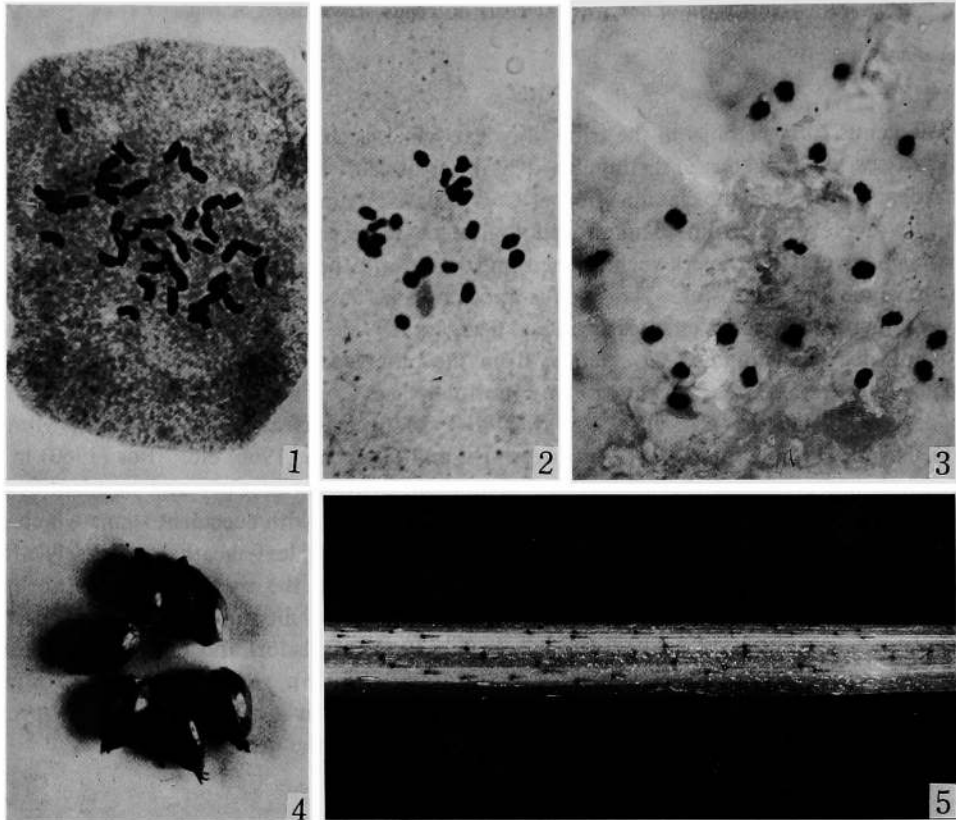
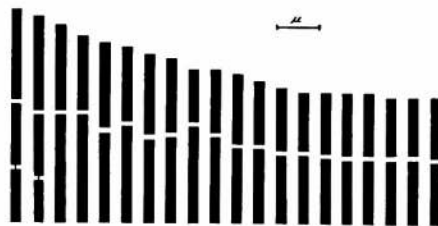




neck into a "beak". It has to be noted that the presence of a "beak" at the neck of the involucre is common to both *C. gigantea* and *C. aquatica*. However the latter is distinguished by the presence of conspicuous glands which bear bristle-like hairs on the upper surface of the leaves and leaf-sheaths (Bor 1960).



Figs. 1-4. 1, somatic metaphase,  $2n=40$  ( $\times 1000$ ). 2, meiosis, metaphase I,  $n=20$  ( $\times 1000$ ). 3, diakinesis,  $n=20$  ( $\times 1000$ ). 4, ripe seeds. 5, a portion of leaf-sheath showing glands and glandular hairs.



Text fig. 1. Idiogram of *C. aquatica* ( $2n=40$ ).

Meiosis in the PMCs appeared to be entirely regular with bivalents and only occasionally one quadrivalent was formed (Figs. 2, 3). The bivalents are mostly ring-shaped with a terminal chiasma at each arm while a few bivalents are rod-shaped. Pollen sterility is only about 20% and seed set is about 65%. Two bivalents were found attached to the nucleolus at diakinesis.



