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NO. 80

RUTACEAE

EDITOR

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By

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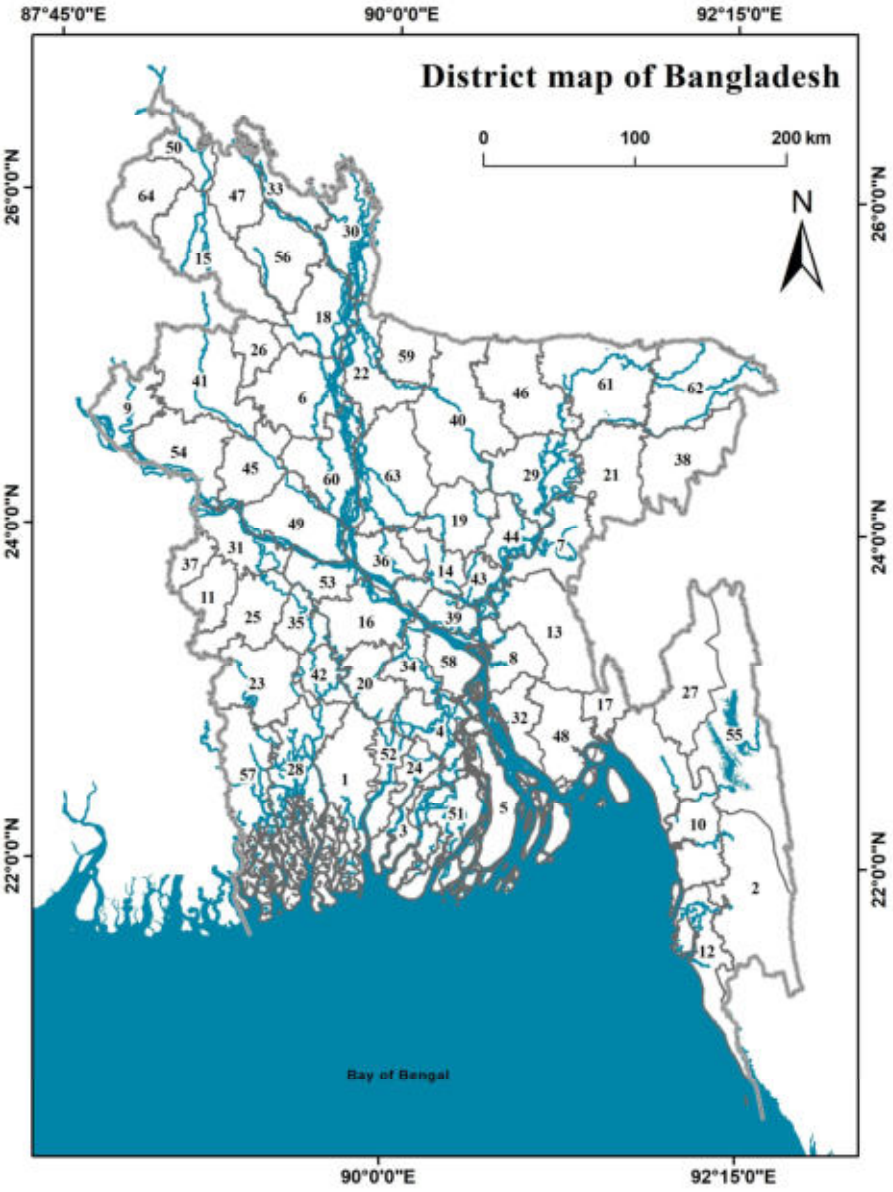
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH


District map of Bangladesh
0
100
200 km
N
87°45'0"E
90°0'0"E
92°15'0"E
26°0'0"N
24°0'0"N
22°0'0"N
Bay of Bengal

List of Districts

The serial numbers correspond to those given in the map.

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

RUTACEAE A.L. de Juss.

Sarder Nasir Uddin and Khandakar Kamrul Islam

Trees, shrubs, woody climbers, or rarely herbs. Branches often armed with spines or prickles, aromatic; pellucid glands containing fragrant essential oil present on leaves, young branchlets, inflorescences, flower parts, fruit, or cotyledons. Stipules absent. Leaves alternate, opposite or whorled, simple, pinnately compound, digitately trifoliolate, pinnatisect, uni-or bifoliolate; petioles often articulated at base of blade (mostly as in unifoliolate leaves), cylindric, marginate, or sometimes winged. Inflorescences terminal, axillary, paniculate, cymose, racemose, or rarely of solitary flower. Flowers bracteate, often fragrant, bisexual or unisexual, usually 3-5-merous, actinomorphic or rarely zygomorphic, hypogynous [or rarely perigynous]. Perianth in 2 series, with clearly differentiated calyx and corolla or sometimes in 2 irregular series or 1 series, with undifferentiated tepals. Sepals 5 or 4, (rarely 2 or 3), rarely undifferentiated, distinct or connate at base, imbricate or valvate. Petals as many as (rarely absent) and alternate with sepals, distinct, or rarely connate into a tubular corolla, imbricate or valvate, variously coloured as greenish, white, cream, yellow, or purplish, glandular or not. Stamens usually as many as or twice as many as petals or sometimes more numerous; filaments distinct or sometimes monadelphous or irregularly polyadelphous; anthers dithecous, tetrasporangiate, longitudinally dehiscent, often dorsifixed; connectives usually gland-tipped; pollen grains (2-) 3-6 (-8)-colporate, binucleate or rarely trinucleate. Disk within androecium, nectariferous, annular or cupulate or hourglass-shaped, sometimes modified into an elongated gynophore, rarely obsolete. Gynoecium (2)4 or 5, or rarely up to 20 carpels or sometimes only one carpel completely united to form a multilocular, entire or apically indented ovary terminated with single style, or only partly united at base or free with coherent styles, or rarely septa of carpels incompletely united into unilocular ovary with intruded parietal placentae or sometimes reduced as pistillodes; ovules 1 or 2, or rarely many in each locule, superposed, collateral or rarely biseriate. Fruits of various types, *viz*. drupaceous or hesperidia, baccate, capsular, follicular. Seeds 1 or 2, or many per fruit, variable in shape, size and colour; cotyledons large, straight or curved, convolute or conduplicate; endosperm abundant or rarely lacking.

About 155 genera and c. 1600 species nearly cormopoliton; but mainly distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of the world (Zhang *et al*., 2008). In Bangladesh, the family is represented by 18 genera and 35 species.

LIST OF FAMILIES PUBLISHED

	Fl. No.		Fl. No.		Fl. No.
Acoraceae	67	Dichapetalaceae	23	Phytolaccaceae	1
Aizoaceae	34	Dilleniaceae	36	Plumbaginaceae	42
Alangiaceae	68	Dipterocarpaceae	25	Polemoniaceae	2
Annonaceae	52	Elatinaceae	39	Pontederiaceae	24
Araceae	75	Fumariaceae	3	Potamogetonaceae	40
Aristolochiaceae	78	Flagellariaceae	3	Pontederiaceae	24
Asclepiadaceae	48	Gesneriaceae	65	Punicaceae	22
Averrhoaceae	18	Haloragaceae	8	Rhamnaceae	61
Avicenniaceae	31	Hydrocharitaceae	28	Rhizophoraceae	7
Basellaceae	2	Hydrocotylaceae	44	Ruppiaceae	19
Bignoniaceae	70	Hydrophyllaceae	1	Rutaceae	80
Bixaceae	35	Juncaceae	29	Sabiaceae	62
Boraginaceae	77	Lamiaceae	58	Salicaceae	20
Bromeliaceae	74	Linaceae	26	Sapindaceae	59
Buddlejaceae	13	Lecythidaceae	60	Solanaceae	53
Burmanniaceae	38	Loranthaceae	33	Sonneratiaceae	12
Butomaceae	2	Malvaceae	54	Stemonaceae	41
Burseraceae	36	Martyniaceae	1	Sphenocleaceae	5
Cannabidaceae	14	Melastomataceae	76	Stylidiaceae	32
Cannaceae	73	Meliaceae	71	Taccaceae	72
Capparaceae	57	Menispermaceae	51	Tiliaceae	64
Caricaceae	1	Menyanthaceae	49	Trapaceae	27
Cassythaceae	43	Molluginaceae	17	Tropaeolaceae	3
Casuarinaceae	1	Moringaceae	2	Turneraceae	3
Celastraceae	79	Nymphaeaceae	9	Typhaceae	69
Ceratophyllaceae	10	Ochnaceae	3	Urticaceae	66
Combretaceae	50	Onagraceae	6	Vitaceae	63
Commelinaceae	4	Orobanchaceae	21	Xyridaceae	46
Convolvulaceae	30	Oxalidaceae	15	Zannichelliaceae	11
Costaceae	45	Pedaliaceae	2	Zygophyllaceae	16
Cuscutaceae	55	Periplocaceae	47		

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