

Zeitschrift: Candollea : journal international de botanique systématique = international journal of systematic botany
Herausgeber: Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève
Band: 60 (2005)
Heft: 2

Artikel: Ischaemum glabriglaucum Sunil (Poaceae) : a new species from India
Autor: Sunil, C.N. / Pradeep, A.K.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-879280>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

Download PDF: 27.03.2026

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

Ischaemum glabriglaucum Sunil (Poaceae), a new species from India

C. N. SUNIL
&
A. K. PRADEEP

ABSTRACT

SUNIL, C. N. & A. K. PRADEEP (2005). *Ischaemum glabriglaucum* Sunil (Poaceae), a new species from India. *Candollea* 60: 387-391. In English, English and French abstracts.

Ischaemum glabriglaucum Sunil (Poaceae), a new species from India, is described and illustrated.

RÉSUMÉ

SUNIL, C. N. & A. K. PRADEEP (2005). *Ischaemum glabriglaucum* Sunil (Poaceae), une nouvelle espèce décrite d'Inde. *Candollea* 60: 387-391. En anglais, résumés anglais et français.

Ischaemum glabriglaucum Sunil (Poaceae), une nouvelle espèce d'Inde, est décrite et illustrée.

KEY-WORDS: POACEAE – *Ischaemum* – Kerala – India

The genus *Ischaemum* L. has about 75 species distributed in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World, of which 51 species occur in India (SUR, 2001). SREEKUMAR & NAIR (1991) treated 28 species of the genus as occurring in Kerala. Since then RAVI & al. (1998, 2000a, 2000b, 2001) has described 8 new species of *Ischaemum* from Kerala. The authors, during their floristic investigations in South India, came across yet another interesting undescribed species of the genus, very closely allied to, but distinct from *Ischaemum pushpangadanii* Ravi, N. Mohanan & Kiran Raj. A detailed botanical description and illustration of the new species is provided here.

***Ischaemum glabriglaucum* Sunil, spec. nova** (Fig. 1 & 2).

Typus: INDIA. Kerala: Vazhachal, Trichur District, 300 m, 4.X.1999, *Sunil* 2235 (holo-: K; iso-: CALI, BRIT, L).

Ischaemum pushpangadanii similis, nodis glabris, culmis iuvenibus glaucis, pseudopetiole ad 6 cm longo, foliis infimis basin attenuatis, pedicellis brevioribus (1-2 mm longis), spiculis sessilibus lemmate superiore arista 17-22 mm longa, antheris 3-3.5 mm longis, spiculis pedicellatis lemmate superiore plerumque aristato facile distinguibilibus.

Annual. Culms tufted, erect to diffuse, up to 170 cm long, stilt-rooted towards lower nodes, brown-purplish; young internodes glaucous especially towards the nodes; nodes glabrous. Leaves all along the culm; sheath 3-9 cm long, rounded to keeled, glabrous; ligule coriaceous, 1-6 mm long, obtuse or notched; blade up to 20 x 2.5 cm (excluding pseudopetiole), dimorphic, linear-lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, narrowed and tapering towards base or gradually attenuate

into the pseudopetiole, margins scabrous, apex with a scabrid acumen, membranous, sparsely bulbous-pilose above and below, pseudopetiole of the lower blades up to 6 cm long; upper blades ovate-lanceolate, base deeply cordate-hastate, subsessile to sessile, margins scabrous, apex acuminate, coriaceous, glabrous. *Inflorescence* terminal or axillary with (1-)2-5 peduncles; racemes 2, 3-8 cm long, glabrous towards base and densely long-villous upwards; joints of rachis crustaceous, 2.5-4 mm long, densely long-villous, 1 or 2 joints at the base of the rhachis longer, up to 6 mm long, glabrous. *Sessile spikelets*: The lower ones unawned or with a rudimentary awn, others awned, 5-6.5 mm long, linear-lanceolate. *Lower glume* linear-lanceolate, 5-6 x 1.5 mm, apex obtuse, hyaline-membranous towards the apex (this area sometimes disintegrates forming a 2-lobed apex in some fruiting spikelets), thickly coriaceous, 13-nerved, incurved on the margins, laterally sharply keeled and scaberulous towards apex, glabrous on the outside, laterally 1-3-nodulose in the lower portion of the raceme, densely long-villous in the lower half with the hairs up to 3 mm long, non-nodulose in the upper portion of the raceme. *Upper glume* up to 6 x 1 mm (when folded), linear-lanceolate, keeled on the back, inrolled on the margins, scaberulous on the keel towards the acute apex, scabrous outside towards base, thickly coriaceous. *Lower lemma* hyaline, 5-6 x 1.25-1.5 mm (when folded), linear-lanceolate, apex acute, incurved on the margins, 3-nerved. *Lower palea* linear-lanceolate, hyaline, 5-5.5 x 1-1.25 mm (when folded), incurved on the sides, apex acute, 2-nerved. *Upper lemma* linear-oblong or elliptic in profile, hyaline, 4-4.5 x 0.75-1 mm (when folded), deeply cleft to half way, lobes linear, in lower glabrous sessile spikelet (1 or 2) of raceme it is linear-elliptic or lanceolate in profile, shortly bifid at apex with a short (c. 1.5 mm long) awn at the sinus; awns (15-)17-22 mm long with an 8-10 mm long brown column. *Upper palea* linear-lanceolate, hyaline, 4-4.5 x 1 mm, acute at apex, incurved on margins. *Pedicelled spikelets*: linear-elliptic to lanceolate, up to 6 x 2 mm; pedicel crustaceous, clavate, glabrous, up to 2 mm long in the lower glabrous spikelets of the raceme, 1-1.5 mm long and completely long-villous outside in the upper portion of the raceme (hairs up to 2.5 mm long). *Lower glume* linear-lanceolate or linear-elliptic, 5-6 x 1.5-2 mm, thickly coriaceous, 9-11-nerved, obtuse or bifid at apex, the margins incurved, laterally keeled and scaberulous on the margins towards the apex, lower half densely long-villous on the outside in the upper spikelets of a raceme, 1-2-nodulose and glabrous (except sparsely scabrid keel) in the basal spikelets of the raceme. *Upper glume, lower lemma and lower palea* similar to those of the sessile spikelets. *Upper lemma* linear-lanceolate, hyaline, c. 4 mm long, apex acute to acuminate and prolonged into a 4-5 mm long scaberulous awn (awns gradually reduced and absent in uppermost spikelets of the raceme and also in small racemes), it is notched at apex with c. 0.5 mm long awn at the sinus in lower glabrous spikelets of the raceme. *Upper palea* similar to those of sessile spikelets but smaller. *Lodicules* 2, c. 1 x 0.5 mm, apex truncate, irregularly lobed. *Stamens* 3; anthers 3-3.5 mm long. *Ovary* 0.5-0.75 x c. 0.5 mm, ovate; styles 1-1.5 mm long; stigmas c. 2 mm long, feathery. *Grains* 2-2.5 x 0.75-1 mm, ellipsoid, slightly trigonous, apiculate at the apex, pale brown to brown.

Etymology. – The specific epithet “*glabriglaucum*” refers to its glabrous nodes and glaucous young culms.

Distribution and habitat. – *Ischemum glabriglaucum* is known only from the type that was collected from open rocky slopes near Vazhachal River in Trichur District at 300 m altitude.

Flowering and fruiting. – October to January.

Affinities. – *Ischaemum glabriglaucum* is related to *I. pushpangadanii*, but can be readily distinguished by its glabrous nodes, glaucous young culms, up to 6 cm long pseudopetiole, basally attenuate lower leaves, much shorter (1-2 mm) pedicels, 17-22 mm long awn of upper lemma of sessile spikelets, 3-3.5 mm long anthers and generally awned upper lemma of pedicelled spikelets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Prof. N. Ravi, Verbena, Quilon for helpful comments on our specimens, Dr. J. F. Veldkamp, Leiden, the Netherlands, for the Latin diagnosis, and Mr. V. B. Sajeev, North Paravur for the drawings.

REFERENCES

- SUR, P. R. (2001). A revision of the genus *Ischaemum* Linn. (Poaceae) in India. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 407-438.
- RAVI, N., N. MOHANAN, T. SHAJU, M. S. KIRAN RAJ & R. RAJESH (1998). Three new species of *Ischaemum* L. (Poaceae) from Kerala, India. *Rheedea* 8: 149-158.
- RAVI, N., N. MOHANAN, M. S. KIRAN RAJ, T. SHAJU & R. RAJESH (2000a). Another new species of *Ischaemum* L. (Poaceae) from Kerala, India. *Rheedea* 10: 49-53.
- RAVI, N., N. MOHANAN, M. S. KIRAN RAJ, T. SHAJU & R. RAJESH (2000b). Two new species of Poaceae from Kerala, India. *Rheedea* 10: 91-98.
- RAVI, N., N. MOHANAN, T. SHAJU, M. S. KIRAN RAJ & R. RAJESH (2001). Three more new species of *Ischaemum* L. (Poaceae) from Kerala, India. *Bot. Bull. Acad. Sin.* 42: 223-230.
- SREEKUMAR, P. V. & V. J. NAIR (1991). *Flora of Kerala – Grasses*. Botanical Survey of India.

Submitted on February 17, 2005

Accepted on September 6, 2005

Addresses of the authors: CNS: Department of Botany, SNM College, Maliankara, Kerala – 683 516, India.

AKP: Calicut University Herbarium, Department of Botany, University of Calicut, Kerala – 673 635, India. E-mail: akpradeep1@rediffmail.com

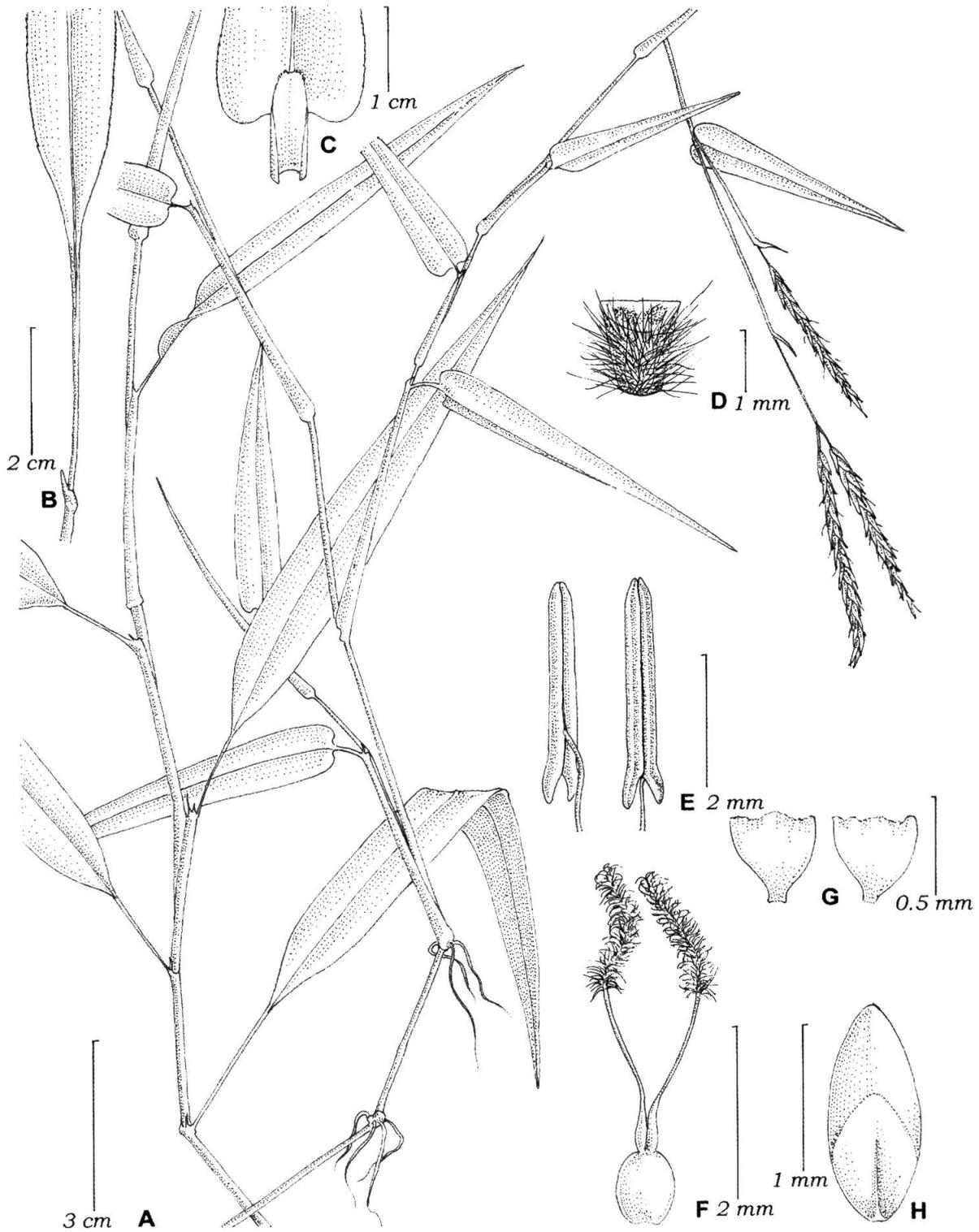


Fig. 1. – *Ischaemum glabriglaucum* Sunil. **A.** Habit; **B.** Lower portion of the lower leaf showing pseudopetiole; **C.** Lower portion of the upper leaf showing sheath; **D.** Pedicel; **E.** Stamens; **F.** Pistil; **G.** Lodicules; **H.** Grain. (Drawings by V. B. Sajeev)

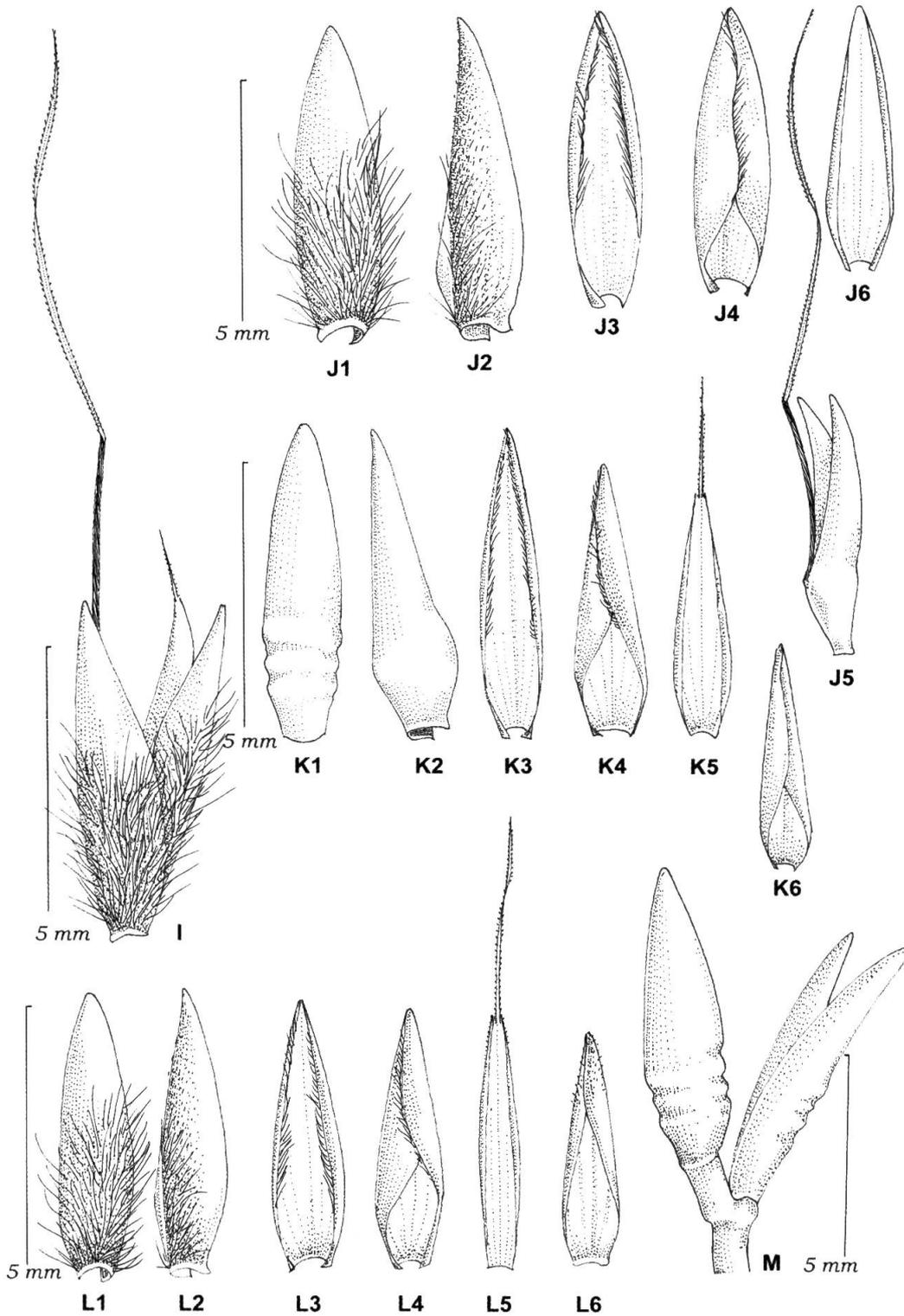


Fig. 2. – *Ischaemum glabriglaucum* Sunil. **I**. A spikelet pair from the middle of a raceme. **J1-J6**, From sessile awned spikelet at the middle of a raceme: **J1**. Lower glume; **J2**. Upper glume; **J3**. Lower lemma; **J4**. Lower palea; **J5**. Upper lemma; **J6**. Upper palea. **K1-K6**, From lower most sessile spikelet: **K1**. Lower glume; **K2**. Upper glume; **K3**. Lower lemma; **K4**. Lower palea, **K5**. Upper lemma; **K6**. Upper palea. **L1-L6**, From pedicelled spikelet at the middle of a raceme: **L1**. Lower glume; **L2**. Upper glume; **L3**. Lower lemma; **L4**. Lower palea; **L5**. Upper lemma; **L6**. Upper palea. **M**. Lowermost spikelet pair of a raceme. (Drawings by V. B. Sajeev)

