

Morphological, Anatomical and Phytochemical Studies on Leaves of *Quisqualis indica* Linn.

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Abstract

Quisqualis indica L. belongs to the family combretaceae which is commonly known as Dawe-hmaing in myanmar and Rangoon crepper in English. The plants of *Quisqualis indica* L. were collected from North-okkalapa Township, Yangon Region. The present research was conducted to study the morphological, anatomical characters and phytochemical of *Quisqualis indica* L. For morphological study, the leaf has to be in dark green colors with odour, slightly bitter taste and flowers various color at first white to pink then red and aromatic and sweet. The flowers blossoms in clusters. In anatomical study, in T.S of Lamina the lower surface was wavy; anomocytic type of stomata were abundant in lower surface. Calcium oxalate crystal were abundant. In T.S of midrib and petiole were observed with glandular hair, unicellular trichome and crescent shape. In phytochemical study, the powder of leaves was used to determine the preliminary phytochemical test with the extract of aqueous solution, ethanol, methanol and petroleum ether. Phytoconstituents of the leaves revealed the presents of alkaloid, glycoside, phenolic compound, reducing sugar, saponin, and tannins. Flavonoids, steroids and carbohydrate were observed in the leaves. The leaves were absent of a α - amino acid, starch and terpenoid. Carbohydrate were absent in the leaves.

Key words: *Quisqualis indica* L, Macroscopy, Microscopy and phytochemical

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