The background of the slide features a dense cluster of purple lilac flowers against a clear blue sky. In the bottom left corner, there is a semi-transparent inset image showing the exterior of a large, classical-style building with multiple towers and columns, likely the Main Building of Moscow State University.

Choob V.V.,

Dr. of Sci,

Director of Botanical Garden
of Biological Faculty MSU

SYRINGA in the focus of Sciences

In the focus of History

Ambassador at the court
of Suleiman The Magnificent:
1554 г., 1556–1562 г.

- description a Turkish court policy
Ottoman Empire
- description of nature, plants and
animals of Turkey
- dictionary of the Crimean Gothic
language (extinct language of the
German group)
- found a copy of the work
"Materia Medica" by
Pedanius Dioscorides
(with descriptions
of medicinal plants)
- "contrabandist" of tulips,
hyacinths, Angora goats and
LILACS (!)



Ожье Гислен де Бусбек
Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq
(1522–1592)

In the focus of History

Due to the smell, opposite phyllotaxy and panicle inflorescence all three of the plants mentioned were erroneously referred to the same genus



In the focus of History

Матиас Лобель
Mathias de l'Obél
(1538–1616)



Mathias de l'Obél
gave the name of **SYRINGA**
to both lilac and sweet mock-orange



Syringa (lilac, Turkish sambuk)



Philadelphus (sweet mock-orange)

In the focus of Etymology

Syrinx (Greek) – a pipe, a tube,
a fluite, a channel

Lilac or leylak (Turkish) – the color
of indigo.
Comes from Sanscrit नीला (nīlā, “dark
blue”)



Syringa (lilac, Turkish sambuk)

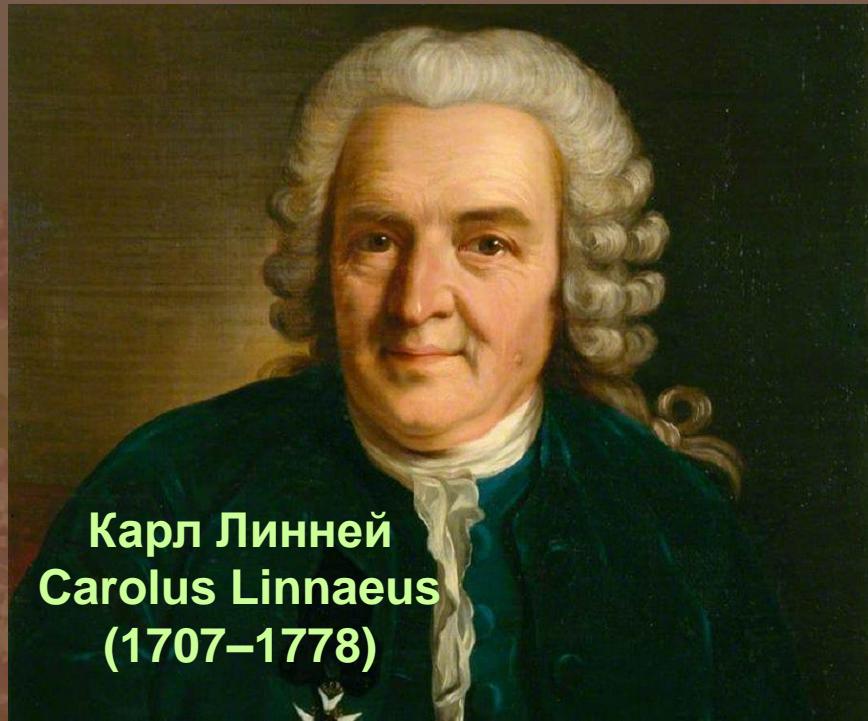
Peter Paul Rubens, Pan and Syrinx, 1617



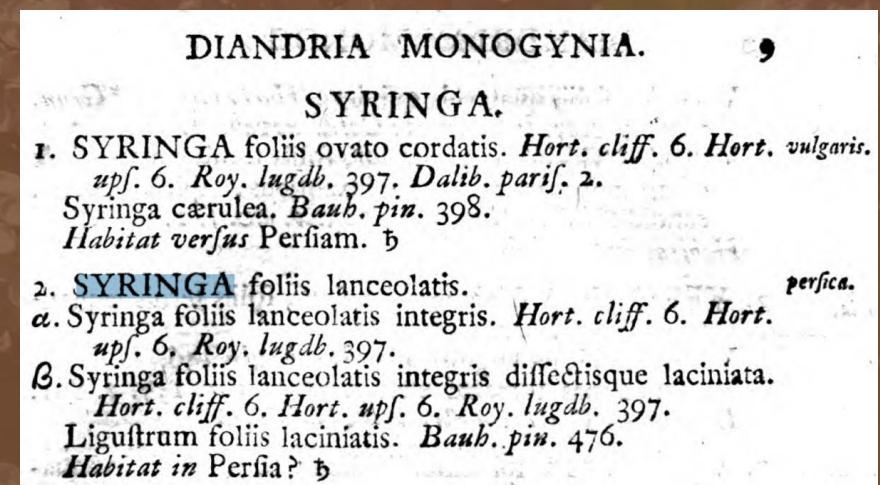
Philadelphus (sweet mock-orange)

In the focus of Systematics

Linnaeus described two species of *Syringa*: *S. vulgaris* and *S. persica*. According to the modern systematics they belong to Oleaceae family



Карл Линней
Carolus Linnaeus
(1707–1778)



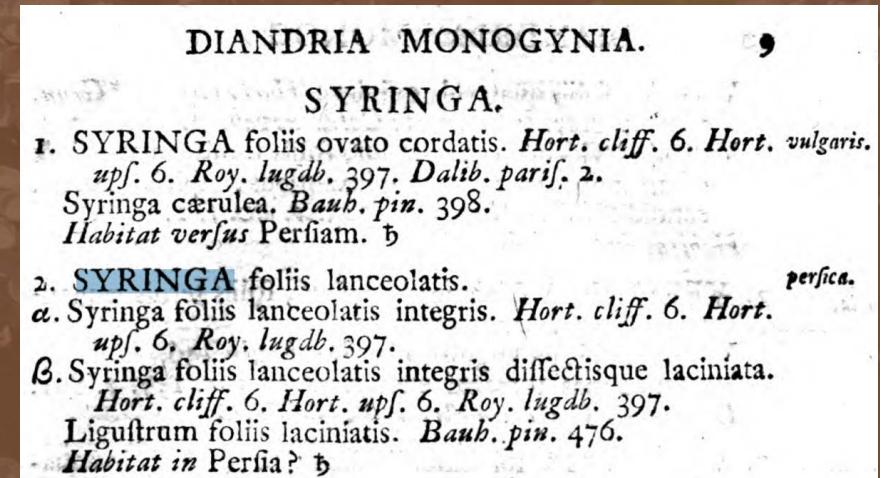
The page from “Species Plantarum” (1753) with the diagnosis of *Syringa*

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Carolus Linnaeus
(1707–1778)



The page from “Species Plantarum” (1753) with the diagnosis of *Syringa*

In the focus of Systematics

S. vulgaris or *S. pinnatifolia*
Could be the evolutionary
ancestors of all the *Syringa*
species

How many species
in genus *Syringa*?
From 12 to 40 or more...

Two main problems:

1. Some species of the closely related genera *Ligustrum*, *Ligustrina* and *Parasyringa* could be referred to as *Syringa*
2. In the series of *Pubescentes* too many ambiguous species were described



In the focus of Systematics

Ligustrina:
a separate genus or
a subgenus of *Syringa*?

L. amurensis = *Syringa amurensis*
L. pekinensis = *Syringa pekinensis*
L. reticulata = *Syringa reticulata*



Ligustrina amurensis Rupr.

In the focus of Systematics

Are the fruit characters
so important for
systematics?



Dry dehiscent capsule – the fruit of *Syringa*

Ligustrum vulgare L. (privet)



Fleshy drupaceous fruit

In the focus of Systematics

Are the fruit characters
so important for
systematics?



Parasyringa sempervirens (Franch.) W.W.Sm.



Fruit of *Syringa vulgaris* L.

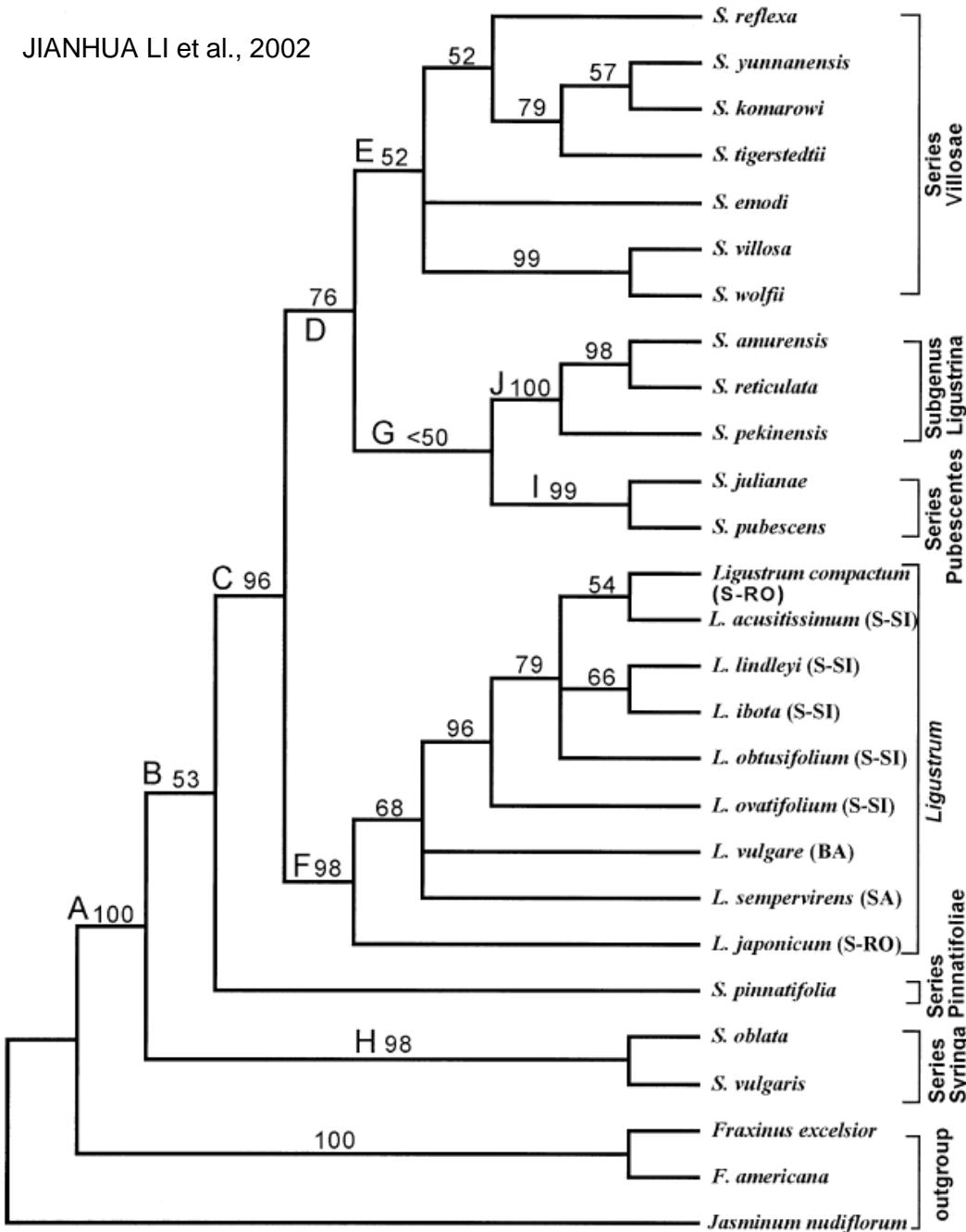
Parasyringa: the example
of morphological transition
from drupaceous fruit to capsule:
fleshy in early autumn;
occasionally dehiscent and opening
late in the season

In the focus of Systematics

Molecular data:
ITS and ETS show
Syringa to be
polyphyletic.

- Possible consequences:
1. To fuse *Ligustrum* and *Syringa*
 2. To divide *Syringa* into several separate genera

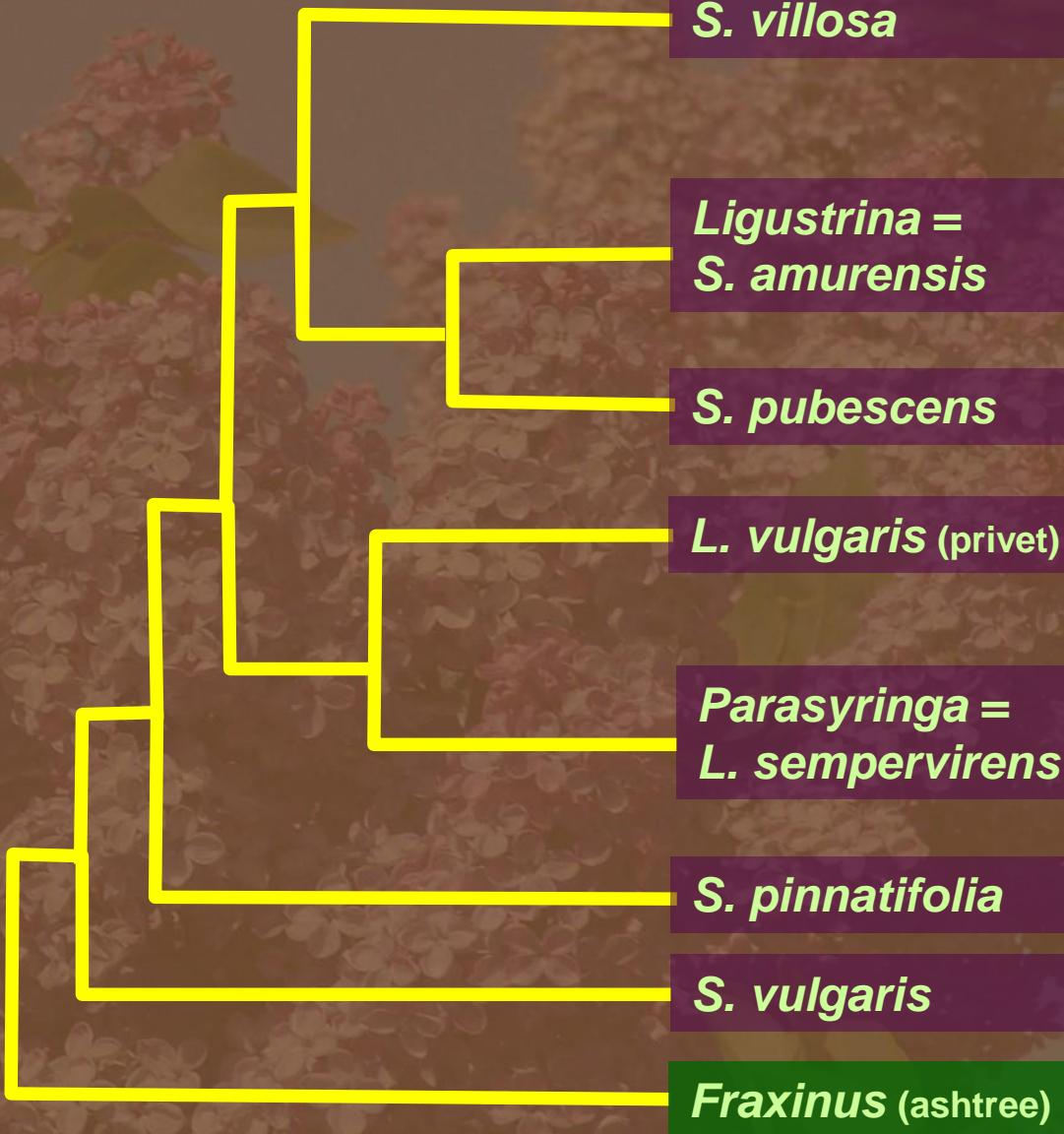
JIANHUA LI et al., 2002



In the focus of Systematics

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In the focus of Systematics



Syringa pubescens Turch.

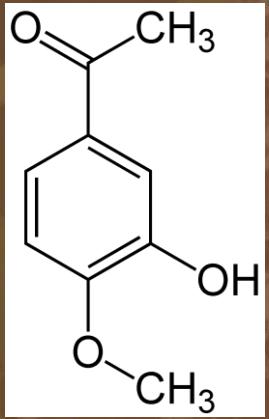
Syringa pubescens – a critical complex of multiple non-separable species:

1. *Syringa meyeri* C.K.Schneid.
2. *Syringa wulingensis* Skvortsov & W. Wang
3. *Syringa dielsiana* C.K.Schneid.
4. *Syringa potaninii* C.K.Schneid.
5. *Syringa julianae* C.K.Schneid.
6. *Syringa schneideri* Lingelsh.
7. *Syringa trichophylla* Tang
8. *Syringa spontanea* (M.C.Chang) X.K.Qin
9. *Syringa velutina* Kom.
10. *Syringa palibiniana* Nakai
11. *Syringa venosa* Nakai
12. *Syringa debelderorum* J.L.Fiala

...

Chen Jin-Yong et al., 2009

In the focus of Phytochemistry



Aceto-syringon



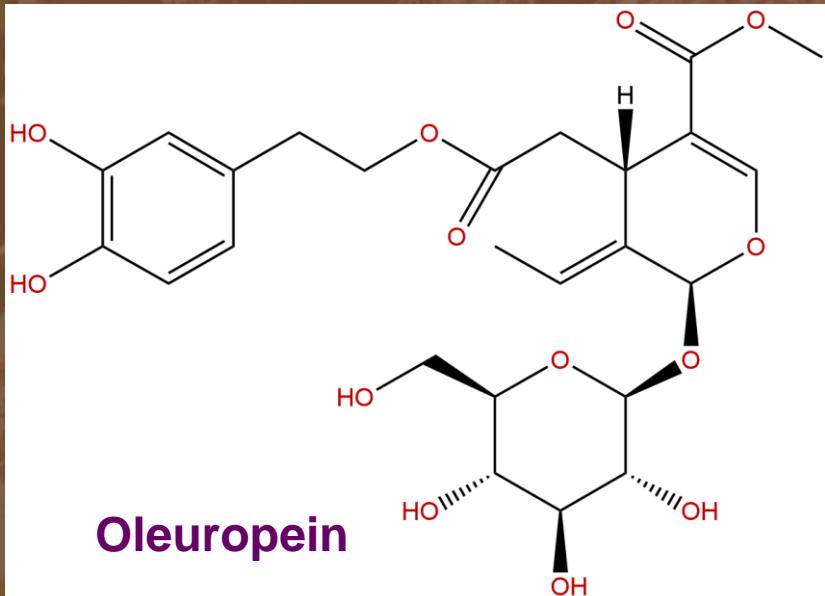
More, than 140 compounds, found in *Syringa*

Antibacterial; Antiviral;

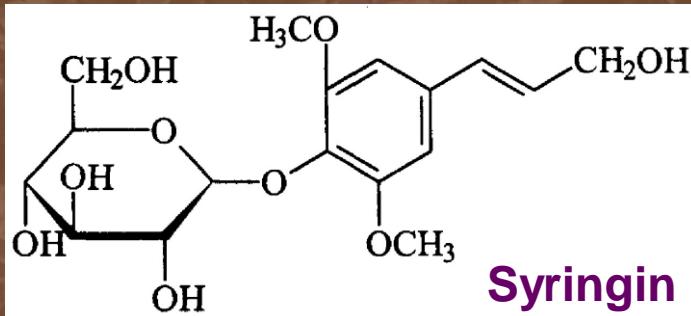
**Cardiovascular protection;
Hypotensive;
Cancer therapy;
Antioxidant etc.**

Volatile compounds – in food and perfume industry

Ecological impact



Oleuropein



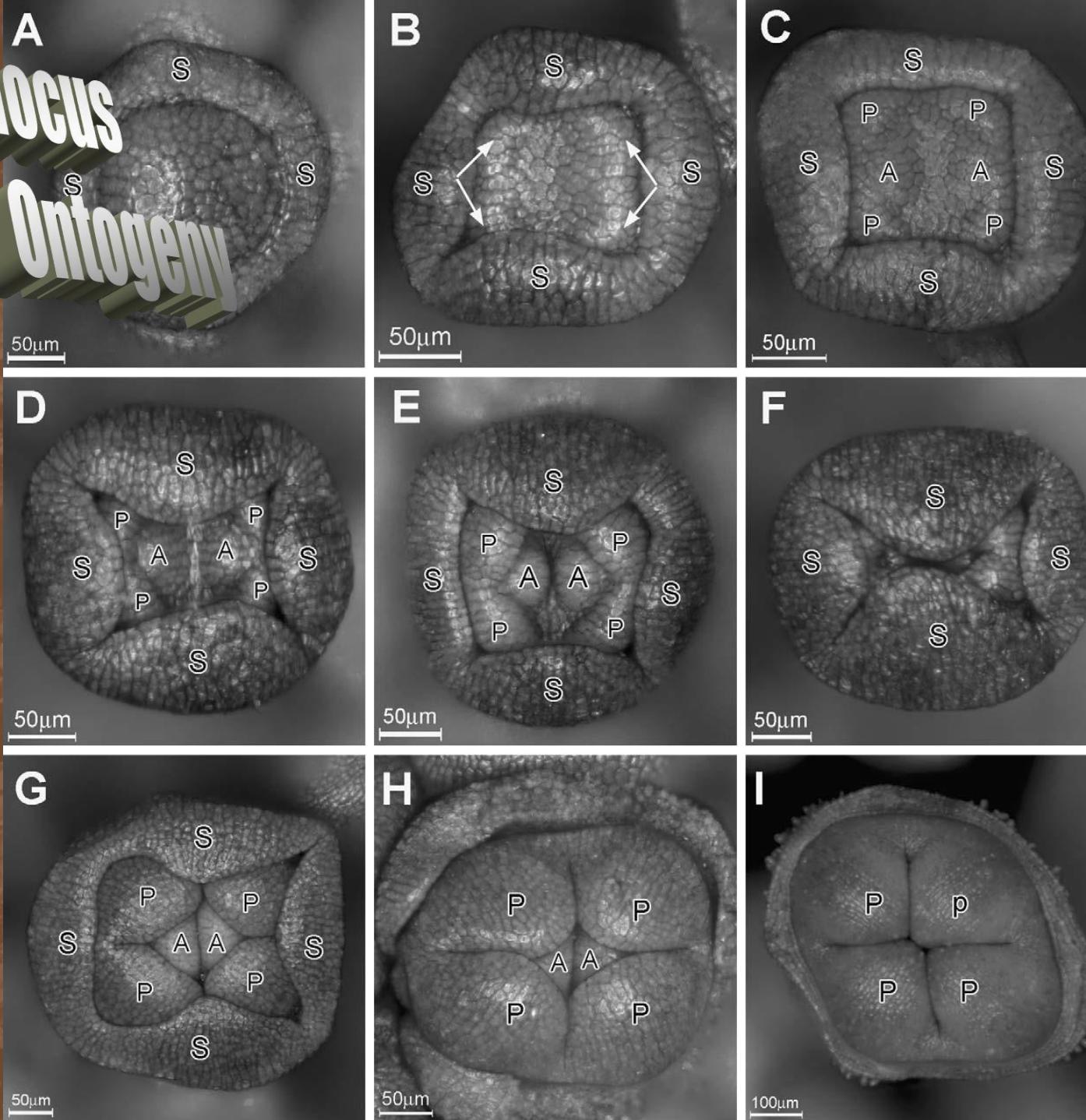
Syringin

In the focus of Flower Ontogeny

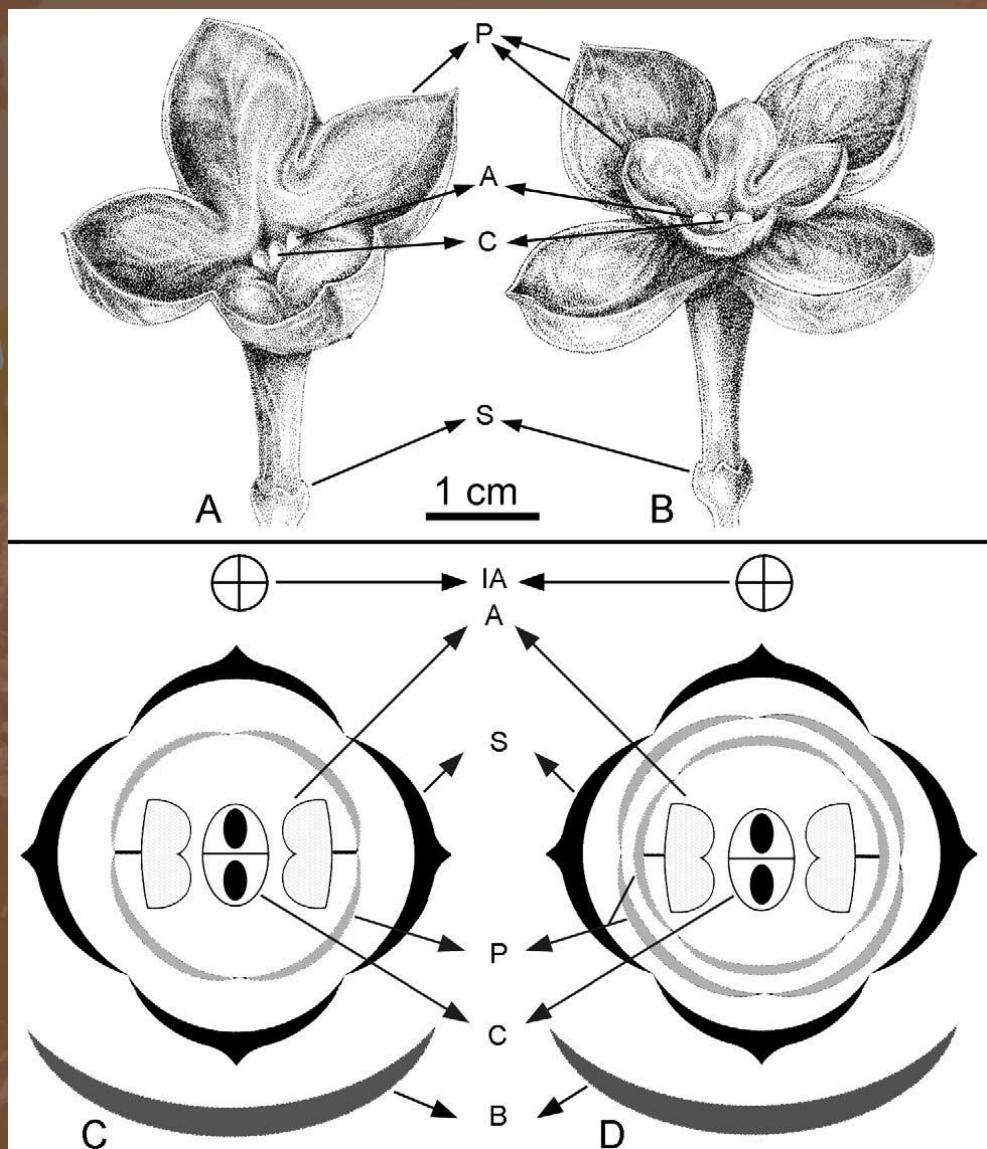
How does the flower born?

S – sepal
P – petal
A – stamen
C – ovary

Dadpour et al., 2011



In the focus of Flower Ontogeny

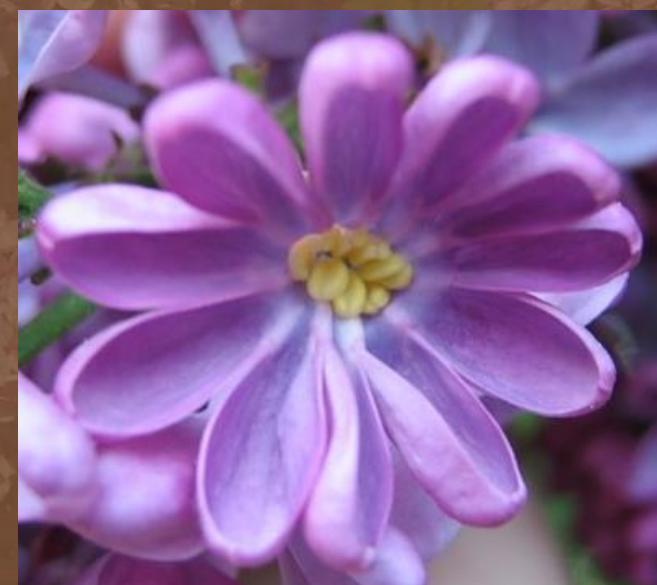


Dadpour et al., 2011

Dadpour M.R., Naghiloo S., Peighambardoust S.H., Panahirad S., Aliakbari M., Movafeghi A. Comparison of floral ontogeny in wild-type and double-flowered phenotypes of *Syringa vulgaris* L. (Oleaceae) // Sci. Hort. 2011. Vol. 127. No 4. P. 535–541.

In the focus of Flower Ontogeny

Russian
tradition:
«Lucky lilac»



In the focus of Flower Ontogeny



A close-up photograph of a bush of purple lilac flowers. The flowers are densely packed in whorls along branches, with a mix of deep purple and lighter lavender shades. Green leaves are visible at the base of the branches. The background is a clear, bright blue sky.

Thank you
for your attention!

In the focus of Systematics



Syringa villosa Vahl.



Syringa persica L.