METHOD
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Present study comprises intensive exploration and critical observations of aquatic and semi-aquatic angiosperms of the area. Collection trips were arranged in such a way so as to cover the entire area during different seasons of the year. Much emphasis was given to collect the plants in flowering and fruiting or in both conditions. While collecting plants, field observations on habit, habitat, frequency of occurrence, association, aroma, arrangement, shape and margin of leaves, colour of flowers, fruit and seeds were recorded in the field book. As far as possible local names and other ethnobotanical informations were gathered from local inhabitants, Vaidyas and Hakims.

Small aquatic and semi-aquatics were carefully uprooted and collected. For the larger plant species representative portions (flowering/fruiting twigs) were collected with flower/fruit or with both. Specimens were collected in triplicate, poisoned, pressed, dried and mounted on appropriate herbarium sheet (42X29cm) with the help of adhesive, following field and herbarium technique by Lawrence (1951) and Jain and Rao (1977). The specimens were numbered immediately after each collection. If the same plant was found in some other area new specimens were collected pressed and numbered with their ecological notes. A few specimens out of all were retained unpressed for their detailed study. The Herbarium of Botany Department, Pt. J.N.P.G. College, Banda was made permanent center where detailed study of collected plants was carried out.

All the specimens were identified with the help of flora and monograph (Duthie 1960 (repr. ed.); Hooker 1862-1883; Bor 1960 and Subramanyam 1962). The plant of doubtful identity were confirmed with the authentic speciemens lodged in Botanical Survey of India, Central Circle Allahabad; National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow; Birbal Sahani Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow and Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. The nomenclature of taxa are brought up-to-date in accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1988). All the specimens
on which this study is based are deposited in the Herbarium of Botany Department, Pt. J.N.P.G. College, Banda.

**PLAN OF PRESENTATION OF WORK**

The work in the thesis is presented in the following pattern:-

**CLASSIFICATION** - The families are arranged according to the Bentham and Hooker (1862-1883) system of classification with some modifications at places by introduction of some new split up families of Hutchinson (1959).

**KEYS** - Dichotomous keys based on macroscopic characters are provided for easy identification of plants. The genera within families and species with in genera are arranged in alphabetical sequence. The keys are divided into three main parts,

(i) A general key leading to the families.
(ii) Key to the genera of each family.
(iii) Key to the species of each genus.

**CITATION AND NOMENCLATURE** - The nomenclature of each species has been brought upto date following the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1988). Only such citation are given as have been studied and verified (identified) with the help of 'Flora of British India' (Hooker, 1862-1883); Flora of Upper Gangetic Plain and of Adjacent Siwalik and sub-Himalayan Tracts (Duthie, 1960 repr. ed.) and Aquatic Angiosperms (Subramanyam, 1962) have been cited throughout. The treatment of each species includes correct name followed by basionym, if any and important synonyms.

The citation of nomenclature is followed by a brief description of plants, reflecting only the diagnostic characters. The description of the individual species is followed by field notes including habitat, associations, ethnobotanical information, phenology, locality of occurrence and field number. Illustration of some aquatic and semi-aquatic plants and photographic plates showing association are provided at the end of the thesis.