

Pharmacognosy1: Dr. Khaled Allam

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ملخص المحاضرة الأولى

| QUESTION | ANSWER |
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| What is the description of receptacle? | flat tended, convex or conical shortened axis on which arranged the floral leaves. Nearly shorty occasionally elongated. |
| What does the elongated portion called? | Hypanthium: it is the elongation of the receptacle below the calyx and ovary as in clove. Carpophore: The elongation of the receptacle between carpels as in family Umbelliferae. |
| What is the description of bracts? | -accessory leafy structures that the flower may be accompanied. -bracts arise from its axil (primary axil) or scale like leaves. |
| What is the description of bracteoles? | -bracteoles arise at the secondary axil |
| What are types of the flower according to Bracts and Bracteoles? | 1) Bracteate flower: when bract is present 2) Bracteolate flower: when the bracteole is present 3) Ebracteate: when bract is absent 4) Ebracteolate: when the bracteole is absent 5) Involucre: when the bracts and bracteoles are present in crowded form in one or more whorls, as (Compositae and Umbelliferae). |
| What is the position of bracteole? | ✓ On the calyx or receptacle ✓ On the pedicel: At the junction of the pedicel and receptacle |
| Describe the pedicel. | The stalk of the flower. |
| Describe the Peduncle. | The stalk of an inflorescence. |
| Describe the Pedicellate flower. | The flower carried on pedicel. |
| Describe the Sessile. | The flower inserted without pedicel. |
| What is the description of the flower according to the symmetry of all floral leaves ? | 1) Actinomorphic (or regular): when the segments of each whorl are all alike and regularly arranged. 2) Irregular: when the members of one or more whorls are not all. [in such case the flower may be either]: (a) Asymmetric or irregular: when all the segments are irregularly Ranged and not alike, thus the flower cannot be divided into equal halves. (b) Zygomorphic: when it can be divided in one plane into equal halves. |



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| What is the description of the flower according to the presence or absence of sexual organs? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Hermaphrodite: perfect, bisexual or monoclines.✓ Sterile or neutral flower.✓ Unisexual: imperfect or diclinous. |
| What is the difference of staminate and pistillate? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Staminate: flowers which possess only the male organs.✓ Pistillate: flowers possessing only the female. |
| What is the description, function and formation of Calyx and Corolla? | <p>Calyx is the outer most whorl of the floral series. Function: As protective for the essential organs of the flower, especially in the bud where it completely envelops them. Formation: It is formed of 2-5 sepals, rarely numerous sepals.</p> <p>Corolla is the inner whorl envelop of the non-essential floral leaves. Function: -To attract the pollen grain carrying insects. -To protect the essential organs of the flowers. Formation: The corolla consists of delicate petals, 2-5 or more which usually delicate-colored modified leaves.</p> |