### **International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)**

ISSN: 2319-7064

ResearchGate Impact Factor (2018): 0.28 | SJIF (2018): 7.426

# Study of Anatomical Features of *Crotalaria*Spectabilis Roth

Deshmukh M.K.<sup>1</sup>, Kothale K. V.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Student, Botany Department G.V.I.S.H. Amravati, India

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Post Graduate Department of Botany G.V.I.S.H. Amravarti Post-Graduate Department of Botany Govt. Vidharbha, Institute of Science and Humanities, Amravati

Abstract: The Fabaceae is commonly known as the legume, pea or bean family. It is very important family due to economical importance. The compounds they contain have medicinal uses and for the oil and fats that have variety of uses. The genus Crotalaria is very large composed of 81 species, economically and medicinally useful. Crotalaria spectabilis L. is known as 'showy crotalaria 'and the common name is 'Khulkhula'. Morphological and anatomical study of different parts of Crotalaria spectabilis L. like root, stem and leaf were done.

Keywords: Anatomy, Crotalaria, Fabaceae

#### 1. Introduction

Crotalaria is one of the large genus of family Fabaceae. The studies on Crotalaria species are very little. It is an economically and medicinally important genus. Crotalaria spectabiis L. have much biomass production. Species were introduced in to the USA as green manure crops to improve soil fertility, as it has root nodules that support nitrogen fixing bacteria (Williams and Molyneax 1987). , but it is toxic plant due to presence of monocrotaline alkaloids. All parts of plant are poisonous. The seeds are more poisonous. The poisoning occurs when animals consume plant parts. The diseases occurs due to poisoning are bloody diarrhea, icterus, edema and weakness. Specially causes acute poisons, liver failure (Chronic fibrosis of the liver) and death.

#### 2. Material and methods

The plant material were collected from Melghat region of Amravati district. The collected plant material were identified with the help of standard floras (Naik 1998; Cooke 1958; Dhore 2002). Detailed morphological characters were studied with the help of fresh material. The epidermal study for trichome and stomata were done by peeling method, the peeled part were stained in safranin and mounted in glycerin on a slide. The anatomical study were done by the free hand cut transverse section of fresh and preserved material i.e root, stem and leaves and the sections were dehydrated with different alcohol grades and stained with safranin and light green by double permant staining method. (Esau, 1965) These permanent prepared slides were observed under the microscope, and photographs were shoot out by using Trinocular microscope of Carl Zess.

#### Morphological observation

The plant body is erect, harbaceous , subglabrous up to 70-130 cm in height , stem cylindrical , branched branches striate, solid, green in colour; Leaves simple, alternate, stipulate, subsessile, oblanceolate 6-13  $\times$  1.8-6 cm in size, with entire margin, mucronate apex. upper leaf surface glabrous and lower leaf surface with silky hairs. With

unicostate reticulate vaniation; stipules large, foliaceous ovate 5-8 mm glabrous with acute apex; flowers are terminal raceme 4-15 flowered, bracteates, bracts are large ovate, foliaceous glabrous, pedicileate, peduncle is 1-2 cm long, complete, bisexual, zygomorphic. Calyx green in colour, glabrous, gamosepalous, 5 toothed two upper are 10 mm long triangular, and three lower are 13 mm long, with acute apex. Corolla bright yellow with purple veins, long than calyx, consist of 5 petals. The uppermost largest standard with 22×20 mm in size having cordate orbicular in shape, two lateral wings are with 14×11 mm in size, and two united petal to form keel with 13×10 mm in size. The stamens are 10 in two bundles ,dimorphic, dithecous, dorsifixed, with staminal sheath length 5 mm and filament length 8 mm. The gynoecium is single, free; ovary superior with 10 mm in length, style bent 14 mm in length, glabrous, stigma simple. Pods linear-oblong, glabrous, 3-5 cm long, pale brown in color ,glabrous, Seeds 20-45 in number, dark brown/ashgrey polished and reniform.

#### 3. Epidermal Observation

#### **Trichomes**

Trichomes present on only lower surface of leaves. Trichomes unbranched, non-glandular, uniseriate , with one basal cell , body elongated, fusiform, Their average length of lower leaf surface is 160.2  $\mu m$  and in range 76.8 - 307.2  $\mu m$ .

#### Stomata

The leaf amphistomatic ( i.e present on both surfaces) dorsiventral, anisocytic, rarely anomocytic and amphiparacytic type, on both surfaces , lower surface contain more stomata than the upper surface. Epidermal cell wall is thin and irregular, upper leaf surface pore average  $16.2\times3.4~\mu m$ , range  $15.3-17.9\times2.5-5.1~\mu m$  in size. guard cells average  $25.6\times22.1~\mu m$ , range  $23-28.1\times20.4-23~\mu m$  in size and subsidiary cell average  $41.8\times39.2~\mu m$ , range  $28.1-56.3\times30.7-56.3~\mu m$  in size. And lower leaf surface pore average is  $12.8\times2.8~\mu m$ , range  $10.2-15.3\times2.5-3.3~\mu m$  in size , guard cell average  $14.6\times15.3~\mu m$ , range  $15.3-15.8\times12.8-17.9~\mu m$ , and subsidiary cell

Volume 8 Issue 10, October 2019

www.ijsr.net

<u>Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY</u>

Paper ID: ART20201991 10.21275/ART20201991 992

# International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN: 2319-7064

ResearchGate Impact Factor (2018): 0.28 | SJIF (2018): 7.426

average 23  $\times$  40.1  $\mu m$  and range 20.4 - 28.1  $\times$  25.6 - 48.6  $\mu m$  in size

#### 4. Anatomical Observation

#### 4.1 T. S. of Root

The trasverse section of root showed almost circular outline . Externally present 3 to 4 layered cork phellem . below the cork present 1 to 2 layered phellogen composed of thin walled rectangular cells of phellogen cambium which measured 16.6  $\times$ 40.9  $\mu$ m in average and 15.3 – 17.9  $\times$  35.8 -46 µm in range. Below the phellogen present 2 to 3 layered periderm some stone cells present in cortical tissue which measured 17  $\times$  17.9  $\mu m$  in averaged and 10.2 - 23  $\times$  12.8 -25.6 µm in range. Below the periderm 5 to 6 layers of cortex , it is composed of rounded to squarish cells, loosely arrange which measured  $30.7 \times 38.4 \ \mu m$  in average and  $17.9 - 46 \times$ 25.6 – 51.2 μm in range. Below the cortex present single layered endodermis composed of squarish to rectangular cells, which measured  $17.3 \times 32.2 \mu m$  in average and 12.8 - $20.4 \times 17.9 - 51.2 \mu m$  in range. Below the endodermis present 2 to 3 layered pericycle, it is parenchymatous composed of rounded, oval cells filled with chloroplast which measured  $24.5 \times 40.9 \, \mu m$  in average and 20.4 - 30.7 $\times$  25.6 – 51.2 µm in range. In the pericycle observed groups of stone cells or sclerides . Below the pericycle 25 to 30 layered well developed phloem tissue, composed of oval, rounded, polygonal , which measured  $9.8 \times 23 \mu m$  in average and  $7.6-12.8\times20.4-25.6~\mu m$  in range. cells loosely arranged with intercellular spaces an intermittently present stone cells and fibers in group may be isolated and that is present singly. Below the phloem present broad cambium 8 to 9 layered, ring of cambium composed of rectangular, flattened, compressed cells, which measured  $7.6\times19.6~\mu m$  in average and  $5.1-10.2\times12.8-28.1~\mu m$  in range. Below the cambium present secondary xylem and primary xylem forms continues broad cylinder; in secondary xylem proto-xylem present towards the periphery which measured 76.8  $\times$  70.8  $\mu m$  in average and 61.4 – 102.4  $\times$  51.2 – 102.4 μm in range, meta- xylem towards the centre which measured  $132.2 \times 133.1 \, \mu m$  in average and  $102.4 - 179.2 \times 100.0 \, \mu m$ 122.8 – 140.8 μm in range. Vessels too much enlarged, thick walled densely scattered. Primary xylem present at the centre, In primary xylem protoxylem measured 65.7 × 40.1  $\mu m$  in average and  $38.4 - 76.8 \times 25.6 - 64 \mu m$  in range. And metaxylem 93.8  $\times$  69.1  $\mu m$  in average and 89.6 - 97.2  $\times$  $58.8 - 76.8 \mu m$  in range. xylem polyarch. In the xylem present fibers and some stone cells and also present parenchymatous tissue with granules. Medullary rays uniseriate, biseriate to broad multiseriate, composed of rectangular, oval, and elongated parenchymatous cells which measured  $48.6 \times 25.6 \,\mu m$  in average and 38.4 - 56.3 $\times$  23 – 28.1 µm in range, medullary rays runs from primary xylem through the secondary xylem and phloem, in the phloem region they get dilated shows wedge shaped structure. Pith absent.

#### **4.2** T. S.of stem

The transverse section of stem showed prescience of ridges and furrows due to ridges and furrows outline somewhat wavy. Epidermis single layered with squarish to columnar cells arrange compactly with thick cuticle which measured  $25.6 \times 22.1~\mu m$  in average and  $23-28.1 \times 20.4-25.6~\mu m$  in range. Below the epidermis present single layered parenchymatous hypodermis with squarish to oval cells, compactly arranged which measured 23 × 29.8 µm in average and 20.4 - 25.6  $\times$  25.6 - 33.2  $\mu m$  in range .below the epidermis 4 to 5 layered collenchymatous cortex present, cells oval, circular, squarish, irregular, loosely arranged with intercellular spaces and, filled with pigment granules, which measured  $10.2 \times 19.6$  in average and  $7.6 - 12.8 \times 19.6$ 15.8 – 23 µm in range. In furrows region cortex cells large in size than the fullrows, cells parechymatous, polygonal, circular ,rounded, squarish with intercellular spaces which measured 35.8  $\times$  37.5  $\mu m$  in average and 23 - 46  $\times$  25.6 -51.2 µm in range. Below the cortex single layer endodermis prominently observed with compactly arranged barraled shaped cells ,which measured 17.9 × 40.9 in average and  $17.9 \times 40.9 \, \mu m$  in range. Below the endodermis schlerenchymatous patches of pericycle present it is 2 to 3 layered in furrows and 5 to 6 layered in ridges, cells polygonal, oval, squarish and triangular compactly arranged which measured 22.5  $\times$  24.7  $\mu m$  in average and 22.5  $\times$  24.7 µm in range. In the Pericycle some stone cells observed. Below the pericycle present phloem tissue 9 to 10 layered, cells polygonal, rectuangular, squarish and oval compactly arranged which measured  $20.4 \times 24.7 \mu m$  in average and  $17.9 - 23 \times 23 - 25.6 \mu m$  in range. Below the phloem 2 to 3 layered cambium cells present; Cells flattened, rectangular, interfasicular cambium forming a continous ring which measured  $8.5 \times 13.6 \mu m$  in average and  $7.6 - 10.2 \times 12.8 -$ 15.3 µm in range. Xylem present in contionus cylinder, vessels moderate in size present densely, scattered metaxylem towards periphery and proto-xylem towards centre. Vessels polygonal, squarish, oval, rounded protoxylem measured  $38.4 \times 32.4 \ \mu m$  in average and 23 –  $51.2 \times 28.1 - 35.8 \mu m$  in range and metaxylem measured in  $56.3 \times 55.4$  in average and  $40.9 - 76.8 \times 53.7 - 58.8$  in range. medullary rays unseriate to biseriate, multicellular cells, oval and squarish which measured  $25.6 \times 10.2$  in average and 17.9 -  $30.7 \times 7.6 - 12.8$  in range. Pith very enlarged it composed of parenchymatous thin walled loosely arranged cells, oval , circular and polygonal in shape. Central pith cells larger than the peripheral one, which measured  $81 \times 85.3 \mu m$  in average and  $51.2 - 115.2 \times$  $43.5 - 140.8 \mu m$  in range.

#### 4.3 V. S of leaf

The vertical section of leaf showed typical dorsiventral structure. The upper epidermis and lower epidermis both single layered, with cuticle and with some pigment granules. The cells of upper epidermis circular, rectangular, oval or barrell shaped with thin walled parenchyma. These cells large in lamina region than midrib region which measured  $31.5\times33.2~\mu m$  in average and  $28.1-30.7\times30.7-35.8~\mu m$  in range. The lower epidermal cells smaller than the upper epidermal cells. In the mid rib region cells observed circular, rounded, oval, rectangular and squarish upright which measures  $30.7\times27.3~\mu m$  in average and  $23-38.4\times12.8-43.5~\mu m$  in range . Stomata's present intermediately on upper and lower epidermis. Trichome's observed only on lower epidermis. Lower epidermal cells in lamina region larger than the midrib region; cells squarish, barrell shaped

993

Volume 8 Issue 10, October 2019

www.ijsr.net

<u>Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY</u>

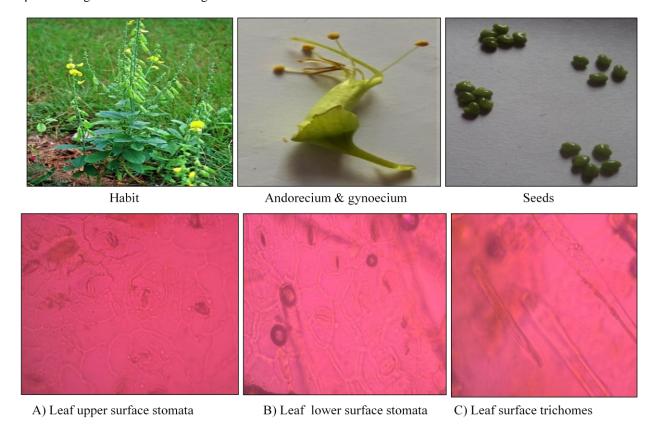
# International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN: 2319-7064

ResearchGate Impact Factor (2018): 0.28 | SJIF (2018): 7.426

elongated with some pigment granules, which measured  $19.6 \times 31.5 \ \mu m$  in average and  $15.3 - 25.6 \times 25.6 - 38.4 \ \mu m$ in range. And cells in the upper lamina region measured 34.1  $\times$  46.9  $\mu m$  in average and 30.7 - 48.4  $\times$  38.4 - 51.2  $\mu m$  in range. Mesophyll cells showed differentiation in to palisade and spongy parenchyma, the palisade cells 2-3 layered, they were elongated, oval, columnar, with numerous chloroplasts in them which measured 40.1  $\times$  17  $\mu m$  in average and  $30.7 - 51.2 \times 12.8 - 23 \mu m$  in range. Spongy parenchyma cells 5-7 layered, thin walled rounded, oval, polygonal and irregular in shape, cells thin walled loosely arranged with intercellular spaces, which measured 31.5  $\times$ 20.4  $\mu m$  in average and 25.6 - 38.4  $\times$  15.3 - 25.6  $\mu m$  in range. Some spongy cells contains starch grains at mid rib region. below the lower epidermis single thick walled collenchymatous layer present, which measured 38.4 × 39.2  $\mu m$  in average and  $30-48.4\times28.1-51.2~\mu m$  in range. The remaining 7 – 8 layered parenchyma cells oval, polygonal, irregular, loosely arranged with some pigment granules and measured  $47.7 \times 57.1$  µm in average and  $38.4 - 56.3 \times 43.5$ - 71.6µm in range. In the midrib region vascular tissue

arranged in semi-circular manner enclosed in bundle sheath, cells barreled shaped , oval single layered compactly arranged which measured 26.4  $\times$  57.1  $\mu m$  in average and  $20.4 - 33.2 \times 51.2$  - 64 µm in range. Schlerenchymatous caps observed on upper and lower side of vascular tissue 4 -5 layered thick walled, hexagonal, polygonal, squarish irregular which measured  $25.6 \times 110 \ \mu m$  in average and 23 $-28.1 \times 23 - 25.6 \mu m$  in range, with some pigment granules. Schlerenchyma fallowed by 5-7 layered phloem, cells rectangular, squarish, rounded and polygonal which measured 9.3  $\times$ 14.5  $\mu$ m in average and 7.6 - 10.2  $\times$  12.8 -15.3  $\mu$ m in range. Meta-xylem 4 – 5 layered form below the phloem, cells circular, oval, elongated, polygonal thick walled meta-xylem towards periphery and proto-xylem towards centre which measured  $40.1 \times 26.4 \mu m$  in average and  $25.6-56.3\times20.4$  -33.2  $\mu m$  in range. Below the upper epidermis 7 – 8 layered parenchymatous ground tissue observed.

Note: In range mentioned length ( i.e smaller to bigger)  $\times$  width ( smaller to bigger)



Volume 8 Issue 10, October 2019

<u>www.ijsr.net</u>

<u>Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY</u>

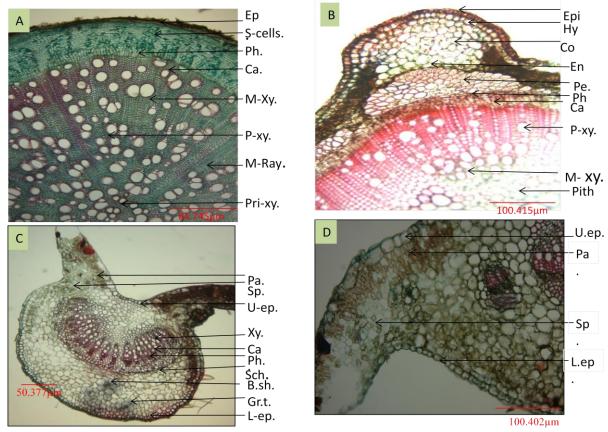
Paper ID: ART20201991

994

## International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)

ISSN: 2319-7064

ResearchGate Impact Factor (2018): 0.28 | SJIF (2018): 7.426



A- T. S. of root , B- T. S. of Stem , C- V. S. of Lea,f D- Leaf lamina, Epi- Epiblema, Ep- Epidermis , U-ep- Upper epidermis, L-ep- Lower epidermis, Pa- Pallisade, Sp- Spongy parenchyma, G-Ti Ground Tissue, Sc-Ca- Schlerenchymatous cap. Hy- Hypodermis, Pepericycle, Co.- Cortex, En- Endodermis, B.sh- Bundle sheath, Pe- Pericycle, Ph- phloem, Ca- Cambium, pr-Xy- Primary xylem, Sec.xy- Secondary xylem, M-xy- Metaxylem, P-xy- Protoxylem, M-ray- Medullary ray, Ve- Vessel , Pi- Pith, Tr- trichome. G. ti-Ground tissue , St-Ca.- stomatal cavity., S-Cell – Stone cells

**Table I:** Morphological characters

Tubic 1: Morphorogram characters				
	Characters	Observation		
	Habit	Herb		
Vegetative	Plant Height	70-130		
	Life form	Erect		
	Surface	Subglabrous		
	Type	Simple		
	Shape	Oblanceolate		
Leaf	Dimensions (cm)	6-13×1.8-6		
	Apex	Mucronate		
	Upper leaf surface	Glabrous		
	Lower leaf surface	Silky hairy		
Stipules	Length	10		
	Shape	Ovate		
	Apex	Acute		
	Pubescence	Glabrous		
Inflorescence	Position / type	Terminal receme		
	Peduncle (cm)	1-1.5		
	No. of flowers	4-15		
Bract	Shape	Ovate		
	Pubescence	Glabrous		
	Calyx tube (mm)	4		
	Upper sepal (mm)	10		
Calyx	Lower sepal (mm)	13		
	Teeth shape	Triangular		
	Apex	Acute		
	Pubescence	Glabrous		
	Colour	Bright yellow		
	Standard Size (mm)	22×20		
Corolla	Standard shape	Cordate orbicular		
	Wing size	14×11		

	Keel Size	13×10.1
Androeium	Staminal sheath length	5
	Filament length	8
	Ovary length	10
Gynoecium	Style length	14
	Style pubescence	Glabrous
	Size (cm)	3-5
Pod	Shape	Linear-oblong
	No. of seeds	20-45
Seeds	Shape	Reniform
	Colour	Dark brown

**Table II:** Root Anatomy

	Dimensions in C. spectabilis L.	
Cell type	Average (µm)	Range (µm)
Epiblema	16.6 ×40.9	$15.3 - 17.9 \times 35.8 - 46$
Cortex	$30.7 \times 38.4$	$17.9 - 46 \times 25.6 - 51.2$
Endodermis	$17.3 \times 32.2$	$12.8 - 20.4 \times 17.9 - 51.2$
Pericyle	$24.5 \times 40.9$	$20.4 - 30.7 \times 25.6 - 51.2$
Phloem	$9.8 \times 23$	$7.6 - 12.8 \times 20.4 - 25.6$
Cambium	$7.6 \times 19.6$	$5.1 - 10.2 \times 12.8 - 28.1$
Sec. Protoxylem	$76.8 \times 70.8$	$61.4 - 102.4 \times 51.2 - 102.4$
Sec. Metaxylem	$132.2 \times 133.1$	$102.4 - 179.2 \times 122.8 - 140.8$
Pri. Protoxylem	$65.7 \times 40.1$	$38.4 - 76.8 \times 25.6 - 64$
Pri. Metaxylem	$93.8 \times 69.1$	$89.6 - 97.2 \times 58.8 - 76.8$
Medullary Rays	$48.6 \times 25.6$	$38.4 - 56.3 \times 23 - 28.1$
Stone cells	$17 \times 17.9$	$10.2 - 23 \times 12.8 - 25.6$ bn
Pith	-	-

#### Volume 8 Issue 10, October 2019 www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

## International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)

ISSN: 2319-7064

ResearchGate Impact Factor (2018): 0.28 | SJIF (2018): 7.426

#### **Table III:** Stem Anatomy

Tubic III. Stelli i lilatolli j				
Cell type	Dimensions in C. spectabilis L.			
	Average (µm)	Range (µm)		
Epidermis	$25.6 \times 22.1$	$23 - 28.1 \times 20.4 - 25.6$		
Hypodermis	$23 \times 29.8$	$20.4 - 25.6 \times 25.6 - 33.2$		
Cortex	$10.2 \times 19.6$	$7.6 - 12.8 \times 15.8 - 23$		
Endodermis	$17.9 \times 40.9$	$12.8 - 23 \times 30.7 - 51.2$		
Pericycles	$22.5 \times 24.7$	$17.9 - 25.6 \times 15.3 - 33.2$		
Phloem	$20.4 \times 24.7$	$17.9 - 23 \times 23 - 25.6$		
Cambium	$8.5 \times 13.6$	$7.6 - 10.2 \times 12.8 - 15.3$		
Protoxylem	$38.4 \times 32.4$	$23 - 51.2 \times 28.1 - 35.8$		
Metaxylem	$56.3 \times 55.4$	$40.9 - 76.8 \times 53.7 - 58.8$		
Medullary rays	$25.6 \times 10.2$	$17.9 - 30.7 \times 7.6 - 12.8$		
Pith cells	$81 \times 85.3$	$51.2 - 115.2 \times 43.5 - 140.8$		

**Table IV:** Leaf Anatomy

	Dimensions in C. spectabilis L.	
Cell type	Average	
	(µm)	Range (µm)
Upper epidermis	$31.5 \times 33.2$	$28.1 - 30.7 \times 30.7 - 35.8$
Lower epidermis	$30.7 \times 27.3$	$23 - 38.4 \times 12.8 - 43.5$
Arm region upper epidermis	$34.1 \times 46.9$	$30.7 - 48.4 \times 38.4 - 51.2$
Arm region lower epidermis	$19.6 \times 31.5$	$15.3 - 25.6 \times 25.6 - 38.4$
Palisade Mesophyll	$40.1 \times 17$	$30.7 - 51.2 \times 12.8 - 23$
Spongy Parenchyma	$31.5 \times 20.4$	$25.6 - 38.4 \times 15.3 - 25.6$
Ground tissue	$47.7 \times 57.1$	$38.4 - 56.3 \times 43.5 - 71.6$
Schlerenchyma tissue	$25.6 \times 110$	$23 - 28.1 \times 23 - 25.6$
Endodermis	$26.4 \times 57.1$	$20.4 - 33.2 \times 51.2 - 64$
Phloem	9.3 ×14.5	$7.6 - 10.2 \times 12.8 - 15.3$
Xylem	$40.1 \times 26.4$	$25.6 - 56.3 \times 20.4 - 33.2$

#### References

- [1] Carlquist, S. (1961). Comparative plant anatomy. Holt Rinechart and Winston, New york.
- [2] Cook, T., & C, I. E. (1958). Flora of the presidency of Bombay, BSI, Calcutta. *I*, 310-324.
- [3] Dhore, M. A. (2002).(Ph.D Thesis), Flora of Amravati district with special references to the distribution of tree species. published by Amravati University Amravati,108-112.
- [4] Esau K. (1965), "plant anatomy", 2nd Edn., John Wiley, New York, 767.
- [5] Esau, K. (2006). Anatomy of seed plants, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York., 183-256.
- [6] Kannabiran, B. and Krishnamurthy, K. H. (1974), Morphology of foliar epidermal and taxonomy of the genus *Crotalaria* L. Jawaharlal Institute, Pondicherry, India. In Phytomorphology, 24(1-2): 61-68.
- [7] Marcelo, F. D. Jose, R. P. and Gladys Flavia de Albuquerque Melo-de Pinna. (2014). Comparative leaf anatomy and morphology of some Brazilian species of *Crotalaria* L.(Leguminosae: Papilionoideae: Crotalarieae. *Acta Botanica Brasilica*, 28(4):, 583-593.
- [8] Metcalfe, C. R. (1968). Current developments in systematic plant anatomy . In Heywood, V, H. (ed.). *Modern methods in plant taxonomy, Academic press, London* .
- [9] Metcalfe, C. R., & Chalk, L. (1950). Anatomy of dicotyledons: leaves, stem and Wood in relation to Taxonomic with notes on economic uses. *The Clarendon Press, Oxford.*, *I.* 502-535.

- [10] Naik, V. N. & Associates; (1998) The flora of Marathwada, Amrut prakashan, railway station road, Aurangabad, 255-266.
- [11] Okeke, S. I., Edeoga, H. O., Nduche, M. U., & Omosun, G. (2019). Anatomical studies on the roots of sopme Crotalaria L. species (Fabaceae-Papilionoideae). International Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Biosciences, 6 (3), 22-26.
- [12] Polhill, R. M. (1982). Distribuation and divergence. In *Crotalaria* L. Africa and Madagascar.Balkema, Rotterdam. 8-14. Procopio, S. O., Ferreira, E. A., Silva, E. A., Silva, A. A., Rufino, R. J., & Santos, J. B. (2003). Anatomical studies of leaves of weed species of great occurrence in Brazil.III-Galinsoga parviflora, Crotalaria incana, Conyza bonariensis and Ipomoea cairica. *planta Daninha (Brasil)*, 21 (1), 1-10.
- [13] Roy, P. (2006). *Plant anatomy*. Kolkata: New central book agency(P) Ltd 8/1 Chintamoni Das Lane, Kolkata 700 009, India.,139-153.
- [14] Singh, N.P., Lakshminarsimhan, P., Karthikeyen, S. & Prasanna, P.R. (2001), Flora of Maharashtra state for dicotyledones Vol.2, BSI, Western circle, Pune., 619-652.
- [15] Sonje, S. B. and Bhuktar, A. S. (2013), Anatomical studies of *Crotalaria albida* Heyne Ex Roth.,Sci. Res. Rept.,3(2):155-158.
- [16] Sonje, S. B. and Bhuktar, A. S. (2013), Anatomical studies of *Crotalaria hrsuta* Willd. *Int.J. Int sci. Inn.Tech. Sec.* A, Vol. 2 Iss 5, 19-21.
- [17] Sonje, S. B. and Bhuktar, A. S. (2016), Anatomical studies of *Crotalaria juncea* L., *Journal of Global Biosciences*. ISSN 2320-1355 Vol-5, 4071-4074.
- [18] Sujoy pal, Monojit debnath and Moulisha Biswas. (2014), Priliminary phytochemical and pharmacognostic study of *Crotalaria Spectabilis* L.leaves. Bengal Institute of Pharmaceuticaal science, Kalyani, Nadia, NSHM Journal of Pharmacy and Healthcare Management, 5, pp 1-8.

Volume 8 Issue 10, October 2019 www.ijsr.net