

A NOTE ON THE CYTOLOGY OF SOME WEST-HIMALAYAN
SPECIES OF THE GENUS **NEPETA**

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SUMMARY

Chromosome counts of 13 species of **Nepeta** from the West-Himalayas are determined for the first time. The species reported are: **N. linearis** ($n = 9$), **N. elliptica** ($n = 9$), **N. eriostachya** ($n = 9$), **N. spicata** ($n = 9$), **N. raphanorhiza** ($n = 9$), **N. govaniana** ($n = 9$), **N. erecta** ($n = 18$), **N. mollis** ($n = 18$), **N. leucophylla** ($n = 18$), **N. hindostana** (18), **N. graciflora** ($n = 9$), **N. gracilis** ($n = 18$), and **N. rudelaris** ($n = 18$).

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INTRODUCTION

The present contribution is essentially a part of the project entitled "Cytotaxonomic Studies on the West-Himalayan Labiatae" undertaken by the author in 1963. The genus **Nepeta** is comprised of 160 species (Cove, 1955), of annual or perennial herbs or undershrubs, chiefly distributed in temperate Europe, North Africa and Asia. Mukerjee (1940) has reported 41 species from the Indian sub-continent, of which 28 species are distributed in the Western-Himalayas. The present paper deals with 14 species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The materials for study were collected by the author during many botanical excursions in the Western Himalayas from the specific localities mentioned in Table I. Chromosome counts were made from the meiotic studies in the pollen mother cells, using Carnoy's fluid. Voucher specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of the Panjab University, Chandigarh, India.

TABLE I
TAXA EXAMINED POR CHROMOSOME NUMBER

Taxon	Voucher	Origin	n Number
<i>Nepeta linearis</i> Royle ex Bth.	Gill 7501	Tangmarg, 2100 m.	9
<i>N. elliptica</i> Royle ex Bth.	Gill 7427	Subash Peak, Nainital, 2400 m.	9
<i>N. eriostachya</i> Bth.	Gill 7487	Gulmarg, 2500 m.	9
<i>N. spicata</i> Bth.	Gill 7486	Gulmarg, 2500	9
<i>N. raphanorrhiza</i> Bth.	Gill 7503	Tangmarg, 2100 m.	9
<i>N. govaniana</i> Bth.	Gill 7374	Khilanmarg, 2850 m.	9
<i>N. erecta</i> Bth.	Gill 7479	Gulmarg, 2600 m.	18
<i>N. mollis</i> Bth.	Gill 7420	Nainital, 1900 m.	18
<i>N. distans</i> Royle ex Bth.	Gill 7432	Nainital, 2000 m.	18
<i>N. leucophylla</i> Bth.	Gill 3177	Mussoorie, 2100 m.	18
	Gill 7389	Nainital, 1800 m.	18
<i>N. hindostana</i> Hains	Gill 7403	Nainital, 2000 m.	18
<i>N. graciflora</i> Bth.	Gill 7443	Jeolikot, 1300 m.	9
<i>N. gracilis</i> Bth.	Gill 7416	Nainital Hills, 1380 m.	18
<i>N. rudelaris</i> Buch-Ham.	Gill 7407	Nainital, 1900 m.	18

DISCUSSION

Chromosome numbers with the exception of **Nepeta distans** ($n = 18$) are new counts. Zhukova (1967b) reported $2n=26$ for **N. distans**, which is not in line with the base numbers of 9 and 17 (Darlington & Wylie, 1955). All the presently worked out taxa are based on $x=9$. More counts are needed to clarify the position of base number in **N. distans**. Larsen (1960a) determined $2n=16$ in **N. teydea**, which is indicative of a new base number of 8. The high base number of 17 appears to be secondary in origin and might have arisen by amphiploidy. The well-known case of secondary origin is of Pomoideae ($x=17$) from Spiraeoideae ($x=9$) and Prunoideae ($x=8$) (Stebbins, 1950). Thus the base number in this genus are 8, 9, 13 and 17. Intraspecific races have been reported in **N. cataria** with $2n=34$ (Mulligan, 1959) and $2n=36$ (Sugiura, 1940).

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EXPLANATION TO FIGURES

1. <i>Nepeta linearis</i>	n = 9	First anaphase.
2. <i>N. elliptica</i>	n = 9	first metaphase.
3. <i>N. eriostachya</i>	n = 9	first metaphase.
4. <i>N. spicata</i>	n = 9	first metaphase.
5. <i>N. raphnorhiza</i>	n = 9	first metaphase.
6. <i>N. govaniiana</i>	n = 9	Diakinesis.
7. <i>N. erecta</i>	n = 18	first anaphase.
8. <i>N. mollis</i>	n = 18	second metaphase.
9. <i>N. distans</i>	n = 18	Diak
10. <i>N. leucophylle</i>	n = 18	first metaphase.
11. <i>N. hindostana</i>	n = 18	first anaphase.
12. <i>N. graciflora</i>	n = 9	first metaphase.
13. <i>N. gracilis</i>	n = 18	Diak.
14. <i>N. rudelaris</i>	n = 18	first metaphase.

