

Family Code: 527 Species code: <u>9</u> - 4A

Naoroji Godrej Centre for Plant Research

Arisaema murrayi (J.Graham) Hook. Var. murrayi.

Botanical name: Arisaema murrayi (J. Graham) Hook. Var. murrayi.

(= Arum murrayi Grah.)

Vernacular name: Sapacha-kanda, Badadha

Family: Araceae

Threatened category: Vulnerable (Gaikwad & Yadav, 2004).

Key characters: Tuberous terrestrial monoecious / dioecious herbs, Leaves1-3, Spathe 9-13 cm long with an acute tip; tube wide; petiole 1, 30 cm. Long, appendage tapering from the base to the tipSpadix with a barren terminal appendage; Male flowers stipitate; flowers lften dioecious

Description: Tubers hemispheric, up to 5 cm. diam., fleshy, white. Sheaths broadly linear-oblong, or oblong-lanceolate, mucronate, tipped purple, the others pale or dark purplish, the uppermost up to 30 cm. long, the lower much shorter. Leaf one, coming up shortly after the peduncle, but coexistent with the flower and finally reaches higher than the flower, peltate, glossy dark green on the upper surface, paler and shining beneath, divided to the base into 5 11 segments. Length from 6 15 cm., breadth 4 6 cm., acumen 1.5 cm. Petiole 30-40 cm. long, 2 cm. diam. below, 1 cm. near lamina (in a specimen 60 cm. high), cylindrical, striate, stout, green or purplish-red or greenish purple or green streaked with purple, sheathed for one half or less. Peduncle 30 90 cm., green or purple, cylindrical, thinner than the petiole, and slightly thinner towards the apex, shorter or longer than the peduncle. Spathe striate, upto14 cm. long, tube cylindrical, 2.5 6 cm. long, 1 3 cm. wide, grass-green inside and outside with white striate, especially upwards, slightly constricted at top and there broadening into a broadly ovate-acute or ovate-acuminate, somewhat cucullate limb, limb up to 11 cm., incurved, sometimes at a right angle, at other times at 45° to the axis, pure white or sometimes with a green band or blotches along the centre, purple inside and outside where it meets the tube, the purple sometimes very faint or absent, especially outside, veins many, parallel, very distinct outside, faint inside, acumen mostly tinged with a bright green. Spadix narrowed from the base upwards, conical, appendage very variable, 3 7 cm. long, greenish at base, becoming deep purple above and lighter in colour at the tip; exerted, following more or less the bend of the limb, tapering to a fine point. Spadix androgynous or unisexual. Androgynous spadix: Female flowers below, crowded, covering about 2-3 cm of the conical axis; ovaries arranged in many parallel spirals, sessile, style very short, stout, stigma disk-shaped, white; then follows an empty space of 3-4 mm. or the male flowers follow immediately, covering 1 2.5 cm. of the spadix, consisting of groups of 3 8, mostly 6 anther-lobes on a common very short stalk, sometimes a few subulate neuters above the anthers. Male spadix: Anther-bearing part up to 3 cm. long, 2 7, mostly 4 antherlobes on a common stalk about 2 mm. long, globose or shortly ovoid, opening by a slit on top. Female spadix never seen. Ovaries when ripe, bright red, variously compressed. The anthers are faintly scented.—The plants with male spadices are generally only halt the size of those with androgynous spadices.

Flowering and fruiting: June – Oct

Distribution: Maharashtra: Endemic to Western Ghats of Maharashtra.

Reported Districts: Akola, Amravati, Bombay, Kolhapur, Nasik, Pune, Raigad, Satara, Thane district.

Ecology: In hilly forest as undergrowth as well as gentle open slopes among bushes more prominently seen in Mahabaleshwar. Altitude ranges between 600-1200m above sea level.

Association: No specific plant association is observed.

Haritarium Fa

Family Code: 527 Species code: <u>9</u> - 4B

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1. Habit, 2-4. Spadix, 5. Leaf, 6-9. Anthers.

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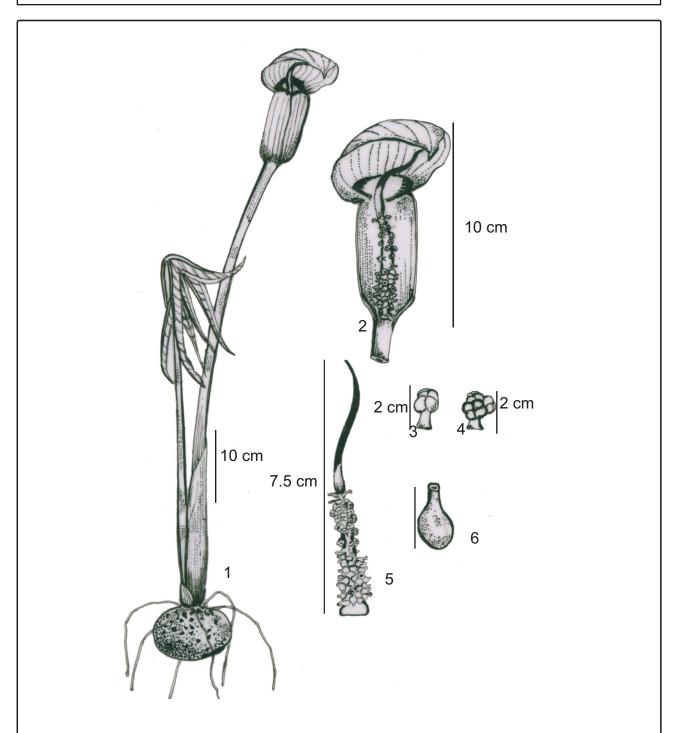
Haritarium



Haritarium Family Code: 527 Species code: <u>9</u> - 4D

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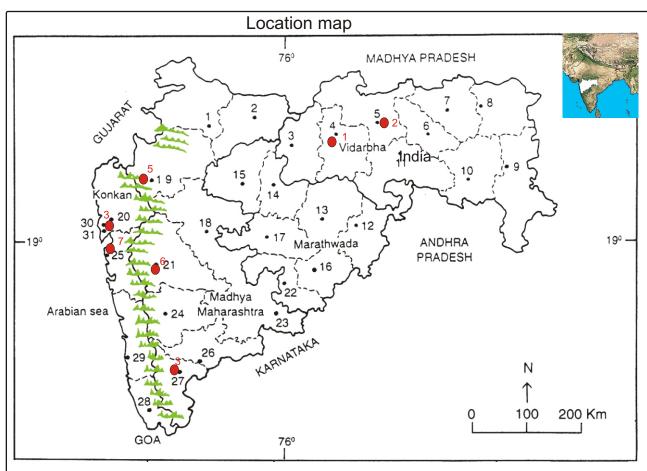
- 1. Habit, 2. Dissected inflorescence & Spathe, 3. Spadix, 4. Stamen,
- 5. Anther lobe 6. Gynoecium



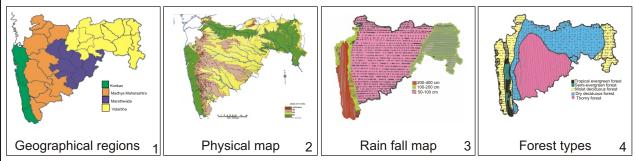
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1.Dhule 2.Jalgaon 3. Buldhana 4.Akola 5.Amaravati 6.Wardha 7.Nagpur 8. Bhandara 9. Gadchiroli 10. Chandrapur 11. Yavatmal 12. Nanded 13. Parbhani 14. Jalna 15. Aurangabad 16.Latur 17. Beed 18. Ahmadnagar 19 Nashik 20. Thane 21. Pune 22. Osmanabad 23. Solapur 24.Satara 25. Raigad 26. Sangli 27. Kolhapur 28. Sindhudurg 29. Ratnagiri 30.Mumbai 31.Greater Mumbai.



Distribution-

1.Akola, 2.Amravati, 3.Kolhapur, 4. Mumbai, 5. Nasik, 6.Pune, 7.Raigad.

Geographical distribution:

Latitude (DMS): Between 20 ° 55'- 16 ° 41' N & Longitude (DMS): 73 ° 25'-77° 45'E;



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