

Topic: Poaceae

B.Sc. Botany Hons. II

Paper: III Group: B

Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Vidyarthi

Department of Botany

Dr. L.K.V.D. College, Tajpur, Samastipur

L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga



Poaceae

Flower: Bracteate and bracteolate, sessile, incomplete, hermaphrodite, or unisexual (*Zea mays*), irregular, zygomorphic, hypogynous, cyclic.

Perianth: Represented by membranous scales called the lodicules. The lodicules are situated above and opposite the superior palea or may be absent, or many (*Ochlandra*), or 2 or 3.

Androecium: Usually stamens 3, rarely 6 (*Bambusa*, *Oryza*) and one in various species of *Anrostis*, *Lepturus*; polyandrous, filaments long, anthers dithecous, versatile, linear, extrorse; pollen grains dry.



Gynoecium:

Monocarpellary, according to some authors carpels 3, of which 2 are abortive, ovary superior, unilocular with single ovule, basal placentation, style short or absent; stigmas two feathery or papillate and branched.

Fruit: Caryopsis (achene with pericarp completely united or adherent with the seed coat) or rarely nut (*Dendrocalamus*) or berry (*Bambusa*).

Seed: Endospermic and containing a single cotyledon called scutellum, which is shield shaped and pressed against the endosperm.

Floral formula – $0 | 0 \text{ } \overline{\text{P}}_{0 \text{ or } 2} \text{ (Lodicules)} \text{ } \overline{\text{A}}_{3 \text{ or } 6} \text{ } \overline{\text{G}}_{1}$.

