

FLORA OF BANGLADESH

NO. 62

SABIACEAE

EDITOR

HOSNE ARA
And
BUSHRA KHAN

June 2015

By

SARDER NASIR UDDIN

BANGLADESH NATIONAL HERBARIUM
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

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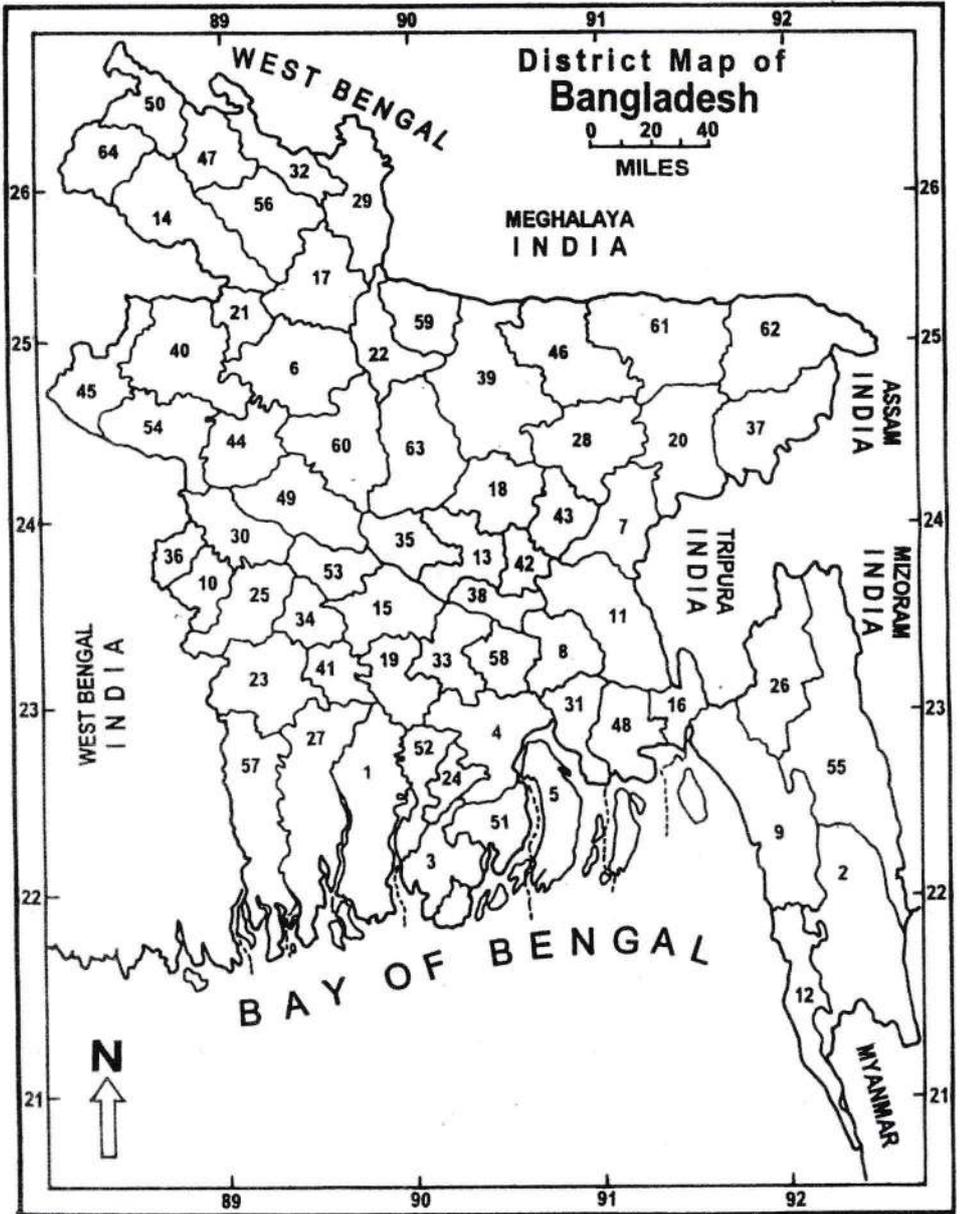
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List of Districts

The serial numbers correspond to those given in the map.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bagerhat | 33. Madaripur |
| 2. Bandarban | 34. Magura |
| 3. Barguna | 35. Manikganj |
| 4. Barisal | 36. Meherpur |
| 5. Bhola | 37. Moulvibazar |
| 6. Bogra | 38. Munshiganj |
| 7. Brahamanbaria | 39. Mymensingh |
| 8. Chandpur | 40. Naogaon |
| 9. Chittagong | 41. Narail |
| 10. Chuadanga | 42. Narayanganj |
| 11. Comilla | 43. Narsingdi |
| 12. Cox's Bazar | 44. Natore |
| 13. Dhaka | 45. Nawabganj |
| 14. Dinajpur | 46. Netrakona |
| 15. Faridpur | 47. Nilphamari |
| 16. Feni | 48. Noakhali |
| 17. Gaibandha | 49. Pabna |
| 18. Gazipur | 50. Panchagarh |
| 19. Gopalganj | 51. Patuakhali |
| 20. Habiganj | 52. Pirojpur |
| 21. Jaipurhat | 53. Rajbari |
| 22. Jamalpur | 54. Rajshahi |
| 23. Jessore | 55. Rangamati |
| 24. Jhalakati | 56. Rangpur |
| 25. Jhenaidaha | 57. Satkhira |
| 26. Khagrachari | 58. Shariatpur |
| 27. Khulna | 59. Sherpur |
| 28. Kishoreganj | 60. Sirajganj |
| 29. Kurigram | 61. Sunamganj |
| 30. Kushtia | 62. Sylhet |
| 31. Lakshmipur | 63. Tangail |
| 32. Lalmonirhat | 64. Thakurgaon |



SABIACEAE

Sarder Nasir Uddin¹

Evergreen or deciduous trees, scandent shrubs or woody climbers. Leaves alternate or spirally arranged, simple or imparipinnately compound; leaflets in the later case opposite on often somewhat swollen nodes of the rachis, exstipulate. Inflorescences axillary or terminal, usually in cymes or racemose panicles, or sometimes solitary axillary flowers. Flowers bisexual or polygamous-dioecious, actinomorphic or zygomorphic, small or minute. Sepals (3-) 5, sometimes surrounded by several persistent small bracts, indistinguishable from them, all together 5-13, imbricate, free or connate at the base, equal or unequal. Petals (4-) 5, mostly opposite the sepals, equal or inner 2 much smaller than outer 3. Stamens (4 or) 5, opposite the petals, all polliniferous (e.g. *Sabia*) or only 2 inner ones opposite the reduced petals polliniferous and the other 3 staminodial; anthers 2-celled, with narrow connectives or with thick cupular connectives. Disk small, annular, more or less irregularly 5-dentate, surrounding the base of the ovary. Ovary globose to ovoid, 2 (-3) carpels united to form a compound superior ovary, carpels very rarely free in apical part, in that case tapering to 3 short styles with a capitate stigma, otherwise normally a short, cylindric or conical style, cells 2 (-3), each with 1 or 2 pendulous or horizontal, axile hemitropous, unitegmic, crassinucellar ovules. Fruit a drupe or schizocarp, consisting of 1 or 2 mature carpels, 1(or 2)-loculed, indehiscent, endocarp often wrinkled. Seed 1; endosperm (if present) reduced to a very thin layer; cotyledons duplicate, radicle curved.

The family Sabiaceae consists of 3 genera and ca. 80 species distributed mainly in tropical and East Asia, Central and South America (Guo & Brach, 2007). In Bangladesh, the family is represented by 2 genera and 5 species.

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KEY TO THE GENERA

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Tree or erect shrub; leaves compound or simple; stamens 5, only 2 fertile; flowers zygomorphic, in usually large, many flowered, terminal panicles | Meliosma |
| + | Woody climber or scandent shrub; leaves simple; stamens 5, all fertile; flowers actinomorphic, solitary or in few flowered axillary cymes or panicles | Sabia |

MELIOSMA Blume, Catalogus :10 (1823).

Type species: *Meliosma lanceolata* Blume

Evergreen or deciduous shrubs or trees, up to 40 m tall, 1 m in diameter, sometimes buttressed, branches lenticellate, often with conspicuous leaf-scars, buds naked, brownish tomentose. Leaves simple or odd-pinnate with subopposite leaflets, ending in 3 or 1 leaflet(s), leaflets entire or dentate, with or without hairy domatia beneath, rachis and petioles with a shallow and narrow longitudinal groove above, swollen at the base. Inflorescence terminal or axillary pyramidal panicle, profusely branched, bracts small, caducous, cataphylls often present, bracteoles absent, but sometimes one or two bracteole-like sepals present. Flowers numerous, 1–3 mm in diam., hermaphroditic, weakly zygomorphic, sessile or short pedicellate. Sepals (3 or 4) 5 (-9), imbricate, forming a kind of involucre, unequal. Petals 5, epipetalous, outer 3 more or less unequal, suborbicular, convexed, inner 2 equal, much smaller, reduced, opposite to the fertile stamens, entire or bifid, sometimes 3-lobed, ± adherent to base of filaments of fertile stamens, concealed under outer petals at bud stage. Disk cup-shaped or shallowly cup-shaped, sometimes very reduced or absent, irregularly shaped, as a rule with 5 more or less developed teeth, 4 of which paired, 1 unpaired, each pair opposite a fertile stamen. Stamens 5, epipetalous, 2 fertile, filaments short, star-shaped, flat, incurved at the top, abruptly terminating in a wide, varying shaped cup which bears 2 globose to elliptic anther cells, staminodes 3, opposite the larger petals, deformed, irregularly shaped, adherent to their bases. Ovary globose to ovoid or conical, 2- (rarely 3) locular, styles minute, cylindrical or conical, simple or 2-partite, stigmas simple or bifid, (1) 2 ovules in

LIST OF FAMILIES PUBLISHED

	Fl. No.		Fl.No.
Aizoaceae	34	Martyniaceae	1
Annonaceae	52	Malvaceae	54
Asclepiadaceae	48	Menispermaceae	51
Averrhoaceae	18	Menyanthaceae	49
Avicenniaceae	31	Molluginaceae	17
Basellaceae	2	Moringaceae	2
Bixaceae	35	Nymphaeaceae	9
Buddlejaceae	13	Ochnaceae	3
Burmanniaceae	38	Onagraceae	6
Burseraceae	36	Orobanchaceae	21
Butomaceae	2	Oxalidaceae	15
Cannabidaceae	14	Pedaliaceae	2
Capparaceae	57	Periplocaceae	47
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