

STUDIES ON ROOT MORPHOLOGY OF *CHLOROPHYTUM* Ker-Gawl.

D. J. AUNDHE and S. S. DEOKULE*

Department of Botany, Waghire College, Saswad-412301, Maharashtra, India.

*Department of Botany, University of Pune, Pune-411007, Maharashtra, India.

The species of *Chlorophytum* Ker-Gawl. are known as drug safed musali in different indigenous systems of medicine, such as Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Tibbi. It is a controversial drug being sold in the market, @ Rs. 1000-2500 per Kg. Mainly used as health tonic, galactagogue, and aphrodisiac, it is very rich source of proteins, steroids, saponins, carbohydrates and alkaloids. For standardization of drug safed musali, correct botanical identification is needed. Ten species of *Chlorophytum* Ker-Gawl have been collected from various places of Maharashtra and are identified and classified on the basis of their root morphology. The key of root tubers is first time prepared and communicated in the paper.

Keywords : *Chlorophytum* Sps; Key; Root morphology.

The root tubers of species of *Chlorophytum*, *Asparagus* and roots of *Orchis latifolia* Linn. (orchid), *Salmaalma malbarica* Schoot. are being sold in the market under the name safed musali. Despite the drug safed musali useful in health tonic, aphrodisiac and galactagogue¹⁻², it has not yet been investigated so far. Because of its name safed musali, there is a controversy regarding its identification and medicinal use. It is being sold in the market @ Rs. 1000-2500 per Kg. Being controversy in the name and high price, there is a lot of scope for adulteration in this precious drug. Hence correct botanical

identification and standardisation of the drug safed musali is needed. Ten species of *Chlorophytum* have been collected from various places of Maharashtra, identified and classified with the help of previous literature of various workers³⁻²⁸. Review of literature revealed that lot of work has been done on morphology and taxonomy of these species. Because of therapeutic and export values of drug safed musali, detailed morphological studies on roots of ten species of *Chlorophytum* has been carried out, further classified and newly reported in this present investigation.

KEY BASED ON ROOT MORPHOLOGY

1. Root tubers cylindrical, long and slender, 1 - 1.5" long.
 - 1a. Size of root tubers 0.6-0.8 cm and number of tubers reaching up to 64.....*C. borivilianum* Bake. Fig-1
 - 1b. Size of root tubers 0.6-1 cm and number of tubers reaching up to 50.....*C. bharuchae* Ans. Ragh. & Hem. Fig-2
 - 1c. Size of root tubers 0.2-0.4 cm and number of tubers reaching up to 25-35.....*C. orchidastrum* Lindl. Fig-3
2. Root tubers cylindrical, slender and short 2 - 5" long.
 - 2a. Size of root tubers 0.2-0.4 cm up to 5" long, tapering at both the ends and number of tuber reaching up to 15-20.....*C. arundinaceum* Bake. Fig-4
 - 2b. Size of root tubers 0.1-0.2 cm, and 4" long and number of tubers reaching up to 6-10.....*C. glaucum* Dalz. Fig-5
 - 2c. Size of root tubers 0.1-0.2 cm, 2" long and number of tubers reaching up to 12-15.....*C. attenuatum* Bake Fig-6
3. Root fibrous, long and slender.....*C. glaucoides* Blatter. Fig-7

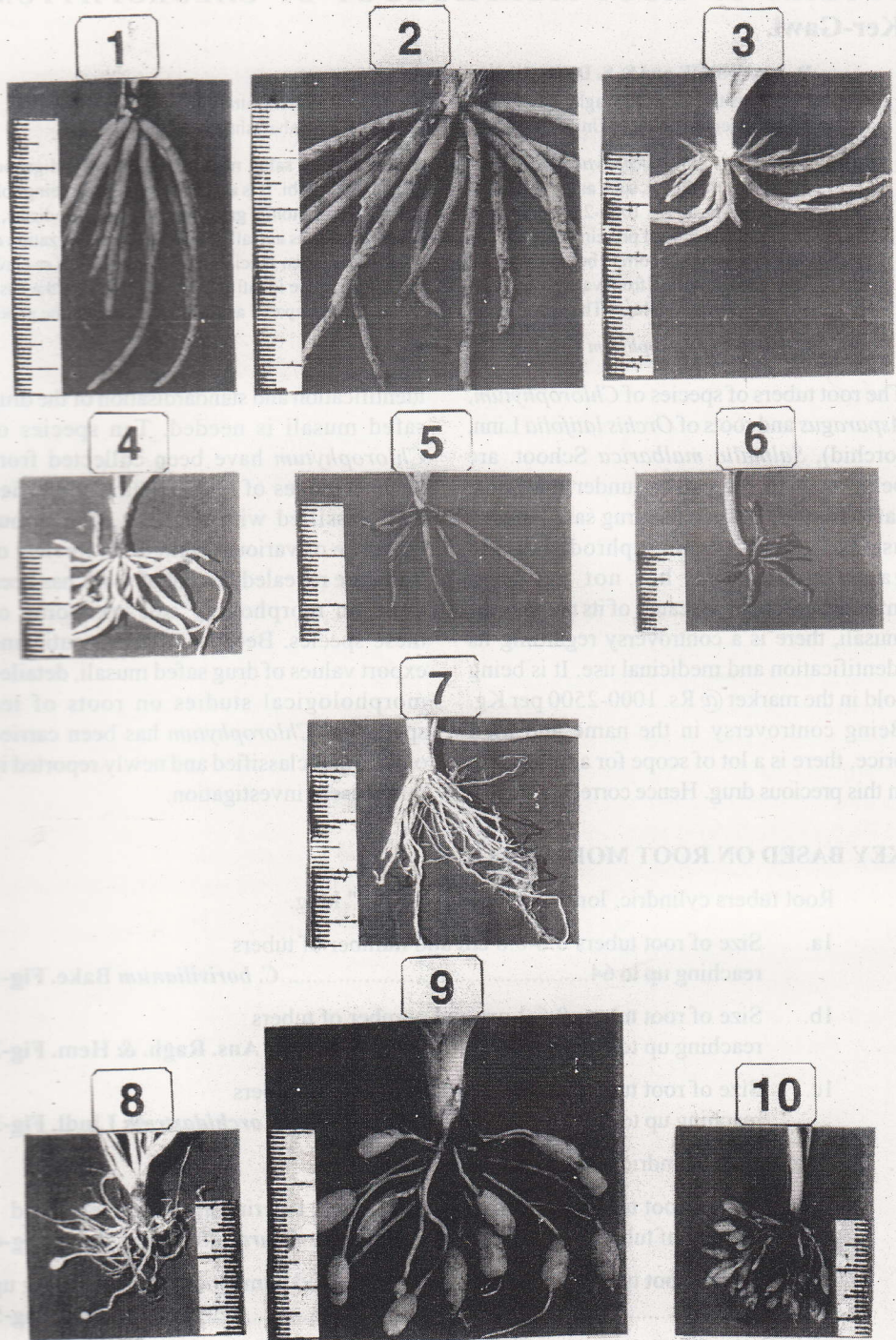


Fig. 1-10. 1. *Chlorophytum borivilianum*; 2. *C. bharuchae*; 3. *C. orchidastrum*;
 4. *C. arundinaceum*; 5. *C. glaucum*; 6. *C. attenuatum*;
 7. *C. glaucoides*; 8. *C. breviscapum*; 9. *C. laxum*; 10. *C. tuberosum*.

4. Root fibrous, long, slender 1 - 2" long and ending with tubers, number of tubers reaching up to 20-80.
 - 4a. Root fibrous, 2" long and ending with ellipsoidal tubers, number of tubers reaching up to 20.....*C. breviscapum* Dalz.. Fig-8
 - 4b. Root fibrous, 1" long, ending with long ellipsoidal tubers with tapering ends and number of tubers reaching up to 20-30.....*C. laxum* R. Br. Fig-9
 - 4c. Root fibrous, 1.5" long and ending with ellipsoidal tubers, number of tubers reaching up to 60-80.....*C. tuberosum*. Bake. Fig-10

The foregoing key of root tuber morphology is highly significant for the correct botanical identification of *Chlorophytum* species for further use.

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