



Fig. 5-5. (a) *Heliotropium incanum*: long and slender trichomes of type 2 (s); (b) *Hilgeria hypogaea*: trichome of type 3 (sg) on pedestal of distinct, enlarged cells; (c) *Heliotropium rariflorum*: trichome of type 3 (sg); (d) *H. mandonii*: trichome of type 4 (co, tc) of different lengths; (e) *H. amplexicaule*: trichome of type 4 (co, tc) with strongly reduced trichome tip; (f) *H. europaeum*: trichome of type 5 (ph) with sharply curved trichome tip; (g) *H. suaveolens*: trichome of type 5 (ph) with erect trichome tip; (h) *H. paronychioides*: trichome of type 4 (tc) with well developed trichome tip and indistinctly stalked cystolith; (i) *H. amplexicaule*: trichome of type 4 (tc) with reduced trichome tip and distinctly stalked cystolith; (j) *H. giessii*: trichome of type 5 (ph) with cup shaped mineralization at the bulbous base. Method of observation: (a-g) SEM; (h-j) LM. Scale bars: (h-j) 10 μ m; (d, f) 50 μ m; (a-c, e, g) 100 μ m.