Species Datasheet

Datasheet No. P-003.001.030
(family.genus.species)

DBT- Network Programme

1.Taxon:

Species: *Selaginella tamariscina* (P.Beauv.) Spring

Subspecies:
Variety:
Cultivar
Hybrid

Image file

2. Synonyms:

Lycopodioides tamariscina (P.Beauv.) H.S.Kung
Lycopodium caulescens Wall. ex Hook. & Grev.
Lycopodium involvens Sw.
Lycopodium tamariscinum (P.Beauv.) Desv. ex Poir.
Selaginella caulescens (Wall. ex Hook. & Grev.) Spring
Selaginella involvens (Sw.) Spring
Selaginella tamariscina var. *tamariscina*
Selaginella veitchii W.R.McNab
Stachygynandrum tamariscinum P.Beauv.

3. Systematic Position:
Christenhusz 2011

- Class: Equisetopsida C.Agardh
- Subclass: Lycopodiidae Bek.
- Order: Selaginellales Prantl
- Family: Selaginellaceae Willk.
- Subfamily:
- Genus: *Selaginella* P.Beauv
- Species: *Selaginella tamariscina* (P.Beauv.) Spring
- Subspecies:
- Variety:

4.Distribution:

Global:E. Asia - Mongolia, China, Japan, Korea, northeast India, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines.

India: Kerala (Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Palakkad and Idukki districts)

5.Indigenous/Exotic/Endemic;Cultivated/Wild:

6.Threat Status:

IUCN:

BSI:

7.Habit and Habitat: Shaded rocks all over Japan, Common on limestone rocks; at elevations from 100 - 2,100 metres, though mainly at 500 - 1,500 metres

8.Life Form:

9.Economic Importance: Young shoots – cooked. The whole plant is astringent and haemostatic. A decoction is used in the treatment of traumatic bleeding, haemoptysis in pulmonary disease, gastro-intestinal bleeding, metrorrhagia, haematuria, persistence of post-partum lochial discharge, rectal prolapse and leucorrhoea. The plant is also used in the treatment of coughs, prolapse of the rectum, gravel, and old people's complaints. Because the plant never seems to die, it is considered to have the property of prolonging life

10. Probable Progenitor of:

11.DNA

C-value	**Methodology**
2C (0.18pg) [11]	Flow cytometry[11]

12.Basic chromosome number(s):x=9[8, 9, 10],10[22, 23],11[23]

13. Zygotic chromosome number(s):2n=20[22] ,

18-20[7]

14. Gametic chromosome number(s):n=9[8, 9, 10] ,

10[23] ,

11[23]

15.Specialized chromosomes (B chromosomes/Sex chromosomes/Polytene chromosomes/Neocentric chromosomes):

Image file

16.Ploidylevel: Diploid (sexual) [7,8, 9, 10, 23]

Image file

17.Agametoploidy:

18.Nature of polyploidy (auto, segmental, allo, autoallo):

19.Genomic formula:

20.Aberrant chromosome number(s)(aneuploidy, aneusomaty, polysomaty):

21.Somatic chromosomes:

Karyotype

Chromosome size

NOR chromosome(s)

Degree of asymmetry

Image file

22. Banding pattern(s):

Image file

23.Physical mapping of chromosomes:

In situ hybridization

Image file

Fluorescent in situ hybridization:

Image file

24.Genomic in situ hybridization:

Image file

25. Linkage map:

Image file

26.Chromosome associations:

Female meiosis

Male meiosis Diploid:9II[8, 9, 10] ,

10II [23] ,

11II[23]

Image file

27.Chromosome distribution at anaphase I:

28. Genetic diversity:

Chromosomal level

Image file

DNA level

29.Any other information (Apomixis; Inversion; Male sterility;Pollen grain mitosis; Pollen stainability;Translocationsetc.):