1. Record Nr. UNINA9910298276403321

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Titolo	Flowering Plants. Eudicots : Santalales, Balanophorales / / by Job Kuijt, Bertel Hansen (deceased)
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015
ISBN	3-319-09296-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (209 p.)
Collana	The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants, , 2730-6259 ; ; 12
Disciplina	570 571.32 577 578.012
Soggetti	Plants Plant anatomy Plants - Development Biodiversity Plant Systematics/Taxonomy/Biogeography Plant Anatomy/Development
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Santalales: Historical Survey -- Morphology and Anatomy -- Chromosome Numbers and Embryology -- Fruits, Seeds and Seedlings -- Germination -- Biological and Structural Aspects of Parasitism -- Chemosystematics -- Santalales in Human Affairs and Conservation -- Family Classification -- Key to the Families of Santalales -- Aptandraceae -- Coulaceae -- Eremolepidaceae -- Loranthaceae -- Misodendraceae -- Octoknemaceae -- Olacaceae -- Opiliaceae -- Santalaceae -- Schoepfiaceae -- Viscaceae -- Ximeniaceae -- Balanophorales: Balanophoraceae -- Glossary -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	In the present volume taxonomic treatments including descriptions of and keys to the families and genera for the orders Santalales and Balanophorales are offered, the former group here comprising 12 families with 162 genera and about 2100 species, and the latter with the single family Balanophoraceae composed of 16 genera and about

42 species. The contentious family classification of Santalales has been thoroughly revised against the background of previous classifications as well as available structural and molecular evidence, and also the classification of Balanophoraceae has been carefully updated. Santalales are predominantly hemiparasites connected with either the branches or the roots of other green land plants, whereas Balanophoraceae are holoparasites that form terrestrial tubers attached to the roots of woody hosts. In both orders, parasitism has led to considerable reductions of the vegetative and reproductive organs and detailed descriptions are given on the initiation of ramal and terrestrial parasitism in Santalales and the haustorial connection and tissue continuity between host and parasite in both groups. The dramatic reduction of the vegetative body in Balanophoraceae, which may lack all vegetative organs typically found in green land plants, has promoted studies in the field of developmental morphology. Thus, the volume not only provides an overview of the diversity of the plant groups treated therein, but also points to the interesting biological peculiarities that have evolved in connection with their singular lifestyle.