EPIDERMAL FEATURES

OBSERVATIONS
**Allophylus cobbe**

From the axial vascular cylinder a prominent median trace is derived first (Figs. 3 e, f). The lateral traces emerge next (Fig. 3 g). Thus three traces extend into the rachis (Fig. 3 h). The leaf is trilacunar three-traced.

**Cupania glabrata**

This species has a unilocunar, one-traced node. A prominent trace emerges out from the axial vascular cylinder and is associated with a gap (Figs. 4 a, b). Furthermore, this trace splits into two daughter traces which extend into the rachis (Fig. 4 c).

**Lepisanthes tetraphylla**

The vascular cylinder at the base of the node sends off the median leaf trace first (Figs. 4 d, e). Later, the two lateral traces emerge (Fig. 4 f). At this level, the median trace also splits into three daughter traces (Fig. 4 f). All of them extend into the rachis (Fig. 4 g). The node is trilacunar and three-traced.
Schleicheria oleosa

The axial vascular cylinder bears the median leaf trace first (Figs. 5 a, b). This immediately cuts off a branch on either side (Fig. 5 c). The two lateral traces emerge a little upwards (Figs. 5 c, d). The three daughter traces of the median split into many traces (Fig. 5 d). The latter and the two laterals extend into the rachis. The node is trilacunar and three-traced.

Sapindus emarginatus

The axial vascular cylinder bears early a prominent median trace (Fig. 5 f). This quickly cuts off a bundle on either side, resulting into a set of three strands (Fig. 5 g) which bifurcate (Fig. 5 h). The two lateral traces emerge out much later (Fig. 5 h). The divided median and the laterals extend into the rachis. The node is trilacunar and three-traced.

Sapindus laurifolius

As in the earlier species of the genus, the axial vascular cylinder bears the median trace first (Figs. 5 i, j). This median trace splits into three traces (Fig. 5 k) each of which bifurcates. The two lateral traces are derived quite late (Fig. 5 l). The divided median and the laterals
extend into the leaf. The node is trilacunar and three-traced.

**Harpullia cupanoides**

The leaf receives a median and two laterals associated with gaps (Figs. 6 a, b, c). The node is trilacunar and three-traced. The median trace divides into two, and along with the laterals extend into the leaf (Fig. 6 d).

**Dodonaea viscosa**

In this plant, the leaves are simple and alternate. The vascular cylinder sends off an arc shaped median trace (Figs. 6 e, f) which bears a branch on either side in its outward course (Fig. 6 g, h). The two lateral traces are derived next (Fig. 6 g). The leaf is trilacunar and three-traced.

**Filicium decipiens**

The triple median trace emerges out from the axial vascular cylinder leaving a gap (Figs. 7 a, b). These three traces extend outwards into the leaf. The two lateral traces arise from the stele upwards (Figs. 7 c, d). The node is trilacunar and three-traced.
Cardiospermum halicacabum
var. microcarpum (Kunth) Bl. Rumph.

Fig. 1
Cardiospermum halicacabum var. luridum
(Blume) Adelb.

Fig-2
Erioglossum rubiginosum Blume.

Allophylus cobbe(L.) Rausch.

Fig. 3
Cupania glabrata Kurz.

Lepisanthes tetraphylla Radlk.

Fig. 4
Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Ockern.

Sapindus emarginatus Vahl.

Sapindus laurifolius Vahl.

Fig. 5
Harpullia cupanoides Roxb.

Dodonaea viscosa L.

Fig 6
Filicium decipiens Thw.

Fig-7