

31. "CAESALPINIA HYMENOCARPA (PRAIN) HATTINK,
COMB. NOV. — A SUPERFLUOUS NAME"— A CORRECTION

In accordance with article 34.1.d International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1978) Utrecht, the proposal in the article "*Caesalpinia hymenocarpa* (Prain) Hattink

Comb. Nov. — A superfluous name, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 1982, 79(3): 713" is incorrect. As such, the combination *Caesalpinia hymenocarpa* (Prain) Hattink, stands valid.

PUBLICATIONS & INFORMATION

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32. FAMILY ALISMATACEAE IN THE KASHMIR HIMALAYAS

(With two plates)

Alismataceae, an interesting family with about 13 genera and about 60 species, is cosmopolitan in distribution. It is represented by 2 genera with about 6 species in our area.

Six species included in 2 groups were palynologically investigated. The species have no distinction in the number of apertures and in their structure, but differ markedly in the exine stratification. The grains are polyporate, polyhedral, cribellate; exine subechinate, spines sharp, conical and the meshes of the reticulum are polygonal in *Sagittaria*, where as in *Alisma* the pollen grains are 5-7 porate; exine reticulations polygonal fine, without spines. The specific delimitations in both the genera is difficult, because of the presence of the same type of pollen grains, but there is slight variation in shape, size, meshes of the reticulum and in the size of the spines in *Sagittaria* species.

KEY TO THE GENERA

Flowers bisexual, stamens 6; carpels borne in one series; achenes verticillate; endosperm helobial....
..... *Alisma*
Flowers unisexual; stamens more than 6, borne

in more than one series; achenes capitate; endosperm nuclear type *Sagittaria*

ALISMA L. Sp. Pl. 342 (1753)

A genus with about 10 species, widely distributed in the temperate and tropical regions of the world. It is represented by 3 species in this area.

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Style recurved shorter than ovaries; anthers sub-orbicular *A. gramineum*
1. Style erect, longer than the ovaries; anthers elliptic oblong.
 2. Leaves broadly linear lanceolate, gradually narrowed at the base into a petiole; petals acute *A. lanceolatum*
 2. Leaves broadly lanceolate, ovate, rounded or slightly cordate at the base; petals obtuse *A. plantago-aquatica*

Alisma lanceolatum With. Arrang. Brit. Pl. ed. 3.2: 362 (1796); Gafoor, Fl. W. Pak. 68; 4 (1974).

A. plantago-aquatica L. var. *lanceolatum* (With) Koch, syn. Fl. Germ. 669 (1837).

Radical leaves lanceolate, long petioled, smooth, sheathing at the base, Scapes triquetrous; petals in two series; outer ones ovate,

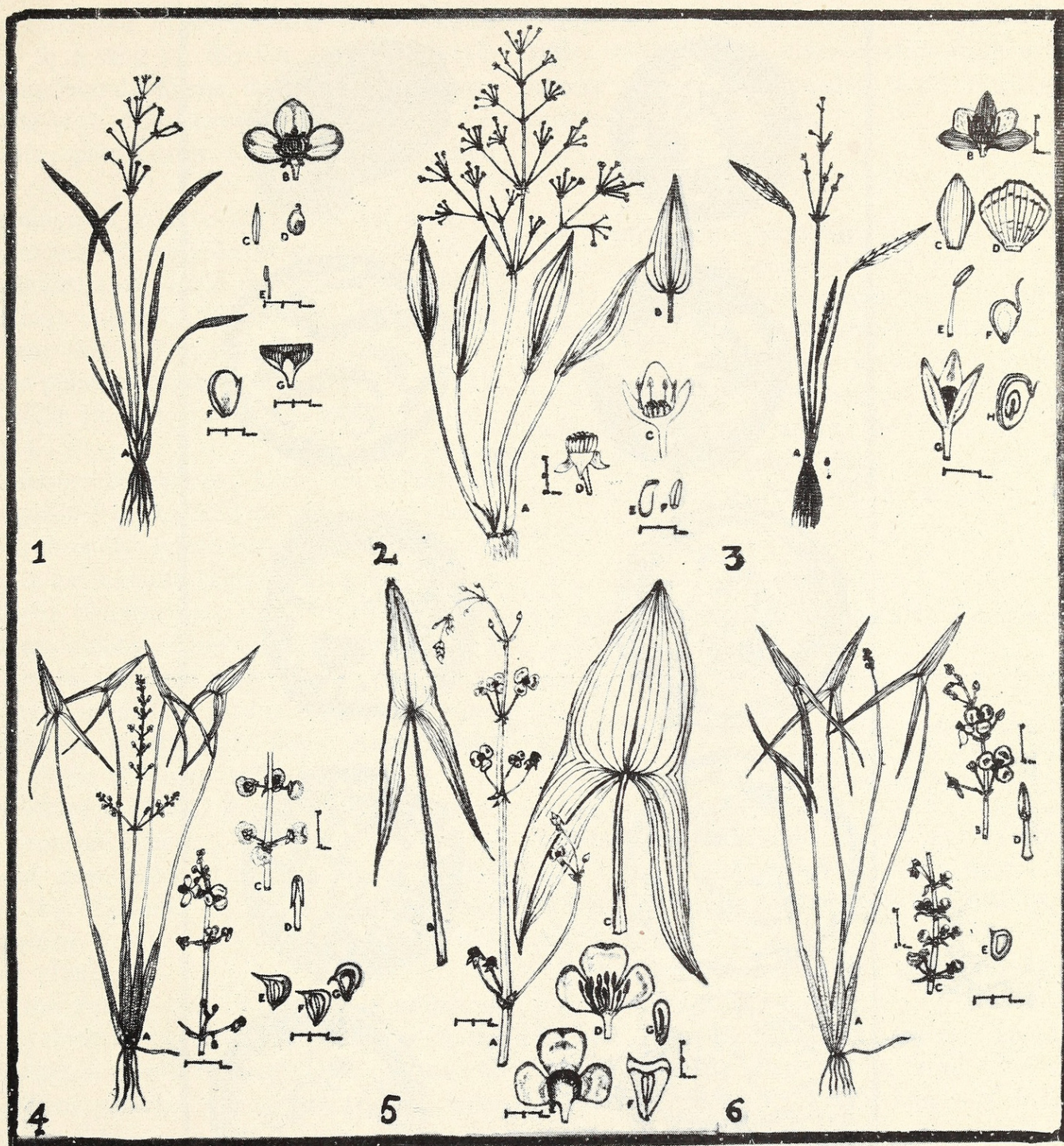


Fig. 1. *Alisma gramineum* Gmel.: A. Habit; B. Flower; C. Bract; D. Ovary; E. Stamen; F. Achene; G. Fruit.

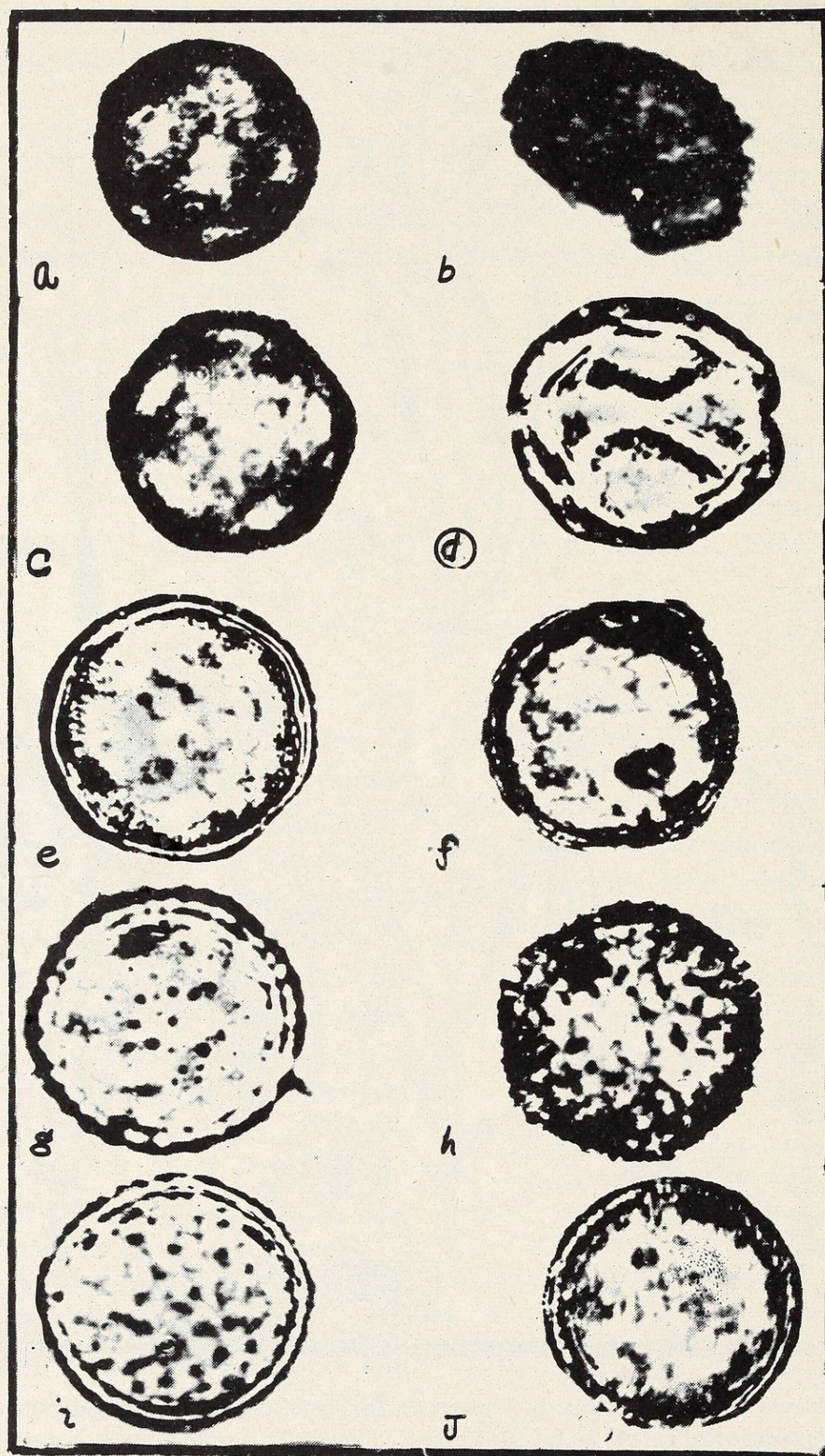
Fig. 2. *Alisma plantago-aquatica* L.: A. Habit; B. Leaf; C. Flower; D. Fruit; E. & F. Achene.

Fig. 3. *Alisma laceolatum* With.: A. Habit; B. Flower, 1.s.; C. Outer perianth; D. Inner perianth; E. Stamen; F. Ovary; G. Fruit; H. Achene.

Fig. 4. *Sagittaria latifolia* Willd.: A. Habit; B. Flowering branch; C. Fruiting branch; D. Stamen; E. & G. Achene (variations).

Fig. 5. *Sagittaria sagittifolia* L.: A. Habit upper portion; B. & C. Leaf variations; D. Staminate flower, 1.s.; E. Pistillate flower; F. Achene; G. Embryo.

Fig. 6. *Sagittaria greggi* Smith.: A. Habit; B. Flower branch; C. Fruiting branch; D. Stamen; E. Achene.



Figs. a, b: *Alisma plantago-aquatica*.
c, d, e: *Alisma lanceolatum*.
f: *A. gramineum*.
g, h: *Sagittaria sagittifolia*.
i: *S. greggi*.
j: *S. latifolia*.



Kak, A. Majeed. 1984. "FAMILY ALISMATACEAE IN THE KASHMIR HIMALAYAS INDIA." *The journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 81, 506–508.

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