

FLORA OF BANGLADESH

No. 33

LORANTHACEAE

EDITOR
MD. SALAR KHAN

June 1986

BY
M. K. ALAM

BANGLADESH NATIONAL HERBARIUM
BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
COUNCIL

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EDITOR
MD. SALAR KHAN
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

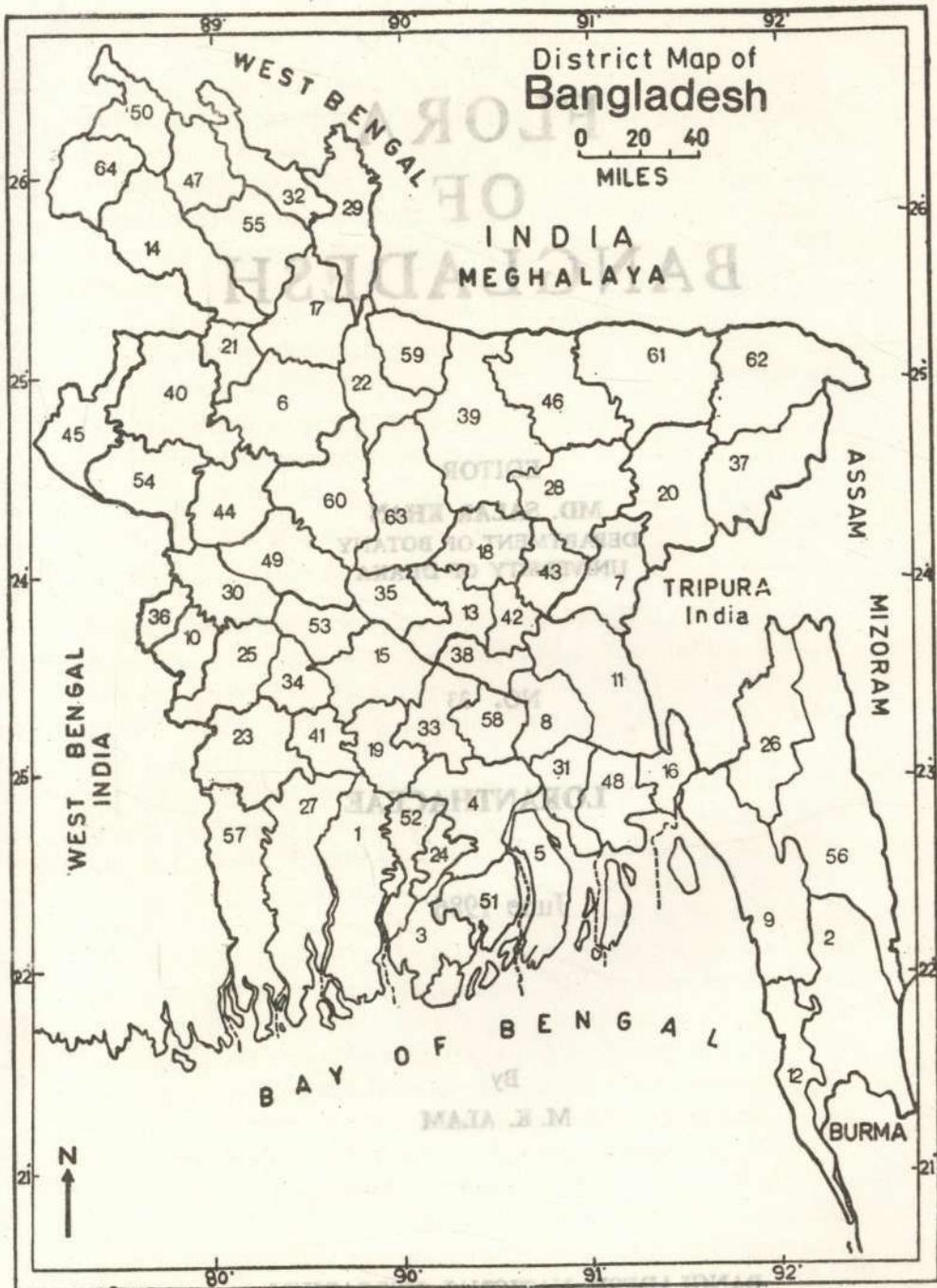
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List of Districts

The serial numbers correspond to those given in the map.

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

LORANTHACEAE

M.K. Alam

Woody, parasitic or hemiparasitic on trees or very rarely erect terrestrial trees or shrubs (*Nuytsia*). Leaves usually evergreen, leathery, mostly opposite, less often alternate or whorled, simple, entire, sometimes reduced to scales; stipules absent. Inflorescence a raceme or cyme, rarely a spike, flowers often in heads or fascicles. Flowers regular or zygomorphic, hermaphrodite or unisexual and monoecious, often very brightly coloured. Calyx adnate to the ovary, annular or cupular or obscure. Petals free or united into a tube, often split down on one side. Stamens the same number as the petals and inserted on them or at their base, anthers normally 2-locular, sometime 1-locular, occasionally transversely locellate, opening lengthwise or by terminal pores or transverse slits. Disc present or absent, rudimentary ovary often present in the male flowers, and staminodes in the female. Ovary inferior, 1-locular, sunk in and united with the receptacle, ovules mostly not distinct, style simple or absent. Fruit a berry or drupe; seed solitary, devoid of testa, but with a viscid layer around, embryo large, sometimes up to 3 in one seed.

References cited in the text

Barlow, B.A. 1971. The cytogeography of Loranthaceous mistletoes. *Taxon* 20 (2 & 3) : 313-332

Darlington, C.D. and A.P. Wylie 1955. *Chromosome atlas of flowering plants*. London (Allen and Unwin)

1. Stem leafless
- Stem leafy
2. Flowers unisexual

Viscum

2

Viscum

LIST OF FAMILIES PUBLISHED

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Avertroaceae | 24. Moringaceae |
| 2. Avicenniaceae | 25. Nymphaeaceae |
| 3. Basellaceae | 26. Ochnaceae |
| 4. Buddlejaceae | 27. Onagraceae |
| 5. Butomaceae | 28. Orobanchaceae |
| 6. Cannabidaceae | 29. Oxalidaceae |
| 7. Caricaceae | 30. Pedaliaceae |
| 8. Casuarinaceae | 31. Phytolaccaceae |
| 9. Ceratophyllaceae | 32. Polemoniaceae |
| 10. Commelinaceae | 33. Pontederiaceae |
| 11. Convolvulaceae | 34. Punicaceae |
| 12. Dichapetalaceae | 35. Rhizophoraceae |
| 13. Dipterocarpaceae | 36. Ruppiceae |
| 14. Flagellariaceae | 37. Salicaceae |
| 15. Fumariaceae | 38. Sonneratiaceae |
| 16. Haloragaceae | 39. Sphenocleaceae |
| 17. Hydrocharitaceae | 40. Stylidiaceae |
| 18. Hydrophyllaceae | 41. Trapaceae |
| 19. Juncaceae | 42. Tropaeolaceae |
| 20. Linaceae | 43. Turneraceae |
| 21. Loranthaceae | 44. Zannichelliaceae |
| 22. Martyniaceae | 45. Zygophyllaceae |
| 23. Molluginaceae | |

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