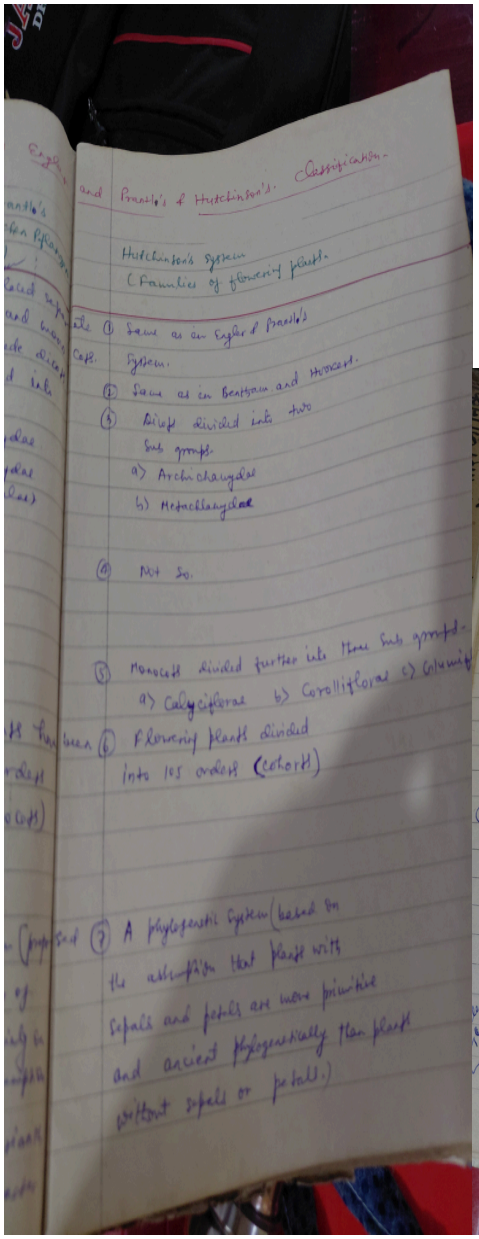


and Prantl's & Hutchinson's Classification.

Hutchinson's System
(Families of flowering plants)

Same as in Englar & Prantl's System.

Same as in Bentham and Hooker.

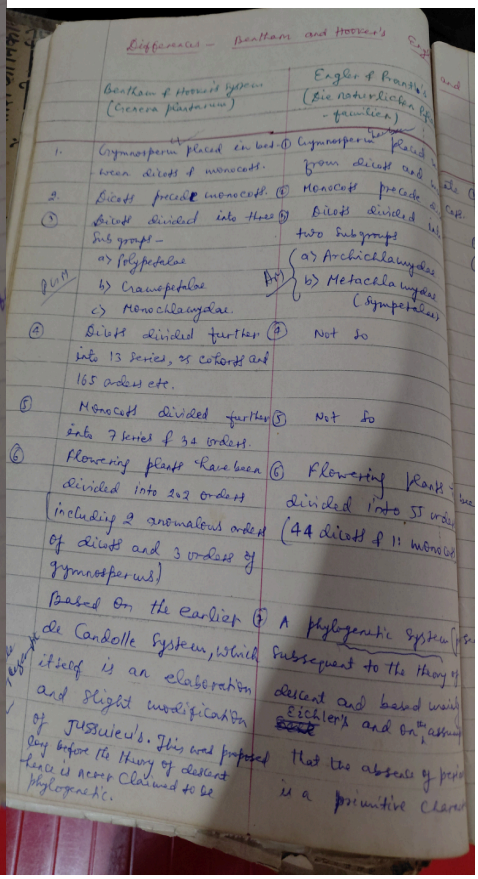
Divided into two Sub groups
a) Archichlamydae
b) Metachlamydae

Not so.

Monocots divided further into three Sub groups
a) Calyciflorae b) Corolliflorae c) Glumiflorae

Flowering plants divided into 105 orders (cohorts)

A phylogenetic System (based on the assumption that plants with sepals and petals are more primitive and ancient phylogenetically than plants without sepals or petals.)



Differences - Bentham and Hooker's

Bentham & Hooker's System (Genera plantarum)	Englar & Prantl's (Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien)
1. Gymnosperm placed in between dicots & monocots.	1. Gymnosperm placed from dicots and monocots
2. Dicots precede monocots.	2. Monocots precede dicots
3. Dicots divided into three Sub groups – a) Polypetalae b) Gamopetalae c) Monochlamydeae.	3. Dicots divided into two subgroups (a) Archichlamydeae b) Metachlamydeae (Sympetalae)
4. Dicots divided further into 13 series, 25 cohorts and 165 orders etc.	4. Not so
5. Monocots divided further into 7 series & 31 orders.	5. Not so
6. Flowering plants have been divided into 202 orders (including 2 anomalous orders of dicots and 3 orders of gymnosperms)	6. Flowering plants divided into 51 orders (44 dicots & 11 monocots)
Based on the earlier de Candolle System, which itself is an elaboration and slight modification of Jussieu's. This was proposed long before the theory of descent hence it was claimed to be phylogenetic.	7. A phylogenetic System (proposed subsequent to the theory of descent and based mainly on Eichler's and on the assumption that the absence of perianth is a primitive character