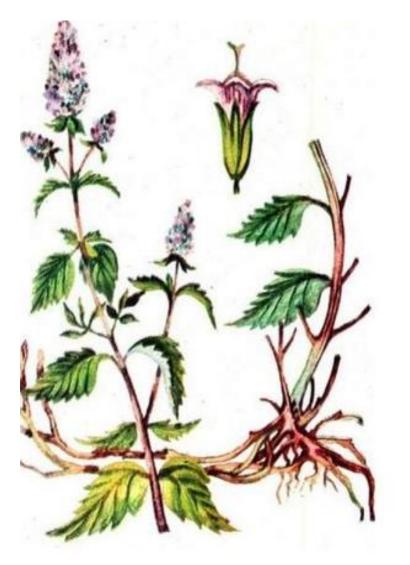
M.Sc. Botany (Semester II) Course Title : Systematics and Evolution

Unit II: Lamiaceae

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Mentha piperita

Salvia officinalis

Thymus serpyllum

Lamiaceae : Mint Family

• The Lamiaceae or Labiatae (Previously called) are a family of flowering plants commonly known as the mint or ocimum or sage family

 This family members are commonly cultivated, not only for their aromatic abilities, but also their ease of cultivation, since they are readily propagated by stem cuttings

Scientific classification:

- Kingdom : Plantae
- Phylum : Angiosperms
- Class : Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledonae)
- Order : Lamiales
- Family : Lamiaceae (Mint Family)
- 17- subfamilies
- Genera : 236
- Species : 7,000

Morphological characters

• Habit: Plants are mostly aromatic herbs or rarely shrubs (*Leonotis, Pogostemon*)

• **Roots:** Tap, branched, rarely adventitious (mint)

 Stem: Aerial, Herbaceous; quadrangular; glandular hairs are present. sometimes underground suckers (Mint) Leaves: Petiolate; opposite and decussate; simple; without stipulate, venation reticulate, hairy with aromatic smell

• Inflorescence: Verticillaster consisting of a pair of condensed dichasial cymes at each node

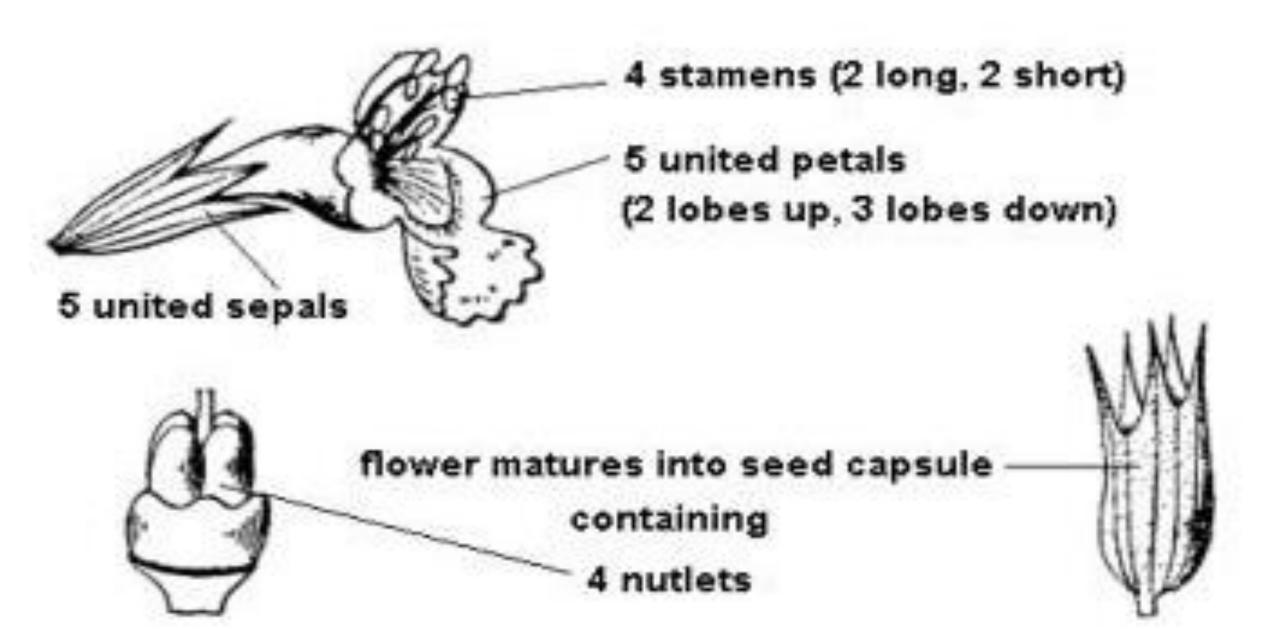
Reproductive characters

- Flower: Pedicellate; bracteate, zygomorphic rarely actinomorphic (Mint); complete; hermaphrodite; hypogynous.
- **Calyx:** 4 or 5 sepals; gamosepalous fused: tubular or funnel shaped, sometimes two lipped or bilabiate.
- Corolla: 4 or 5 petals; gamopetalous; forms bilabiate (two lips), upper lip has two notches and lower lips has three notches.

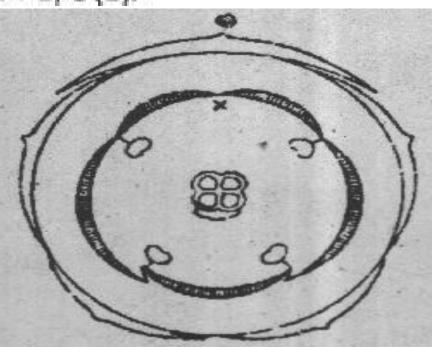
 Androecium: Typically only 4 stamens; didynamous (2+2); epipetalous; basifixed

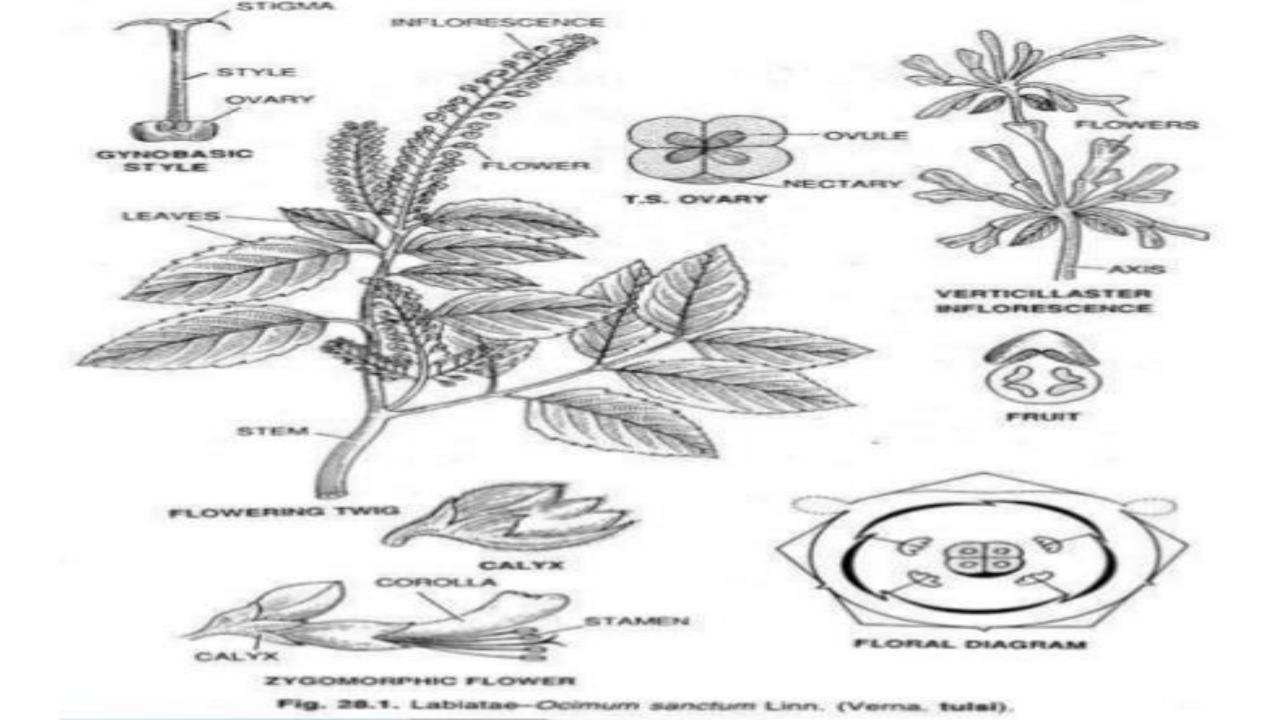
• **Gynoecium:** Bicarpellary; syncarpous; ovary superior; tetralocula due to formation of false septum; axile placentation, style gynobasic (arising from the base of the ovary); Stigma bifid

Typical Mint Flower

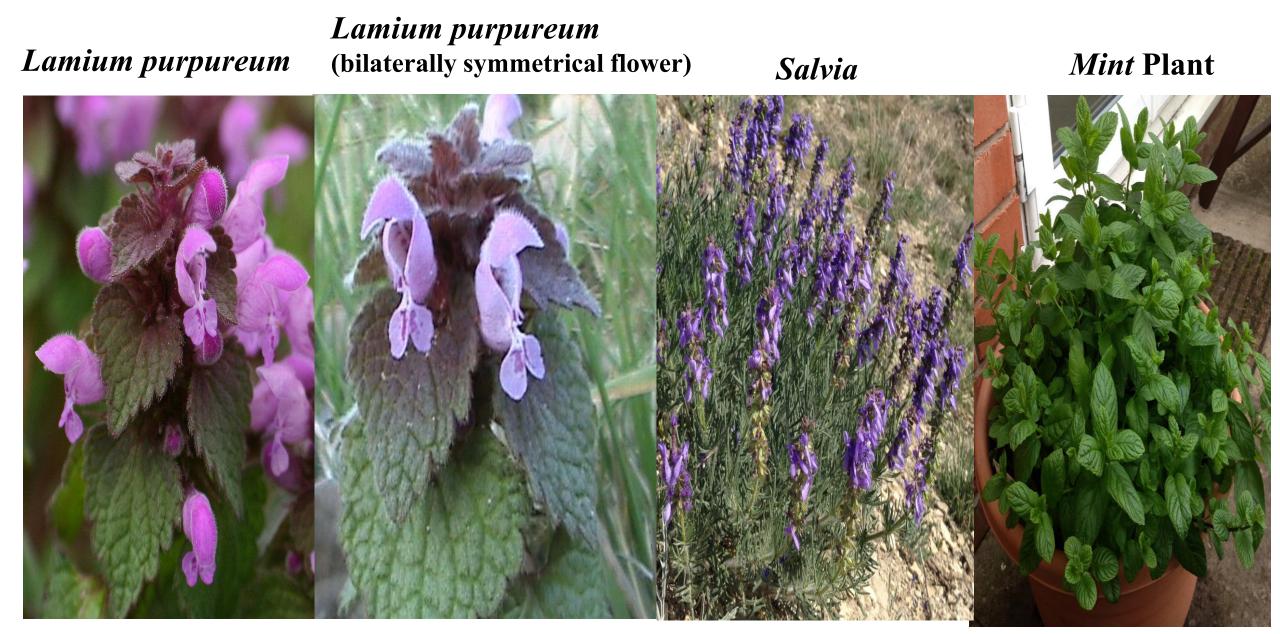


- Fruits: Usually schizocarpic carcerulus or achenes or nutlets
- **Seed:** Non-Endospermic
- Pollination: By Insect
- Floral Formula: $\| \oint_{Q} K(1+4), \widehat{C(4+1), A} + 2, G(2).$





Lamiaceae the most economically important family of angiosperms.



Ocimum sanctum: holy basil or tulsi, an aromatic perennial plant



Economic Importance

This family has economic importance:

•Food: Leaves of *Mentha viridis* (Mint) is used as salad. Tubers of *Stachys affinis* (Chinese artichoke) are edible.

•Condiments: Mentha, Ocimum, Melissa officinalis, Coleus forskohlii are used as condiments.

Medicinal importance:

Many plants of this family are used in medicines. Ajuga bracteosa (Nilkanthi) used in fever and Leucas cephalotes, treatment for snakebite. Mentha piperata (Menthol) and Thymus serphyllum (Thymol), which are widely used in medicines.

•Ornamental plants: Several species of Salvia, Coleus, Ajuga, Leonotis, Dracocephalum, Thymus, Lavandula etc. So, these plants cultivated in gardens/ parks for ornamental significance.

•Aromatic oils (Perfumes): Aromatic oil is extracted from *Mentha piperita, Thymus* (Thymole), *Lavandula officinalis* (Lavender oil), *Rosmarinus* (Rosemary oil), *Calamintha, Pogostemon* etc. This oil is used in perfumes and soap industry for making infusions. • **Dye:** Fruits of *Lycopus europaeus* (Gypsywort) yield red dye

•*Meriandm bengalensis-* The leaves possess medicinal properties. They emit a camphor-like scent. The leaves are used to preserve clothes against insects.

Acknowledgements

- Pandey BP (2010) A Textbook of Botany: Angiosperms. S. Chand & Co. Ltd. (ISBN: 9788121904049, 9788121904049)
- Stussy TF (1990) Plant taxonomy. Columbia University Press, USA
- Sharma OP (1993) Plant Taxonomy. Tata McGraw-Hill Education
- <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/laminaceae</u>
- I apologize to all authors whose findings could not be substantiated or cited in our presentation due to reasons of brevity

Thank you for your attention