 Cephalotaxaceae Kudo & Yamamoto 1931 Taxaceae (/tæks'seɪsi/), commonly called the yew family, is a coniferous family which includes six extant and two extinct genera, and about 30 species of plants, or in older interpretations three genera and 7 to 12 species.



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DOI: 10.1080/03115518.2010.481829 Tropicos.org 2014. Taxaceae. Missouri Botanical Garden. Published online. Accessed: 2 Feb. 2014. Vernacular names[edit] Беларусь: ШчаўняDeutsch: EibengewächseEnglish: Yewsuomi: Marjakuuskasvit日本語: イチイ科македонски: Тиспортугуés: TaxáceaTürkçe: Porsukgiller中文: 三尖杉科 For more multimedia, look at Taxaceae on Wikimedia Commons. Family of conifers TaxaceaeTemporal range: Early Jurassic–Recent Pre O S D C P T J K Pg N Foliage and mature arils of a yew plant Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Gymnosperms Division: Pinophyta Class: Pinopsida Order: Cupressales Family: TaxaceaeS.F.Gray Genera Amentotaxus Austrotaxus Cephalotaxus †Diploporus Pseudotaxus Taxus Torreya Taxaceoxylon (fossil wood) Synonyms Austrotaxaceae Neger 1907 Cephalotaxaceae Kudo & Yamamoto 1931 Taxaceae (/tækˈsɛɪi/), commonly called the yew family, is a coniferous family which includes six extant and two extinct genera, and about 30 species of plants, or in older interpretations three genera and 7 to 12 species. Description They are many-branched, small trees and shrubs. The leaves are evergreen, spirally arranged, often twisted at the base to appear 2-ranked. They are linear to lanceolate, and have pale green or white stomatal bands on the undersides.[1] The plants are dioecious, or rarely monoecious. The catkin like male cones are 2–5 millimetres (0.079–0.197 in) long, and shed pollen in the early spring. They are sometimes externally only slightly differentiated from the branches. The fertile bracts have 2–8 pollen sacs.[1][2] The female 'cones' are highly reduced.[1] Only the upper or uppermost bracts are fertile and bear one or rarely two seeds.[2] The ovule usually exceeds the scale, although ovules are sometimes rarely enclosed by it. They may be found on the ends of branches or on the branches. They may grow singly or in tufts or clumps.[2] As the seed matures, a fleshy aril partly encloses it.

The developmental origin of the aril is unclear, but it may represent a fused pair of swollen leaves.[1] The mature aril is brightly coloured, soft, juicy and sweet, and is eaten by birds which then disperse the hard seed undamaged in their droppings. However, the seeds are highly poisonous to humans, containing the poisons taxine and taxol.[3] Distribution Species are mostly found in the tropics and temperate zones in the northern temperate. There are only a few species in the southern hemisphere.[2] Classification Taxaceae is now generally included with all other conifers in the order Pinales, as DNA analysis has shown that the yews are phylogenetically nested in the Pinales,[4] a conclusion supported by micromorphology studies.[5] Formerly they were often treated as distinct from other conifers by placing them in a separate order Taxales. Ernest Henry Wilson referred to Taxaceae as "taxads" in his 1916 book.[6] Taxaceae is thought to be the sister group to Cupressaceae, from which it diverged during the early-mid Triassic.

The clade comprising both is sister to Sciadopityaceae, which diverged from them during the early-mid Permian.[7] The oldest confirmed member of Taxaceae is Palaeotaxus rediviva from the earliest Jurassic (Hettangian) of Sweden. Fossils belonging to the living genus Amentotaxus from the Middle Jurassic of China indicate that Taxaceae had already substantially diversified during the Jurassic.[8] The broadly defined Taxaceae (including Cephalotaxus) comprises six extant genera and about 30 species overall. Cephalotaxus is now included in Taxaceae, rather than being recognized as the core of its own family, Cephalotaxaceae. Phylogenetic evidence strongly supports a very close relationship between Cephalotaxus and other members of Taxaceae,[9][10][11] and morphological differences between them are not substantial. Previous recognition of two distinct families, Taxaceae and Cephalotaxaceae (e.g.,[12]), was based on relatively minor morphological details: Taxaceae (excluding Cephalotaxus) has smaller mature seeds growing to 5–8 millimetres (0.20–0.31 in) in 6–8 months, that are not fully enclosed by the aril; in contrast, Cephalotaxus seeds have a longer maturation period (from 18–20 months), and larger mature seeds (12–40 millimetres (0.47–1.57 in)) fully enclosed by the aril. However, there are also very clear morphological connections between Cephalotaxus and other members of Taxaceae.[13][14] and considered in tandem with the phylogenetic evidence, there is no compelling need to recognize Cephalotaxus (or other genera in Taxaceae) as a distinct family.[9][10] Phylogeny Phylogeny of Taxaceae.[15][16] Cephalotaxaceae Cephalotaxus Taxoideae Amentotaxus Torreya Austrotaxus Pseudotaxus Taxus Cephalotaxus sinensis Taxus brevifolia Amentotaxus Pilgr. – Catkin-yew Amentotaxus argotaenia – Catkin yew Amentotaxus assamica – Assam catkin yew Amentotaxus formosana – Taiwan catkin yew Amentotaxus poilanei – Poilane's catkin yew Amentotaxus yunnanensis – Yunnan catkin yew Austrotaxus Compton – New Caledonia yew Austrotaxus spicata – New Caledonia yew or southern yew Cephalotaxus Siebold & Zucc. ex Endl. – Plum yew Cephalotaxus fortunei – Chinese plum-yew Cephalotaxus griffithii – Griffith's plum yew Cephalotaxus hainanensis – Hainan plum-yew Cephalotaxus harringtonii – Korean plum yew, Japanese plum-yew Cephalotaxus koreana – Korean plum yew Cephalotaxus lanceolata – Gongshan plum yew Cephalotaxus latifolia – Broad-leaved plum yew Cephalotaxus mannii – Mann's yew plum Cephalotaxus oliveri – Oliver's plum yew Cephalotaxus sinensis – Chinese plum yew Cephalotaxus wilsoniana – Taiwan plum yew, Taiwan cow's-tail pine, or Wilson plum yew Pseudotaxus W.C.Cheng – White-berry yew Pseudotaxus chienii – the whiteberry yew Taxus L. – Common yew Taxus baccata European yew Taxus biternata Delicate branch yew Taxus brevifolia Pacific yew, western yew Taxus caespitosa Caespitosa yew Taxus calcicola Asian limestone yew Taxus canadensis Canada yew Taxus celebica Celebes yew Taxus chinensis China yew Taxus contorta West Himalayan yew Taxus cuspidata Rigid branch yew, Japanese yew Taxus fastigiata Irish yew Taxus floridana Florida yew Taxus florini Florin yew Taxus glabris Mesoamerican yew Taxus kingstoni Kingston yew Taxus mairei Maire yew Taxus obscura Obscure yew Taxus ocreata Scaly yew Taxus phytomii Phytom yew Taxus recurvata English yew Taxus rehderiana Rehder yew Taxus scutata Scutateous yew Taxus sulfurea Sulfureous yew Taxus sumatrana Sumatera yew Taxus umbraculifera Umbrelliform yew Taxus wallichiana Wallich yew, East Himalayan yew Torreya Arn. – Nutmeg yew Torreya californica – California torreyia Torreya fargesii – Farges nutmeg tree Torreya grandis – Chinese nutmeg yew Torreya jackii – Jack's nutmeg tree, longleaf torreyia etc Torreya nucifera – kaya, Japanese torreyia, or Japanese nutmeg-yew Torreya taxifolia – Gopher wood †Torreya clarnensis[17] Footnotes Wikimedia Commons has media related to Taxaceae. Wikispecies has information related to Taxaceae. ^ a b c d Dörken, Veit Martin; Nimsch, Hubertus; Rudall, Paula J (2018-08-22). "Origin of the Taxaceae aril: evolutionary implications of seed-cone teratologies in Pseudotaxus chienii". Annals of Botany. Oxford University Press (OUP). 123 (1): 133–143. doi:10.1093/aob/mcy150. ISSN 0305-7364. PMC 6344100. PMID 30137225. ^ a b c d Phillips, Edwin Percy (1951). The genera of South African flowering plants. South Africa: Government Printer. ^ Yew Poisoning: MedLine Plus Medical Encyclopedia ^ Chase, M. W.; Soltis, D. E.; et al. (1993). "Phylogenetics of Seed Plants: An Analysis of Nucleotide Sequences from the Plastid Gene rbcL" (PDF). Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. JSTOR. 80 (3): 528. doi:10.2307/2399846. hdl:1969.1/179875. ISSN 0026-6493. JSTOR 2399846.

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