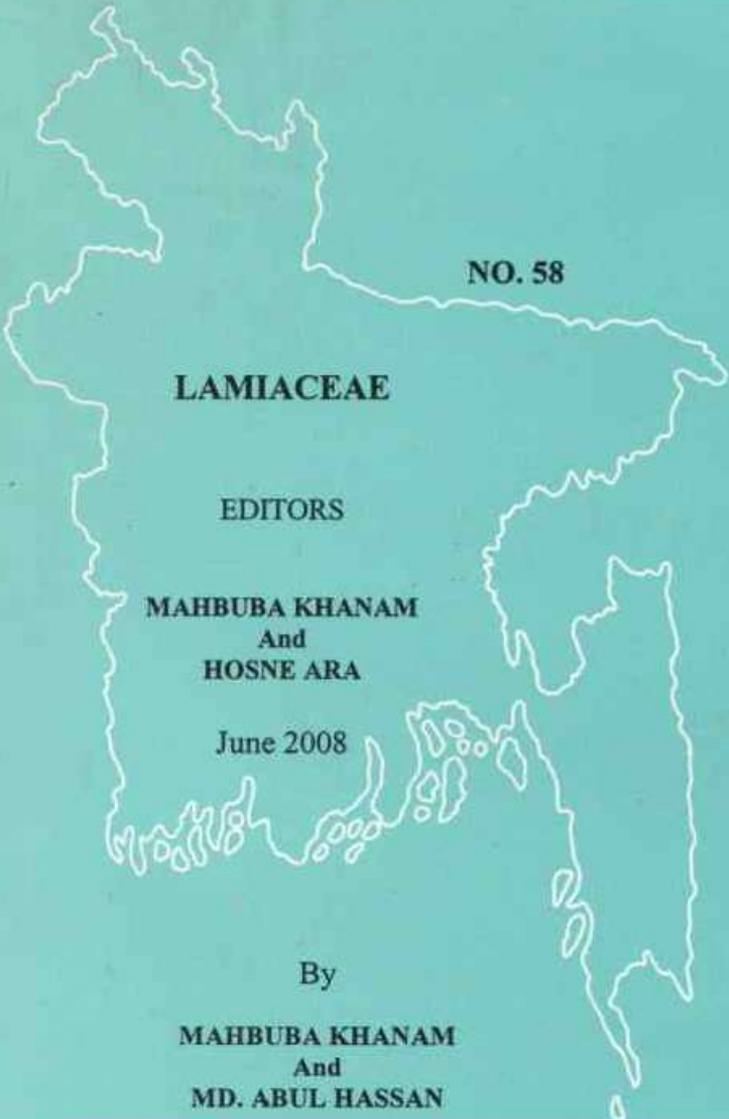


FLORA OF BANGLADESH



NO. 58

LAMIACEAE

EDITORS

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And
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June 2008

By

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And
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The Lamiaceae is a large and natural family consisting of 220 genera and over 4,000 species (Hedge 1992). The members have a cosmopolitan distribution but there is a concentration of species in the Mediterranean region. Certain groups are confined to distinct parts of the world, e.g. the woody *Prostantheroideae* in Australia and Tasmania, and *Catopherioideae* in Central America. In Bangladesh, Lamiaceae is represented by 34 genera, 83 species and 3 varieties.

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Abbreviations used for the herbaria (other than the recognized acronyms)

DUH = Dhaka University Herbarium (Salar Khan Herbarium)

FRIH = Forest Research Institute Herbarium

HCU = Chittagong University Herbarium

The 34 genera of Lamiaceae are classified as follows:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Style gynobasic; nutlets with basal attachment with a small surface of contact | 2 |
| - Style not gynobasic; nutlet with lateral-ventral attachment, the surface of contact often more than half the height of the ovary | 3 |
| 2. Stamens declinate | 5 |
| - Stamens straight or descending | 15 |
| 3. Corolla 2-lipped | Ajuga |
| - Corolla of 5 unequal lobes | 4 |
| 4. Corolla with upper most lobe present and largest | Leucosceptrum |
| - Corolla with upper most lobe absent | Teucrium |
| 5. Lower lip of corolla 3-lobed, comparatively shorter than the upper; calyx subequally 5-toothed | Hyptis |
| - Lower lip of corolla entire, usually longer than the upper; calyx teeth often very unequal; the limb mostly 2-lipped | 6 |
| 6. Lower lip of corolla boat-shaped, constricted at the base | 7 |
| - Lower lip of corolla flat or slightly concave, broad at the base | 10 |
| 7. Calyx teeth equal | Isodon |
| - Calyx teeth unequal | 8 |
| 8. Upper lip of calyx beaked, curved downwards to close the mouth | Anisochilus |
| - Upper lip of calyx rounded, deflexed | 9 |

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 9. Stamens monadelphous | Coleus |
| - Stamens free | Plectranthus |
| 10. Margins of upper lip of calyx decurrent along the tube; filaments exerted | 11 |
| - Margins of upper lip of calyx not decurrent along the tube; filaments not far exerted | 12 |
| 11. Stigma 2-fid; corolla-tube not exceeding the calyx | Ocimum |
| - Stigma entire; corolla-tube exceeding the calyx | Orthosiphon |
| 12. Flowers in paniculate raceme | Basilicum |
| - Flowers in globose heads, or in simple spikes or racemes | 13 |
| 13. Upper filaments toothed at the base | Mesona |
| - Filaments toothless | 14 |
| 14. Calyx usually declinate | Acrocephalus |
| - Calyx not declinate, suberect | Geniosporum |
| 15. Nutlet thick or fleshy | Gomphostemma |
| - Nutlet dry, neither thick nor fleshy | 16 |
| 16. Anthers 2-celled | Scutellaria |
| - Anthers 1-celled | 17 |
| 17. Corolla with sub equal lobes (never 2-lipped) | 18 |
| - Corolla always distinctly 2-lipped | 22 |
| 18. Inflorescence terminal, lax and branched | 19 |
| - Inflorescence in axillary clusters | Mentha |
| 19. Calyx 5-partite, teeth longer than the tube, segments feathery | Colebrookia |
| - Calyx 5-toothed, teeth shorter or equal to the tube, segments not feathery | 20 |
| 20. Filaments covered with long patent hairs | Pogostemon |
| - Filaments glabrous | 21 |
| 21. Stamens 4; flowers in dense racemes | Elsholtzia |
| - Stamens 2; flowers in spike, panicle and catkin-like | Meriandra |
| 22. Stamens 2 | 23 |
| - Stamens 4 | 24 |
| 23. Nutlet with a prominent raised reticulum, not mucilaginous on wetting | Mosla |
| - Nutlet without a prominent raised reticulum, mucilaginous on wetting | Salvia |

24. Upper lip of corolla nearly flat, glabrous or pubescent	25
- Upper lip of corolla hooded and villous	29
25. Anther-cells confluent	26
- Anthers of lower stamens 1- or 2-celled	27
26. Nutlets at tip crowned with dense scale like or claffy hairs	Achyropermum
- Nutlets at tip not crowned with dense scale like or claffy hairs	Colquhounia
27. Calyx with prominent longitudinal nerves	28
- Calyx without prominent nerves	Anisomeles
28. Stamens didynamous	Clinopodium
- Stamens subequal, not didynamous	Perilla
29. Calyx tooth 8-10	30
- Calyx tooth 5	31
30. Upper lip of corolla shorter than the lower	Leucas
- Upper lip of corolla longer than the lower	Leonotis
31. Calyx tip spinous; leaves deeply incised	Leonurus
- Calyx tip not spinous; leaves not incised	32
32. Filaments hairy	Microtoena
- Filaments glabrous	33
33. Nutlet not triquetrous	Stachys
- Nutlet triquetrous	Paraphlomis

ACHYROSPERMUM Bl., Bijdr.: 840 (1826).

Type species: *non designatus*.

Herbs or undershrubs. Stem terete to obscurely 4-angled, pubescent. Verticillasters few-flowered, usually forming a terminal, spike-like inflorescence. Calyx 10-nerved, tubular-campanulate, 5-toothed, more or less 2-lipped, the upper lip slightly longer. Corolla slender, 2-lipped, the upper lip short, erect, notched, the lower lip 3-lobed, the midlobe often concave. Stamens 4, under the upper lip in 2 pairs, the lower pair longer, anthers 2-celled, cells parallel. Disk equal-sided. Style briefly 2-fid at apex. Nutlets scaly or chaffy on the ventral surface and on the top, rough and pubescent on the dorsal surface.

About 30 species in India, Malaysia, Tropical Africa and Madagascar. In Bangladesh, this genus is represented by single species only.

LIST OF FAMILIES PUBLISHED

	Fl. No.		Fl.No.
Aizoaceae	34	Loranthaceae	33
Annonaceae	52	Martyniaceae	1
Asclepiadaceae	48	Malvaceae	54
Averrhoaceae	18	Martyniaceae	1
Avicenniaceae	31	Martyniaceae	1
Basellaceae	2	Menispermaceae	51
Bixaceae	35	Menyanthaceae	49
Buddlejaceae	13	Molluginaceae	17
Burmanniaceae	38	Moringaceae	2
Burseraceae	36	Nymphaeaceae	9
Butomaceae	2	Ochnaceae	3
Cannabidaceae	14	Onagraceae	6
Capparaceae	57	Orobanchaceae	21
Caricaceae	1	Oxalidaceae	15
Cassythaceae	43	Pedaliaceae	2
Casuarinaceae	1	Periplocaceae	47
Ceratophyllaceae	10	Phytolaccaceae	1
Cleomaceae	56	Plumbaginaceae	42
Combretaceae	50	Polemoniaceae	2
Commelinaceae	4	Pontederiaceae	24
Convolvulaceae	30	Potamogetoniaceae	40
Costaceae	45	Punicaceae	22
Cuscutaceae	55	Rhizophoraceae	7
Dichapetalaceae	23	Ruppiaceae	19
Dilleniaceae	56	Salicaceae	20
Dipterocarpaceae	25	Solanaceae	53
Elatinaceae	39	Sonneratiaceae	12
Flagellariaceae	3	Sphenocleaceae	5
Fumariaceae	3	Stemonaceae	41
Haloragaceae	8	Stylidiaceae	32
Hydrocharitaceae	28	Trapaceae	27
Hydrocotylaceae	44	Tropaeolaceae	3
Hydrophyllaceae	1	Turneraceae	3
Juncaceae	29	Xyridaceae	46
Lamiaceae	58	Zannichelliaceae	11
Linaceae	26	Zygophyllaceae	16

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