

RAVI TEST PAPERS,

WHATSAPP - 8056206308

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- 1) Bentham and Hooker are associated with
(a) Indian botanical garden (b) Royal botanical garden (c) American botanical garden (d) French botanical garden
- 2) _____ method is similar to that of identifying RFLPs in that a restriction enzyme is used to cut DNA.
(a) Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (b) Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (c) DNA barcoding (d) Paul Hebert
- 3) _____ is largely used for population genetics studies.
(a) Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (b) Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (c) DNA barcoding (d) Paul Hebert
- 4) _____ is a method to identify genetic markers using a randomly synthesized primer.
(a) Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (b) Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (c) DNA barcoding (d) Paul Hebert
- 5) _____ is a taxonomic method that uses a very short genetic sequence.
(a) Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (b) Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (c) DNA barcoding (d) Paul Hebert
- 6) _____ is considered as 'Father of barcoding'.
(a) Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (b) Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (c) DNA barcoding (d) Paul Hebert
- 7) _____ classifying organisms into monophyletic group of a common ancestor.
(a) Cladistics (b) Cladogram (c) Taxonomic aids (d) Classification
- 8) _____ tree-shaped diagram that represent the best hypothesis of phylogenetic relationships.
(a) Cladistics (b) Cladogram (c) Taxonomic aids (d) Classification
- 9) _____ are the tools for the taxonomic study such as keys, flora, revisions, catalogues, botanical gardens and herbaria.
(a) Cladistics (b) Cladogram (c) Taxonomic aids (d) Classification
- 10) _____ is the basis for cataloguing and retrieving information about the tremendous diversity of flora.
(a) Cladistics (b) Cladogram (c) Taxonomic aids (d) Classification
- 11) Match the following.

A) Class	i) Asterales
B) Sub Class	ii) Asteraceae
C) Order	iii) Asteroideae
D) Family	iv) Asteroopsida
E) Subfamily	v) Asteridea

- (a) A - i), B - ii), C - iii), D - iv), E - v) (b) A - iv), B - v), C - ii), D - ii), E - iii) (c) A - i), B - iii), C - ii), D - v), E - iv) (d) A - v), B - iv), C - iii), D - ii), E - i)

- 12) Match the following.

A) Isolation Species	i) Meglitsch
B) Phylogenetic Species	ii) Ernest Mayr

C) Linnaeus	iii) Theorie elementaire de la botanique
D) A.P. de Candolle	iv) Philosophia Botanica
E) Gaspard Bauhin	Binomial Nomenclature implemented
F) Carolus Linnaeus	Binomial Nomenclature introduced

- (a) A - i), B - ii), C - iii), D - iv), E - v), F - vi) (b) A - i), B - iii), C - ii), D - v), E - iv), F - vi) (c) A - ii), B - i), C - iv), D - iii), E - vi), F - v) (d) A - vi), B - v), C - iv), D - iii), E - ii), F - i)

13) Match the following.

A) Local flora	i) D.A. Web
B) Regional flora	ii) R. Vijaysankar
C) Continental flora	iii) J.S. Gamble
D) Monograph	iv) Theophrastus
E) Botanical garden	v) Babylon in Mesopotamia
F) Hanging gardens	vi) M.K. Janarthanam

- (a) A - i), B - ii), C - iii), D - iv), E - v), F - vi) (b) A - i), B - iii), C - ii), D - iv), E - vi), F - v) (c) A - vi), B - v), C - iv), D - iii), E - ii), F - i) (d) A - ii), B - iii), C - iii), D - iv), E - v), F - i)

14) _____ is called as Pea family.

- (a) Fabaceae (b) Stipitate (c) tomentum (d) Cosmopolitan

15) In pea family ovary has a short stalk as the base is called _____.

- (a) Fabaceae (b) Stipitate (c) Lomentum (d) Cosmopolitan

16) What is the name of fruit in Fabaceae?

- (a) Fabaceae (b) Stipitate (c) Lomentum (d) Cosmopolitan

17) The members of Fabaceae _____ in distribution.

- (a) Fabaceae (b) Stipitate (c) Lomentum (d) Cosmopolitan

18) What is the habit of Crotalaria in Fabaceae?

- (a) Herb (b) Prostrate (c) Erect (d) Shrub

19) What is the habit of Indigofera in Fabaceae?

- (a) Herb (b) Prostrate (c) Erect (d) Shrub

20) Mention the habit of Crotalaria verrucosa in Fabaceae.

- (a) Herb (b) Prostrate (c) Erect (d) Shrub

21) What is the habit of Cajanus in Fabaceae?

- (a) Herb (b) Prostrate (c) Erect (d) Shrub

22) What is the habit of Sesbania in Fabaceae?

- (a) Small trees (b) Climbers (c) Large tree (d) Woody climber

23) What is the habit of Clitoria in Fabaceae?

- (a) Small trees (b) Climbers (c) Large tree (d) Woody climber

24) What is the habit of Pongamia in Fabaceae?

- (a) Small trees (b) Climbers (c) Large tree (d) Woody climber

25) What is the habit of Mucuna in Fabaceae?

- (a) Small trees (b) Climbers (c) Large tree (d) Woody climber

26) Aeschynomene aspera is commonly called _____.

- (a) Pith plant (b) Rhizobium leguminosarum (c) Woody (d) Unifoliolate

27) _____ have tubercles containing nitrogen fixing bacteria in Fabaceae root.

- (a) Pith plant (b) Rhizobium leguminosarum (c) Woody (d) Unifoliolate

28) What is the stem of Dalbergia in Fabaceae?

- (a) Pith plant (b) Rhizobium leguminosarum (c) Woody (d) Unifoliolate

29) What is the leaf of Crotalaria juncea in Fabaceae?

- (a) Pith plant (b) Rhizobium leguminosarum (c) Woody (d) Unifoliolate
- 30) What is the leaf of Zornia diphylla in Fabaceae?
(a) Bifoliolate (b) Trifoliolate (c) Raceme (d) Panicle
- 31) What is the leaf of Lablab purpureus in Fabaceae?
(a) Bifoliolate (b) Trifoliolate (c) Raceme (d) Panicle
- 32) What is the Inflorescence of Crotalaria verrucosa in Fabaceae?
(a) Bifoliolate (b) Trifoliolate (c) Raceme (d) Panicle
- 33) What is the Inflorescence of Dalbergia latifolia in Fabaceae?
(a) Bifoliolate (b) Trifoliolate (c) Raceme (d) Panicle
- 34) What is the Inflorescence of Clitoria ternatea in Fabaceae?
(a) Axillary solitary (b) Bracteolate (c) Stamens (d) Dimorphic
- 35) What is the type of Sesbania in Fabaceae?
(a) Axillary solitary (b) Bracteolate (c) Stamens (d) Dimorphic
- 36) In Aeschynomene aspera, the _____ are fused to form two bundles in Fabaceae.
(a) Axillary solitary (b) Bracteolate (c) Stamen (d) Dimorphic
- 37) The shape of anthers also varies in Crotalaria verrucosa is _____.
(a) Axillary solitary (b) Bracteolate (c) Stamens (d) Dimorphic
- 38) The characteristic fruit of Fabaceae is a _____ Pisum sativum.
(a) Legume (b) Lomentum (c) Geocarpic (d) Non-endospermic
- 39) The characteristic fruit of Fabaceae is a _____ Desmodium.
(a) Legume (b) Lomentum (c) Geocarpic (d) Non-endospermic
- 40) Fruits develop from underground is _____.
(a) Legume (b) Lomentum (c) Geocarpic (d) Non-endospermic
- 41) In Arachis hypogea the fruit is _____.
(a) Legume (b) Lomentum (c) Geocarpic (d) Non-endospermic
- 42) What is the seed of Pisum sativum?
(a) Legume (b) Lomentum (c) Geocarpic (d) Non-endospermic
- 43) What is the name of potato family?
(a) Solanaceae (b) Small trees (c) Lianas with prickles (d) Vines
- 44) What is the habit of Solanum violaceum in Solanaceae?
(a) Solanaceae (b) Small trees (c) Lianas with prickles (d) Vines
- 45) What is the habit of Solanum trilobatum in Solanaceae?
(a) Solanaceae (b) Small trees (c) Lianas with prickles (d) Vines
- 46) What is the habit of Lycium sinensis in Solanaceae?
(a) Solanaceae (b) Small trees (c) Lianas with prickles (d) Vines
- 47) What is the stem of Solanum tuberosum in Solanaceae?
(a) Tubers (b) Pinnately compound (c) Rhaphidium (d) Umbellate cyme
- 48) What is the leaf of Solanum tuberosum in Solanaceae?
(a) Tubers (b) Pinnately compound (c) Rhaphidium (d) Umbellate cyme
- 49) Extra axillary scorpioid cyme called _____ in Solanum nigrum.
(a) Tubers (b) Pinnately compound (c) Rhaphidium (d) Umbellate cyme
- 50) What is the inflorescence of Withania somnifera?
(a) Tubers (b) Pinnately compound (c) Rhaphidium (d) Umbellate cyme
- 51) What is the flower of Petunia in Solanaceae?
(a) Bracteate (b) Ebracteate (c) Physalis (d) Tubular
- 52) What is the flower of Withania in Solanaceae?
(a) Bracteate (b) Ebracteate (c) Physalis (d) Tubular

- 53) Often enlarging to envelop the fruit in solanaceae character is seen _____
(a) Bracteate (b) Ebracteate (c) Physalis (d) Tubular
- 54) What is the Corolla of Solanum?
(a) Bracteate (b) Ebracteate (c) Physalis (d) Tubular
- 55) What is the Corolla of Atropa?
(a) Bell-shaped (b) Infundibuliform (c) Zygomorphic (d) Convolute
- 56) What is the Corolla of Petunia?
(a) Bell-shaped (b) Infundibuliform (c) Zygomorphic (d) Convolute
- 57) What is the Corolla of Schizanthus?
(a) Bell-shaped (b) Infundibuliform (c) Zygomorphic (d) Convolute
- 58) What is the Corolla of Datura?
(a) Bell-shaped (b) Infundibuliform (c) Zygomorphic (d) Convolute
- 59) What is the Androecium in Salpiglossis?
(a) Didynamous (b) Berry (c) Capsule (d) Endospermous
- 60) What is the fruit in Capsicum?
(a) Didynamous (b) Berry (c) Capsule (d) Endospermous
- 61) What is the fruit in Petunia?
(a) Didynamous (b) Berry (c) Capsule (d) Endospermous
- 62) What is the seed of Solanaceae?
(a) Didynamous (b) Berry (c) Capsule (d) Endospermous
- 63) What is the name of Lily family?
(a) Liliaceae (b) Polygonatum (c) Bulb (d) Corm
- 64) Mostly perennial herbs persisting by means of a sympodial rhizome in _____.
(a) Liliaceae (b) Polygonatum (c) Bulb (d) Corm
- 65) What is the habit of Lilium?
(a) Liliaceae (b) Polygonatum (c) Bulb (d) Corm
- 66) What is the habit of Colchicum?
(a) Liliaceae (b) Polygonatum (c) Bulb (d) Corm
- 67) What is the habit of Xanthorrhoea?
(a) Trees (b) Erect (c) Climbing (d) Phylloclades
- 68) What is the stem of Dracaena?
(a) Trees (b) Erect (c) Climbing (d) Phylloclades
- 69) What is the stem of Smilax?
(a) Trees (b) Erect (c) Climbing (d) Phylloclades
- 70) What is the stem modification of Ruscus?
(a) Trees (b) Erect (c) Climbing (d) Phylloclades
- 71) What is the stem modification of Asparagus?
(a) Cladodes (b) Radical (c) Cauline (d) Opposite
- 72) What is the leaf of Lilium?
(a) Cladodes (b) Radical (c) Cauline (d) Opposite
- 73) What is the leaf of Dracaena?
(a) Cladodes (b) Radical (c) Cauline (d) Opposite
- 74) What is the leaf of Gloriosa?
(a) Cladodes (b) Radical (c) Cauline (d) Opposite
- 75) Leaves are reduced to scales in _____.
(a) Ruscus (b) Smilax (c) Yucca (d) Aloe
- 76) Venation in species of _____ is reticulate.

- (a) Ruscus (b) Similax (c) Yucca (d) Aloe
- 77) Inflorescence of huge terminal panicle in _____.
(a) Ruscus (b) Similax (c) Yucca (d) Aloe
- 78) Inflorescence of spikes in _____.
(a) Ruscus (b) Similax (c) Yucca (d) Aloe
- 79) Inflorescence of Gloriosa _____.
(a) Axillary (b) Terminal (c) Unisexual (d) Zygomorphic
- 80) Inflorescence of Tulipa _____.
(a) Axillary (b) Terminal (c) Unisexual (d) Zygomorphic
- 81) What is the flower of Smilax?
(a) Axillary (b) Terminal (c) Unisexual (d) Zygomorphic
- 82) What is the flower of Lilium?
(a) Axillary (b) Terminal (c) Unisexual (d) Zygomorphic
- 83) Tepals more than six in _____.
(a) Paris quadrifolia (b) Syntepalous (c) Ruscus (d) Maianthemum
- 84) What is the perianth in Aloe?
(a) Paris quadrifolia (b) Syntepalous (c) Ruscus (d) Maianthemum
- 85) Stamens are 3 in _____.
(a) Paris quadrifolia (b) Syntepalous (c) Ruscus (d) Maianthemum
- 86) Stamens are 4 in _____.
(a) Paris quadrifolia (b) Syntepalous (c) Ruscus (d) Maianthemum
- 87) Mention the Androecium of Ruscus.
(a) Synstamenous (b) Inferior (c) Berry (d) Scapigerous
- 88) The ovary is _____ in Haemodorum.
(a) Synstamenous (b) Inferior (c) Berry (d) Scapigerous
- 89) What is the fruit in Asparagus?
(a) Synstamenous (b) Inferior (c) Berry (d) Scapigerous
- 90) The inflorescence axis arising from the ground bearing a cluster of flowers _____.
(a) Synstamenous (b) Inferior (c) Berry (d) Scapigerous
- 91) Match the following.
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A) Agapanthus africanus | i) Induce polyploidy |
| B) Colchicum luteum | ii) Garden ornamentals |
| C) Urginea indica | iii) Cordage |
| D) Pharmium lenax | iv) Killing rats |
| E) Aloe barbadensis | v) Good for heart |
| F) Allium sativum | vi) Purgative |
- (a) A - i), B - ii), C - iii), D - iv), E - v), F - vi)
(b) A - ii), B - i), C - iii), D - vi), E - v), F - iv)
(c) A - ii), B - i), C - iv), D - iii), E - vi), F - v)
(d) A - vi), B - v), C - iv), D - iii), E - ii), F - i)
- 92) Leaves become modified into spines in
(a) Silk Cotton (b) Opuntia (c) Pea (d) Onion
- 93) Keel is the characteristic feature of flower of
(a) Tomato (b) Tulip (c) Indigofera (d) Aloe
- 94) Perigynous flowers are found in
(a) Rose (b) Guava (c) Cucumber (d) China rose
- 95) Which one of the following statements is correct
(a) The seed in grasses is not
(b) Mango is a parthenocarpic
(c) A proteinaceous aleurone layer is present in
(d) A sterile pistil is called a

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- endospermic fruit maize grain staminode
- 96) An example of edible underground stem is
 (a) Carrot (b) Groundnut (c) Sweet potato (d) Potato
- 97) Placenta and pericarp are both edible portions in
 (a) Apple (b) Banana (c) Tomato (d) Potato
- 98) When the margins of sepals or petals overlap one another without any particular direction, the condition is termed as
 (a) Vexillary (b) Imbricate (c) Twisted (d) Valvate
- 99) An aggregate fruit is one which develops from
 (a) Multicarpellary syncarpous gynoecium (b) Multicarpellary apocarpous gynoecium (c) Complete inflorescence (d) Multicarpellary superior ovary
- 100) Non-albuminous seed is produced in
 (a) Maize (b) Castor (c) Wheat (d) pea
- 101) Seed coat is not thin, membranous in
 (a) Coconut (b) Groundnut (c) Gram (d) Maize
- 102) In china rose the flower are
 (a) Actinomorphic, Epigynous with valvate aestivation (b) Zygomorphic, hypogynous with imbricate aestivation (c) Zygomorphic, epigynous with twisted aestivation (d) Actinomorphic, hypogynous with twisted aestivation
- 103) Placentation in tomato and lemon is
 (a) Marginal (b) Axile (c) Parietal (d) Free central
- 104) Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family
 (a) Solanaceae (b) Brassicaceae (c) Fabaceae (d) Asteraceae
- 105) Phyllode is present in
 (a) Australian Acacia (b) Opuntia (c) Asparagus (d) Euphorbia
- 106) How many plants in the list given below have composite fruits that develop from an inflorescence? Walnut, poppy, radish, pineapple, apple, tomato.
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
- 107) Cymose inflorescence is present in
 (a) Trifolium (b) Brassica (c) Solanum (d) Sesbania
- 108) Which one of the following organisms is correctly matched with its three characteristics?
 (a) Pea: C_3 pathway, Endospermic seed, Vexillary aestivation (b) Tomato: Twisted aestivation, Axile placentation, Berry (c) Onion: Bulb, Imbricate aestivation, Axile placentation (d) Maize: C_3 pathway, Closed vascular bundles, scutellum
- 109) How many plants in the list given below have marginal placentation?
 Mustard, Gram, Tulip, Asparagus, Arhar, sun hemp, Chilli, Colchicine, Onion, Moong, Pea, Tobacco, Lupin
 (a) Four (b) Five (c) Six (d) Three
- 110) The Eyes of the potato tuber are
 (a) Axillary buds (b) Root buds (c) Flower buds (d) Shoot buds
- 111) Which one of the following statements is correct?
 (a) Flower of tulip is a modified shoot (b) In tomato, fruit is a capsule (c) Seeds of orchids have oil-rich endosperm (d) Placentation in primrose is basal
- 112) A drop develops in
 (a) Tomato (b) Mango (c) Wheat (d) Pea
- 113) Who proposed the concept of "idos" or species?

- (a) Theophrastus (b) Stebbins (c) Darwin (d) Plato
- 114) Which type of species develop by the process of evolution?
(a) Taxonomic species (b) Morphological species (c) Biological species (d) Phylogenetic species
- 115) Who first proposed the early elementary rule of naming plants?
(a) A.P.de Candolle (b) Linnaeus (c) Alphonse de Candolle (d) Simpson
- 116) Isolation species can also be called as _____ Species.
(a) Biological (b) Taxonomical (c) Phylogenetic (d) Morphological
- 117) 18th International Botanical congress was held a _____.
(a) Sydney (b) Leningard (c) Melbourne (d) London
- 118) In 2017, _____ International Botanical congress was held at Shenzhen.
(a) 17th (b) 18th (c) 19th (d) 10th
- 119) The vernacular name of Albizia amara in South Tamilnadu is _____.
(a) Thuringi (b) Kurinji (c) Nithyakalyani (d) Usilai
- 120) _____ introduced the concept of Binomial nomenclature.
(a) Linnaeus (b) Gaspard Bauhin (c) Darwin (d) Wallace
- 121) Duplicate specimen of holotype is
(a) Lectotype (b) Isotype (c) Neotype (d) Syntype
- 122) _____ are the tools for identifying unfamiliar plants.
(a) Flora (b) Keys (c) Monograph (d) Catalogues
- 123) The first botanical garden was established and maintained by _____.
(a) Linnaeus (b) Babylonians (c) Theophrastus (d) Stebbins
- 124) _____ is the largest botanical garden in world.
(a) Royal Botanical garden (b) Madras Presidency College Garden (c) Indian Botanical Garden (d) New York Botanical garden
- 125) Number of stamen(s) in monandria is _____.
(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- 126) Number of series under Polypetalae.
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
- 127) Undistinguished sepal and petal is called as _____.
(a) Petaloid (b) Staminode (c) Perianth (d) Sepaloid
- 128) Which is not a family of gymnospermae?
(a) Gnetaceae (b) Equisetaceae (c) Coniferae (d) Cycadaceae
- 129) Which is not a monocotyledon character?
(a) One cotyledon (b) Parallel venation (c) Pentamerous (d) Fibrous root
- 130) Number of divisions in Engler and Prantl classification?
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13
- 131) Which of the following is not a clade of APG - classification?
(a) Early angiosperm (b) Early gymnosperm (c) Monocots (d) Eudicots
- 132) The term biosystematics was introduced by _____.
(a) Bauhin (b) Camp & Gilly (c) Cronquist (d) Smith
- 133) Taxonomy based on chromosomal number & characteristics is called _____.
(a) Serotaxonomy (b) Cytotaxonomy (c) Chemotaxonomy (d) Molecular taxonomy
- 134) Classification based on protein content is called _____.
(a) serotaxonomy (b) Cytotaxonomy (c) Chemotaxonomy (d) Molecular taxonomy
- 135) DNA bar coding was introduced by _____.
(a) Stebbins (b) Hebert (c) Camp & Gilly (d) Darwin
- 136) Biosystematics is also called as _____.

- (a) α -taxonomy (b) S-taxonomy (c) Ω -taxonomy (d) β -taxonomy
- 137) Outcome of cladistics analysis is _____.
 (a) Monogram (b) Monograph (c) Cladogram (d) Cladograph
- 138) Taxa comprising all the descendents of a common ancestor.
 (a) Monophyletic group (b) Diphyletic group (c) Paraphyletic group (d) Polyphyletic group
- 139) Papilionaceous corolla is seen in _____ family.
 (a) Apocyanaceae (b) Fabaceae (c) Solanaceae (d) Liliaceae
- 140) Stipitate ovary is seen in _____.
 (a) Solanaceae (b) Liliaceae (c) Fabaceae (d) Apocyanaceae
- 141) Number of genus in fabaceae is _____.
 (a) about 131 (b) about 741 (c) about 751 (d) about 761
- 142) Which of the following plants root is a Immuno modulator?
 (a) Glycirriza glabra (b) Dalbergia latifolia (c) Mucum Pruriens (d) Crotolaria jurcea
- 143) Indigo dye is obtained from _____ plan.
 (a) Lupin (b) Avuri (c) Sesban (d) Agathi
- 144) Which plant is commonly called as the "Flame of the forest"?
 (a) Clitoriternatea (b) Butea frondosa (c) Lupinus hirsutus (d) Butea monosperna
- 145) Which year is declared as the "International year of the pulses".
 (a) 2017 (b) 2018 (c) 2015 (d) 2016
- 146) Which is called as "Night Shade family"?
 (a) Solanaceae (b) Fabaceae (c) Apocyanaceae (d) Liliaceae
- 147) Rhipidium inflorescence is seen in _____.
 (a) Solanum nigrum (b) Solarum tuberosum (c) Datura (d) Withania somnifera
- 148) The fruit of Datura metal is _____.
 (a) Spinescent Capsule (b) Regma (c) Legume (d) Capsule
- 149) Plicate inflorescence is seen in _____.
 (a) Solanum nigrum (b) Datura metal (c) Petunia hybrida (d) Solanum tuberosum
- 150) _____ drug is used to treat asthma & whooping cough.
 (a) Atropine (b) Stramonium (c) Anabesine (d) Normicotine
- 151) Inflorescence in Aloe is _____.
 (a) Compound Spadix (b) Spike (c) Paricle (d) Solitary
- 152) Carpels are obliquely placed in _____.
 (a) Fabaceae (b) Solanaceae (c) Liliaceae (d) Apocyanaceae
- 153) Septal glands are present in the gynoeciums of _____.
 (a) Solanaceae (b) Liliaceae (c) Fabaceae (d) Apocyanaceae
- 154) _____ is an alkaloid that induces polyploidy.
 (a) Nicotinine (b) Stramonium (c) Atropine (d) Colchicine
- 155) The leaves of _____ is used in hemorrhoidal salves & shampoos.
 (a) Aloe barbadense (b) Aloevera (c) Allium sativum (d) Allium cepa
- 156) Botanical survey of India has _____ regional centres in India.
 (a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13
- 157) Synstamenous condition is seen in _____.
 (a) Haemodorum (b) Ruscus (c) Paris quadrifolia (d) Maianthemum
- 158) Scapigerous inflorescence is seen in _____.
 (a) Allium sativum (b) Allium cepa (c) Aloevera (d) Maenodorum
- 159) Number of stamens in Schizanthus to _____.

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
160) Duplicate specimen of the holotype collected from same population

_____.
(a) Holotype (b) Isotype (c) Lectotype (d) Syntype

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