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Key to Seeds of Caesalpinioideae and Mimosoideae of North-Central States

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D. illinoensis (Michx.) MacMill.

2. Seeds with a face area enclosed by a line.

(*Cassia* in Caesalpinioideae)

8. Face area narrowly oblong, several times as long as wide; seeds about as thick as wide.

Cassia tora L.

8. Face area obovate, usually less than twice as long as wide.

9. Seed tip appearing slightly hooked with hilum on inside of bend.

10. Seed strongly flattened, width approaching length.

C. hebecarpa Fern.

10. Seed not flattened, distinctly longer than wide.

C. marilandica L.

9. Seed tip straight, not hooked; seeds symmetrically obovate and moderately plump.

C. occidentalis L.

1. Seeds with neither a face line nor face area.

(Caesalpinioideae other than *Cassia*)

11. Seeds massive, 15—20 mm. across and approaching 10 mm. thick.

Gymnocladus dioica (L.) K. Koch.

11. Seeds much smaller than above.

12. Seeds black when mature; surface with shallow, circular pits, usually arranged in lines.

13. Pits numerous, strongly impressed, arranged in more or less continuous, longitudinal lines. (Note—although this and the following species are relatively easy to distinguish, the quantitative distinctions are not susceptible to easy description; prior examination of known specimens is usually desirable).

Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michx.)
Greene

13. Pits fewer, less distinct, in irregular or broken lines.

C. nictitans (L.) Moench.

12. Seeds brown or light-colored, not possessing superficial pits.

14. Seeds 8—12 mm. in diameter or long.

15. Seed strongly flattened, about as wide as long.

Gleditsia aquatica Marsh

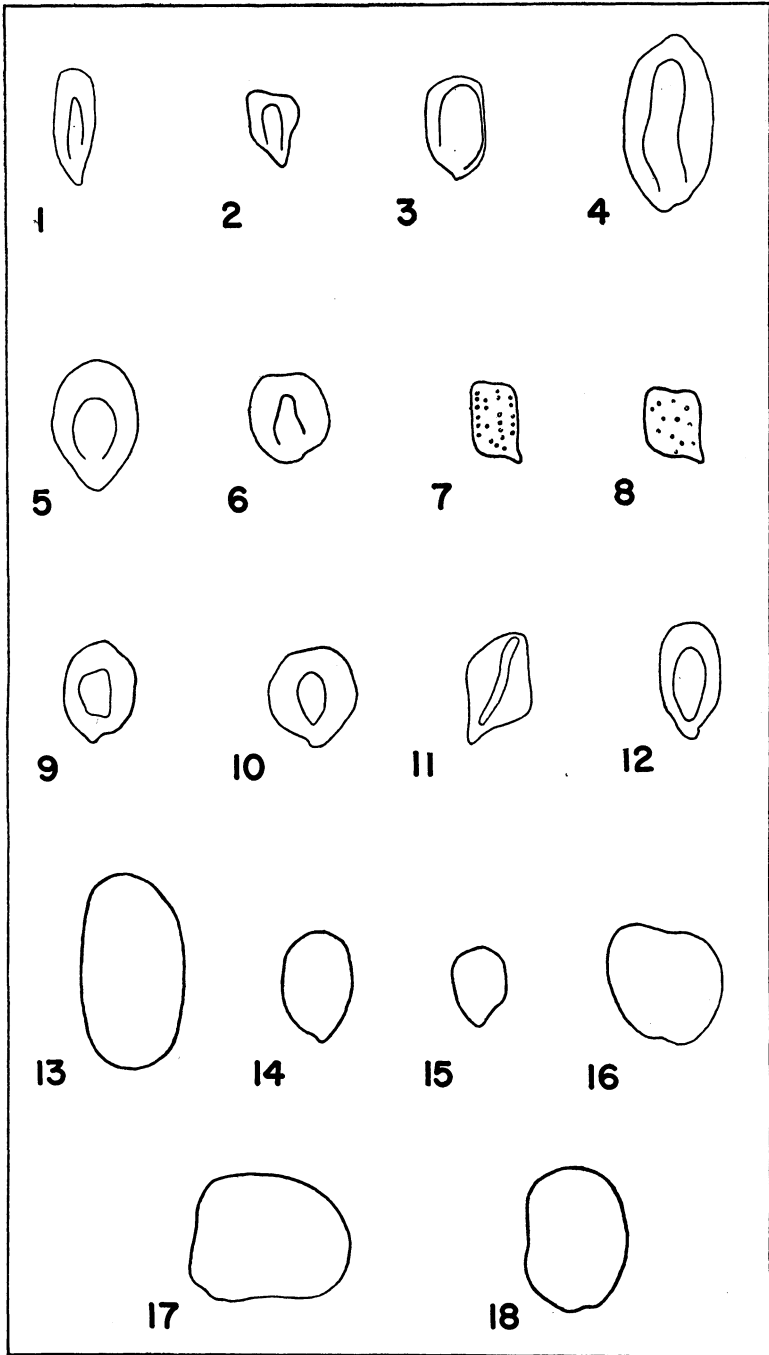
15. Seed not strongly flattened, about twice as long as wide.

G. triacanthos L.

14. Seeds 3.5—5 mm. in diameter or long.

16. Seeds flat, about as wide as long.

Hoffmanseggia jamesii T. & G.



16. Seeds moderately compressed, obovate to elliptic, longer than wide.
17. Seeds dull olive drab to brown; radicle tip the same color as remainder of seed.

H. densiflora Benth.

17. Seeds shiny brown; radicle tip conspicuous as a reddish-brown projection.

Cercis canadensis L.

Explanation of figures on page 148.

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|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Desmanthus leptolobus</i> . | Fig. 10. <i>C. hebecarpa</i> |
| Fig. 2. <i>D. illinoensis</i> . | Fig. 11. <i>C. tora</i> . |
| Fig. 3. <i>Schrankia nuttallii</i> . | Fig. 12. <i>C. marilandica</i> . |
| Fig. 4. <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> . | Fig. 13. <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> . |
| Fig. 5. <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> . | Fig. 14. <i>Cercis canadensis</i> . |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acacia angustissima</i> . | Fig. 15. <i>Hoffmanseggia densiflora</i> . |
| Fig. 7. <i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> . | Fig. 16. <i>H. jamesii</i> . |
| Fig. 8. <i>C. nictitans</i> . | Fig. 17. <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> . |
| Fig. 9. <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> . | Fig. 18. <i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> . |

All x3, except *Gymnocladus dioica* and *Gleditsia aquatica* x 1½.

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