

Lecythidaceae- Família da Sapucaia, dos Jequitibás

Eudicotiledôneas

ASTERÍDEAS

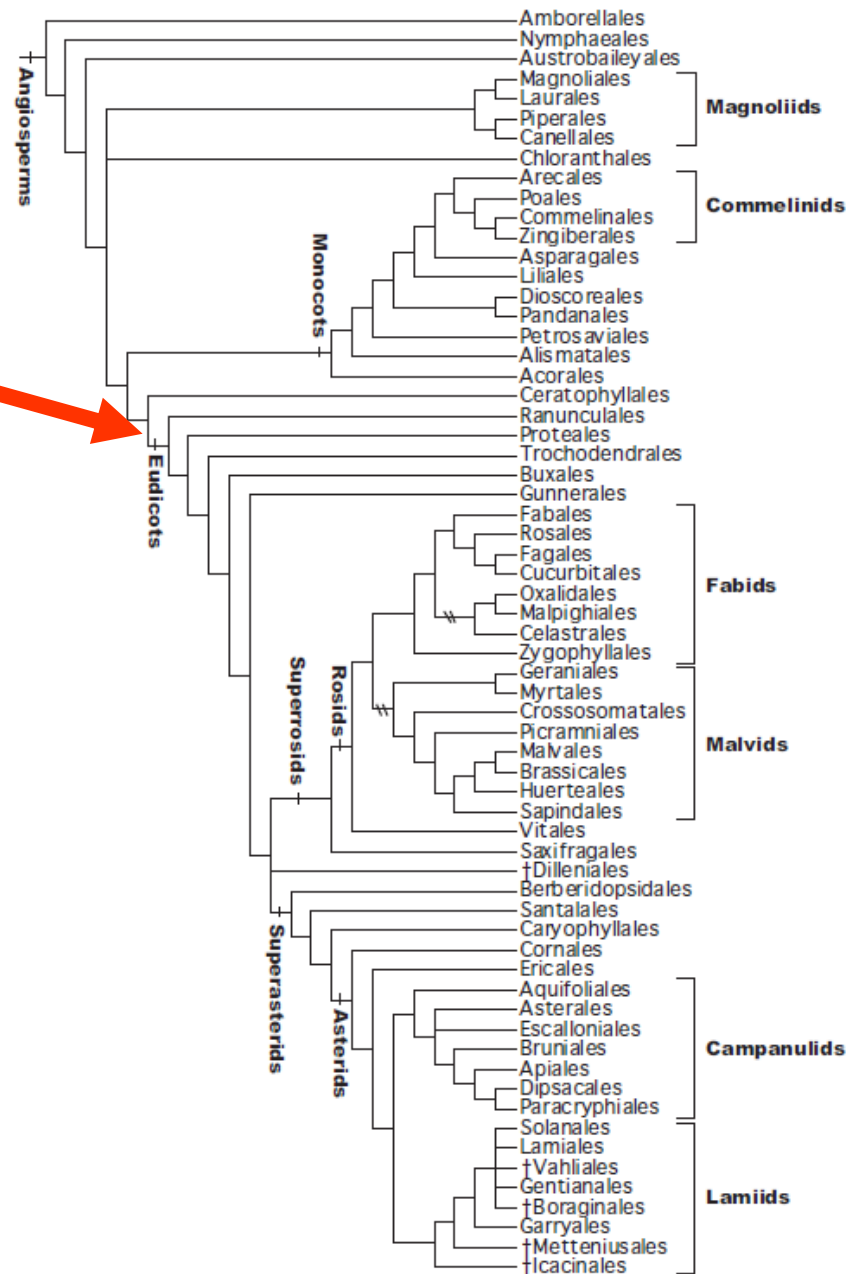
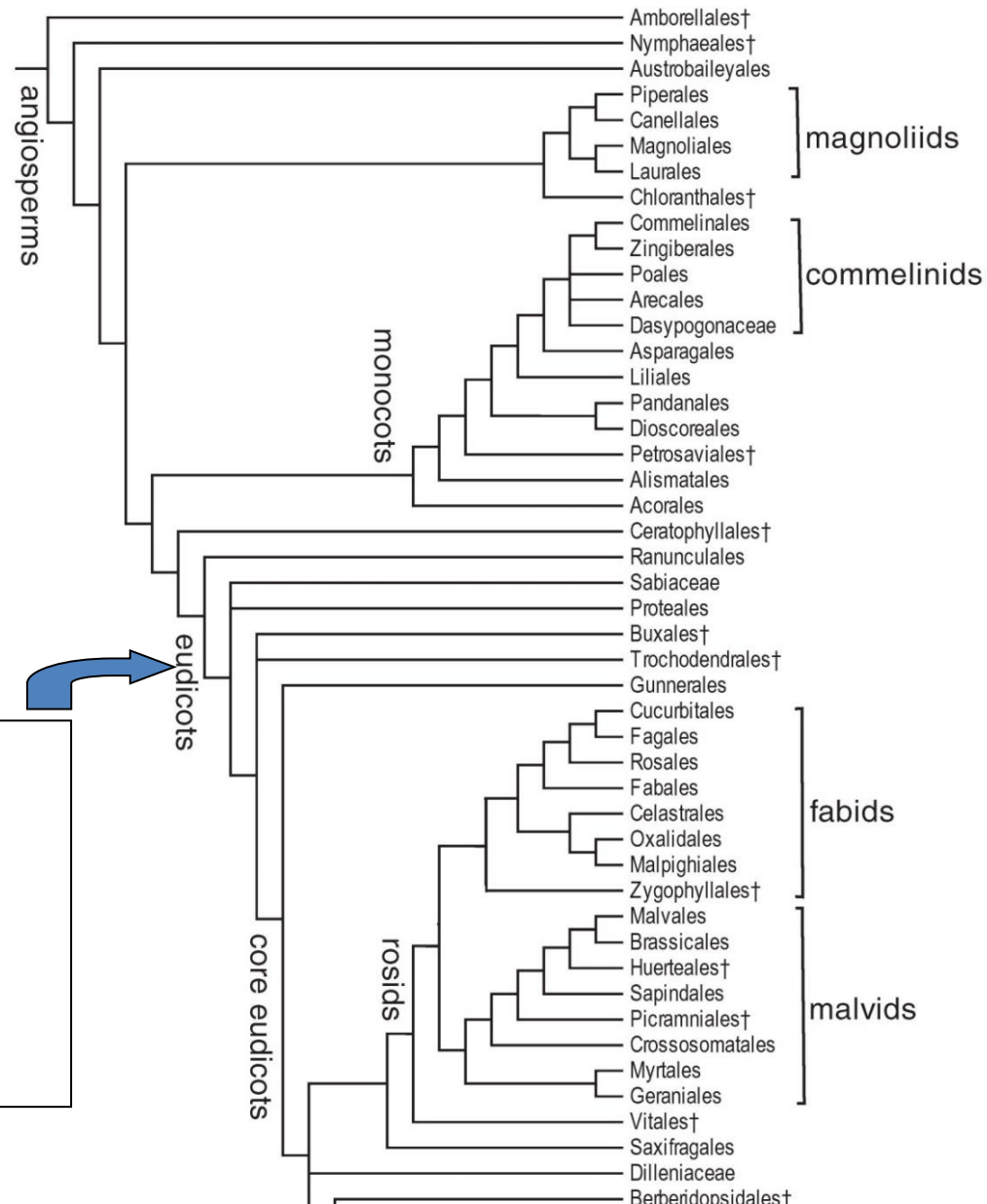
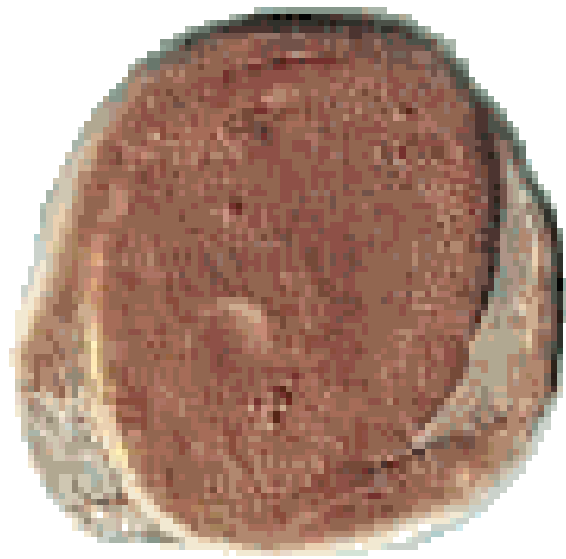


Figure 1. Interrelationships of the APG IV orders and some families supported by jackknife/bootstrap percentages >50 or Bayesian posterior probabilities >0.95 in large-scale analyses of angiosperms. See text for literature supporting these relationships. The alternative placements representing incongruence between nuclear/mitochondrial and plastid results for the Celastrales/Oxalidales/Malpighiales (COM) clade are indicated by slash marks (//). †Orders newly recognized in APG.

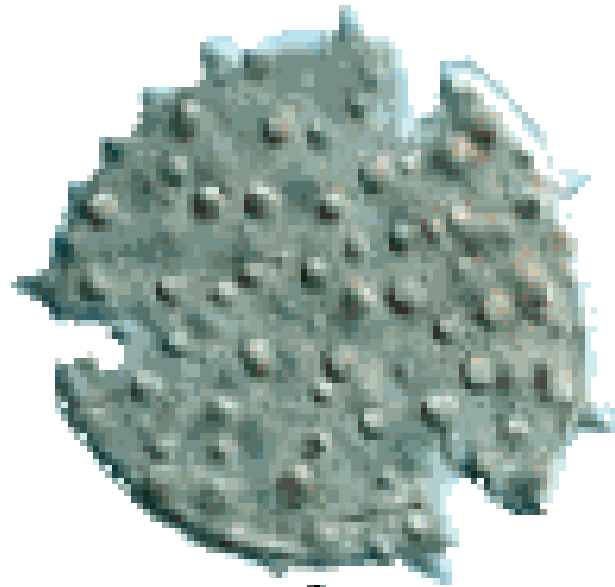


Sinapomorfias:

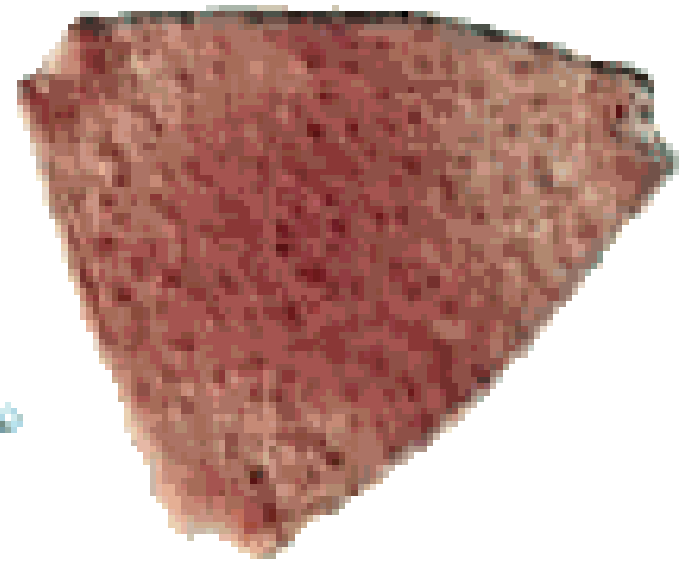
- Polen com três aberturas
- DNA



a



b



c

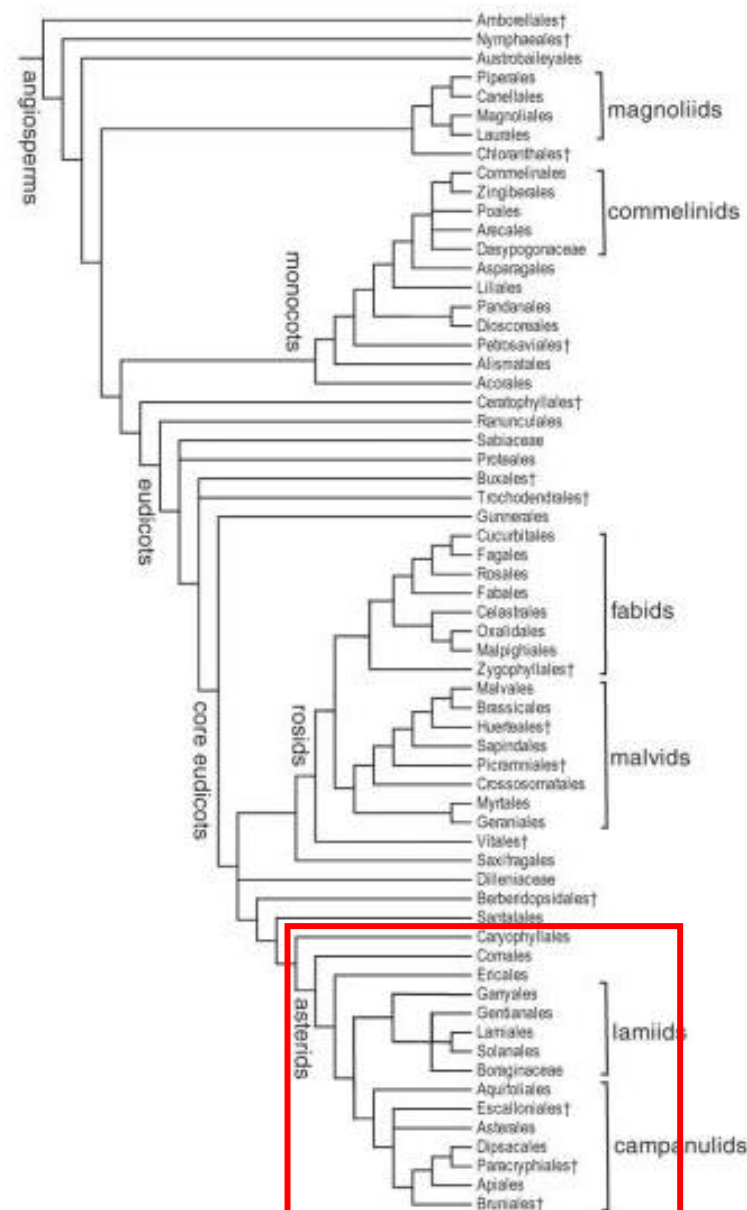


Figure 1. Interrelationships of the APG III orders and some families supported by jackknife/bootstrap percentages greater than 50 or Bayesian posterior probabilities greater than 0.95 in large-scale analyses of angiosperms. See text for literature supporting these relationships. Newly-recognized-for-APG orders are denoted (†). Some eudicot families not yet classified to order are not shown.

Prováveis sinapomorfias:

Corola gamopétala

Óvulos unitegumentados

Iridoides

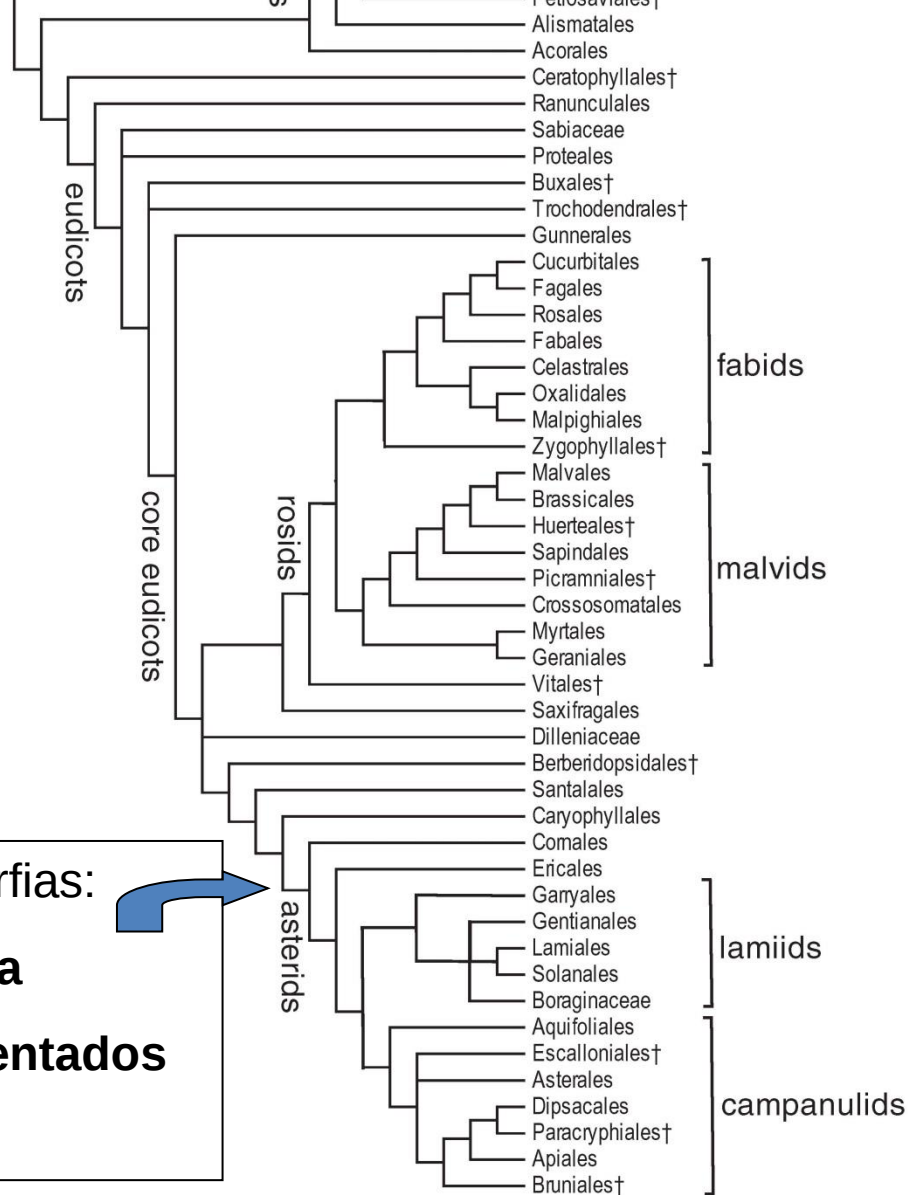


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Sinapomorfias de Asterídeas

- **Corola gamopétala**



Sinapomorfias de Asterídeas

- Óvulo
unitegumentado

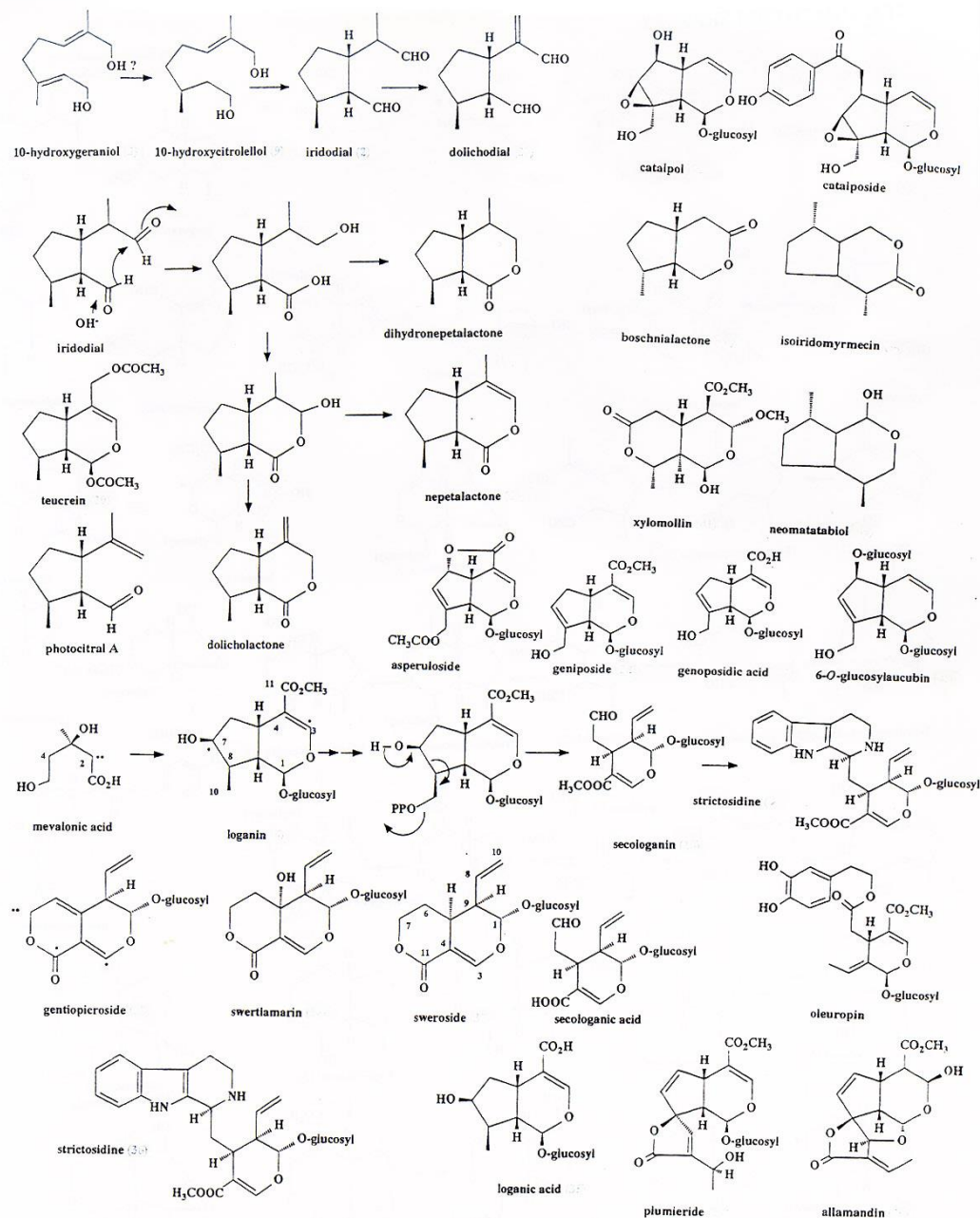


Sinapomorfias de Asterídeas

- **Iridoides:**

- Composto químico secundário

- Função de proteção contra predadores.
- Precusores de diversos tipos de alcaloides.



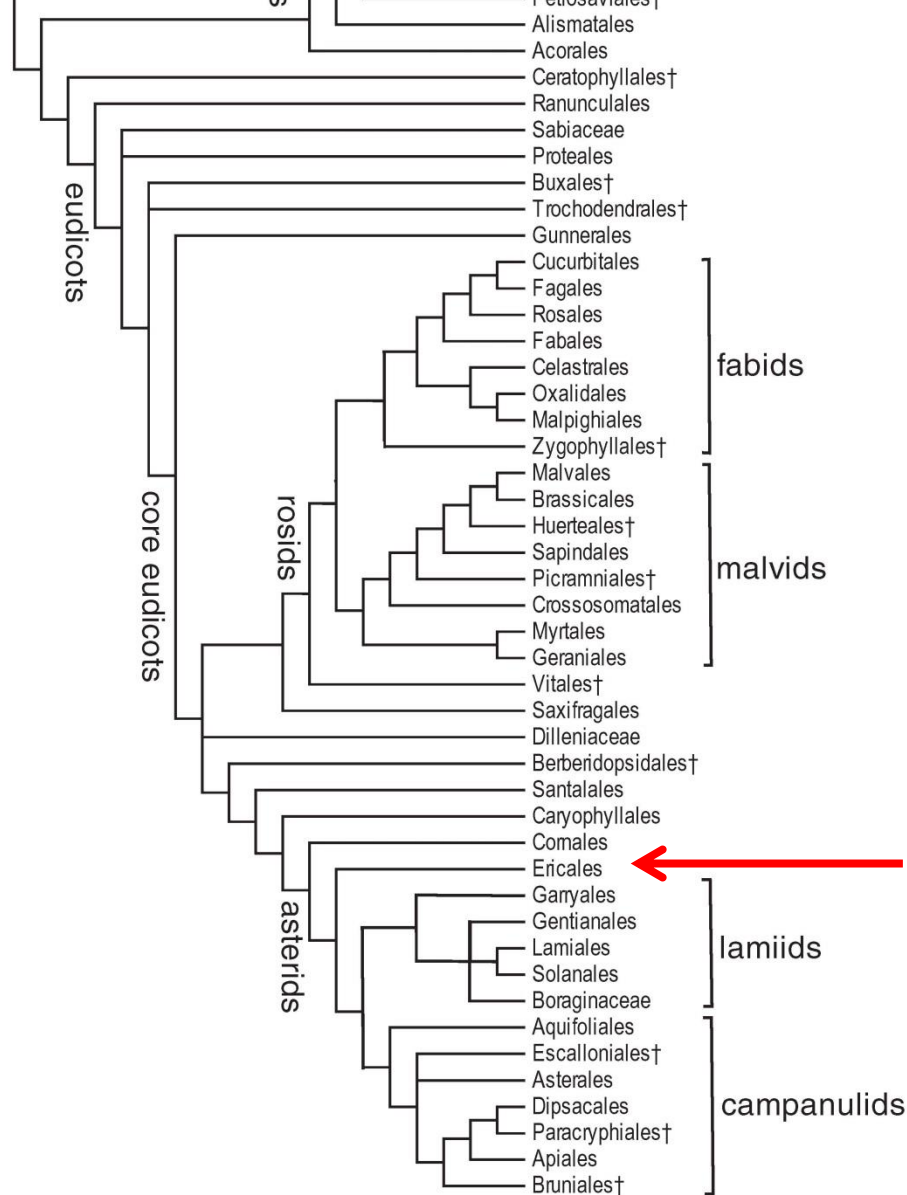


Figure 1. Interrelationships of the APG III orders and some families supported by jackknife/bootstrap percentages greater than 50 or Bayesian posterior probabilities greater than 0.95 in large-scale analyses of angiosperms. See text for literature supporting these relationships. Newly-recognized-for-APG orders are denoted (†). Some eudicot families not yet classified to order are not shown.

A detailed phylogenetic tree of flowering plants (Angiosperms). The tree is rooted on the left and branches out to the right. Major groups are labeled on the left side: Angiosperms, Monocots, Eudicots, Superrosids, and Superasterids. Major groups are labeled on the right side: Magnoliids, Commelinids, Fabids, Malvids, Campanulids, and Lamiids. The tree shows the relationships between various orders of plants, including Amborellales, Nymphaeales, Austrobaileyales, Magnoliales, Laurales, Piperales, Canellales, Chloranthales, Arecales, Poales, Commelinales, Zingiberales, Asparagales, Liliales, Dioscoreales, Pandanales, Petrosaviales, Alismatales, Acorales, Ceratophyllales, Ranunculales, Proteales, Trochodendrales, Buxales, Gunnerales, Fabales, Rosales, Fagales, Cucurbitales, Oxalidales, Malpighiales, Celastrales, Zygophyllales, Geraniales, Myrtales, Crossosomatales, Picramniales, Malvales, Brassicales, Huerteales, Sapindales, Vitales, Saxifragales, Dilleniales, Berberidopsidales, Santalales, Caryophyllales, Cornales, Ericales, Aquifoliales, Asterales, Escalloniales, Bruniales, Apiales, Dipsacales, Paracryphiales, Solanales, Lamiales, Vahliales, Gentianales, Boraginales, Garryales, Metteniusales, and Icacinales. A red arrow points to the Campanulids group, which includes the order Ericales.

Angiosperms

Monocots

Eudicots

Superrosids

Superasterids

Magnoliids

Comelinids

Fabids

Malvids

Campanulids

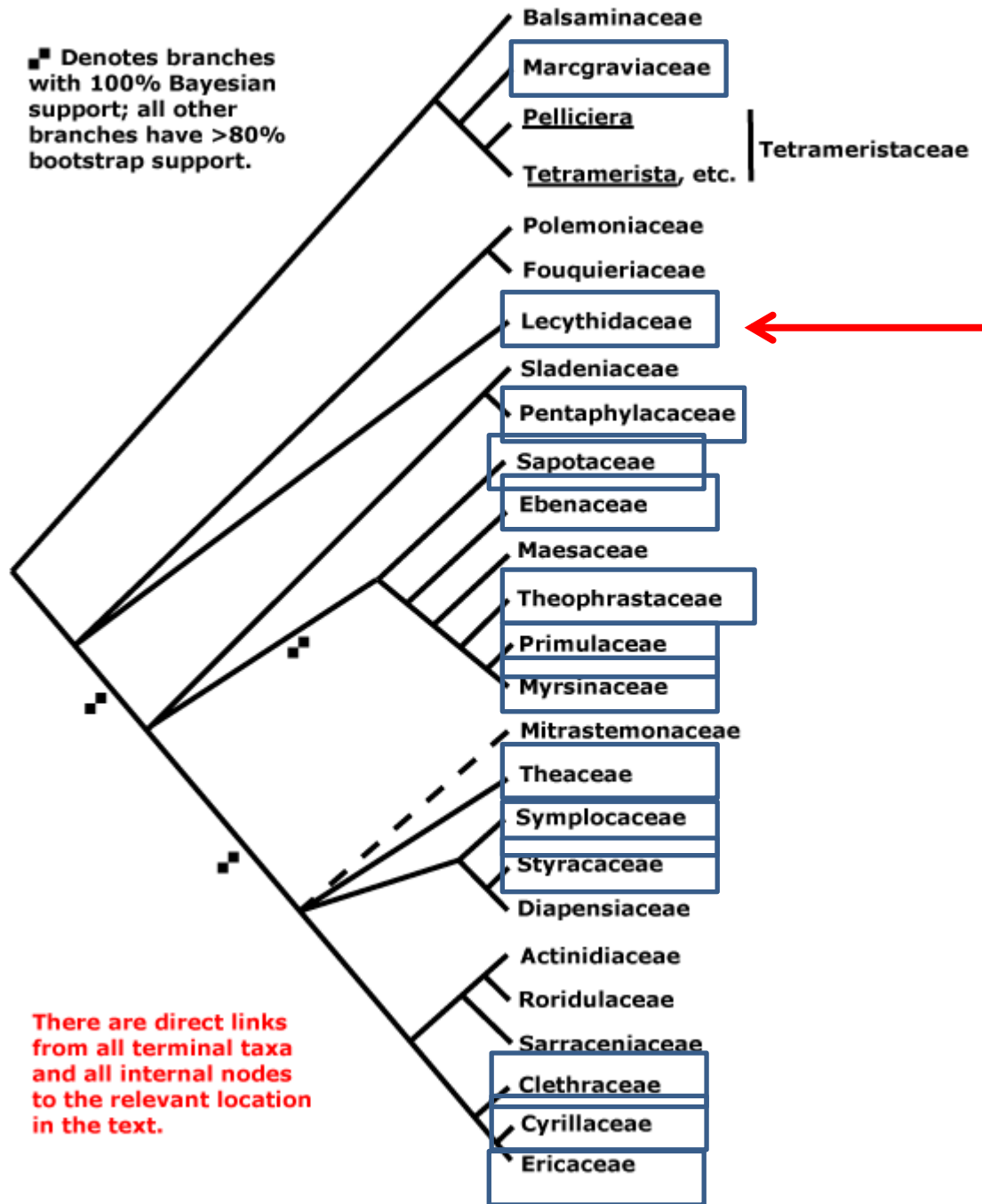
Lamiids

Amborellales
Nymphaeales
Austrobaileyales
Magnoliales
Laurales
Piperales
Canellales
Chloranthales
Arecales
Poales
Commelinales
Zingiberales
Asparagales
Liliales
Dioscoreales
Pandanales
Petrosaviales
Alismatales
Acorales
Ceratophyllales
Ranunculales
Proteales
Trochodendrales
Buxales
Gunnerales
Fabales
Rosales
Fagales
Cucurbitales
Oxalidales
Malpighiales
Celastrales
Zygophyllales
Geraniales
Myrtales
Crossosomatales
Picramniales
Malvales
Brassicales
Huerteales
Sapindales
Vitales
Saxifragales
Dilleniales
Berberidopsidales
Santalales
Caryophyllales
Cornales
Ericales
Aquifoliales
Asterales
Escalloniales
Bruniales
Apiales
Dipsacales
Paracryphiales
Solanales
Lamiales
Vahliales
Gentianales
Boraginales
Garryales
Metteniusales
Icacinales

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Ericales

■ Denotes branches with 100% Bayesian support; all other branches have >80% bootstrap support.



Ocorrem no Brasil

There are direct links from all terminal taxa and all internal nodes to the relevant location in the text.

Lecythidaceae

-Aproximadamente 25 **gêneros** e 300 espécies (neotropical). Brasil: 10 gen. e 120 spp

-Árvores ou arbustos, raro lianas (trepadeiras)

-Folhas **alternas, simples**, margem geralmente **serreada**, às vezes inteira, **com** ou **sem estípulas**

-Flor vistosa, **monoclina, actinomorfa ou zigomorfa, diclamídeas**

-Cálice **dialissépalo (raro gamossépalo)**, as vezes rasgando-se (*Bertholletia*),
Corola **dialipétala, 4-8 mera, prefloração imbricada.**

-O androceu geralmente polistêmones, **unidos pelo filete** numa estrutura **urceolada**, as vezes formando **lígula** sobre o estilete, **estaminódios presentes** (lígula) ou ausentes.

-O gineceu de **ovário ínfero**, gamocarpelar, de 2-6 carpelos e 2-6 lóculos, com **1- muitos óvulos/lóculo**. Disco nectarífero **ausente** ou raramente presente.

-**Fruto tipo Pixídio (seco, deiscente), que se abre por um opérculo apical** (Jequitibá, Sapucaia e Matamatá) , as vezes indeiscente e lenhoso (Castanha do Pará e Abrió de Macaco) , as vezes drupa ou baga.

Lecythidaceae





Sapucaia: *Lecythis pisonis*

Escala de 2 em 2m

Lecythis pisonis



Projeto RADAMBRASIL, 1970

Espécies mais abundantes
(árvores símbolo da Amazônia):

- *Eschweilera odora* (Lecythidaceae)
(Matamatá)

Fonte: Rollet, 1993.





Castanheira do Pará:

Bertholletia excelsa



Cariniana legalis- Jequitibá vermelho



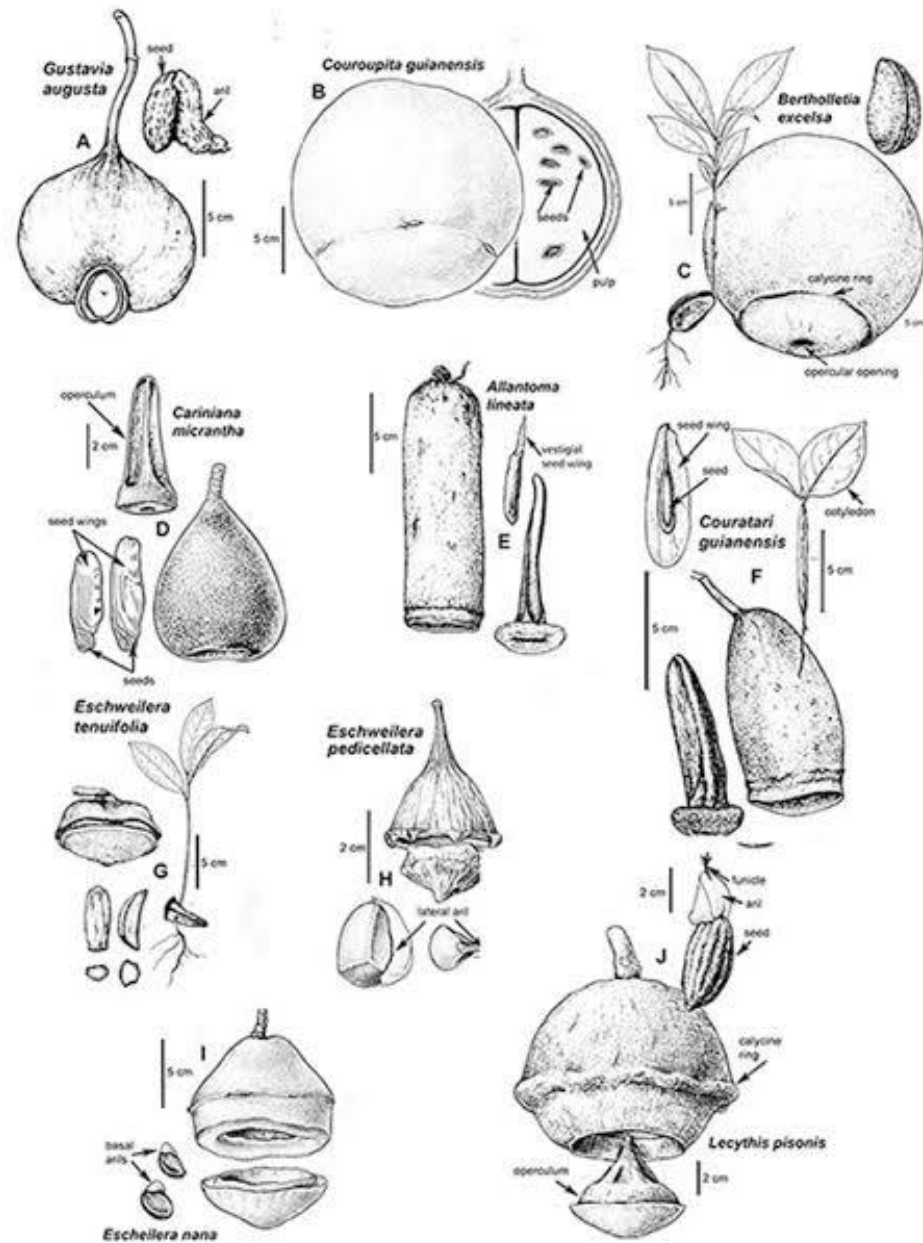
Cariniana estrellensis- Jequitibá branco





Lecythis minor
Lecythidaceae
© G. D. Carr

Sapucaia



Tipos de pixídio

Mata Atlantica

Cariniana legalis (Jequitibá vermelho)

Cariniana estrellensis (Jequitibá branco)

Couratari macrosperma (Imbirema preta)

Eschweilera ovata (Cambess.) Miers (Matamatá-jiboia)

Amazônia

Bertholletia excelsa (castanha do Pará ou castanha do Brasil)

Couratari guianensis Aubl. (Tauarí-folha-peluda)

Couratari oblongifolia Ducke & R. Knuth (Tauarí)

Couratari stellata A.C. Sm. (Tauarí)

Eschweilera albiflora (DC.) (Macacarecuia)

Eschweilera amazonica R. Knuth (Matamatá-cí) *Eschweilera coriacea* (DC.) S.A. Mori (Matamatá-branco)

Eschweilera grandiflora (Aubl.) Sandwith (Matamatá-preto)

Eschweilera ovata (Cambess.) Miers (Matamatá-jiboia)

Eschweilera pedicellata (Rich.) S.A. Mori (Jatereua)

Lecythis chartacea O. Berg (Jarana)

Lecythis idatimon Aubl. (Matamatá-vermelho)

Lecythis pisonis Cambess. (Castanha-sapucaia)