

## Taxonomical studies of family Poaceae and their distribution in central Jabalpur, MP

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### Abstract

The grass family (Poaceae) is usually well known taxonomically. The research work is based on identification, nomenclature, classification with their taxonomy hierarchy. These are characterized and classified according to variety of morphological characters, particular those of inflorescence and spikelets. The extensive and intensive trips are conducted throughout of the study area in 2015 to 2016. In present study, a total 26 grass species are documented with their registration number. An artificial key is provide for these genera and species whenever there are two or more taxa. Hence, there are two species reported first time for the flora of Jabalpur viz., *Avena fatua* L. and *Chloris barbata* L. For each taxa the correct name, vernacular name, detailed taxonomic characters, flowering & fruiting time and habitats are mentioned.

**Keywords:** taxonomy, artificial keys, distribution, herbarium

### Introduction

The family *Poaceae* is the second largest family amongst monocotyledonous plants, which is of worldwide distribution. Grass which refers to any of the low, green, non-woody plants belongs to the large family of *Poaceae*. This family contains between 500 and 650 genera and about 10,000 species<sup>[17]</sup>. Poaceae are most ecologically and economically important plant families<sup>[15]</sup>.

Poaceae are generally characterized by their long, narrow leaves which form sheaths around their stems and in some, their flower lacks petals and sepals. Their roots are generally fibrous and branching with an extensive underground network or surface stems. The success of grasses is due to their ability to withstand being grazed or mowed<sup>[5]</sup>. The family Poaceae has cylindrical stems and distinct nodes and internodes. Their leaves are simple, alternate, arranged in two vertical rows or distinctions. *Poaceae* flowers are usually hermaphrodite, protandrous, sometimes unisexual but monoecious, zygomorphic and hypogynous. They are usually bisexual.

Morphological similarities between grasses and sedges are close relationship of these families. However, plant taxonomists now attribute these similarities to convergent evolution, and place Poaceae and Cyperaceae in different orders<sup>[4, 2, 3, 1, 8, 18]</sup>.

The aims and objectives of the present paper are mainly to get taxonomic information of grasses and their distribution in Jabalpur region.

### Material & Methods

Extensive field visits were undertaken to different localities of Jabalpur city and surrounding areas of throughout the year (various seasons). Field notes were made by the location and plant habit. Inflorescences of the specimens were recorded by photographs. The collected specimens were kept immediately into the plastic bags to identify and classify systematically. The specimens have been observed and described in detail.

The collected fresh specimens were identified on the spot or in the laboratory with the help of standard floras like Flora of British India by Hooker<sup>[6, 12, 11, 16, 10, 14]</sup>.

### Herbarium preparation

The traditional herbarium method also adopted from Santapau<sup>[13, 7]</sup> and the prepared herbarium specimens was confirmed at S.F.R.I., Jabalpur (M.P.). Various experts were also consulted for identification, their systematic position and nomenclature of the species, genera and families and other literatures. An artificial key to the species were also constructed.

### Taxonomic keys for Identification

1. Lower glumes usually well developed:
  - 1a. Racemes digitate. Upper glumes with globular- tipped .....*Alloteropsis*
2. Inflorescence interrupted by spathes:
  - 2a. Spikelets in groups of threes, awn slender.....*Apluda*
3. Inflorescence compounds, variously branched:
  - 3a. Lemmas 3- awned from the tip.....*Aristida*
4. Lower glume of sessile spikelet not branched, not:
  - 4a. Rugose, wingless.....*Borthriochloa*
5. Lower glume present, shorter than the upper glume:
  - 5a. Spikelets dorsally compressed. Lower glume turned towards rachis.....*Brachiaria*
  - 5b. Lemma 1-per spikelet.....*Cynodon*
6. Inflorescence not feathery. Spikelets not covered with silky hairs:
  - 6a. Spikelet not subtended by bristles .....*Dactyloctenium*
7. All spikelets both sessile and pedicelled, in the racemes:
  - 7a. More or less alike, glumes herbaceous, greenish.....*Dicanthium*
8. Lower glume completely absent:
  - 8a. Upper lemma with hyaline, flat margins.....*Digitaria*
9. Lower glume present, shorter than the upper glume:

- 9b. Lower lemma awned or aristae.....*Echinochloa*
- 10. Spikelets awnless. Born in digitate spike.....*Eleusine*
- 11. Flowers 3- many per spikelet...*Eragrostis*
- 12. Lower glume not pitted:
- 12a. Upper glume of the sessile spikelets awnless or very shortly awned:
- 12b. Upper lemma of sessile spikelets with 6- 12 cm long awn...*Heteropogon*
- 13. Inflorescence simple, unbranched raceme or spike:
- 13a. Spikelets ellipsoid. Upper lemma transversely Rugose.....*Setaria*
- 14. All spikelets bisexual or with male, barren and bisexual spikelets intermixed:
- 14a. Tall reed – like grasses; panicle large feathery or fan-shaped.
- 14b. Rachis fragile, breaking up at maturity. Spikelets 2-flowered... *Saccharum*

***Alloteropsis ciminina* (L.) Stapf.**

**References:** Parain. Fl. Trop. Afr. 9. 487. 1919; Bor. in Ind. For. Rec. 2 (1): 67. Pl. 4. 1941 & Grass. Brum. Cey. Ind. Pak. 279. 1960; Maheshwari Fl. Delhi 387. 1963; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 284. 1996.

Erect, delicate, annual grass. Culms and leaf margins clothed with long, horizontal cilia. Nodes somewhat swollen. Leaves ovate- lanceolate. Racemes spike- like, borne on the top of a slender, hairy peduncle. Spikelets green, solitary or clustered. Grains elliptic- oblong.

Fls. Frts. : August - November  
 Distribution : Most of the Jabalpur.  
 Accession No. : SFRI-2888/4964

***Apluda mutica* L.**

**References:** Sp. Pl. 82 1753; Bor. Grass. Burth. Cey. Ind. Pak. 93. 1960; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 406. 1977. *A. aristata* L. Amon Acad. 4: 3031. 1756; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 284. 1996.

Erect, tufted, leafy, perennial grass, branching from the base. Upper leaf- sheaths dilated into spathes with subulate imperfect blades. Culms many noded. Leaves linear- lanceolate. Inflorescence a leafy panicle, solitary, simple racemes or spikes, each enclose in a spathe. Spikelets in trios, one sessile, two pedicelled.

Fls. Frts. : August- October  
 Common name : Fulera  
 Distribution : Sidha baba of Jabalpur.  
 Accession No. : SFRI-11844/12429

***Aristida satacea* Retz.**

**References:** Obs. Bot. 4: 22. 1786; Hooker f. Fl. Brit. India 7: 225. 1896; Maheshwari Fl. Delhi 398. 1963; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 285. 1996.

Erect or geniculately ascending, filiform grass. Leaf – sheaths glabrous. Stems smooth. Panicles inclined, open or contracted. Branches filiform or capillary. Glumes linear, involucrel glumes awned, floral glumes subequal or the middle on the longest: callus bearded with long hairs.

Fls. Frts. : September- November  
 Local name : Lupsari. Jhadu bahari.  
 Distribution : Infront of the Biological Science Dept.

Accession No. : SFRI-16447/8303

***Avena fatua* L.**

Annual, herbs. Fibrous root. Erect stems 50–150 cm. Hariy, or glabrous, or tufted, or ascending, 30 cm. Spherical. Hollow, glabrous, hairy. Leaves simple, alternate, 10–45 cm. rough, green, linear, or lanceolate, entire, acute. Sheathing. Parallel. Inflorescence Spikelets, or panicle. Pedicels, or spike 2 flowers. Grains, ovoid. 2–5 mm. Smooth.

Fls. & Frts. : January – June.  
 Local name : Wild oat  
 Distribution : Cultivated oat field.  
 Distribution : It grows in to the crops field in Jabalpur.

***Bothriochloa pertusa* (L.) A. Camus.**

**References:** Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon. (N. s.) 76. 164. 1931; Maheshwari Fl. Delhi 394. 1963; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 405. 1977; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 287. 1996.

Erect or ascending, slender perennial grass. Nodes with spreading hairs. Leaves linear. Racemes 3-8 digitately fasciculate, joints and pedicels densely ciliate. Sessile spikelets, lower involucrel glume with a deep pit above the middle: upper floral glume reduced to an awn. Spikelets narrow, aweless.

Fls. & Frts. : August - December  
 Local name : Madhen  
 Distribution : Throughout Jabalpur.  
 Accession No. : SFRI-9988/5240

***Brachiaria Griseb.***

- 1. Spikelets alternate, Upper glumes 7 nerved.....

***B. ramosa***

- 1. Spikelets long, solitary, Lower glumes minute.....*B. reptans*

***B. ramosa* (L.) Stapf.**

**References:** Fl. Trop. Afr. 9: 542. 1919; Maheshwari Fl. Delhi 397. 1953; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 405. 1977; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 287. 1996.

Annual with erect or ascending stems, branching form the base. Rooting for the lower nodes. Leaves lanceolate, cordate, and ciliate. Rachis terminating in a spikelet. Spikelets alternate, often in pairs. Upper glumes 7 nerved. Grains broadly elliptic.

Fls. & Frts. : July – November  
 Local name : Popti  
 Distribution : Throughout area  
 Accession No. : SFRI-2205/15067

***B. reptans* (L.) Gard. & C.E. Hubb.**

**References:** Hook IC Pl. Subtab. 3363: 1938. Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 287. 1996.

Slender annual grass. Stem ascending from a long creeping base, often branched below. Leaves ovate- lanceolate. Ligule a tuft of white hairs. Racemes alternate, sessile or shortly pedunculate. Spikelets long, solitary, glabrous. Lower glumes minute, semilunate and hyaline.

Fls. & Frts. : August - December  
 Local name : Chimanchara  
 Distribution : Ranjhi area of Jabalpur

Accession No. : SFRI-2824/5754

***Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Rers.**

**References:** Syn. Pl. 1: 85. 1805; Hooker f. Fl. Brit. India 7: 288. 1897; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 407.1977; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur-292. 1996.

Perennials with an underground rhizomes. Culms decumbent-ascending. Leaves linear- subulate, scabrid on the upper surface and margin. Spike 2-6 digitate or umbellate. Rachis flat. Spikelets conduplicate, acute, 1 flowered. Glumes as long as or shorter than lemmas. Grains oblong, brown.

Fls. & Frts. : Throughout of the Year.

Local name : Doob grass

Distribution : Throughout Jabalpur

Accession No. : SFRI-2811/5734

***Chloris barbata* (L.) Sw.**

**References:** Fl. Ind. Occ. 1: 200, 1797; Hooker 7: 292; Cooke 3: 557; Gamble 3: 1272; Haines 3: 1014; Maheshwari 388. *Andropogon barbatus* L. Mant. 302, 1771; Hooker 1.c.: Maheshwari 1.c. Oommachan, 406: 1977.

A tufted perennial grass. Ascending from a much proliferously branched base. Leaves narrowly linear, finely acuminate. Sheaths hairy at base and top. Ligule very narrow. Spikes 6-12, 1- seeded. Spikelets 3- awned, with one perfect flower and 1-3 stalked empty glumes above.

Fls. & Frts. : August - November

Local name : Jhadu ghass

Distribution : Commonly found in sandy soils, throughout of Jabalpur.

Accession No. : SFRI-13461/12374

***Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) Willd.**

**References:** Beauv. Agrost. 72. 1812; Maheshwari Fl. Delhi 392. 1963; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 408. 1977; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 292. 1996.

Erect or decumbent annual, variable in habit. Culms rooting at the base and from the branched nodes. Leaves distichous narrowly linear, flat. Spikes 2-6 digitately radiating spikelets densely crowded, spreading at right angles to rachis. Grains obovoid –globose, rugose.

Fls. & Frts. : July- November

Local name : Makra

Distribution : Most part of Jabalpur

Accession No. : SFRI-1988/14680

***Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees.**

**References:** Linnaeus 9: 476. 1834. Hooker f. Fl. Brit. India 7: 404. 1896. Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 408. 1977. Oommachan & Shrivastava Fl. of Jabalpur 292. 1996.

Culms solid or with a small cavity, culm sheaths with golden brown hairs or glabrescent; leaf blades erect, Inflorescence a compound panicle, with spikelets clustered in globose heads in long spike. Spikelets spiny, hairy. Caryopsis ovoid- sub-globose.

Fls. & Frts. : November – February

Local name : Bans

Distribution : Planted at Ranjhi, Jabalpur.

Accession No. : SFRI-2124/14771

***Dicanthium annulatum* (Forssk.) Stapf.**

**References:** Prain Fl. Trop. Africa 9: 178. 1917; Blatter and Mc. Cann. 94: 1935; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 408. 1977; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 294. 1996.

Aquatic, Stem erect, glabrous, unbranched. Leaves linear or linear – lanceolate & rough. Ligule membranous with rim of short hairs. Inflorescence spikelet. Flowers in racemes. Rachis narrowly winged. Spikelets elliptic.

Fls. & Frts. : August - November

Local name : Barhi

Distribution : Throughout Jabalpur.

Accession No. : SFRI-12330/6719.

***Digitaria Heist ex. Fabricius.***

1. Spikelets oblong.....*D. adscendens*

1. Spikelet elliptic. ....*D. granularis*

***D. adscendens* (H.B. & K.) Henr.**

**References:** Blumes 1: 92. 1934; Maheshwari Fl. Delhi 389. 1963. Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 294. 1996.

Erect or decumbent, annual grass. Leaves linear or linear – lanceolate. Spikes 2 or more. Spikelets oblong, acute. Floral glume densely bearded with soft. Spreading hairs; hairs at first dull white turning brownish.

Fls. & Frts. : August– November

Local name : Bondrya.

Distribution : Most part of Jabalpur

Accession No. : SFRI-17138/11276.

***D. granularis* (Trin.) Henr.**

Herb, root fibrous. Stem erect annual culms winged, tall, and rarely branched. Leaves linear, apex pointed. Ligule short, membranous. Inflorescence spikelet. Racemes usually digitate, on short common peduncle, spikelet elliptic.

Fls. & Frts. : August – November

Distribution : Most part of the Jabalpur.

Accession No. : SFRI-14960/7563

***Echinochloa colonum* (Linn.) Link.**

**References:** Hort. Berol 2:209. 1833. Maheshwari Fl. Delhi 393. 1963; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 410. 1077; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 294. 1996.

Annuals, culms 20- 80 cm tall, erect, decumbent; nodes glabrous; leaves linear- lanceolate, glabrous, scaberulous, apex acute to acuminate; ligule absent. Spikes numerous; spikelets 2- nate, ovate to elliptic – lanceolate, hispid; lower glume membranous, ovate 3-5 nerved; upper glume elliptic – ovate. Grains plano- convex.

Fls. & Frts. : July- November

Local Name : Sama

Distribution : Most of the Jabalpur

Accession No. : SFRI-10319/5632

***Elusine indica* (Linn.) Gaertn.**

**References:** Fruct. Sem. Pl 1:8. 1788; Hooker f. Fl. Brit. India 7: 1896; Oommachan fl. Bhopal 410. 1977; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 297. 1996.

Annuals; culms tufted, 30-60 cm tall; nodes glabrous; leaves hairy, deep green, usually folded, linear- lanceolate, midrib

thick, acuminate at apex; ligule ciliate rim, membranous; spikes 2-7, digitate; rachis flattened, spikelets ovate, oblong. Lower glume lanceolate, 1- nerved; upper glume lanceolate, 3-7 nerved; lowest lamina oblong- lanceolate. Grains, obtusely trigonous.

Fls. & Frts. : July –November  
Local Name : Pandhar  
Distribution : Throughout Jabalpur.  
Accession No. : SFRI-4328/3755

### **Eragrostis Pal. Beauv.**

1. Plant glandular..... *E. pilosa*
1. Plant eglandular.....2
2. Spikelets longer than pedicels, Flowers  
panicles..... *E. cilianensis*
2. Spikelets erect, 4 to 10  
flowered..... *E. unioides*

*E. cilianensis* (All.) Vignola - Lutati.

**References:** Malpighia 18: 386. 1964; Blatter and Mc Cann 237. 1935; Maheshwari Fl. Delhi 384: 1963; Deshpande and Singh 57: 1986. Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 298. 1996.

Annual herbs; culms tufted, terete, 20- 70 cm tall. Erect or geniculately ascending; nodes glabrous; leaves linear-lanceolate, glandular. Glabrous with small. Inflorescence spikelet. Flowers in panicles, erect, ovate, oblong, braches spreading or suberect capillary. Lower glume membranous, ovate – oblong, 1- nerved; upper glume similar, 3- nerved. Spikelets longer than pedicels. Grains globose, reddish-brown.

Fls. & Frts. : August – December  
Distribution : Throughout Jabalpur  
Accession No. : SFRI-13415/8254

*E. pilosa* (L.) P. Beauv.

**References:** Ess. Arost. 71. 162. 1812; Hooker f. Fl. Brit. India 7. 323. 1896; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 411. 1977; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 298. 1996.

Annual grass. Densely tufted, culms geniculate, usually erect soft. Leaves narrowly linear, scabrous on the margins. Panicles erect or inclined. Spikelets erect, 4 to 10 flowered. Floral glumes 3- nerved. Grains obovoid or ellipsoid.

Fls. & Frts. : July – October  
Local name : Godawari  
Distribution : Most part of Jabalpur.  
Accession No. : SFRI-12612/8698

*E. unioides* (Retz.) Ness. Ex. Stend.

**References:** Syn. Pl. Glum 1: 264. 1854; bor in Ind. For. Rec. 2 (1): 130 Pl. 29. 1941 & Grass. Burn. Cey. India Bok. 515. 1960; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 412. 1977; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 298. 1996.

Annual grasses, solitary or loosely tufted. Leaves linear with a rounded or subcordate base. Ligule a minute scarious rim. Panicle narrow often reduced to a solitary spikelet. Spikelets straw- coloured. Glumes sub equal. Grain pale brown.

Fls. & Frts. : July- Nov.  
Distribution : Most part of Jabalpur.  
Accession No. : SFRI-2831/16118

*Heteropogon contortus* (L.) Beauv. Ex. R. & S.

**References:** Syst. 2: 836. 1817; Maheshwari Fl. Delhi 374: 1963; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 413. 1977; Deshpande and Singh 67: 1986.-Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 303. 1996.

Perennial tufted grass. Root fibrous. Stem erect or ascending. Leaves narrow, long, scabrid at margins. Ligule truncate, ciliate. Inflorescence spikelet. Spike single, ending in the twisted end of the awns.

Fls. & Frts. : July – December  
Distribution : Most part of the area of Jabalpur.  
Accession No. : SFRI-6229/18765

### **SETARIA P. Beauv. Nom.cons.**

1. Culms simple or branched. Racemes spiciform.....  
*S. glauca*
1. Culms geniculately ascending glabrous, Panicle  
linear..... *S. tomentosa*

*S. glauca* (L.) P. Beauv.

Annual, erect and tufted grass. Culms simple or branched. Leaves linear- lanceolate, tapering to a fine point. Racemes spiciform, variable in length, yellowish at maturity. Spikelet 2- flowered, lower male or barren, upper hermaphrodite; fertile marked with numerous transverse ridges.

Fls. & Frts. : Rainy Season.  
Local name : Kolia  
Distribution : Most part of Jabalpur  
Accession No. : SFRI-6725/18773

*S. tomentosa* (Roxb.) Kunth.

**References:** Rev. Gram. 1: 47. 1829; Maheshwari Fl. Delhi 379. 1963; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 419. 1977; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 312. 1996.

Loosely tufted annual grass. Culms geniculately ascending glabrous. Leaves linear or narrowly lanceolate, tapering to a fine point. Panicle linear to narrowly lanceolate, solitary spikelets supported by a bristle, Upper glumes shorter than lemmas, 7- nerved. Grains rotundate- ovate.

Fls. & Frts. : July – December  
Local name : Rala  
Distribution : Polypathar, Jabalpur  
Accession No. : SFRI-7388/4707

### **SACCHARUM L.**

1. Cultivated; glumes white throughout.....*S. officinarum*
1. Wild grss; glumes brown below, white  
above.....*S. spontaneum*

*S. spontaneum* L.

**References:** Mant. 183. 1771; Hooker f. Fl. Brit. India 7: 118. 1896; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 418. 1977; Oommachan and Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 264. 1996.

Very variable, tall, perennial, densely tufted grass. Leaves very long. Narrow- linear- Panicles lanceolate to oblong with white silvey hairy, much exceeding the spikelet; branches whorled. Spikelets paired. Glumes lanceolate – acuminate & grains oblong.

Fls. & Frts. : September – December

Local Name : Kans  
 Distribution : Bai pass Jabalpur area.  
 Accession No. : SFRI-21197/16152

***S. officinarum* L.**

**References:** Sp. Pl. 54. 1753; Hooker 7: 118; Cooke 3: 466; Gamble 3: 1185; Haines 3; 1058; Maheshwari 371. Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 418. 1977.

An erect, tall many-nodded plant. Leaves rigid, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, spreading, drooping at the tip. Panicles pyramid, very large, dense, spreading; primary branches verticillate, filiform; glabrous with appressed hairs below the panicles, often waxy, below the nodes, spikelets lanceolate,, with dense, silky, white hairs.

Fls. & Frts. : March – July  
 Local name : Ganna  
 Distribution : Gwarighat Jabalpur.  
 Accession No. : SFRI-21198/.....

***Sporobolus glaucifolius* Hochst. Ex. Steud.**

**References:** Syn. Pl. Glum. 154: 1854; Blatter and Mc Cann. 224: 1935; Deshpande and Singh 107: 1986; Oommachan & Shrivastava Fl. Jabalpur 312. 1996.

Herb. Root fibrous. Stem long, densely tufted, leafy, nodes glabrous. Leaves narrow, strict, glabrous, flat or undulate. Flowers in panicle, long. Glumes three, lower involucral glume long, lanceolate, hyaline, upper involucral glume long, broader than the lower.

Fls. & Frts. : September – December  
 Distribution : Garha and Ranjhi area of Jabalpur.  
 Accession No. : SFRI-21189/16149

***Zea mays* L.**

**References:** Sp. Pl. 971. 1753; Oommachan Fl. Bhopal 422. 1977. Oommachan & Shrivastava 328. 1996.

Annual tall, stout herbs., erect, annual monoecious plants. Adventitious root, primary, or secondary. Fleshy. Grooved. Straight. Internode 20–30 cm. Cylindrical. Solid. Leaves simple, alternate, hairy, or rough. Linear, entire, acute, or pointed. Amplexicaul, parallel. Inflorescence spikelets. Tassel born at the apex. Grains crowded, Shining. 1–2 mm. Smooth. Flattened, or Sub-globose.

Fls. & Frts. : August – October  
 Local name : Bhutta  
 Distribution : Cultivated throughout  
 Accession No. : SFRI-21183/16141

The present study reveals the occurrence of 26 taxa of grasses were collected, identified, classified and recorded in Jabalpur. These species found to be subjects of spontaneous spreading throughout of Jabalpur. Out of 26 species, belonging to 20 genera of family Poaceae have been enumerated, described and out of these 2 species have been updated first time for the flora of Jabalpur namely *Avena fatua* L. and *Chloris barbata* (L.) Sw.. An artificial key to the species have been constructed based on characters of the studied species. According to the resulting data, species of *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. and *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) Willd. & *Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) are abundantly found in the study area. *Saccharum spontaneum* L. Mant. and *Echinochloa colonum*

(Linn.) Link. Hort. are slightly found in this area.

It is sincerely hoped that the present investigation of grass resources from Jabalpur region can stand up valuable information for the further investigation of researchers who are facing with some difficulties to know about the species and anyone who are looking for the diversity of the members of the genus. This study will partially fulfill the requirement of grasses information of the region.



**Fig 1:** *Chloris barbata* (L.) Sw.



**Fig 2:** *Avena fatua* L.

**Conclusion**

Present study focused on taxonomically considerable is known to occur especially in the family Poaceae. This systematic study will be further enhancement of this knowledge and will also helpful to botanist and researchers in reconstructing the vegetation of plants. On the other hand it can also possible to use the given parameters to resolve taxonomic problems because taxonomists have been regularly using key characters of grasses to identify them.

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