New Record of *Fimbristylis cymosa* R. Br. (Cyperaceae) for Beed District, Maharashtra, India.

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Abstract

The Present paper deals with additional to one species of *Fimbristylis cymosa* Vahl reported for the first time for Beed district. The herbarium specimens have been deposited in Herbarium of Cyperaceae in Dept. of Botany, Sundarrao Solanke Mahavidyalaya, Majalgaon, Dist. Beed (HCSSMM).

Keynote: - Cyperaceae, Fimbristylis, New record, Beed.

Introduction

Majority of the species often form dominant components of wet situations of plains. Very few spp. such as *F. falcata, F. dichotoma, F. alboviridis* appear to be hill forest dwellers but they are also found in plains. Abundant in Indo-Malesia and Australia. Mostly in plains of eastern central and southern India. some occur widely throughout India. The genus is represented by about 300 species in the world and over 50 (Clarke, 1893), over 110 (Karthikeyen, 1989) and in study regions *ca* 11 specific and infraspecific taxa.

Fimbristylis cymosa R. Br. Prodr. 228. 1810. Kern in Steenis Fl. Malesiana 1.7(3): 557. 1974; Cook, CDK. Aq. & wetl. Pl. India :140. 1996; *F. spathacea* Roth Nov. Sp. Pl. 24. 1821; Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India. 6:640.1893; W. Khan in Naik Fl. Marathwada 2:949.1998; M. A. Wadoodkhan, Cyperaceae of Western Ghats, West Coast and Maharashtra 180. 2015.

Perennial, 10-60 cm tall, rhizome thick, stout, often blackish, not creeping; stems 1-2.5 mm thick with median longitudinal groove, smooth. Leaves: eligulate, basal sheaths glabrous, blades 4-20 cm long 1-3.5 mm wide, much shorter than the stems, coriaceous, rather rigid, canaliculate, falcate. Inflorescence : compound or subcompound loose or condensed to

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terminal capitate heads; involucral bracts 4-5, dilated at base, almost spathaceous with short 0.5-10 mm long, setaceous scabrid blades, equalling or shorter than the rays; primary rays 3-8, very unequal, the longest up to 3 cm long, secondary ones, if present very short but distinct, up to 5 mm long, with few to several spikelets. Spikelets solitary, ovoid or oblong, 4- 6×1.5 -2.5 mm, greenish or stramineous, variegated with pale brown, obtuse or subacute; a few of them sessile, clustered rhachilla distinctly winged. Glumes ovate, almost deltoid, 1.5-2 x 1-1.3 mm broadly hyaline margined thinly membranous; keel 3-nerved, ending below the hyaline apex, sides nerveless or with 1-2 faint nerves on margins, especially in upper half, muticous. Stamens 3; anthers linear *ca* 0.5 mm long with shortly appendiculate tips. Styles 2-fid or 3 fids, very slender, narrowly dilated at base. Nuts biconvex, obovoid 1-1.2 x 0.5-0.6 mm, obscurely smooth or puncticulate, with rib on both the edges, dark or chest-nut brown, sessile, muticous.

Occasional, in rice-fields, in pastures along road sides.

Flowers & Fruits: - September to December.

Specimens examined: - Majalgaon, Shindphana river, Solanke S. N. 1211. Kej, along to the road side, Solanke S.N. 1234, Telgaon, way to Beed, along the road side, near bridge, Solanke S. N. 1244, Dharur, near Ambachondi temple, Solanke S.N. 1298,

Notes: - The plants with digynous flowers were sometimes regarded as *F. spathacea* Roth. This course was also followed by Clarke (l.c.). Plants with trigynous flower were called as *F. cymosa* R. Br. Kern (l.c.) and subsequent authors pointed out the fact that in the same spikelets both tristigmatic and distigmatic ovaries prevail. More tristigmatic ovaries in *F. cymosa* with fewer distigmatic ovaries, while in *F. spathacea* more distigmatic ovaries and fewer tristigmatic ones. Obviously, there appears to be continuity of characters and *F. cymosa* R. Br. (1810) appears to be a variable taxon. Koyama (l.c.) still continue to give subspecific rank to *F. spathacea*. This however to difficult to accept. I have followed Kern (l.c.) to treat *F. cymosa* as above.



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