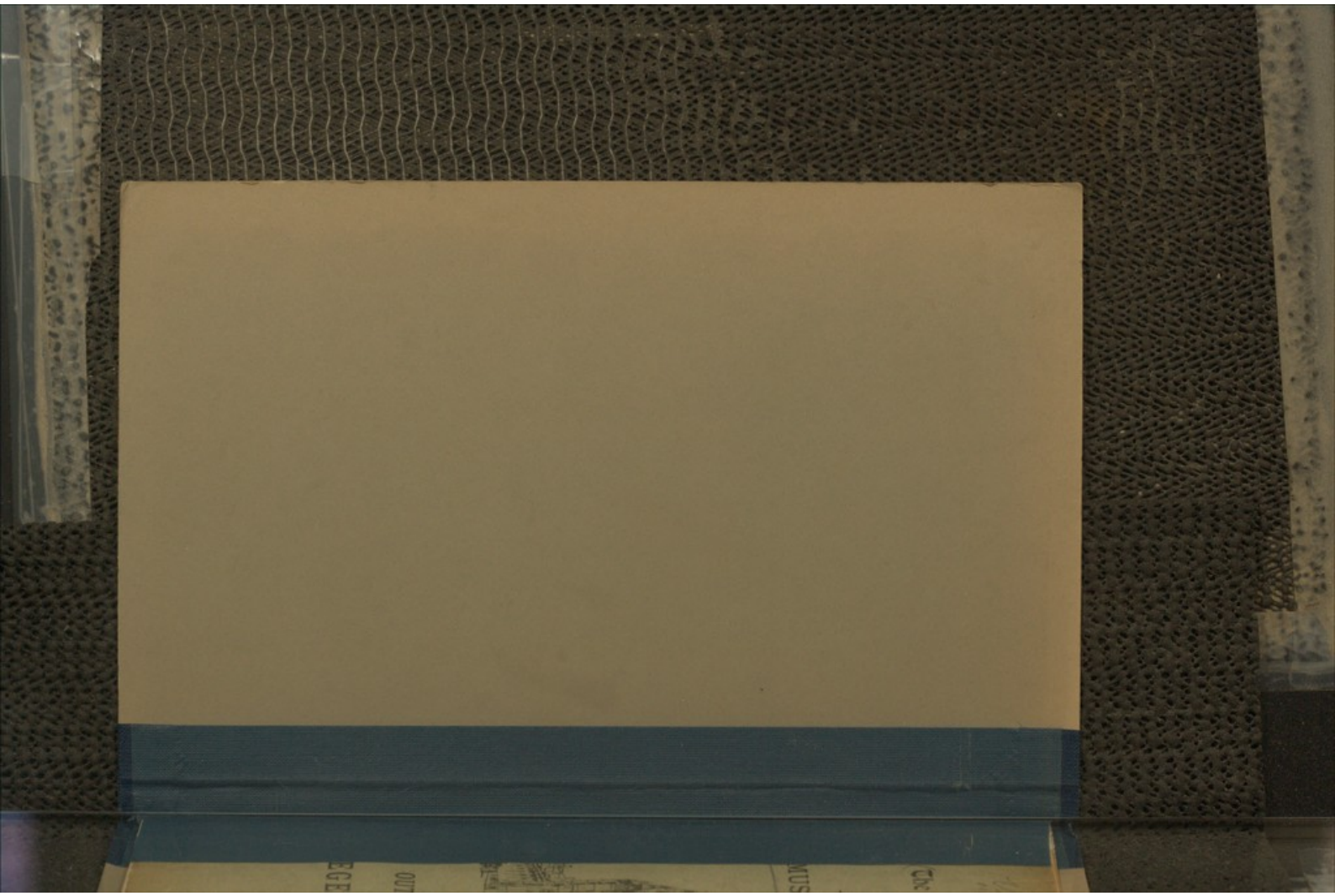
Outline classification of the vegetable kingdom.

Weiss, Frederick Ernest
Outline classification of
the vegetable kingdom



The Manchester Museum

Owens College

MUSEUM HANDBOOKS

[No 21]

OUTLINE CLASSIFICATION

OF THE

EGETABLE KINGDOM

by F. E. Weiss

Price Twopence

The Manchester Museum
Owens College

MUSEUM HANDBOOKS

OUTLINE

CLASSIFICATION

OF THE

VEGETABLE KINGDOM

MANCHESTER:
J. E. CORNISH
—
1892

PREFACE.

In drawing up an Outline Classification of the Vegetable Kingdom, similar to the one published for the Animal Kingdom, I have included among the plants some organisms the nature of which is still under discussion, but which have at least as many affinities with plants as they have with animals. Thus the Peridinea and Myxomycetes will be found in both classifications, under different names it is true, but in each case placed among the organisms to which they seem most nearly allied.

Just as in the companion Outline both recent and fossil groups are included in this classification.

The natural orders of flowering plants are arranged according to Hooker's plan, which, if not always in agreement with the most recent research in systematic botany, is at least the classification most generally adopted in English Museums and Herbaria.

F. E. WEISS.

November, 1892.

I. CRYPTOGAMÆ.

I. THALLOPHYTA.

II. BRYOPHYTA.

III. PTERIDOPHYTA.

II. PHANEROGAMÆ.

IV. GYMNOSPERMÆ.

V. ANGIOSPERMÆ.

THALLOPHYTA.

ALGÆ.

- PERIDINEA.
- DIATOMEÆ (BACILLARIACEÆ).
- SCHIZOPHYCEÆ.
  - CYANOPHYCEÆ.
    - CHROOCOCCACEÆ.
    - OSCILLARIACEÆ.
    - NOSTOCACEÆ.
- CHLOROPHYCEÆ.
  - CONJUGATÆ.
    - ZYGNEMACEÆ.
    - MESOCARPEÆ.
    - DESMIDIACEÆ.
  - PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ.
    - EREMOBIACEÆ (PROTOCOCCACEÆ).
    - HYDRODICTYACEÆ.
    - PALMELLACEÆ.
    - VOLVOCINEÆ.
  - SIPHONEÆ.
    - CODIACEÆ (GAMOSPORÆ).
    - DASYCLADIACEÆ.
    - CAULERPEÆ.
    - BOTRYDEÆ.
    - VAUCHERIACEÆ.
  - CONFERVOIDEÆ.
    - ULOTHRICACEÆ.
    - CLADOPHORÆ.
    - CHÆTOPHORÆ.
    - ULVACEÆ.
    - COLEOCHÆTEÆ.
    - ŒDOGONIACEÆ.
    - SPHÆROPLEACEÆ.
  - CHARACEÆ.
- PHÆOPHYCEÆ (FUCOIDEÆ).
  - FUCACEÆ.
  - TILOPTERIDEÆ.
  - PHÆOSPORÆ.

THALLOPHYTA.—*Continued.*

ECTOCARPEÆ.
SPHACELARIACEÆ.
CUTLERIACEÆ.
LAMINARIACEÆ.

RHODOPHYCEÆ (FLORIDEÆ).

CERAMIACEÆ.
LEMANACEÆ.
NEMALIEÆ.
CORALLINEÆ.
RHODOMELEÆ.

FUNGI.

SCHIZOMYCETES (BACTERIA).
MYXOMYCETES (MYCETOZOA).
EUMYCETES.

PHYCOMYCETES.
MUCORACEÆ.
CHYTRIDIACEÆ.
ENTOMOPHTHOREÆ.
PERENOSPORACEÆ.
SAPROLEGNIACEÆ.
ASCOMYCETES.
SACCHAROMYCETES.
GYMNOASCI.
PERISPORIACEÆ.
ERYSIPHEÆ.
ASPERGILEÆ.
TUBERACEÆ.
PYRENOMYCETES.
DISCOMYCETES.

USTILAGINEÆ.
BASIDIOMYCETES.

PROTO-BASIDIOMYCETES.
UREDINEÆ.
TREMELLINEÆ.
AUTO-BASIDIOMYCETES.
HYMENOMYCETES.
GASTROMYCETES.

LICHENES.

BRYOPHYTA (MUSCINEÆ).

HEPATICÆ.
- MARCHANTIACEÆ.
- ANTHOSCEROTACEÆ.
- JUNGERMANNIACEÆ.
  - ACROGYNÆ.
  - ANACROGYNÆ.

MUSCI.
- SPHAGNACEÆ.
- ANDREÆACEÆ (SCHIZOCARPÆ).
- PHASCACEÆ (CLEISTOCARPÆ).
- BRYINÆ (STEGOCARPÆ).
  - ACROCARPÆ.
  - PLEUROCARPÆ.

PTERIDOPHYTA.

EQUISETINEÆ.
- EQUISETACEÆ.
- CALAMARIEÆ.

SPHENOPHYLLEÆ.

LYCOPODINEÆ.
- LYCOPODIACEÆ.
- PSILOTACEÆ.
- SELAGINELLACEÆ.
- ISOËTACEÆ.
- LEPIDODENDREÆ.
- SIGILLARIEÆ.

FILICINEÆ.
- EUSPORANGIATÆ.
  - MARATTIACEÆ.
  - OPHIOGLOSSACEÆ.
- LEPTOSPORANGIATÆ.
  - OSMUNDACEÆ.
  - SCHIZACACEÆ.
  - GLEICHENIACEÆ.
  - CYOTHACEÆ.
  - POLYPODIACEÆ.
  - HYMENOPHYLLACEÆ.

RHIZOCARPÆ (HYDROPTERIDES).
- MARSILACEÆ.
- SALVINIACEÆ.

GYMNOSPERMÆ.

- CYCADACEÆ.
  - CYCADEÆ.
  - ZAMIEÆ.
    - STANGERIÆ.
    - EUZAMIEÆ.
- CORDAITACEÆ.
- CONIFERÆ.
  - PINOIDEÆ.
    - ABIETINEÆ.
      - ARAUCARINEÆ.
      - ABIETINÆ.
      - TAXODIINÆ.
    - CUPRESSINEÆ.
      - ACTINOSTROBINÆ.
      - THUJOPSIDINÆ.
      - CUPRESSINÆ.
      - JUNIPERINÆ.
  - TAXOIDEÆ.
    - PODOCARPEÆ.
    - TAXEÆ.
- GNETACEÆ.
  - EPHEDREÆ.
  - GNETEÆ.
  - WELWITSCHIEÆ.

ANGIOSPERMÆ.

MONOCOTYLEDONES.

MICROSPERMÆ.

- HYDROCHARIDEÆ.
- BURMANNIACEÆ.
- ORCHIDEÆ.

EPIGYNÆ.

- SCITAMINEÆ.
- BROMELIACEÆ.
- HÆMODORACEÆ.
- IRIDEÆ.
- AMARYLLIDEÆ.
- TACCACEÆ.
- DIOSCOREACEÆ.

CORONARIEÆ.

- ROXBURGHIACEÆ.
- LILIACEÆ.
- PONTEDERIACEÆ.
- PHILYDRACEÆ.
- XYRIDEÆ.
- MAYACEÆ.
- COMMELINACEÆ.
- RAPATEACEÆ.

CALYCINEÆ.

- FLAGELLARIEÆ.
- JUNCACEÆ.
- PALMÆ.

NUDIFLORÆ.

- PANDANEÆ.
- CYCLANTHACEÆ.
- TYPHACEÆ.
- AROIDEÆ.

APOCARPÆ.

- TRIURIDEÆ.
- ALISMACEÆ.
- NAIADACEÆ.

GLUMACEÆ.

- ERIOCAULEÆ.
- CENTROLEPIDEÆ.
- RESTIACEÆ.
- CYPERACEÆ.
- GRAMINEÆ.

ANGIOSPERMÆ.—*Continued.*

DICOTYLEDONES.

POLYPETALÆ.

THALAMIFLORÆ.

RANALES.

RANUNCULACEÆ.
DILLENIACEÆ.
CALYCANTHACEÆ.
MAGNOLIACEÆ.
ANONACEÆ.
MENISPERMACEÆ.
BERBERIDEÆ.
NYMPHACEÆ.

PARIETALES.

SARRACENIACEÆ.
PAPAVERACEÆ.
CRUCIFERÆ.
CAPPARIDEÆ.
RESEDACEÆ.
CISTINEÆ.
VIOLARIEÆ.
CANELACEÆ.
BIXINEÆ.

POLYGALINÆ.

PITTOSPOREÆ.
TREMANDREÆ.
POLYGALEÆ.

CARYOPHYLLINÆ.

FRANKENIACEÆ.
CARYOPHYLLEÆ.
PORTULACEÆ.
TAMARISCINEÆ.
ELATINEÆ.
HYPERICINEÆ.
GUTTIFERÆ.
TERNSTRŒMIACEÆ.
DIPTEROCARPEÆ.
CHLÆNACEÆ.

ANGIOSPERMÆ.—*Continued.*

MALVALES.

MALVACEÆ.
STERCULIACEÆ.
TILIACEÆ.

DISCIFLORÆ.

GERANIALES.

LINEÆ.
HUMIRIACEÆ.
MALPIGHIACEÆ.
LYGOPHYLLEÆ.
GERANIACEÆ.
RUTACEÆ.
SIMARUBEÆ.
OCHNACEÆ.
BURSERACEÆ.
MELIACEÆ.
CHAILLETIACEÆ.

OLACALES.

OLACINEÆ.
ILICINEÆ.

CELASTRALES.

CELASTRINEÆ.
STACKHOUSIEÆ.
RHAMNEÆ.
AMPELIDÆ.

SAPINDALES.

SAPINDACEÆ.
SABIACEÆ.
ANACARDIACEÆ.

CORIAREÆ.
MORINGEÆ.

CALYCIFLORÆ.

ROSALES.

CONNARACEÆ.
LEGUMINOSÆ.
ROSACEÆ.
SAXIFRAGEÆ.

ANGIOSPERMÆ.—*Continued.*

CRASSULACEÆ.
DROSERACEÆ.
HAMAMELIDEÆ.
BRUNIACEÆ.
HALORAGEÆ.

MYRTALES.

RHIZOPHOREÆ.
COMBRETACEÆ.
MYRTACEÆ.
MELASTOMACEÆ.
LYTHRARIÆ.
ONAGRARIEÆ.

PASSIFLORALES.

SAMYDACEÆ.
LOASEÆ.
TURNERACEÆ.
PASSIFLOREÆ.
CUCURBITACEÆ.
BEGONIACEÆ.
DATISCEÆ.

FICOIDALES.

CACTACEÆ.
FICOIDEÆ.

UMBELLALES.

UMBELLIFERÆ.
ARALIACEÆ.
CORNACEÆ.

GAMOPETALÆ.

INFERÆ.

RUBIALES.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.
RUBIACEÆ.

ASTERALES.

VALERIANEÆ.
DIPSACEÆ.
CALYCEREÆ.
COMPOSITÆ.

ANGIOSPERMÆ.—*Continued.*

CAMPANALES.

STYLIDIEÆ.
GOODENOVIEÆ.
CAMPANULACEÆ.

HETEROMERÆ.

ERICALES.

VACCINIACEÆ.
ERICACEÆ.
MONOTROPEÆ.
EPACRIDEÆ.
DIAPENSIACEÆ.
LENNOACEÆ.

PRIMULALES.

PLUMBAGINEÆ.
PRIMULACEÆ.
MYRSINEÆ.

EBENALES.

SAPOTACEÆ.
EBENACEÆ.
STYRACEÆ.

BICARPELLATÆ.

GENTIANALES.

OLEACEÆ.
SALVADORACEÆ.
APOCYNACEÆ.
ASCLEPIADEÆ.
LOGANIACEÆ.
GENTIANEÆ.

POLEMONIALES.

POLEMONIACEÆ.
HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.
BORAGINEÆ.
CONVOLVULACEÆ.
SOLANACEÆ.

PERSONALES.

SCROPHULARINEÆ.
OROBANCHACEÆ.

ANGIOSPERMÆ.—*Continued.*

LENTIBULARIEÆ.
COLUMELLIACEÆ.
GESNERACEÆ.
BIGNONIACEÆ.
PEDALINEÆ.
ACANTHACEÆ.

LAMIALES.

MYOPORINEÆ.
SELAGINEÆ.
VERBENACEÆ.
LABIATÆ.

PLANTAGINEÆ.

MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.

CURVEMBRYEÆ.

NYCTAGINEÆ.
ILLECEBRACEÆ.
AMARANTACEÆ.
CHENOPODIACEÆ.
PHYTOLACCACEÆ.
BATIDEÆ.
POLYGONACEÆ.

MULTIOVULATÆ AQUATICÆ.

PODOSTEMACEÆ.

MULTIOVULATÆ TERRESTRES.

NEPENTHACEÆ.
CYTINACEÆ.
ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

MICREMBRYEÆ.

PIPERACEÆ.
CHLORANTHACEÆ.
MYRISTICEÆ.
MONIMIACEÆ.

DAPHNALES.

LAURINEÆ.
PROTEACEÆ.
THYMELÆACEÆ.
PENÆACEÆ.
ELÆAGNACEÆ.

ANGIOSPERMÆ.—*Continued.*

ACHLAMYDOSPOREÆ.

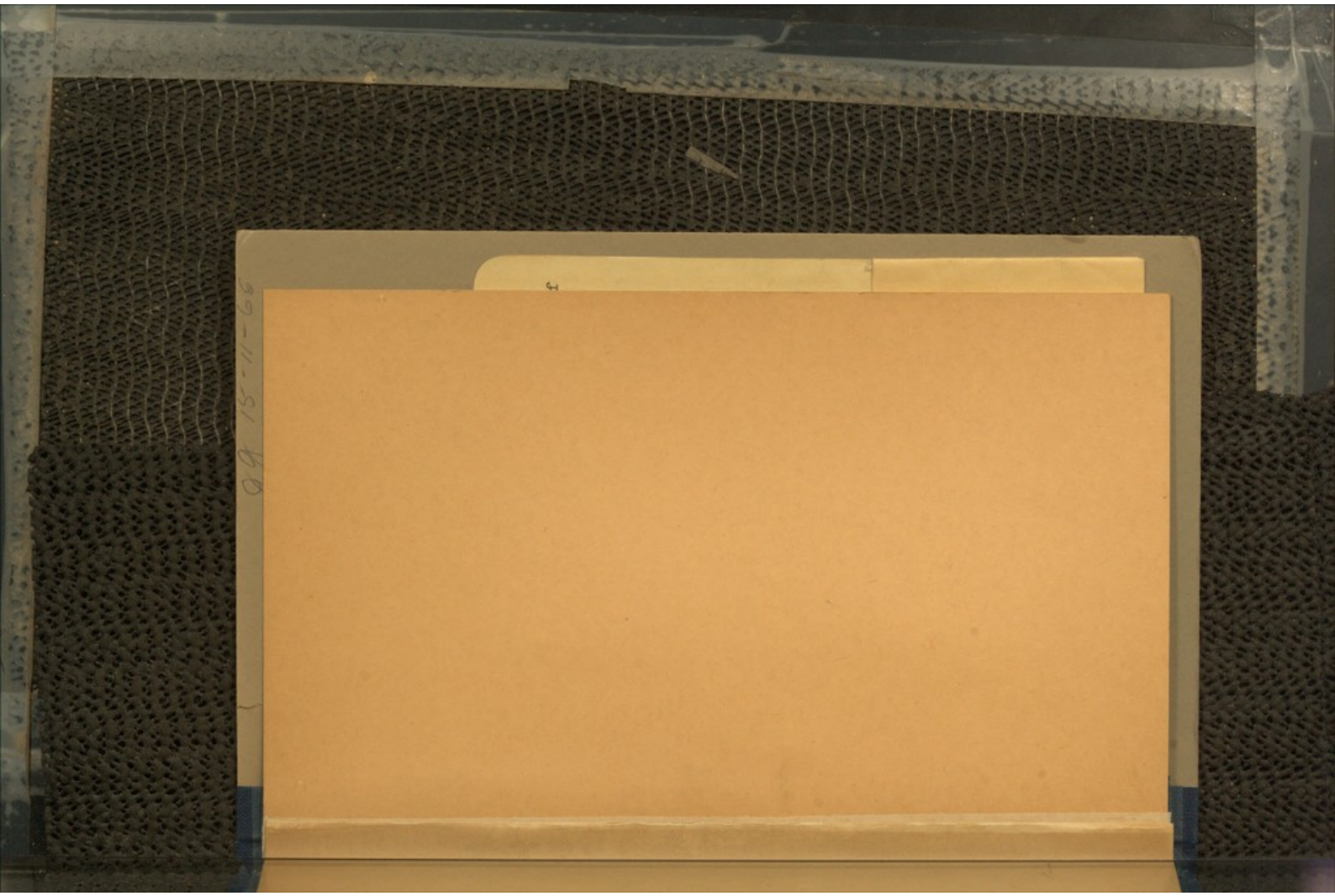
- LORANTHACEÆ.
- SANTALACEÆ.
- BALANOPHOREÆ.

UNISEXUALES.

- EUPHORBIACEÆ.
- BALANOPSEÆ.
- URTICACEÆ.
- PLANTANACEÆ.
- LEITNERIEÆ.
- JUGLANDEÆ.
- MYRICACEÆ.
- CASUARINEÆ.
- CUPULIFERÆ.

ORDINES ANOMALI.

- SALICINEÆ.
- LACISTEMACEÆ.
- EMPETRACEÆ.
- CERATOPHYLLEÆ.


09-15-11-66