

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMILY LAMIACEAE. THEIR CATEGORIES AND TYPES

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information about the morphology, regions of distribution, and life forms of species belonging to the family of mints (Lamiaceae) distributed in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Lamiaceae, Scutellaria L, Nepeta L. genus, Dracocephalum L, Mint (Mentha L.), Basil (Ocimum L), Lycopus (Lycopus L), Thymus L

The mint family (Lamiaceae) is the Sympetalae in terms of size and species diversity. It is the third after the Asteraceae and Rubiaceae families in place. This family includes about 170 genera and about 3400 species on Earth. They are it grows mainly as herbs, semi-shrubs and bushes. It is easy to distinguish according to several signs stands: the stem is four-sided. The leaves are simple, opposite, without sides. The flowers are zygomorphic, most of them have two lips. His father is one of two strong fathers, four in number, Of these, the outer (front) one is usually longer than the other two inner (back) ones. There is only one parentage, the top of it is a four-part knot and the middle of the knot parts. Has one protruding (gynobasic) column. The muzzle is split in two. Fruits It splits into four nuts, each with one seed, according to the number of nodes. In the seeds there will be no endosperm or there will be a small endosperm. In the upper part of the stem, from the axil of each leaf, there is usually a small flower. the floret is very short dikhazi or often double gajak; leaves opposite because of the fact that it has taken place, false mutovkas are formed, which, in turn, are in the majority of representatives it forms a spike-shaped, head-shaped or broom-shaped flower. Sepals fused, tube-shaped or bell-shaped, five-toothed or in some (same like i) has two lips. The inflorescence consists of five petals, the lower part of which they grow together and form a tube, and the upper side is divided into two lips of different shapes - It is separated into the lower lip formed by two petals. Some have a weak upper lip from the progressive one, for example, in obesity (Ajuga) or the upper lip to the lower lip because it grows together, for example, in Teucrium, the flower looks like one lip. In Teucrium, the upper lip of the gullet is five-lobed, and the lower lip is attached to two divided into phases. In some (for example, mint), the upper lip is small, and the lower lip It is similar to the segments, so the i is like an actinomorpha, four

segments it seems Mavraks, rosemary and some other genera have only two fathers. Motherhood two fruits formed from a leaf; node will have two cells at first, then two it is divided into four slots by a false fence; each nest contains one anatropous germ, its micropyle points downwards and outwards, its four lobes at the node as in the representatives of the Boraginaceae family, it grows It is four-lobed (four-lobed) until the base, and the column remains gynabasic. Many people The nectary of its representatives takes place around the knot. External pollination by insects emerges using The flowers are located in a protandric form. Almost all members of the mint family are rich in essential oils, which are glandular short-legged epidermal gland, closely related to hairs and origin comes out of coins. Milk ducts in peppermints are also highly toxic There are no substances.

Genera and species of the mint family

The mint family (Lamiaceae) is a tall flowering plant or magnolia family (Magnoliophyta) section, dicotyledonous or magnolia-like (Magnoliopsida) class belongs to a family widespread in the flora of Uzbekistan.

Table-1

The number of genera and species of the mint family (Lamiaceae).

№	Distribution areas	Number of genera	Number of species
1	On the globe	170	3400
2	According to the CIS countries	68	950
3	According to Uzbekistan	40	206

Scutellaria L. family - sickle-shaped in ripe fruit, without growth. In the mature fruit, the inflorescence has a wing-like or bubble-like growth. Flowers light inky color. The leaves of the plant are lanceolate or long lanceolate with a heart-shaped base. To this category several types of related are common.

1. *S. galericulata* L.- a perennial herb. the stem is four-sided. Height (20) 40-60 cm. Flowers are located in one axil of a leaf. Blooms in May-September seeds. It grows along streams and rivers, in swamps.

2. *S. immaculata* Nevsky is a perennial herb. Stems several, hairy, cushiony. Annual branches 5-10 cm. It blooms and seeds in June-September. Mountain It grows on the stony ground of the slopes.

3. *S. adsurgens* M. Pop - a shrub. Height 50 cm. With a ball shingle-like, densely flowered. The lower lip of the gullet is hairy from the inside. nose yellow, lips

full It blooms and seeds in May-August. It grows on the grassy slopes of the mountain. Often It is found in the Ugam Valley. Leaves are ovate, almost round or kidney-shaped, base heart shaped. Flower 25-30 mm.

4. *S. cordifolius* Juz- a bush. Height 50 cm. With a ball shingle. The flower is yellow, the lips are sometimes dark red. It blooms and seeds in July-August. It is found on the slopes of Ugam, Chotkal, and Chimyon mountains.

Nepeta L. genus. Height 20-50 cm. It has several stems and grows above the ground. The leaves are broadly ovate or almost round. The flower is pink, the surface is white hairy.

1. *N. olgae* Rgl. Perennial grass, few flowers, dense canopy, inflorescence collected. It blooms and seeds in May-July. Chaghir grows on stony slopes. Height 60-80 cm. The stem is strong, crowned from the top. The leaves are triangular, ovate. Flower pale yellow or almost white.

2. *N. cataria* L. Perennial grass. There are many flowers, sparse, immature umbrella collected in a bouquet. It blooms and seeds in June-August. It grows as a weed in oases. It is distributed in the mountain zone.

Dracocephalum L family. Whole-leaved gorse (*D. integrifolia* Bge). Half a bush Height 15-30 cm. There are many branches. The leaves are pen-shaped, the base is poniform. Flowers collected in a head-shaped flower. The petals are black. Blooms in June-August seeds. It grows on mountain slopes.

Mint (Mentha L.) family. Two stamens are well developed, 2 staminodes (undeveloped, deformed and without pollen) or completely disappeared. Flower's upper lip looks like a helmet. 1-3 flowers in leaf axils arranged oppositely or in a circle, forming a pyramidal flower.

1. Field mint, water mint (*M. arvensis*). Perennial grass. Height 25-50 cm. The stem grows upright, branched. The leaves are long rhombic. It blooms and seeds in July-September. wetlands, grows on the banks of streams and rivers. The flowers are located in a raceme and spike-shaped inflorescence collected. Yellowish light inky color.

2. Asian mint (*M. asiatica* Boriss) is a perennial herb. Height 60-100 cm. The stem grows upright, branched. The leaves are lanceolate-long. It blooms and seeds in June-September. wetlands, grows on the banks of streams and rivers. A plant with essential oil.

Basil (Ocimum L) series. Common basil (*O. basilicum* L). One year. Height 25-40 cm. The stem grows upright, branched. The leaves are ovate. Petal has 2 lips. The flowers are round located, collected in a spike-shaped inflorescence. It blooms and seeds in May-October. Cultural plant It is widely cultivated in our republic. About 300 varieties of basil are known.

Lycopus (Lycopus L) genus. European lycopus (*L.europalus L.*). Perennial grass. Height 30-80 cm. The stem grows upright, branched from the top. The leaves are lanceolate, with feather-like lobes, the pieces are triangular-pencil. The flower is white. It blooms and seeds in July-October. Wet it grows on the ground, along streams and rivers.

Thymus L. series. *Th. zeravschanicus* Klock -perennial grass. Height 5-10 (15) cm. Creeping semi-shrub. The leaves are inverted-ovate or inverted-oblong-lanceolate. The inflorescence is pink-red, a head-shaped flower creates. It blooms and seeds in June-September. It grows on mountain slopes.

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