Monocots were summarized earlier in handout for lab 2. Part 2, treated here, include the so-called “graminoid” (grass-like) monocots.

I. Monocots Part 2

A. Families to Know on Sight

1. Cyperaceae (sedge family) – p. 193

Diagnostic Summary: Graminoid herbs with solid, triangular stems; Leaves spirally arranged, linear, with closed basal sheaths; Flowers tiny in spikes or panicles of spikelets; Fruits indehiscent triangular or lenticular achenes.

Generalized Flora Formula: \( P^6 - 6 \) bristles \( A^3 G^3 \) (perigynium in Carex)

2. Poaceae (grass family) – p. 302

Diagnostic Summary: Graminoid herbs (bamboos) with hollow, round or terete stems; Leaves distichous, linear, with open basal sheaths; Flowers tiny, with highly modified perianth, in spikes or panicles of spikelets, each spikelet subtended by 2 glumes; Fruits indehiscent and nut-like caryopses (singular caryopsis).

Generalized Flora Formula: \( Ca^2 (palea & lemma) \) \( Co^2 \) lodicules \( A^1 G^{2-3} \) spikelet glumes

B. Genera to Know (you can write your own key to genera)

1. Typhaceae – p. 183

1) Typha (aquatic herbs)

2. Cyperaceae – p. 193

2) Cyperus (herbs)

3) Carex (aquatic or terrestrial herbs)

3. Juncaceae – p. 183

4) Juncus (aquatic or terrestrial herbs)

4. Poacea or Gramineae – p. 302

5) Digitaria (herbs)

6) Miscanthus (herbs)

7) Panicum (herbs)

8) Phragmites (herbs)

9) Phyllostachys (woody “shrubs” or “trees”; “bamboos”)

10) Poa (herbs)

11) Setaria (herbs)

12) Zea (herbs)