

CHARACTERISATION AND SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION
OF GENETIC RESOURCES OF THE GENUS *Vigna*

By
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Introduction

1 Introduction

Vigna belonging to the family Leguminosae is a large genus comprising of seven sub genera and over 150 species (Verdcourt 1970 Marechal and Baudoin 1978) The seven sub genera in the genus *Vigna* namely *Ceratotropis* *Haydonia* *Lasiopron* *Macrorhyncha* *Plectotropis* *Sigmoidotropis* and *Vigna* were recognized by Marechal and Baudoin (1978) Of these two sub genera *Vigna* and *Ceratotropis* contain most of the important cultivated species The sub genus *Vigna* includes *Vigna unguiculata* (cowpea) and *V. subterranea* (bambara groundnut) However most of the Asian *Vigna* species come under the sub genus *Ceratotropis* and half of them are either domesticated or cultivated (Verdcourt 1970 Marechal and Baudoin 1978) The cultivated species under the sub genus *Ceratotropis* include *Vigna radiata* (mung bean or green gram) *V. mungo* (urd bean or black gram) *V. tinbellata* (rice bean) *V. aconitifolia* (moth bean) and *V. lobata* Out of the 21 species of *Vigna* 15-16 are found in India (Tomooka *et al* 2003) The occurrence and taxonomical identification of these species are still confusing and a comprehensive list of species occurring in India has not been reported so far The closely related wild species possess many useful genes which could be transferred to the cultivated species This is possible only when our knowledge about the relationships of these species is well understood This can be achieved only when the species identity is correct

Genetic diversity is normally assessed by common morphological traits However such morphological traits are affected by environmental factors developmental stage of the plant type of plant material etc This necessitates a highly reliable and precise method for assessment of genetic variability in a crop or local ecotypes Assessment of genetic

diversity with biochemical markers such as isozymes or molecular markers overcomes this problem. The use of molecular markers allows the direct assessment of genotypic variation at the DNA level. Molecular markers have brought about phenomenal changes in the area of plant biotechnology by their ability to produce unique DNA profiles in various crops. The genes controlling several traits of agronomic importance have been mapped and tagged. These markers assist in breeding programs and even in isolation of the gene of interest. Marker analysis also helps to analyze the global organization of genetic diversity within a species.

The present study entitled "Characterisation and systematic evaluation of genetic resources of the genus *Vigna*" was taken up in this background with the following objectives:

- i) characterize the available accessions of *Vigna* germplasm at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) Regional Station, Vellanakkara, Thrissur using morphological markers
- ii) confirm the results using biochemical and molecular markers in distinct variants and different species
- iii) prepare a key for the identification of *Vigna* species

Review of Literature

2 Review of Literature

2.1 Taxonomy of *Vigna*

Savi named the genus *Vigna* in 1824 after the professor of Botany at Pusa University Domenico Vigna (Baudoin and Marechal 1988)

Verdcourt (1970) separated the genus *Vigna* from *Phaseolus* and restricted the latter one to those American species with a tightly coiled style and pollen grains which lacked wide reticulation. He also subdivided the genus into 8 subgenera and 9 sections.

Verdcourt (1978) transferred the genus *Voandzeia* to *Vigna* on the grounds that it was inseparable from *Vigna* based on morphological characters.

Marechal and Baudoin (1978) studied 177 taxa in *Vigna* *Phaseolus* complex and several smaller related genera using 161 morphological, cytological, floral and pollen characters and described the useful discriminating characters between the genus *Vigna* and the genus *Phaseolus*. They observed that the genus *Vigna* can be identified by the characters such as attachment of stipules to the stem either by its basal or central part, contracted inflorescence rachis, style prolonged beyond the stigma, triporate pollen and large reticulations of the pollen exine with granular infratectum. They also reported that the genus *Vigna* seemed relatively heterogeneous and contained 82 species distributed among seven subgenera namely *Vigna*, *Haydonia*, *Plectotropis*, *Ceratopis*, *Lasopron*, *Signodotropis* and *Macrorhyncha*. All the seven subgenera except *Lasopron* and *Macrorhyncha* are divided into sections. The subgenus *Ceratopis* could be divided into 3 sections *Aglaes*, *Acontifolae* and *Ceratopis*. The subgenus *Haydonia* into 3 sections *Glossostylis*, *Haydonia* and *Micope*. The subgenus *Plectropis* into 2 sections *Plectropis* and

Pseudolibrechia sub genus *Sigmoidotropis* into 5 sections *Caracallae* *Condylostylis* *Leptospron* *Pedunculares* and *Sigmoidotropis* and sub genus *Vigna* into *Catiang* *Comosae* *Liebrechtsia* *Macrodonatae* *Reticulatae* and *Vigna*

Pasquet (2001) concluded that the genus *Vigna* included approximately 80 species which were found throughout the tropics

2.2 Distribution of *Vigna* species

Marechal and Baudo n (1978) after classifying the genus *Vigna* into seven sub genera also proposed the main area of distribution of each sub genus. Accordingly the sub genera *Vigna* *Haydonia* *Plectotropis* and *Macrorhyncha* are distributed in Africa the sub genera *Lasiopror* and *Sigmoidotropis* in America and the sub genus *Ceatotops* in Asia. The sub genus *Ceatotops* alone had the centre of diversity in Asia and hence called Asian *Vigna*. They also reported three distinct groups of cultivated *Vigna* species two of which are of African origin and the third Asian. The African groups each contained a single species cowpea (*Vigna* *glabata*) assigned to the sub genus *Vigna* and section *Catanga* and bambara groundnut (*Vigna* *biococca*) to the sub genus and section *Libra*. The Asian groups were assigned to the sub genus *Ceatotops* by them and the cultivated species included *V. adiantum* (mung bean or green gram) *V. unguis-cati* (urid bean or blackgram) *V. radiata* (rice bean) *V. constricta* (moth bean) and *V. lobata*.

Engler (2001) listed 17 cultivated species in the genus *Vigna* along with their place of origin as given in Table 1.

Tooker et al (2003) proposed a revised list of cultivated and wild taxa of Asian *Vigna* belonging to 3 sections distributed in Asia Pacific region. The lists presented in Table 2.

Table 1 Cultivated species in the genus *Vigna*

Sl No	Botanical name	Common name	Place of origin
1	<i>Vigna acoitifolia</i>	Moth bean	South Asia
2	<i>V adenantha</i>		Pan tropical Native to America
3	<i>V angularis</i>	Adzuki bean	East Asia
4	<i>V antillama</i>		Caribbean
5	<i>V caracalla</i>	Sna l flower	South and Central America
6	<i>V hosei</i>	Sarawak bean	South and South East Asia east Africa
7	<i>V luteola</i>	Dalymple vigna	South America
8	<i>V n ar na</i>	Dune bean	Pan tropical Native of America
9	<i>V m ngo</i>	Urd bean black gram	South Asia
10	<i>V radiata</i>	Mung bean green gram	South Asia
11	<i>V reflexo pilosa</i> <i>va glab a</i>	Creole bean	South East Asia
12	<i>V s bterra ea</i>	Bambara groundnut	Sub saharan Africa
13	<i>V tr lobata</i>	Jungli bean	South Asia
14	<i>V t ne va</i>	Tooapee	South and South East Asia
15	<i>V i bellata</i>	Rice bean	South East Asia
16	<i>V ng c lata</i>	Cowpea	South and South East Asia and Africa
17	<i>V exillata</i>	Zombi pea	Pan tropical and Native to Africa

Table 2 Revised list of taxa of Asiatic *Vigna* occurring in Asia Pacific region

Section	Species	Distribution
<i>Angi lares</i>	<i>V angi lar s</i> var <i>angi lar is</i>	Japan Korea Ch na Bhutan Nepal V etnam
	<i>V angi lar s</i> var <i>n pponens s</i>	Japan Korea China Bhutan Nepal India (Himalayas)
	<i>V dalzell a a</i>	Ind a Srilanka
	<i>V ex l s</i>	Thailand
	<i>V h rtella</i>	North Ind a South East As a
	<i>V m n ma</i>	South East As a New Gu nea
	<i>V nakash mae</i>	North China Korea Japan
	<i>V nepalens s</i>	Bhutan East Nepal North East Asia
	<i>V reflexo p losa</i> var <i>glabra</i>	Ind a Maurt us Phil pp nes
	<i>V reflexo p losa</i> var <i>reflexo p losa</i>	Japan (Ryukyu) China South East As a New Gu nea
	<i>V r uki ens s</i>	Japan Ch na
	<i>V ten ca l s</i>	Tha land Myanmar
	<i>V tr nerv a</i> var <i>tr nerv a</i>	Madagascar South Ind a Srilanka Myanmar Tha land Malays a Indones a New Gu nea
	<i>V tr ne v a</i> var <i>bo rneae</i>	Sou h Ind a
	<i>V mbella a</i> (Cult vated)	Sub rop cal and warm temperate As a
<i>V mbella a</i> (W ld)	North East Ind a Myanmar Tha land Indo Ch na	
<i>Ce atotrop s</i>	<i>V g and flo a</i>	Tha land Cambod a
	<i>V m ngo va m ngo</i>	South As a
	<i>V m ngo</i> var <i>sylves r s</i>	Ind a Myanmar Tha land
	<i>V ad ata</i> var <i>rad ata</i>	As a Africa and Aus al a
	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>s bloba a</i>	As a Africa and Aus ral a
	<i>V s braman ana</i>	Ind a
<i>Acon t fol ae</i>	<i>V acon t fol a</i>	South As a
	<i>V a d cola</i>	Srilanka
	<i>V khandale s s</i>	Ind a
	<i>V s p laceae</i>	Ind a Srila ka Indones a Ne v Gu nea
	<i>V loba a</i>	South Ind a Srilanka

The Asia Pacific region is represented not only by the taxa of *Vigna* belonging to sub genus *Ceratotropis* but also by several species from other sub genera of the genus *Vigna* (Tomooka *et al* 2003) which are presented in Table 3 below

Table 3 *Vigna* species belonging to sub genera other than *Ceratotropis* occurring in Asia Pacific region

Sub genus	Species
<i>Sigmoidotropis</i>	<i>V adenantha</i>
<i>Macrorhyncha</i>	<i>V grahamiana</i>
<i>Plectotropis</i>	<i>V vexillata</i>
<i>Vigna</i>	<i>V unguiculata</i> <i>V pilosa</i> <i>V hosei</i> <i>V hirtella</i> <i>V lanceolata</i> <i>V nanana</i> <i>V parkeri</i>

Arora (1985) reported the distributional range of *Vigna* species in 4 phytogeographical zones in India namely Western Ghats Eastern Ghats North Eastern region and the Western Himalayas. The species under genus *Vigna* occupied over 16 different vegetation types largely biot/c/b oedaphic status. He also reported that Asian *Vigna* species constituted an economically important group of cultivated and wild species with rich diversity in India. The 14 species of *Vigna* and their wild forms belonging to 4 sub genera of the genus *Vigna* listed by Arora as occurring in India are presented in Table 4

Subsequently Babu *et al* (1985) listed 23 *Vigna* species found in India including the

5 species which had their origin in other countries. They were *V vexillata* *V narina* *V hirtella* *V galamiana* *V clarkii* *V pilosa* *V unguiculata* *V daltzelliana* *V khardaleensis* *V acorifolia* *V unbellata* *V trilobata* *V laiaia* *V boeae* *V glabrescens* *V radata* *V ningo* *V slobbata* *V adena* *V hosei* *V riccardiana* *V pramara* and *V angularis*.

Table 4 *Vigna* species and their wild forms occurring in India

Species	Wild form
Sub genus <i>Ceatorops</i>	
<i>Vigna</i> <i>go</i>	<i>V. go</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>
<i>V. radata</i>	<i>V. radata</i> var <i>slobbata</i> and <i>V. radata</i> var <i>setulos</i>
<i>V. unbellata</i>	<i>V. unbellata</i> var <i>gacilis</i>
<i>V. galias</i>	No wild form
<i>V. corfol</i>	Wild form similar to cultivated type
<i>V. trilob</i>	Wild form similar to cultivated type
<i>V. latellia</i>	Only wild types occur much akin to <i>V. umbellata</i> wild types
<i>V. gails</i>	Only wild types occur much akin to <i>V. latellia</i> <i>go</i> complex
Sub genus <i>Plectroops</i>	
<i>V. cipes</i>	Only wild types present
Sub genus <i>Microstylis</i>	
<i>V. galensis</i>	Only wild types present
Sub genus <i>Ligula</i>	
<i>V. pilosa</i>	Only wild types present
<i>V. a</i>	Only wild types present
<i>V. gila</i>	No wild types occur in India
<i>V. lola</i>	Only wild types present

2.3 Morphological and Palynological characterisation of *Vigna* species

The Asian *Vigna* are considered to be a morphologically homogeneous group having specialized and complex floral organs and recently evolved (Baudouin and Marechal 1988)

Tateishi and Ohashi (1990) summarized the key morphological characters recognized for the sub genus *Ceratolobos* such as peltate stipule keel petals curved to the left in the upper part presence of pocket on the left keel petal style extending beyond the stigma as a beak and pollen grains with coarse reticulate sculpturing

Tateishi (1996) demonstrated three groups viz *Vigna bellata* (azuki bean group) *Vigna adanigrum* (mung bean group) and *Vigna acutifolia trilobata* (moth bean group) in Asian *Vigna* based on the position of cotyledons during germination as well as the petiole or sessile nature of first and second leaves. The leaves were reported to be sessile in *V. mungo* and *V. dattila* and petiolate in *V. bellata* and *V. acutifolia*. Similar results were also reported by several other workers (Jaaska and Jaaska 1990 Kaga et al 1996 Tomooka et al 1996 Konarev et al 2007)

Study diversity of morphological characters in wild *Vigna* species from India by Bhatt et al (2005) revealed the presence of 3 distinguishable groups in the sub genus *Ceratolobos*. All the species in *V. adanigrum* group except *V. khalles* namely *V. dattila*, *V. varislobata*, *V. dattila var. seeloa*, *V. mungo*, *V. sylvestris* and *V. ...* showed greater homology vegetative morphology and growth habit. They have offered in flower pod and seed characters. With species variation was higher in *V. mungo* variety population and three distinct clusters could be identified on multivariate analysis.

Palynological attributes of plants have attracted many researchers in recent time Nyananyo (1990) Edeoga *et al* (1996-1998) and Edeoga and Gomina (2001) have utilized pollen attributes to establish relationships among certain groups of flowering plants According to them the main characters of taxonomic value in pollen were the number and position of furrows morphology of pollen wall symmetry shape and size of pollen grains

Mbagwu and Edeoga (2006) conducted palynological studies in eight *Vigna* species of Nigeria Results of the investigation revealed that the pollen grains were circular and psilate in *Vigna reticulata* circular and echinate in *V. acerifolia* and *V. unguiculata* elliptic and monocolpate in *V. ambacensis* and *V. vexillata* circular and polycolpate in *V. subterranean* and circular and dicolpate in *V. triloba* and *V. gracilis* Hence the species could be identified based on the type and shape of pollen grains The specific features of pollen grains in these taxa could be evolutionary modifications often inherited to determine the mode of pollination and thereby perpetuate a particular group of plants in a given environment

The wild relatives of crop plants are sources of important genes for agriculture Bruchid beetles such as *Callosobruchus chinensis* (azuki bean weevil) and *C. maculatus* (cowpea weevil) cause serious damage to several leguminous crops including cultivated *Vigna* species such as cowpea mung bean urd bean and rice bean during storage (Singh *et al* 1985 Fernandez and Talekar 1990)

Lambides and Ime (2000) screened 26 accessions of mung bean for resistance to 4 bruchid species On the basis of the percentage of damaged seeds all the accessions were found to be highly susceptible to strains of *C. lobobialis*, *C. luteipes* and *C. chinensis* Three accessions of *V. atropurpurea* were resistant to

Tomooka *et al* (2003) evaluated germplasm collection representing 76% of known taxa in the genus *Vigna* for resistance to bruchid beetles. Seven taxa consisting of 24 accessions were found to be resistant to *C maculatus*. No resistance was found in accessions of mung bean whereas complete resistance was seen in *V umbellata*.

2.4 Biochemical characterisation

Isozymes form an effective marker system that can clarify taxonomic and phylogenetic relationships among plant species (Mowrey and Werner 1990, Jaaska 1994). Isozyme data have been used in the genus *Vigna* for taxonomical studies. Jaaska and Jaaska (1988) used the enzymes glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase (GOT) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) to assess the variations in the species belonging to *Vigna* and *Phaseolus*.

Panella and Gepts (1992) carried out isozyme analysis in *Vigna unguiculata* to determine the extent of genetic relationships and genetic diversity between cultivated and wild cowpea. Thirty four cultivated as well as 56 wild accessions of cowpea and 6 accessions of five related *Vigna* species were analysed. Ten enzyme systems were polymorphic within cowpea. About 14 of 24 putative loci (85%) were polymorphic in wild *V. unguiculata* but only one (4%) was polymorphic in cultivated cowpea. In the five related *Vigna* species 21 out of 24 bands showed 88 percent polymorphism.

The evolutionary relationships between cultivated and wild species of Asiatic *Vigna* were investigated using isozyme variation pattern of peroxidase, catalase and seed protein polymorphism by Sehgal and Chandel (1992). *V radiata* and *V mungo* were found to be two distinct species which had independently evolved from wild progenitors *V radiata* var *st blobata* and *V mungo* var *syl estis* respectively. They showed remarkable similarities in isozyme profiles particularly in the number and position of bands as well as Rf values. The

wild putative forms of *V. umbellata*, *V. aconitifolia* and *V. trilobata* occurring in natural habitats also appeared to be quite distinct with fewer bands.

Sonnante *et al.* (1996) assessed the relationships within and among *Vigna unguiculata*, *V. vexillata* and seven species belonging to the section *Vigna* using nine isozyme systems and suggested a very low genetic distance between *V. luteola* and *V. marina*.

Sonnante *et al.* (1997) studied 19 accessions of *Vigna luteola* and 5 of *V. marina* subsp. *oblonga* and 4 of *V. marina* subsp. *marina* using isozymes to obtain an insight into the genetic relationships within and among these taxonomic entities. Seven out of 13 isozyme loci were found to be polymorphic. Both species showed very low genetic diversity indices.

Selvi *et al.* (2003) studied the genetic variation among 52 accessions of *Vigna* species that included 15 accessions of *V. unguiculata*, 15 of *V. mungo*, 19 of *V. radiata* and one each of wild species *V. aconitifolia*, *V. trilobata* and *V. radiata* var. *sublobata* belonging to the subgenera *Ceratopsis* and *Vigna* using morphological characters and five isozyme markers. The clusters obtained based on morphological characters and isozyme markers were compared. The clustering based on morphological traits grouped the various subgenera of *Vigna* into a single cluster but failed to reflect the real genetic relationships among the different species. The clustering based on isozyme variations (superoxide dismutase, aspartate aminotransferase, isocitrate dehydrogenase, peroxidase and alpha esterase) however revealed the true taxonomic relationships by grouping *Ceratopsis* and *Vigna* species into two distinct clusters. This indicated that variations in isozymes can be exploited to understand the extent of the genetic diversity and relationships among the accessions of *Vigna*.

2.5 Molecular characterisation

DNA markers because of their heritable nature were found to act as versatile tools in the fields like taxonomy, physiology, embryology, genetic engineering etc. Major applications of these DNA markers in the field of genetics and plant breeding are in (i) diversity analysis and phylogenetic studies, (ii) mapping genes and (iii) marker assisted selection (MAS) provide an opportunity to characterize genotypes and to measure genetic relationships more precisely than other markers (Soller and Beckmann 1983). Among the DNA markers, RFLP was the first and still the most commonly used marker for the estimation of genetic diversity of eukaryotic species. The recently developed PCR based multiple loci marker technique which includes random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD), amplified fragment length polymorphism (AFLP), inter simple sequence repeat (ISSR) and more recently simple sequence repeat (SSR) or microsatellites (Gupta and Varshney 2000) are playing increasingly important roles in this type of research. Multilocus systems like RAPD, AFLP, ISSR markers because of their whole genome coverage are considered good for genetic diversity and phylogenetic analysis.

AFLP technique was used for detecting intra-specific differences among and within *Vigna* species (Yee *et al.* 1999, Yoon *et al.* 2000, Zong *et al.* 2003). Ajbade *et al.* (2000) studied the utility of ISSR in distinguishing taxa within genus *Vigna*. They were able to clearly differentiate sub-generic divisions within *Vigna* using ISSR markers.

Tomooka *et al.* (2001) studied the cultivated world weedy and complex populations of *Vigna aconitifolia* in Japan using AFLP and RAPD analyses and revealed a clinal variation in these species. The genetic diversity at the DNA level decreased from the wild to weedy to cultivated populations.

Doi *et al* (2002) used 863 polymorphic fragments obtained from AFLP analyses to determine the genetic diversity in different species of sub genus *Ceratotropis*. The phylogenetic tree obtained revealed three groups of species that corresponded to the three sections in *Ceratotropis*. Among the three sections *Vigna trimervia* had a central position and can be considered as a useful species to facilitate gene transfer among sections of the sub genus *Ceratotropis*. All the species in section *Acontifoliae* and section *Ceratotropis* were found to be genetically distant from each other. However, those of *Angulares* were observed to be closely related having only lower genetic distance than other sections. *V. mungo* and *V. radata* were highly diverged representing two distinct phylogenetic lineages.

Nine wild taxa from genus *Vigna* sub genus *Ceratotropis* were studied by Saravanakumar *et al* (2004) using AFLP and RAPD analysis. The results supported the taxonomic revision of *Vigna radata* var. *s. blobata* and *V. trimervia* into two distinct species. The new consideration of *V. bobillae* as a variety of *V. trimervia* was also supported.

Souframanien and Gopalakrishnan (2004) suggested that ISSR markers were more efficient than the RAPD assay as they detected 57.4 percent polymorphic DNA markers in *V. mungo* as compared to RAPD which detected only 42.7 percent polymorphism.

Chattopadhyay *et al* (2005) also studied diversity in *V. radata* genotypes using ISSR markers. They suggested that even though the polymorphism among the varieties was moderate it was high (83%) when the whole germplasm was considered and ISSR markers were more efficient than RAPD.

Seehalak *et al* (2006) studied the genetic diversity in *V. g. a* germplasm of Thailand using AFLP markers and clarified the inter and intra specific diversity and relationships among the species. The results suggested that cultivated *V. bella* and *V. mungo* evolved

from wild relatives in a single domestication event *Vigna umbellata* was observed to be poorly differentiated from its wild and weedy relatives compared to *V. mungo*

Wang *et al.* (2008) were of its view that the phylogenetic relationships in the USDA *Vigna* germplasm collection were somewhat unclear and their genetic diversity had not been measured empirically. To reveal the inter specific phylogenetic relationships and to assess their genetic diversity 48 accessions representing 12 *Vigna* species were selected and 30 gene derived markers from legumes were employed. Two different dendrograms were generated from DNA fragment and Sequence data respectively. The results from these two dendrograms supported each other and showed similar phylogenetic relationships among the *Vigna* species investigated. The accessions clustered into four major groups and 13 subgroups. Each subgroup represented a sub genus or a species. Based on the results they suggested that more attention should be paid to sub species, wild forms and/or botanical varieties in order to expand the genetic diversity of *Vigna* germplasm in the USDA collections.

Ruchi *et al.* (2009) used RAPD markers to study sub structure and genetic differentiation among 31 populations belonging to 14 Asiatic *Vigna* species. Molecular phylogenetic relationships among the species of radiata mungo complex namely black gram (*V. radiata*), green gram (*V. radiata* var *strobilata*), *V. radiata* var *setulosa*, *V. mungo* var *sylvestris* and *V. hamata* were studied by cluster analysis. Two distinct groups were recognized within the complex, with population samples of *V. radiata* forming one cluster. Further *V. radiata* appeared to be equidistant from both *V. radiata* and *V. mungo*.

Macmillan Method
Materials and Methods

3 Materials and Methods

The present investigation which includes the following three experiments were conducted in the Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics College of Horticulture Kerala Agricultural University Vellanikkara and the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) Regional Station Thrissur during the period 2005-2008

- 1 Morphological characterisation
- 2 Biochemical characterisation and
- 3 Molecular characterisation

Morphological characterisation

The one hundred and fifty accessions of *Vigna* including the cultivated species maintained at the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources Regional Station Thrissur were selected for the study. The details of each accession are presented in Table 5

These accessions were raised at NBPGR in completely randomized design (CRD) with two replications during *kharif* 2006 as pot culture. The plants were thinned to three/pot on 10th day after sowing. Recommended agronomic practices were followed.

Observations on 48 qualitative and 24 quantitative characters were made at various phenophases of the crop from all the selected accessions. The descriptor list developed at NBPGR was used for recording the observations. The descriptor and the descriptor states are presented in Table 6. Based on the qualitative characters the 150 accessions were grouped into different taxa.

Table 5 Accessions under the taxa *Vigna* used for study

Sl No	Code for taxa	Accession	IC Number	Source of collection
1	V	New <i>Vigna</i> species	277045	Maharashtra
2	Va	<i>Vigna acon tifolia</i>	417347	Tam l Nadu
3	Vd1	<i>Vigna dalzellia ia</i>	247408	Kerala
4	Vd2	<i>Vigna dalzellhana</i>	203864	Kerala
5	Vd3	<i>Vigna dalzellhana</i>	210555	Kerala
6	Vd4	<i>Vigna dalzellhana</i>	210556	Kerala
7	Vd5	<i>Vigna dalzellhana</i>	210559	Kerala
8	Vd6	<i>Vigna dalzell ana</i>	210579	Kerala
9	Vd7	<i>Vigna dalzell a a</i>	248168	Karnataka
10	Vd8	<i>Vigna dalzellia a</i>	248195	Karnataka
11	Vd9	<i>Vigna dalzellha a</i>	248261	Goa
12	Vd10	<i>Vigna dalzell ana</i>	248346	Maharashtra
13	Vd11	<i>Vigna dalzell a a</i>	336206	Kerala
14	Vd12	<i>Vigna dalzell ana</i>	253961	Kerala
15	Vd13	<i>Vigna dalzell a a</i>	253913	Rajasthan
16	Vd14	<i>Vigna dalzell a a</i>	253911	Rajasthan
17	Vd15	<i>Vigna dalzell a a</i>	277025	Maharashtra
18	Vd16	<i>Vigna dalzellia ia</i>	277060	Goa
19	Vd17	<i>Vigna dalzell a a</i>	539795	Karnataka
20	Vd18	<i>Vigna dalzell na</i>	539796	Karnataka
21	Vd19	<i>Vigna dalzell a ia</i>	539806	Kerala
22	Vd20	<i>Vigna dalzell a a</i>	550577	Kerala
23	Vd21	<i>Vigna dalzell a ia</i>	541388	A & N Islands
24	Vg	<i>Vigna glabresce s</i>	251372	Madhya Pradesh
25	Vh1	<i>Vigna l a a a</i>	251376	Madhya Pradesh
26	Vh2	<i>Vigna l a a a</i>	251378	Madhya Pradesh
27	Vh3	<i>Vigna l a n a a</i>	251381	Madhya Pradesh
28	Vh4	<i>Vigna l a n a a</i>	349905	Kerala
29	Vh5	<i>Vigna l a a a</i>	276985	Madhya Pradesh
30	Vh6	<i>Vigna l an ana</i>	276999	Maharashtra
31	Vh7	<i>Vigna l ai ia a</i>	277007	Maharashtra
32	Vh8	<i>Vigna l a a a</i>	331438	Orissa
33	Vl9	<i>Vigna l a a a</i>	331448	Orissa
34	Vh10	<i>Vigna l a a a</i>	331460	Chhatt sgarh
35	Vk	<i>Vigna l a dale s s</i>	406504	Maharashtra
36	Vma	<i>Vigna a a</i>	539828	A & N Islands
7	Vmul	<i>Vigna a a</i>	31441	Orissa

Sl No	Code for taxa	Accession	IC Number	Source of collection
38	Vmu2	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>mungo</i>	331447	Orissa
39	Vms1	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	248294	Goa
40	Vms2	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	248326	Maharashtra
41	Vms3	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	248331	Maharashtra
42	Vms4	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	248343	Maharashtra
43	Vms5	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	256135	Kerala
44	Vms6	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	253907	Rajasthan
45	Vms7	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277014	Maharashtra
46	Vms8	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277021	Maharashtra
47	Vms9	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277026	Maharashtra
48	Vms10	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277031	Maharashtra
49	Vms11	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277036	Maharashtra
50	Vms12	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277039	Maharashtra
51	Vms13	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277041	Maharashtra
52	Vms14	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277044	Maharashtra
53	Vms15	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277053	Maharashtra
54	Vms16	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277055	Maharashtra
55	Vms17	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277057	Maharashtra
56	Vms18	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277061	Goa
57	Vms19	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277084	Maharashtra
58	Vms20	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	539798	Karnataka
59	Vms21	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	539800	Karnataka
60	Vms22	<i>Vigna mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	539801	Karnataka
61	Vp	<i>Vigna plicata</i>	541389	A & N Islands
62	Vr1	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>	251412	West Bengal
63	Vr2	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>	251413	West Bengal
64	Vr3	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>	251414	West Bengal
65	Vr4	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>	251422	West Bengal
66	Vr5	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>	251424	West Bengal
67	Vr6	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>	251426	West Bengal
68	Vr7	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>	349699	Kerala
69	Vrs1	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>slobata</i>	202538	Kerala
70	Vrs2	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>slobata</i>	202580	Tamil Nadu
71	Vrs3	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>slobata</i>	202643	Kerala
72	Vrs4	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>slobata</i>	247406	Kerala
73	Vrs5	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>slobata</i>	210554	Kerala
74	Vrs6	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>slobata</i>	251418	Maharashtra
75	Vrs7	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>slobata</i>	281164	Kerala
76	Vrs8	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>slobata</i>	281165	Kerala

Sl No	Code for taxa	Accession	IC Number	Source of collection
77	Vrs9	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	324496	Kerala
78	Vrs10	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	322306	Kerala
79	Vrs11	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>s blobata</i>	351407	Tamil Nadu
80	Vrs12	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	331457	Chhattisgarh
81	Vrs13	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>st blobata</i>	539805	Kerala
82	Vrs14	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	550576	Kerala
83	Vrs15	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	248344A	Maharashtra
84	Vse1	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>set ilosa</i>	251419	Maharashtra
85	Vse2	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>set losa</i>	251420	Madhya Pradesh
86	Vse3	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>setulosa</i>	251421	Madhya Pradesh
87	Vse4	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>set ilosa</i>	251423	Gujarat
88	Vse5	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>set losa</i>	351404	Kerala
89	Vse6	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var <i>set losa</i>	277058	Goa
90	Vst1	<i>Vigna stipitacea</i>	202559	Tamil Nadu
91	Vst2	<i>Vigna stipitacea</i>	256259	Kerala
92	Vst3	<i>Vigna stipitacea</i>	324552	Tamil Nadu
93	Vsb1	<i>Vigna sublobata</i>	253920	Rajasthan
94	Vsb2	<i>Vigna sublobata</i>	253926	Rajasthan
95	Vsb3	<i>Vigna sublobata</i>	253930	Rajasthan
96	Vt1	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	251435	Gujarat
97	Vt2	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	251436	West Bengal
98	Vt3	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	251438	Tamil Nadu
99	Vt4	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	349701	Tamil Nadu
100	Vt5	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	276983	Madhya Pradesh
101	Vt6	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	351406	Tamil Nadu
102	Vt7	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	331436	Orissa
103	Vt8	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	331437	Orissa
104	Vt9	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	331453	Chhattisgarh
105	Vt10	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	331454	Chhattisgarh
106	Vt11	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	331456	Chhattisgarh
107	Vt12	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	541215	Tamil Nadu
108	Vt13	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	541211	Tamil Nadu
109	Vtb1	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> var <i>bonae</i>	247407	Kerala
110	Vtb2	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> var <i>bonae</i>	210574	Kerala
111	Vtb3	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> var <i>bonae</i>	264289	Kerala
112	Vtb4	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> var <i>bonae</i>	248296	Goa
113	Vtb5	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> var <i>bonae</i>	249023	Kerala
114	Vtb6	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> var <i>bonae</i>	406509	Kerala
115	Vtb7	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> var <i>bonae</i>	406510	Kerala

Sl No	Code for taxa	Accession	IC Number	Source of collection
116	Vtb8	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	349700	Kerala
117	Vtb9	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	349704	Kerala
118	Vtb10	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	349885	Kerala
119	Vtb11	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	281163	Kerala
120	Vtb12	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	280784	Kerala
121	Vtb13	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	331442	Orissa
122	Vtb14	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	372379	Kerala
123	Vtb15	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	372406	Kerala
124	Vtb16	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	333605	Kerala
125	Vtb17	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	539792	Karnataka
126	Vtb18	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	539793	Karnataka
127	Vtb19	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	550575	Kerala
128	Vtt	<i>Vigna trinervia</i> var <i>trinervia</i>	337486	Kerala
129	Vu1	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	251439	Assam
130	Vu2	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	251440	Assam
131	Vu3	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	251441	Assam
132	Vu4	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	251442	New Delhi
133	Vu5	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	251443	New Delhi
134	Vu6	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	251444	New Delhi
135	Vu7	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	251445	New Delhi
136	Vu8	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	251446	New Delhi
137	Vu9	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	251447	New Delhi
138	Vu10	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	349904	Kerala
139	Vu11	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	324483	Kerala
140	Vug1	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	251370	Madhya Pradesh
141	Vug2	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	331618	Himachal Pradesh
142	Vug3	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	331621	Himachal Pradesh
143	Vug4	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	331624	Himachal Pradesh
144	Vun1	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	349906	Kerala
145	Vun2	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	298665	Kerala
146	Vun3	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	331439	Orissa
147	Vv1	<i>Vigna vexillata</i>	248344	Maharashtra
148	Vv2	<i>Vigna vexillata</i>	248345	Maharashtra
149	Vv3	<i>Vigna vexillata</i>	406507	Kerala
150	Vv4	<i>Vigna vexillata</i>	349723	Tamil Nadu

Table 6 Descriptor and descriptor states used for recording observations

Sl No	Character	Descriptor state	Description
1	Days to emergence		
2	Type of seed germination	1	Epigeal
		2	Hypogeal
3	Colour of hypocotyl	1	Green
		2	Greenish purple
		3	Light purple
		4	Purple
4	Vigour of seedling	1	Poor
		2	Intermediate
		3	Vigorous
		4	Very vigorous
5	Shape of primary leaf	1	Ovate
		2	Ovate lanceolate
		3	Lanceolate
		4	Cordate
		5	Cordate with cuneate tip
		6	Deltoid
6	Primary leaf length (cm)		
7	Primary leaf width (cm)		
8	Colour of primary leaf petiole	1	Green
		2	Greenish purple
		3	Purple
9	Nature of attachment of primary leaf	1	Petiolate
		2	Sub sessile
10	Habit	1	Annual
		2	Perennial
11	Growth habit	1	Erect
		2	Semi erect
		3	Spreading
		4	Climbing
12	Growth pattern	1	Determinate
		2	Indeterminate
13	Leafiness	1	Sparse
		2	Intermediate
		3	Abundant
14	Pubescence of leaf	1	Glabrous
		2	Very sparsely pubescent
		3	Sparsely pubescent
		4	Moderately pubescent
		5	Densely pubescent

Sl No	Character	Descript or state	Description
15	Colour of petiole	1	Green
		2	Green with purple tinge
		3	Greenish purple
		4	Purple
16	Colour of petiole at leaf blade joint	1	Green
		2	Greenish purple
		3	Purple
17	Colour of petiole at base	1	Green
		2	Greenish purple
		3	Purple
		4	Dark purple
18	Pubescence of petiole	1	Glabrous
		2	Pubescent
		3	Moderately pubescent
		4	Densely pubescent
19	Colour of petiolule	1	Green
		2	Greenish purple
		3	Purple
20	Terminal petiolule length (cm)	1	Short (<2.0cm)
		2	Medium (2.1-3.0cm)
		3	Long (>3.1cm)
21	Prominence of leaf vein	0	Not prominent
		1	Prominent
22	Pigmentation of leaf vein	0	Not pigmented
		1	Pigmented
23	Lobing of terminal leaflet	0	Unlobed
		1	Very shallowly lobed
		2	Shallowly lobed
		3	Intermediately lobed
		4	Deeply lobed
5	Very deeply lobed		
24	No. of lobes in terminal leaflet		
25	Terminal leaflet length (cm)		
26	Terminal leaflet width (cm)		
27	Shape of terminal leaflet tip	1	Round
		2	Sub acute
		3	Obtuse
		4	Acute
		5	Rhomboid
28	Shape of terminal leaflet lobe	0	No lobes
		1	Lanceolate
		2	Broadly ovate

Sl No	Character	Description or state	Description
29	Petiole length (cm)	3	Ovate
		4	Rhombic
		5	Acute
		6	Rhomboid
		1	Short < 6.0cm)
		2	Intermediate (6.1-12.0cm)
30	Size of stipule	3	Long (> 12.1cm)
		1	Small
		2	Medium
		3	Large
31	Shape of stipule	4	Minute
		1	Ovate
		2	Ovate lanceolate
32	Presence of ligule	3	Lanceolate
		0	Absent
		1	Very minute
33	Twining tendency	2	Small
		1	None
		2	Slight
		3	Intermediate
4	Pronounced		
34	No. of primary branches		
35	Branching pattern of primary branches	0	None
		1	Basal
		2	Central
		3	Top
		4	All over
36	Colour of stem	1	Light green
		2	Green
		3	Purplish green
		4	Purple
37	Pubescence of stem	1	Glabrous
		2	Puberulent (Sparsely pubescent)
		3	Moderately pubescent
		4	Highly pubescent
		0	Stem glabrous
38	Colour of stem hair	1	White
		2	Brown
39	Days to flowering		
40	Position of raceme	1	Mostly above canopy
		2	In upper canopy

Sl No	Character	Descript or state	Description
41	Colour of flower	3	Throughout canopy
		1	Pale yellow
		2	Greenish yellow
		3	Yellow
		4	Golden yellow
42	Colour of calyx	5	Violet
		1	Green
		2	Purplish green
43	Colour of corolla	3	Greenish purple
		1	Yellow
		2	Green sh yellow
44	Size of flower bud	3	Green purpl sh yellow
		4	Green with purple tinge
		5	Violet
		1	Small (<2 0sq cm)
		2	Medium (2 0 4 0sq cm)
45	Size of bracteole	3	Large (>4 0sq cm)
		0	Absent
		1	Minute (<0 5mm)
46	Shape of bracteole	2	Small (0 5 1 0mm)
		3	Medium (> 1 0mm)
		0	Absent
		1	Ovate lanceolate
47	No of flowers/raceme	2	Lanceolate
48	Length of keel pocket (mm)	0	Absent
		1	Minute (<0 1mm)
		2	Short (0 1 0 2mm)
		3	Medium (0 21 0 3mm)
		4	Long (>0 4mm)
49	Colour of peduncle	1	Green
		2	Greenish purple
		3	Purple
50	Pubescence of peduncle	1	Glabrous
		2	Sparsely pubescent
		3	Moderately pubescent
51	Peduncle length (cm)	1	Short (< 8 0cm)
		2	Medium (8 1 12 0cm)
		3	Long (12 1 20 0cm)
		4	Very long (> 20 1cm)
52	No of pods peduncle		
53	Nature of pod attachment to peduncle	1	Erec

Sl No	Character	Description or state	Description
54	Colour of immature pod	2	Horizontal
		3	Horizontal pendent
		4	Pendent
		5	Sub erect
		1	Pale green
55	Colour of mature pod	2	Light green
		3	Intermediate green
		4	Dark green
		1	Straw
		2	Tan
56	Days to first pod maturity	3	White
		4	Cream
		5	Light brown
		6	Brown
		7	Dark brown
		8	Brown and black
		9	Black
		10	Others
		1	Very early (<60 days)
		2	Early (61-80 days)
57	Pubescence of pod	3	Medium (80-100 days)
		4	Late (101-120 days)
		5	Very late (>120 days)
		1	Glabrous
		2	Sparsely pubescent
58	Curvature of pod	3	Moderately pubescent
		4	Densely pubescent
		1	Straight
		2	Slightly curved
59	Pod length (cm)	3	Curved (sickle shaped)
		1	Short (< 30cm)
		2	Intermediate (30-50cm)
		3	Long (51-80cm)
60	Shape of pod beak	4	Very long (> 81cm)
		1	Pointed
		2	Blunt
61	Cross section of pod	1	Semi flat
		2	Round
		3	Others
62	No. of seeds/pod		
63	Shape of seed	1	Round
		2	Rectangular

Sl No	Character	Descript or state	Description
		3	Oblong
		4	Elliptic
		5	Kidney shaped
64	Colour of seed		As visible
65	Lustre on seed surface	0	Absent
		1	Present
66	Mottling on seed surface	0	Absent
		1	Slight
		2	Intermediate
		3	Heavy
67	100 seed weight (g)		
68	Seed length (mm)		
69	Seed width (mm)		
70	Shape of hilum	1	Concave
		2	Plain
		3	Convex
		4	Others
71	Hilum length (mm)	1	Short
		2	Intermediate
		3	Long
72	Seed yield/plant (g)		

3.1.1 Statistical analysis of morphological data

Cluster analysis was carried out using the data on all qualitative characters except colour of seed. The color of the seed was recorded by visual observation without any standard scores hence not included for the analysis. The genetic associations among the accessions were estimated by Jaccard's similarity coefficients (Jaccard 1908) using NTSYS pc version 2.1 (Rohlf 1992). Based on the similarity matrix cluster analysis was performed and dendrogram was constructed by unweighted pair group method (UPGMA) (Sneath and Sokal 1973).

The summary statistics viz mean, standard deviation and standard error for the various quantitative morphological parameters of all the 150 accessions were worked out. Based on quantitative characters viz primary leaf length, primary leaf width, terminal petiole length, terminal leaflet length, terminal leaflet width, petiole length, days to flowering, size of flower bud, size of bracteole, number of flowers per raceme, keel pocket length, peduncle length, number of pods per peduncle, pod length, number of seeds per pod, hundred seed weight, seed length, seed width, hilum length and seed yield per plant grouping of accessions was done using non-hierarchical clustering method using the software Statistical Package for Agricultural Research (Spar1).

3.1.2 Storage pest study

All the selected accessions were evaluated for the susceptibility to storage pests. A trial was conducted with 150 treatments in the laboratory. Each treatment was replicated twice with 25 seeds per replication per plates. Five seeds infested with *Callosobruchus* species were added to each reaction. The pupae were incubated in dark for further



infestation After two months of incubation observations on the number of seeds infested with the pest were recorded and expressed as percentage

3.1.3 Study of pollen morphology

Distinct variants from each taxa were selected for palynological study. The mature flower buds about to open next day were collected from selected accessions and fixed in 70% ethyl alcohol. Acetolysis was carried out as per the method described by Nair (1970). The anthers taken out from the fixed buds were put in distilled water. They were crushed well and sieved through a clean bit of muslin cloth into a centrifuge tube and centrifuged for two minutes at 2500 rpm. The supernatant solution was discarded. After adding 2ml of 70 percent alcohol again centrifuged for two minutes at 2500 rpm. Supernatant was discarded and 2ml of glacial acetic acid was added and again centrifuged for two minutes. Supernatant was discarded and acetolysis mixture (9 parts acetic acid, 1 part concentrated sulphuric acid) was added and then kept in a water bath at 80°C for two minutes. The supernatant was discarded after cooling. To the brown coloured pollen sediment at the bottom of tube 2-3 ml of acetic acid was added, shaken vigorously and centrifuged for two minutes at 2500 rpm. The supernatant was discarded and distilled water was added and centrifuged for two minutes. The process was repeated 3-4 times to discard all the excess acetic acid. About 1-2 ml of 50 percent glycerine was added and kept for 20 minutes and then centrifuged for 2 minutes at 2500 rpm. The supernatant was discarded and the tubes were kept upside down over the tissue paper for 3-5 minutes. A pinch of glycerine gel was dropped in pollen sediment and mounted on a glass slide. The slide was observed under Stereoscopic Zoom Microscope with photographic attachment for studying pollen morphology.

3.2 Biochemical characterisation

Distinct variants were selected from each taxa for biochemical evaluation. Only one accession each was taken from those taxa having no distinct variation. Leaf samples were collected from 30 day old plants of selected accessions. Enzyme isolation, electrophoresis and staining of enzymes were done using the method described by Patra and Mishra (1979). One to two grams of tissue from each accession was homogenized in 0.3-0.4 ml extraction buffer solution with a pre-chilled mortar and pestle at 4°C. The samples were then transferred into pre-chilled 1.5 ml polyethylene micro-centrifugation tubes kept on ice. These were centrifuged at 15,000 rpm for 20 minutes at 20°C. The clear supernatant was collected and used for electrophoresis. Electrophoresis was carried out at a constant current of 10 mA for first 30 minutes and subsequently at 20 mA till the tracking dye migrated to the lower end of the gel. The gel was then stained with the staining reagent specific for the particular enzyme system.

Peroxidase (POX) isoenzyme was detected using benzidine as the hydrogen donor. The gel was incubated at 37°C in 1 percent hydrogen peroxide mixed with an equal volume of saturated solution of benzidine prepared in 2.5 percent acetic acid till visible bands developed (approximately 3 minutes). The gels were rinsed in chilled distilled water and preserved in 7 percent acetic acid.

Polyphenol oxidase (PPO) was detected by enzymatic browning. The gel was equilibrated for 30 minutes in 0.1 percent *p*-phenylene diamine in 0.1M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7) followed by 10 nM catechol in the same buffer. The addition of catechol was

followed by a gentle shaking which resulted in the appearance of dark brown discrete protein bands

The stained gel was used for scoring data. The bands were scored visually for their presence (1) or absence (0) with enzyme. The characteristic matrix based on the scores was used for construction of dendrogram using NTSYS pc software version 2.1 (Rohlf 1992).

3.3 Molecular characterisation based on Inter Sequential Simple Repeats (ISSR) markers

Distinct variants from each taxa were selected for molecular characterisation also. From those taxa having no distinct variation only one accession each was taken. Terminal leaf samples were collected from 30 day old plants of the selected accessions. The DNA was extracted following the cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB) method described by Nagarajan and Senthilkumar (2002). The leaf tissue (2g) was frozen in liquid nitrogen and ground into fine powder. The fine powder was allowed to thaw in the presence of 15 ml of pre-heated CTAB extraction buffer containing β mercaptoethanol in polypropylene centrifuge tubes and incubated for 45 minutes at 65°C with occasional mixing. The tubes were removed from the water bath and allowed to cool at room temperature. An equal volume of chloroform : isoamyl alcohol mixture (24:1) was added and mixed well by inversion for 15 minutes and then centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 20 minutes at room temperature. The DNA was precipitated using ice cold isopropanol and incubated at 20°C. It was then centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 20 minutes at room temperature to pellet the DNA and washed with 70% alcohol and air dried. Depending upon the pellet size the DNA was dissolved in 200-500 μ l of TE (10 mM Tris HCl, 1 mM EDTA) buffer (pH 8). RNA contamination was removed by

RNase treatment and incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. Equal volume of chloroform isoamyl alcohol mixture (500 µl) was added and mixed thoroughly by repeated inversions. Precipitation and pelleting of DNA was repeated once again and depending upon the size of the pellet DNA was dissolved in 250-500 µl of TE (pH 8) and stored at 4°C.

Agarose gel electrophoresis (0.8%) was performed to check the quality of DNA. Two microlitre of DNA sample was dissolved in TE buffer and pipetted onto a parafilm and mixed well with 3 µl of loading dye by pipetting up and down several times. The contents were loaded into the wells carefully with the help of a micropipette. The gel was run at 90 volts till the tracking dye reached one third of the distance and bands were visualized and documented in gel documentation system (Alpha Imager 2200 Alpha Innotech Corp. USA).

DNA was quantified by using spectrophotometer. One µL of crude DNA was diluted to 1 mL deionized water. The absorbance for all accession was measured at 260 nm. An optical density (OD) of 1.0 corresponds to 40 µg / ml for double stranded DNA. The quantity of DNA was determined as $ad \times 40 / 1000$ µg/µl where a is the optical density and d is the dilution factor.

Based on the quantification data DNA dilutions were made in TE buffer to a final concentration of 25ng/µL and stored in 20°C for ISSR analysis as per the procedure followed by Nagarajan and Senthilkumar 2002. A total of 10 ISSR primers were used for the analysis. The primers used and their sequences are given in Table 7.

Table 7 Details of primers used for ISSR analysis

Sl No	ISSR Primer	Sequence (5' 3')
1	UBC 809	AGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGG
2	UBC 840	GAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAYT
3	UBC 841	GAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAYC
4	UBC 816	CACACACACACACACAT
5	UBC 856	ACACACACACACACACYA
6	UBC 810	AGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGT
7	UBC 812	GAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAA
8	UBC 842	GAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAYG
9	UBC 813	CTCTCTCTCTCTCTT
10	UBC 857	ACACACACACACACACYG

Y (C T)

The cocktail for the amplification was prepared as follows in 0.2 ml PCR tubes

DNA (10 ng/μl)	2.00 μl
dNTPs (10 mM) (Bangalore Genei Ltd India)	0.30 μl
Primer [University of British Columbia (UBC)]	2.00 μl
10X assay buffer	1.50 μl
Taq polymerase (0.3 units μL) (Bangalore Genei Ltd India)	0.15 μl
Sterile distilled H ₂ O	9.05 μl
Total	15.00 μl

The reaction mixture was given a short spin and was subjected to polymerase chain reaction

(Eppendorf Master Cycler Inc.) The thermal cyclers were programmed as follows

Profile 1	94°C for 5 minutes	Initial denaturation
Profile 2	94°C for 1 minute	Denaturing
Profile 3	55°C for 2 minutes	Annealing
Profile 4	72°C for 2 minutes	Extension
Profile 5	72°C for 5 minutes	Final extension
Profile 6	4°C to hold the samples for infinity	

Profiles 2, 3 and 4 were programmed to run for 45 cycles

Agarose gel electrophoresis (1.5%) was performed to separate the amplified products. The gel was run at 100 volts for 3 hours and bands were visualized and documented in gel documentation system (Alpha Imager 2200 Alpha Innotech Corp. USA).

The bands were scored visually for their presence (1) or absence (0) with each primer. A similarity dendrogram was constructed based on the characteristic matrix. The species relationship was explained based on the dendrogram and compared with that obtained using morphological data and biochemical data.

3.4 Comparison of different clustering patterns and development of statistical key for *Vigna* taxa

For each qualitative cluster, the percentage of accessions of each taxa distributed into various quantitative clusters were worked out to find out the relationship between qualitative and quantitative clustering patterns. Similarly, the homology between qualitative biochemical and molecular clustering patterns were also worked out.

The weighted averages of various quantitative characters in different taxa were computed using the formula

$$\text{Weighted average} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i}$$

Where p_i is the percent accessions falling in quantitative cluster i , x_i the corresponding character mean based on the members falling in quantitative cluster i and n is the total number of quantitative clusters

The key quantitative characters for each taxon were identified as those which had a CV above 25 percent in all the respective quantitative clusters in which the accessions of the taxon were distributed. Using these key quantitative characters a statistical key was developed for distinguishing the various taxa.

3.5 Taxonomic key for identification of taxa of *Vigna*

A dichotomous key was developed considering the morphological, biochemical and molecular characters for identifying the different taxa of *Vigna*.



R S I Results

4 Results

The results of the three experiments conducted with 150 accessions of taxa of *Vigna* in the present investigation are given below

4.1 Morphological characterisation

The observations on 48 qualitative characters and the mean values of 24 quantitative characters recorded in 150 accessions of *Vigna* taxa are presented in Annexure 1. Based on the qualitative characters the 150 accessions evaluated were regrouped into 22 different taxa. The number of accessions in each taxa along with sub genus and section are presented in Table 8. Among the 48 qualitative characters studied variability was observed in 23 characters and the results are presented in Table 9. From the table it can be seen that characters like type of seed germination, nature of attachment of primary leaves, size of stipule, shape of stipule, presence of ligule, shape of bracteole, nature of pod attachment to peduncle, curvature of pod, shape of seed and shape of hilum varied with the taxa. The type of germination and nature of attachment of primary leaves were epigeal and petiolate in *V. trilobata*, *V. unguiculata* and in new *Vigna* species; epigeal and subsessile in *V. khandaleensis*, *V. mungo* var. *mungo*, *V. mungo* var. *sylvestris*, *V. radicata* var. *aditata*, *V. aditata* var. *setulosa*, *V. radicata* var. *sublobata*, *V. latirata* and *V. subnanaria*; hypogeal and petiolate in *V. acotifolia*, *V. dalzelliana*, *V. aruna*, *V. pilosa*, *V. glabrescens*, *V. stipulacea*, *V. terebinthifera* var. *terbinthifera*, *V. terebinthifera* var. *terbinthifera*, *V. umbellata* var. *umbellata* and *V. bellata* var. *gracilis*; and hypogeal and subsessile in *V. vexillata*. The germination behaviour observed in different taxa of *Vigna* are presented in Plate 1a to 1c. The lobing of terminal leaflet varied from unlobed to very deeply lobed in different taxa of *Vigna* as presented in Plate 2. Ornamentalation on leaf included in the description was also observed

Table 8 Grouping of 150 taxa of *Vigna*

Sl No	Sub genus	Section	Taxa	No of accessions
1	<i>Ceratotropis</i>	<i>Angulares</i>	<i>V datzelliana</i>	21
2			<i>V glabrescens</i>	1
3			<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>trinervia</i>	1
4			<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	19
5			<i>V umbellata</i> (Cultivated)	11
6			<i>V umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	4
7		<i>Ceratotropis</i>	<i>V hainana</i>	10
8			<i>V khandalensis</i>	1
9			<i>V mungo</i> var <i>mungo</i>	2
10			<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	22
11			<i>V radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>	7
12			<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	15
13			<i>V radiata</i> var <i>setulosa</i>	6
14			<i>V subramamana</i>	3
15			<i>Aconitifoliae</i>	<i>V aconitifolia</i>
16		<i>V stipulacea</i>		3
17		<i>V trilobata</i>		13
18	<i>Plectotropis</i>	<i>Plectotropis</i>	<i>V vexillata</i>	4
19	<i>Vigna</i>	<i>Catjang</i>	<i>V unguiculata</i>	3
20			<i>V pilosa</i>	1
21			<i>V marina</i>	1
22			New <i>Vigna</i> species	1

Table 9 Variability in qualitative characters of different taxa of *Vigna*

Taxa	Type of seed germ nation	Shape of primary leaf	Nature of attachment of primary leaves	Lobing of terminal leaflet	Shape of terminal leaflet tip	Size of stipule	Shape of stipule	Presence of ligule
<i>V. crotifolia</i>	Hypogeal	Lanceolate	Petiolate	Very deep lobed	Acute	Minute	Lanceolate	Small
<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	Hypogeal	Ovate lanceolate	Petiolate	Unlobed or very shallow lobed	Acute	Minute	Lanceolate	Very minute to small
<i>V. glabrescens</i>	Hypogeal	Ovate lanceolate	Petiolate	Unlobed	Rhombic	Large	Ovate	Very minute
<i>V. lanana</i>	Epigeal	Ovate lanceolate	Sub sessile	Unlobed	Acute	Medium	Ovate	Small
<i>V. mandalensis</i>	Epigeal	Ovate lanceolate	Sub sessile	Shallow lobed	Acute	Minute	Ovate	Very minute
<i>V. m.</i>	Hypogeal	Ovate lanceolate	Petiolate	Unlobed	Round	Minute	Lanceolate	Absent
<i>V. m. var. m.</i>	Epigeal	Ovate lanceolate	Sub sessile	Unlobed	Sub acute	Medium	Lanceolate	Small
<i>V. m. var. sylvestris</i>	Epigeal	Ovate lanceolate	Sub sessile	Unlobed	Acute	Medium	Lanceolate	Small
<i>V. pilosa</i>	Hypogeal	Deltoid	Petiolate	Unlobed	Acute	Small	Lanceolate	Absent
<i>V. radicata</i> var. <i>radicata</i>	Epigeal	Ovate lanceolate	Sub sessile	Unlobed or intermediate lobed	Sub acute	Medium	Ovate	Small
<i>V. radicata</i> var. <i>sublobata</i>	Epigeal	Ovate lanceolate	Sub sessile	Unlobed or shallow lobed	Sub acute	Medium to large	Ovate	Small

Taxon	Type of seed germination	Shape of primary leaf	Nature of attachment of primary leaves	Lobing of terminal leaflet	Shape of terminal leaflet tip	Size of stipule	Shape of stipule	Presence of ligule
<i>V. adata</i> var <i>setulosa</i>	Epigeal	Ovate lanceolate	Sub sessile	Unlobed	Sub acute obtuse	Medium to large	Ovate	Small
<i>V. stipitata</i>	Hypogeal	Cordate with cuneate tip	Petiolate	Shallow or deep lobed	Round rhomboid	Small	Ovate	Small
<i>V. sabana</i>	Epigeal	Ovate	Sub sessile	Unlobed	Sub acute	Medium	Ovate	Small
<i>V. trilobata</i>	Epigeal	Cordate with cuneate tip	Petiolate	Intermediate or deep lobed	Round obtuse rhomboid	Large	Ovate	Small
<i>V. tenera</i> var <i>bonariensis</i>	Hypogeal	Ovate	Petiolate	Unlobed or shallow lobed	Acute	Minute to medium	Ovate lanceolate	Very minute to small
<i>V. tenera</i> var <i>tenera</i>	Hypogeal	Ovate	Petiolate	Shallow lobed	Acute	Medium	Ovate lanceolate	Small
<i>V. umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	Hypogeal	Lanceolate	Petiolate	Shallow lobed	Acute	Minute	Ovate lanceolate	Small
<i>V. umbellata</i> var <i>gacalis</i>	Hypogeal	Cordate	Petiolate	Unlobed	Acute	Small	Ovate lanceolate	Small
<i>V. unguiculata</i>	Epigeal	Ovate	Petiolate	Unlobed	Sub acute	Medium	Ovate lanceolate	Small
<i>V. exillata</i>	Hypogeal	Ovate lanceolate	Sub sessile	Unlobed	Acute	Minute	Ovate lanceolate	Absent
<i>V. virginiana</i> species	Epigeal	Ovate lanceolate	Petiolate	Unlobed	Acute	Medium	Ovate	Small

Taxa	Colour of flower	Colour of corolla	Shape of bracteole	Color of peduncle	Nature of pod attachment to peduncle	Colour of immature pod	Colour of mature pod
<i>V. acontifolia</i>	Yellow	Yellow	Ovate lanceolate	Green	Horizontal pendent	Intermediate green	Brown
<i>V. lalzelliana</i>	Pale yellow to golden yellow	Yellow	Lanceolate	Green to purple	Pendent	Intermediate green	Tan to light brown
<i>V. glabrescens</i>	Golden yellow	Yellow	Absent	Green	Horizontal	Dark green	Brown
<i>V. lanata</i>	Yellow	Yellow	Lanceolate	Green to greenish purple	Horizontal	Intermediate to dark green	Straw
<i>V. illadalesis</i>	Pale yellow	Yellow	Ovate lanceolate	Green	Horizontal pendent	Intermediate green	Brown
<i>V. nana</i>	Pale yellow	Yellow	Absent	Green	Pendent	Light green	Brown
<i>V. longovaginata</i>	Golden yellow	Yellow	Lanceolate	Greenish purple	Horizontal	Intermediate green	Black
<i>V. longovaginata</i> var. <i>stylis</i>	Golden yellow	Yellow	Lanceolate	Green	Sub erect	Intermediate green	Black
<i>V. llosa</i>	Violet	Violet	Absent	Green	Pendent	Intermediate green	Cream
<i>V. adata</i> var. <i>adata</i>	Greenish yellow to yellow	Greenish yellow to greenish purple-yellow	Ovate lanceolate	Greenish purple to purple	Horizontal	Intermediate to dark green	Tan to brown
<i>V. didymobotrya</i>	Greenish yellow to yellow	Yellow to greenish purple-yellow	Ovate lanceolate	Greenish purple	Horizontal pendent	Intermediate green	Tan

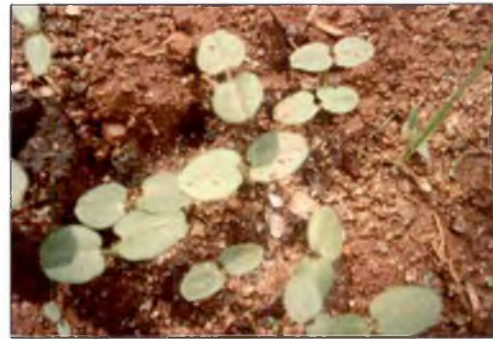
Taxa	Colour of flower	Colour of corolla	Shape of bracteole	Color of peduncle	Nature of pod attachment to peduncle	Colour of immature pod	Colour of mature pod
<i>V ad ata var setulosa</i>	Yellow to golden yellow	Yellow to Green with purple tinge	Ovate lanceolate	Green to greenish purple	Horizontal pendent	Intermediate to dark green	Tan
<i>V st pi lacea</i>	Yellow to golden yellow	Yellow	Ovate lanceolate	Green to greenish purple	Horizontal pendent	Light green	Straw with purple stripes
<i>V sub a a ana</i>	Green sh yellow	Greenish yellow	Lanceolate	Greenish purple	Horizontal pendent	Intermediate green	Tan
<i>V t loba a</i>	Yellow to golden yellow	Yellow	Lanceolate	Green	Pendent sub erect	Intermediate to dark green	Tan to brown
<i>V ne a va bo rneae</i>	Golden yellow	Yellow to green sh purple-yellow	Ovate lanceolate	Green	Horizontal	Light green	Tan to black
<i>c v r i e v a</i>	Golden yellow	Yellow	Ovate lanceolate	Green	Horizontal	Light green	Brown and black
<i>bellata var mbellata</i>	Golden yellow	Yellow	Lanceolate	Green	Pendent	Pale green	Tan
<i>l bella a v r grac l s</i>	Yellow to golden yellow	Yellow	Ovate lanceolate	Green	Pendent	Intermediate green	Tan
<i>l g i c l a a</i>	Violet	Violet	Absent	Green	Erect	Intermediate green	Dark brown
<i>l x l l</i>	Violet	Violet	Lanceolate	Green	Horizontal	Intermediate green	Tan
New <i>V g a</i> species	Yellow	Yellow	Ovate lanceolate	Green	Horizontal pendent	Intermediate green	Tan

Taxa	Curvature of pod	Shape of pod beak	Shape of seed	Colour of seed	Lustre on seed surface	Mottling on seed surface	Shape of hilum
<i>V. acotifolia</i>	Straight	Pointed	Elliptic	Intermediate green	Present	Absent	Concave
<i>V. lalellia</i>	Straight to curved	Pointed	Oblong	Greyish green mottled with black	Present	Intermediate heavy	Convex
<i>V. glabrescens</i>	Straight	Blunt	Oblong	Black	Present	Absent	Concave
<i>V. hirsuta</i>	Straight	Pointed	Elliptic	Greyish mottled with black	Absent	Intermediate heavy	Convex
<i>V. dalensis</i>	Straight	Pointed	Oblong	Blackish brown	Absent	Absent	Plain
<i>V. nana</i>	Straight	Blunt	Round	Brown	Absent	Absent	Plain
<i>V. go var. ngo</i>	Straight	Blunt	Oblong	Blackish brown	Absent	Absent	Convex
<i>go var. sylvestris</i>	Straight	Pointed	Round	Mottled blackish brown	Absent	Absent intermediate	Convex
<i>losa</i>	Straight	Pointed	Round	Brown	Absent	Absent	Concave
<i>indiv. adata</i>	Straight	Pointed blunt	Rectangular	Light green to intermediate green	Absent	Absent	Concave
<i>V. adata var. s. blobata</i>	Straight	Pointed blunt	Oblong	Blackish brown	Absent	Absent	Concave

Taxa	Curvature of pod	Shape of pod beak	Shape of seed	Colour of seed	Lustre on seed surface	Mottling on seed surface	Shape of hilum
<i>V ad ata var seti losa</i>	Straight	Pointed blunt	Rectangular	Black	Absent	Absent	Plan
<i>I st p lacea</i>	Straight	Blunt	Oblong	Cream mottled with black	Absent	Intermediate	Convex
<i>V s bra a a a</i>	Straight	Blunt	Oblong	Black mottled grey	Absent	Absent	Plan
<i>V lobata</i>	Straight	Blunt	Oblong	Black sh grey	Absent	Slight	Concave
<i>I e var bo eac</i>	Straight	Blunt	Rectangular	Black blackish grey	Absent	Absent slight	Plan
<i>I e a var t ne r a</i>	Straight	Blunt	Oblong	Black	Absent	Absent	Plan
<i>I l l a var bellata</i>	Slightly curved	Pointed	Ell ptic	Green to black	Present	Absent intermediate	Convex
<i>I bella a var grac l s</i>	Curved	Blunt	Ell ptic	Black mottled black	Present	Intermediate heavy	Concave
<i>V ngu c lata</i>	Straight	Pointed	K dney shaped	Cream chocalate brown	Absent	Absent	Concave
<i>V vex llata</i>	Straight	Pointed	K dney shaped	Blackish brown	Present	Absent	Concave
New <i>V g a</i> species	Straight	Po nted	Oblong	Mottled black	Absent	Intermediate	Convex



V. aconitifolia
Hypogeal and petiolate



V. trilobata
Epigeal and petiolate



V. stipulacea
Hypogeal and petiolate



V. vexillata
Hypogeal and sub-sessile

Plate 1a. Germination behaviour in *Vigna* taxa









	
<i>V. hainiana</i>	<i>V. khandalensis</i>
	
<i>V. mungo</i> var. <i>mungo</i>	<i>V. mungo</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i>
	
<i>V. radiata</i> var. <i>radiata</i>	<i>V. radiata</i> var. <i>sublobata</i>
	
<i>V. radiata</i> var. <i>setulosa</i>	<i>V. subramaniana</i>
Epigeal and sub-sessile	

Plate 1b. Germination behaviour in *Vigna* taxa









	
<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	<i>V. glabrescens</i>
	
<i>V. trinervia</i> var. <i>trinervia</i>	<i>V. trinervia</i> var. <i>bourneae</i>
	
<i>V. umbellata</i> var. <i>umbellata</i> (Cultivated)	<i>V. umbellata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>
	
<i>V. aconitifolia</i>	<i>V. stipulacea</i>
Hypogeal and petiolate	

Plate 1c. Germination behaviour in *Vigna* taxa

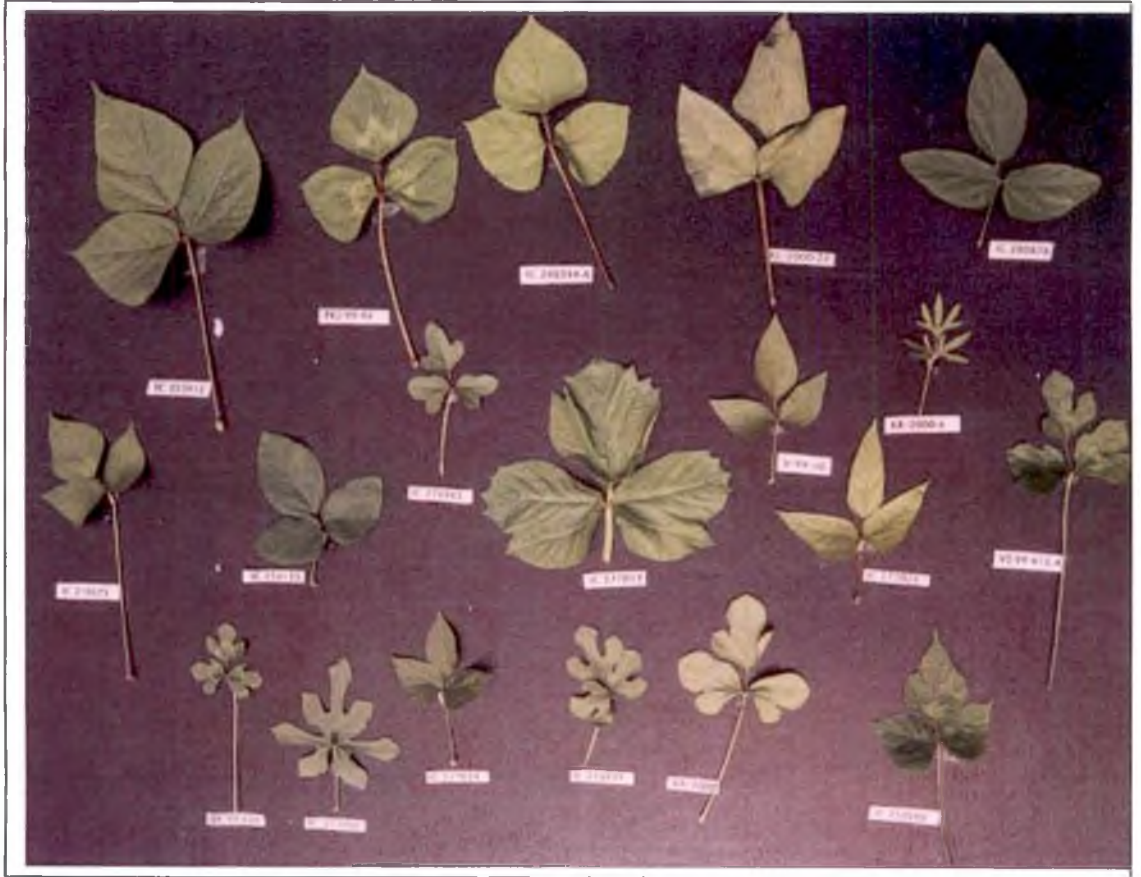


Plate 2. Variability in lobing of terminal leaflet in different taxa of *Vigna*



in all the accessions. Ornamentation was present in *V stipulacea*, *V trinervia* var *bourneae* and *V dalzelliana* and was absent in all the other taxa. The colour of ornamentation was either white as observed in *V stipulacea* and *V trinervia* var *bourneae* or green as in *V dalzelliana*. The variability in ornamentation on the leaves of *V trilobata* and *V stipulacea* is presented in Plate 3a. Plate 3b depicts the variability in ornamentation of *V trinervia* var *trinervia* and *V trinervia* var *bourneae*. The stipule shape was lanceolate in *V acontifolia*, *V dalzelliana*, *V marina*, *V mungo* var *mungo*, *V mungo* var *sylvestris* and *V pilosa*; ovate lanceolate in *V trinervia* var *bourneae*, *V trinervia* var *trinervia*, *V imbellata* var *imbellata*, *V umbellata* var *gacilis*, *V unguiculata* and *V vexillata*; ovate in *V hainana*, *V khandalensis*, *V radiata*, *V radiata* var *sublobata*, *V radiata* var *setulosa*, *V stipulacea*, *V sribramaniana*, *V trilobata* and in the new species. The variability in stipule size and shape of different taxa is depicted in Plate 4. Bracteole was absent in *V unguiculata*, *V pilosa* and *V marina*. The hilum shape was concave in *V acontifolia*, *V pilosa*, *V radiata*, *V radiata* var *sublobata*, *V trilobata*, *V imbellata* var *gacilis*, *V unguiculata*, *V vexillata*; plain in *V hainana*, *V dalzelliana* var *setulosa*, *V sribramaniana*, *V trilobata* var *bourneae* and *V trinervia* var *trinervia* and convex in *V dalzelliana*, *V hainana*, *V mungo* var *mungo*, *V mungo* var *sylvestris*, *V stipulacea*, *V imbellata* var *imbellata* and in the new species. Corolla was violet in *V unguiculata*, *V vexillata* and *V pilosa* and yellow or shades of yellow in all the other taxa.

The summary statistics viz. range, minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation, standard error and coefficient of variation of the quantitative characters are presented in Table 10. From Table 10 it can be seen that all characters exhibited wide range of variability. Variability of more than 90% is observed in characters like seed yield/plant (218.11)



Plate 3a. Variability in ornamentation of leaf in *Vigna* taxa

1, 2, 3 – *V.stipulacea*; others – *V.trilobata*



Plate 3b. Variability in ornamentation of leaf in *Vigna* taxa

1 – *V. trinervia* var. *trinervia*

2, 3, 4 – *V. trinervia* var. *hourneae*

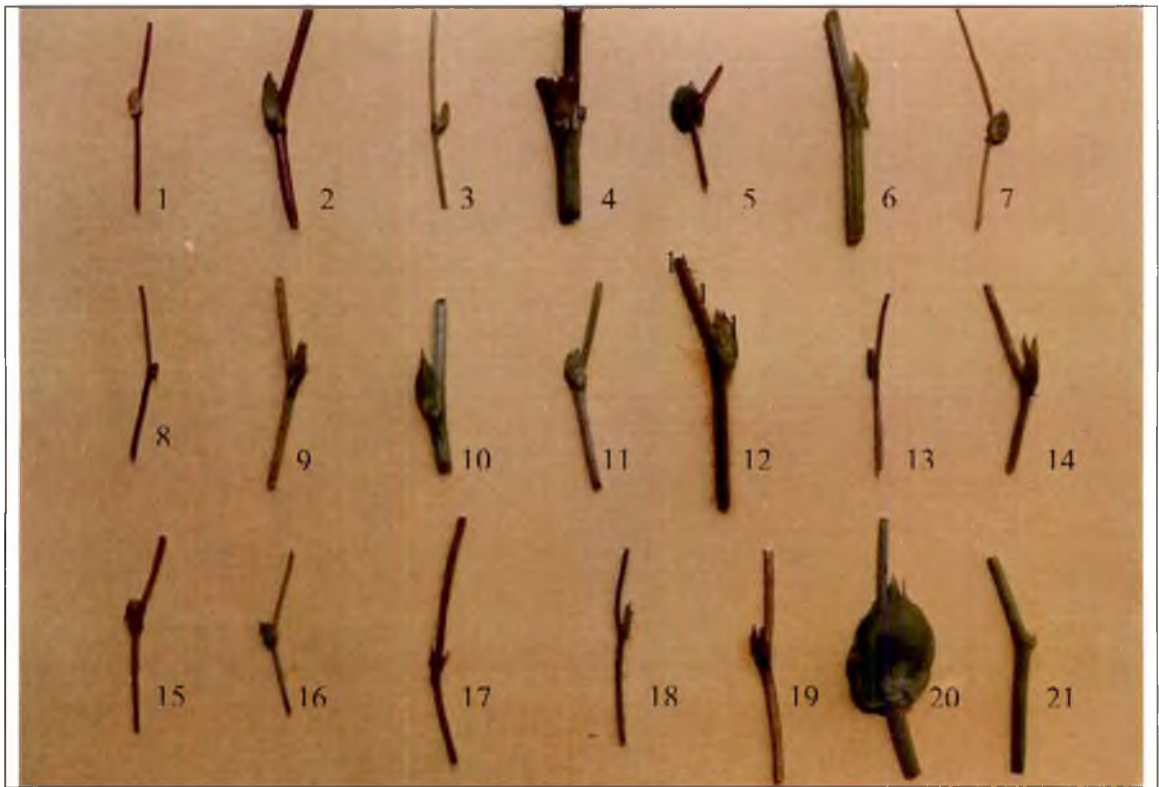


Plate 4. Variability in stipule size and shape in different taxa of *Vigna*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>V.stipulacea</i> (IC202559) | 11. <i>V.radiata</i> var. <i>sublobata</i> (IC322206) |
| 2. <i>V.trinervia</i> var. <i>bourneae</i> (IC247407) | 12. <i>V.trinervia</i> var. <i>trinervia</i> (IC337486) |
| 3. <i>V.umbellata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> (IC251370) | 13. <i>V.dalzelliana</i> (IC203864) |
| 4. <i>V.glabrescens</i> (IC251372) | 14. <i>V.mungo</i> var. <i>mungo</i> (IC331447) |
| 5. <i>V.trilobata</i> (IC251431) | 15. <i>V.hainiana</i> (IC331448) |
| 6. <i>V.umbellata</i> (IC251442) | 16. <i>V.stipulacea</i> (IC324552) |
| 7. <i>V.radiata</i> var. <i>sublobata</i> (IC248344A) | 17. <i>V.aconitifolia</i> (IC417347) |
| 8. <i>V.vexillata</i> (IC406507) | 18. <i>V.mungo</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i> (IC539798) |
| 9. <i>V.mungo</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i> (IC277014) | 19. <i>V.mungo</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i> (IC539800) |
| 10. <i>V.unguiculata</i> (IC298665) | 20. <i>V.trilobata</i> (IC541215) |
| | 21. <i>V.marina</i> (IC539828) |

Table 10 Variability parameters in 150 accessions of taxa of *Vigna*

Sl No	Characters	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SE	SD	CV (%)
1	Days to emergence	17 00	2 00	19 00	7 75	0 1651	2 8594	36 91
2	Primary leaf length (cm)	6 33	0 90	7 23	2 86	0 0796	1 3795	48 24
3	Primary leaf width (cm)	3 80	0 60	4 40	1 59	0 0286	0 4945	31 12
4	Terminal petiolule length (cm)	3 43	0 80	4 23	2 16	0 0357	0 6185	28 58
5	No of lobes in terminal leaflet	5 00	0 00	5 00	1 53	0 0880	1 5242	99 41
6	Terminal leaflet length (cm)	13 23	2 10	15 33	8 30	0 1438	2 4898	30 00
7	Terminal leaflet w dth (cm)	11 24	1 93	13 17	6 49	0 1083	1 8762	28 92
8	Petiole length (cm)	23 33	3 50	26 83	9 60	0 2354	4 0774	42 48
9	No of primary branches	6 00	0 00	6 00	3 13	0 0488	0 8444	27 01
10	Days to flowering	135 00	33 00	168 00	74 17	1 8777	32 5235	43 85
11	Size of flower bud (l xb)	12 28	0 30	12 58	1 96	0 1032	1 7872	91 38
12	Size of bracteole (mm)	3 00	0 00	3 00	1 95	0 0527	0 9132	46 75
13	No of flowers/raceme	14 00	1 00	15 00	5 74	0 1207	2 0897	36 41
14	Keel pocket length (mm)	4 00	0 00	4 00	2 83	0 0572	0 9910	34 98
15	Peduncle length (cm)	36 43	3 40	39 83	13 71	0 3255	5 6375	41 12
16	No of pods/ peduncle	6 00	1 00	7 00	3 22	0 0508	0 8799	27 33
17	Days to first pod maturity	136 00	48 00	184 00	87 12	1 5814	27 3911	31 44
18	Pod length (cm)	10 50	1 96	12 46	5 06	0 1124	1 9462	38 44
19	No of seeds pod	18 00	1 20	19 20	10 19	0 1481	2 5646	25 16
20	100 seed weight (g)	10 89	0 45	11 34	1 77	0 0957	1 6572	93 80
21	Seed length (mm)	6 79	2 03	8 82	3 62	0 0759	1 3150	36 32
22	Seed width (mm)	4 33	1 52	5 85	2 68	0 0404	0 6989	26 05
23	Hilum length (mm)	3 84	0 20	4 04	1 59	0 0409	0 7076	44 41
24	Seed yield plant (g)	1090 30	0 20	1090 50	58 98	7 4265	128 6302	218 11

number of lobes in terminal leaflet (99.41), 100 seed weight (93.80) and size of flower bud (91.38). The characters which showed variability of less than 30 percent were terminal leaflet width (28.92), terminal petiole length (28.58), number of pods/peduncle (27.33), number of primary branches (27.01), seed width (26.05) and number of seeds/pod (25.16). The keel pocket was present in all taxa except *V. linguiculata*, *V. marina* and *V. pilosa*. The length of keel pocket varied from taxa to taxa. Plate 5 depicts the variability in keel pocket length in different *Vigna* taxa. The keel pocket was long in *V. mungo* var. *sylvestris* and *V. n. bellata* var. *mbellata*, minute in *V. hamana*, *V. trilobata* and *V. stipulacea*, and short or medium short in all the other taxa.

4.1.1 Cluster analysis based on qualitative characters

Agglomerative hierarchical clustering was performed based on the Jaccard's similarity coefficient utilizing the UPGMA method for 47 qualitative characters and the dendrogram obtained is presented in Figure 1. The 150 *Vigna* taxa evaluated could be grouped into 10 clusters at 60 percent similarity level. The list of 10 clusters obtained along with the accessions included in each cluster is presented in Table 11. All accessions belonging to four different taxa viz. *V. radiata* var. *radiata*, *V. adata* var. *s. lobata*, *V. adata* var. *setulosa* and *V. s. b. a. i. a. n. a.* were grouped in cluster I. Cluster II included accessions belonging to two taxa viz. *V. trimernia* var. *boivernae* and *V. trimernia* var. *trimernia*. All accessions of *V. hamana*, *V. mungo* var. *sylvestris*, *V. mungo* var. *mungo* and the new species were falling in cluster III. The only accession of *V. kha. dalensis* fell in cluster IV. Accessions belonging to *V. lobata* and *V. stipulacea* were included in cluster V. One accession of *V. gl. b. esce.* remained in cluster VI. Cluster VII included accessions belonging to *V. d. l. ell.*, *a. l. bell.*, *ar. bella.*, *a. d. l. bell.*, *a. g. ac. l.* One accession of








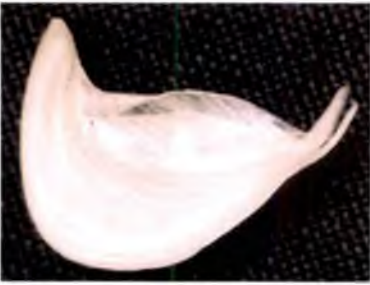

		
<i>V. hainiana</i>	<i>V. radiata</i> var. <i>setulosa</i>	<i>V. mungo</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i>
		
<i>V. radiata</i> var. <i>sublobata</i>	<i>V. radiata</i> var. <i>radiata</i>	<i>V. subramaniana</i>
		
<i>V. umbellata</i> var. <i>umbellata</i>	<i>V. unguiculata</i>	<i>V. trilobata</i>

Plate 5. Variability in keel pocket in different taxa of *Vigna*

Table 11 Clustering pattern based on qualitative characters

Sl No	Cluster No	No of accessions	Code of accessions	Taxa
1	I	31	Vrs1 Vrs2 Vrs3 Vrs4 Vrs5 Vrs6 Vrs7 Vrs8 Vrs9 Vrs10 Vrs11 Vrs12 Vrs13 Vrs14 Vrs15	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>
			Vse1 Vse2 Vse3 Vse4 Vse5 Vse6	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>setulosa</i>
			Vsb1 Vsb2 Vsb3	<i>V subramaniana</i>
			Vr1 Vr2 Vr3 Vr4 Vr5 Vr6 Vr7	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>
2	II	20	Vtb1 Vtb2 Vtb3 Vtb4 Vtb5 Vtb6 Vtb7 Vtb8 Vtb9 Vtb10 Vtb11 Vtb12 Vtb13 Vtb14 Vtb15 Vtb16 Vtb17 Vtb18 Vtb19	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>
			Vtt	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>tr nerv a</i>
3	III	36	Vh1 Vh2 Vh3 Vh4 Vh5 Vh6 Vh7 Vh8 Vh9 Vh10	<i>V hain ana</i>
			Vms1 Vms2 Vms3 Vms4 Vms5 Vms6 Vms7 Vms8 Vms9 Vms10 Vms11 Vms12 Vms13 Vms14 Vms15 Vms16 Vms17 Vms18 Vms19 Vms20 Vms21 Vms22	<i>V m ngo</i> var <i>sylvestr s</i>
			Vmu1 Vmu2	<i>V m ngo</i> var <i>mungo</i>
			V	New <i>V gna</i> species
			Vd16	<i>V dalzellia a</i>
			Vk	<i>V khandalens s</i>
5	V	16	Vst1 Vst2 Vst3	<i>V st pulacea</i>
			Vt1 Vt2 Vt3 Vt4 Vt5 Vt6 Vt7 Vt8 Vt9 Vt10 Vt11 Vt12 Vt13	<i>V tr lobata</i>
6	VI	1	Vg	<i>V glabrescer s</i>
7	VII	35	Vd1 Vd2 Vd3 Vd4 Vd5 Vd6 Vd7 Vd8 Vd9 Vd10 Vd11 Vd12 Vd13 Vd14 Vd15 Vd17 Vd18 Vd19 Vd20 Vd21	<i>V dalzell ana</i>
			Vu1 Vu2 Vu3 Vu4 Vu5 Vu6 Vu7 Vu8 Vu9 Vu10 Vu11	<i>V n bellata</i> var <i>n bellata</i>
			Vug1 Vug2 Vug3 Vug4	<i>V mbellata</i> var <i>grac l s</i>
8	VIII	1	Va	<i>V acon t folia</i>
9	IX	7	Vv1 Vv2 Vv3 Vv4	<i>V ex llata</i>
			Vun1 Vun2 Vun3	<i>V g c lata</i>
10	X	1	Vma	<i>V marina</i>
		1	Vp	<i>V p losa</i>

V. acutifolia remained separately as cluster VIII. Accessions of *V. unguiculata* and *V. vexillata* were grouped in cluster IX and of *V. marina* and *V. pilosa* in cluster X. From the clustering pattern it could be seen that all accessions belonging to a single taxa were grouped together in the same cluster. In the case of *V. dalzelliana* all accessions fell in cluster VII except one (Vd16) which fell in cluster III.

4.1.2 Cluster analysis based on quantitative characters

Cluster analysis was performed using all quantitative characters except days to emergence, number of lobes in terminal leaflet, number of primary branches and days to first pod maturity as these characters could not be accommodated in the SPAR1 programme. Five clusters were obtained and accessions included in each cluster are presented in Table 12. The intra and inter cluster distances are presented in Table 13. The distances between each cluster centroids are represented in Figure 2. The maximum distance was between cluster II and IV (8758) and the minimum was between cluster I and II (2515).

Table 13 Intra and inter cluster distances between clusters

Cluster	I	II	III	IV	V
I	2505				
II	2515	2985			
III	3209	4227	3188		
IV	8150	8758	6479	4917	
V	3213	4516	3205	6754	3512

Table 12 Clustering pattern based on quantitative characters

SI No	Cluster No	No of accessions	Code of accessions	Taxa
1	I	51	Vd2 Vd3 Vd4 Vd5 Vd6 Vd7 Vd8 Vd9 Vd10 Vd11 Vd12 Vd13 Vd15 Vd16 Vd17 Vd18 Vd19 Vd20	<i>V dalzell ana</i>
			Vms20	<i>Vigna mungo var sylvestris</i>
			Vr7	<i>V radiata var radiata</i>
			Vrs1 Vrs2 Vrs3 Vrs4 Vrs5 Vrs6 Vrs7 Vrs8 Vrs9 Vrs10 Vrs12 Vrs13 Vrs14	<i>V radiata var sublobata</i>
			Vse5	<i>V radiata var setulosa</i>
			Vt1 Vt2 Vt3 Vt4 Vt5 Vt6 Vt7 Vt9 Vt10 Vt11 Vt12 Vt13	<i>V trilobata</i>
			Vtb12	<i>V trinervia var bourneae</i>
			Vug1 Vug2 Vug3 Vug4	<i>V umbellata var gracil s</i>
2	II	18	V	New <i>Vigna</i> species
			Va	<i>V acomitifolia</i>
			Vd14	<i>V dalzell ana</i>
			Vh1 Vh2 Vh3 Vh4 Vh5 Vh6 Vh7 Vh8 Vh9 Vh10	<i>V ha mana</i>
			Vma	<i>V marina</i>
			Vst1 Vst2 Vst3	<i>V stipulacea</i>
3	III	38	Vr1 Vr2 Vr3 Vr4 Vr5 Vr6	<i>V radiata var radiata</i>
			Vmul	<i>V mungo var mungo</i>
			Vms1 Vms2 Vms3 Vms4 Vms5 Vms6 Vms7 Vms8 Vms9 Vms10 Vms11 Vms12 Vms13 Vms14 Vms15 Vms16 Vms17 Vms18 Vms19 Vms21 Vms22	<i>V mungo var sylvestris</i>
			Vrs11 Vrs15	<i>V radiata var sublobata</i>
			Vse1 Vse2 Vse3 Vse4 Vse6	<i>V radiata var setulosa</i>
			Vsb1 Vsb2 Vsb3	<i>V s bramaniana</i>
			Vg	<i>V glabrescens</i>
4	IV	18	Vk	<i>V k andalensis</i>
			Vmu2	<i>V mungo var mungo</i>
			Vp	<i>V p losa</i>
			Vu1 Vu2 Vu3 Vu4 Vu5 Vu6 Vu7 Vu8 Vu9 Vu10 Vu11	<i>V mbellata var umbellata</i>
			Vun1 Vun2 Vun3	<i>V guic lata</i>
			5	V
Vtt	<i>V trinervia var trinervia</i>			
Vd1 Vd21	<i>V dalzell ana</i>			
V 1 Vv2 V 3 V 4	<i>V vexillata</i>			

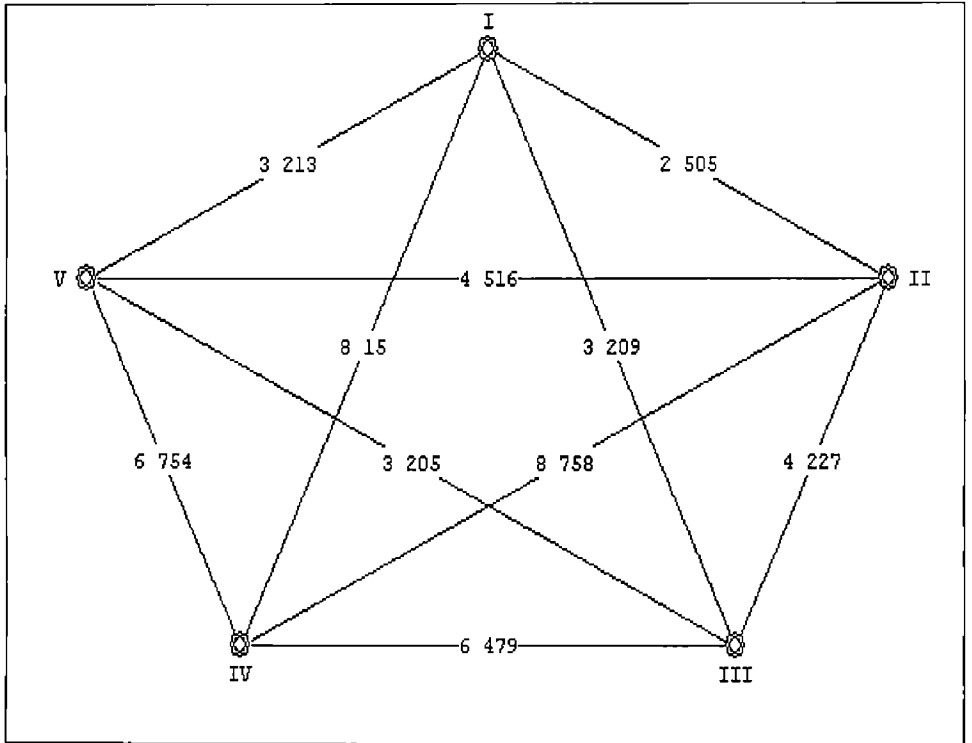


Fig 2 Cluster diagram showing cluster distances

4 1 3 Storage pest study

The percent of storage pest infestation recorded in 150 accessions of taxa of *Vigna* is presented in Table 14. The table shows that the infestation ranged from 0 to 100 percent. Zero percent infestation was observed in 55 accessions belonging to different taxa except *Vaconitifolia*, *V subramamana* and the new species. Hundred percent infestation was observed in two accessions each in *Vumbellata* var *umbellata* and *Vunguiculata*. A histogram representing the frequency distribution of 150 accessions on the basis of infestation level of storage pest is presented in Figure 3. The figure showed that 79 accessions had no infestation or less than 10% infestation by storage pest.

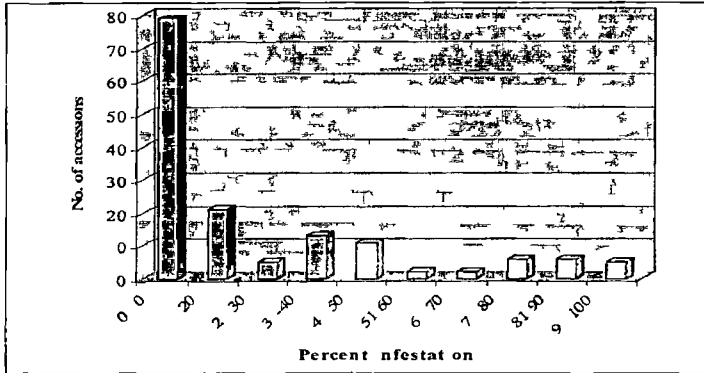


Fig 3 Frequency distribution for storage pest infestation

4 1 4 Study of pollen morphology

The pollen morphology of the selected accessions from 18 taxa of *Vigna* is presented in Table 15 and Plate 6a and 6b. The flower buds and the pollen grains from the 4 taxa namely *Vaconitifolia*, *V m ina*, *V n go* var *m i go* and *V sub an amia ia* were insufficient and hence could not be included in the study. The study revealed that the pollen grains of all

Table 14 Storage pest infestation in different taxa of *Vigna*

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	Taxa	IC Number	Mean	Percent of infestation
1	268	V	New <i>Vigna</i> species	277045	4.5	18.0
2	350	Va	<i>V. acouit folia</i>	417347	18.5	74.0
3	9	Vd1	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	247408	0.0	0.0
4	10	Vd2	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	203864	0.0	0.0
5	12	Vd3	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	210555	2.0	8.0
6	13	Vd4	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	210556	0.0	0.0
7	106	Vd5	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	210559	0.0	0.0
8	126	Vd6	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	210579	2.5	10.0
9	143	Vd7	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	248168	4.0	16.0
10	144	Vd8	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	248195	4.5	18.0
11	147	Vd9	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	248261	0.0	0.0
12	163	Vd10	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	248346	0.0	0.0
13	199	Vd11	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	336206	3.5	14.0
14	214	Vd12	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	253961	2.5	10.0
15	233	Vd13	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	253913	0.0	0.0
16	234	Vd14	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	253911	0.0	0.0
17	258	Vd15	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	277025	0.0	0.0
18	274	Vd16	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	277060	0.0	0.0
19	387	Vd17	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	539795	2.0	8.0
20	388	Vd18	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	539796	0.0	0.0
21	398	Vd19	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	539806	4.5	18.0
22	401	Vd20	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	550577	1.0	4.0
23	407	Vd21	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	541388	2.5	10.0
24	20	Vg	<i>V. glaberescens</i>	251372	0.0	0.0
25	24	Vh1	<i>V. hamana</i>	251376	0.0	0.0
26	26	Vh2	<i>V. hamana</i>	251378	0.0	0.0
27	29	Vh3	<i>V. hamana</i>	251381	0.0	0.0
28	207	Vh4	<i>V. hamana</i>	349905	3.5	14.0
29	244	Vh5	<i>V. hamana</i>	276985	0.0	0.0
30	247	Vh6	<i>V. hamana</i>	276999	4.0	16.0
31	249	Vh7	<i>V. hamana</i>	277007	0.0	0.0
32	307	Vh8	<i>V. hamana</i>	331438	0.0	0.0
33	314	Vh9	<i>V. hamana</i>	331448	0.0	0.0
34	323	Vh10	<i>V. hamana</i>	331460	1.5	6.0
35	165	Vk	<i>V. khandaleis</i>	406504	0.0	0.0
36	405	Vma	<i>V. nana</i>	539828	0.0	0.0
37	310	Vmu1	<i>V. ngo</i> var <i>n. ngo</i>	331441	0.0	0.0
38	313	Vmu2	<i>V. ngo</i> var <i>n. ngo</i>	331447	20.5	82.0
39	155	Vn s1	<i>V. ngo</i> var <i>syl. es. s.</i>	248294	11.0	44.0
40	157	Vms2	<i>V. ngo</i> var <i>syl. est. s.</i>	248326	1.0	4.0
41	158	Vms3	<i>V. ngo</i> var <i>syl. est. s.</i>	248331	2.0	8.0
42	160	Vms4	<i>V. ngo</i> var <i>syl. est. s.</i>	248343	0.0	0.0

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	Taxa	IC Number	Mean	Percent of infestation
43	171	Vms5	<i>V nungo</i> var <i>syl estris</i>	256135	0 0	0 0
44	230	Vms6	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>syl estris</i>	253907	0 0	0 0
45	254	Vms7	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277014	9 0	36 0
46	256	Vms8	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277021	4 0	16 0
47	259	Vms9	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277026	9 0	36 0
48	260	Vms10	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277031	4 5	18 0
49	262	Vms11	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277036	0 0	0 0
50	265	Vms12	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277039	4 5	18 0
51	266	Vms13	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277041	11 0	44 0
52	267	Vms14	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277044	16 5	66 0
53	270	Vms15	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277053	0 0	0 0
54	271	Vms16	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277055	1 5	6 0
55	272	Vms17	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277057	11 5	46 0
56	275	Vms18	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277061	3 5	14 0
57	276	Vms19	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	277084	0 0	0 0
58	390	Vms20	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	539798	7 0	28 0
59	392	Vms21	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	539800	4 5	18 0
60	393	Vms22	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>syl estr s</i>	539801	0 0	0 0
61	410	Vp	<i>Vp losa</i>	541389	0 0	0 0
62	60	Vr1	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>rad ata</i>	251412	10 5	42 0
63	61	Vr2	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>ad ata</i>	251413	12 5	50 0
64	62	Vr3	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>ad ata</i>	251414	19 0	76 0
65	70	Vr4	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>rad ata</i>	251422	0 0	0 0
66	72	Vr5	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>rad ata</i>	251424	9 0	36 0
67	74	Vr6	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>rad ata</i>	251426	0 0	0 0
68	188	Vr7	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>ad ata</i>	349699	0 0	0 0
69	1	Vrs1	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>s blobata</i>	202538	11 0	44 0
70	3	Vrs2	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	202580	0 5	2 0
71	5	Vrs3	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>s blobata</i>	202643	1 0	4 0
72	7	Vrs4	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>si blobata</i>	247406	9 5	38 0
73	11	Vrs5	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>s blobata</i>	210554	7 0	28 0
74	66	Vrs6	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>si blobata</i>	251418	1 5	6 0
75	78	Vrs7	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>si blobata</i>	281164	0 0	0 0
76	279	Vrs8	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>si blobata</i>	281165	9 0	36 0
77	297	Vrs9	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>s blobata</i>	324496	0 0	0 0
78	300	Vrs10	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>s blobata</i>	322306	0 0	0 0
79	301	Vrs11	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>s blobata</i>	351407	0 0	0 0
80	321	Vrs12	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>s blobata</i>	331457	0 5	2 0
81	397	Vrs13	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>si blobata</i>	539805	3 5	14 0
82	400	Vrs14	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>s blobata</i>	550576	0 5	2 0
83	161A	Vrs15	<i>V al a a</i> var <i>s blob a</i>	248344A	9 5	38 0
84	67	Vse1	<i>V ad ata</i> var <i>se losa</i>	251419	20 5	82 0
85	68	Vse2	<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>set losa</i>	251420	9 5	38 0
86	69	Vse3	<i>V al at</i> var <i>se losa</i>	51421	9 0	36 0

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	Taxa	IC Number	Mean	Percent of infestation
87	71	Vse4	<i>V ad ata var setulosa</i>	251423	11 0	44 0
88	141	Vse5	<i>V radiata var setulosa</i>	351404	0 0	0 0
89	273	Vse6	<i>V radiata var setulosa</i>	277058	0 5	2 0
90	2	Vst1	<i>V stipulaceae</i>	202559	3 5	14 0
91	215	Vst2	<i>V stipulaceae</i>	256259	20 5	82 0
92	303	Vst3	<i>V stipulaceae</i>	324552	1 0	4 0
93	238	Vsb1	<i>V subramaniana</i>	253920	22 5	90 0
94	240	Vsb2	<i>V subramaniana</i>	253926	20 0	80 0
95	241	Vsb3	<i>V subramaniana</i>	253930	19 5	78 0
96	83	Vt1	<i>V trilobata</i>	251435	1 0	4 0
97	84	Vt2	<i>V trilobata</i>	251436	5 0	20 0
98	86	Vt3	<i>V trilobata</i>	251438	8 5	34 0
99	192	Vt4	<i>V trilobata</i>	349701	5 5	22 0
100	243	Vt5	<i>V trilobata</i>	276983	0 0	0 0
101	295	Vt6	<i>V trilobata</i>	351406	0 5	2 0
102	305	Vt7	<i>V trilobata</i>	331436	17 5	70 0
103	306	Vt8	<i>V trilobata</i>	331437	0 0	0 0
104	318	Vt9	<i>V trilobata</i>	331453	0 0	0 0
105	319	Vt10	<i>V trilobata</i>	331454	4 0	16 0
106	320	Vt11	<i>V trilobata</i>	331456	3 0	12 0
107	402	Vt12	<i>V trilobata</i>	541215	12 5	50 0
108	403	Vt13	<i>V trilobata</i>	541211	0 0	0 0
109	8	Vtb1	<i>V trine va var boi neae</i>	247407	0 0	0 0
110	121	Vtb2	<i>V tr nervia var bourneae</i>	210574	3 5	14 0
111	142	Vtb3	<i>V trine va var boi neae</i>	264289	19 0	76 0
112	156	Vtb4	<i>V tr nerv a var boi rneae</i>	248296	6 5	26 0
113	164	Vtb5	<i>V tr nerv a var boi r eae</i>	249023	9 0	36 0
114	174	Vtb6	<i>V trine va var boi neae</i>	406509	1 5	6 0
115	176	Vtb7	<i>V tr nerv a var bow neae</i>	406510	2 5	10 0
116	189	Vtb8	<i>V tr nerv a var bourneae</i>	349700	5 0	20 0
117	195	Vtb9	<i>V tr eria var boi rneae</i>	349704	1 0	4 0
118	206	Vtb10	<i>V tr nervia var boi rneae</i>	349885	0 5	2 0
119	277	Vtb11	<i>V tr nerv a var bo rneae</i>	281163	3 5	14 0
120	290	Vtb12	<i>V tr ne va var boi r eae</i>	280784	20 5	82 0
121	311	Vtb13	<i>V r nerv a var bourneae</i>	331442	0 0	0 0
122	342	Vtb14	<i>V tr ne va var bo rneae</i>	372379	8 5	34 0
123	345	Vtb15	<i>V t e r a var boi neae</i>	372406	9 0	36 0
124	348	Vtb16	<i>V t ne va var bo neae</i>	333605	11 0	44 0
125	384	Vtb17	<i>V t ne a var bo r eae</i>	539792	3 5	14 0
126	385	Vtb18	<i>V t e r a var boi neae</i>	539793	0 0	0 0
127	399	Vtb19	<i>V e a var bo eae</i>	550575	0 0	0 0
128	302	Vti	<i>V t nerv a var t e r a</i>	337486	0 0	0 0
129	87	Vu1	<i>V g a bellata va bellat</i>	251439	0 0	0 0
130	88	Vu2	<i>V g a bellata a bella</i>	251440	15 0	60 0

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	Taxa	IC Number	Mean	Percent of infestation
131	89	Vu3	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	251441	0 0	0 0
132	90	Vu4	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	251442	25 0	100 0
133	91	Vu5	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	251443	25 0	100 0
134	92	Vu6	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	251444	0 0	0 0
135	93	Vu7	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	251445	0 0	0 0
136	94	Vu8	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	251446	22 0	88 0
137	95	Vu9	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	251447	12 5	50 0
138	204	Vu10	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	349904	23 5	94 0
139	298	Vu11	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	324483	0 0	0 0
140	18	Vug1	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	251370	0 0	0 0
141	330	Vug2	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	331618	5 5	22 0
142	331	Vug3	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	331621	1 0	4 0
143	334	Vug4	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	331624	0 0	0 0
144	208	Vun1	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	349906	19 0	76 0
145	284	Vun2	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	298665	25 0	100 0
146	308	Vun3	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	331439	25 0	100 0
147	161	Vv1	<i>Vigna vexillata</i>	248344	10 5	42 0
148	162	Vv2	<i>Vigna vexillata</i>	248345	0 0	0 0
149	169	Vv3	<i>Vigna vexillata</i>	406507	13 0	52 0
150	217	Vv4	<i>Vigna vexillata</i>	349723	9 0	36 0
Mean						21 8
SD						28 5
SE						2 3
CV (%)						130 7

Table 15 Pollen morphology of different taxa of *Vigna*

Taxa	IC Number	Length (m μ)	Width (m μ)	Exine thickness (m μ)	Shape	Sculpturing	Exine spines
New <i>Vigna</i> species	277045	0.042	0.043	0.005	Circular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V dalzelliana</i>	210555	0.043	0.042	0.005	Circular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V glaberescens</i>	251372	0.055	0.057	0.005	Circular	Reticulate	Minute
<i>V hamiana</i>	331448	0.036	0.037	0.004	Circular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V khandalensis</i>	406504	0.048	0.046	0.005	Circular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V ningo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	253907	0.043	0.042	0.004	Circular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V pilosa</i>	541389	0.060	0.061	0.014	Circular	Micro reticulate	Psilate
<i>V radata</i> var <i>adata</i>	251422	0.042	0.042	0.005	Triangular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V radiata</i> var <i>setilosa</i>	251419	0.043	0.042	0.007	Triangular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V adata</i> var <i>siblobata</i>	281165	0.047	0.047	0.005	Circular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V stipulacea</i>	256259	0.037	0.037	0.004	Circular	Micro reticulate	Psilate
<i>V trilobata</i>	541215	0.037	0.041	0.004	Circular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>boulaea</i>	349885	0.047	0.044	0.014	Triangular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>trinervia</i>	337486	0.050	0.046	0.012	Triangular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V mbellata</i> var <i>mbellata</i>	251441	0.043	0.046	0.004	Circular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V mbellata</i> var <i>gacilis</i>	251370	0.043	0.046	0.005	Circular	Micro reticulate	Minute
<i>V nongcila</i>	298665	0.087	0.085	0.014	Triangular	Micro reticulate	Echinate
<i>V exillata</i>	349723	0.088	0.088	0.015	Triangular	Scabrate	Echinate
Mean		0.049	0.049	0.007			
SD		0.015	0.015	0.004			
SE		0.004	0.003	0.001			
CV (%)		30.61	30.61	57.14			

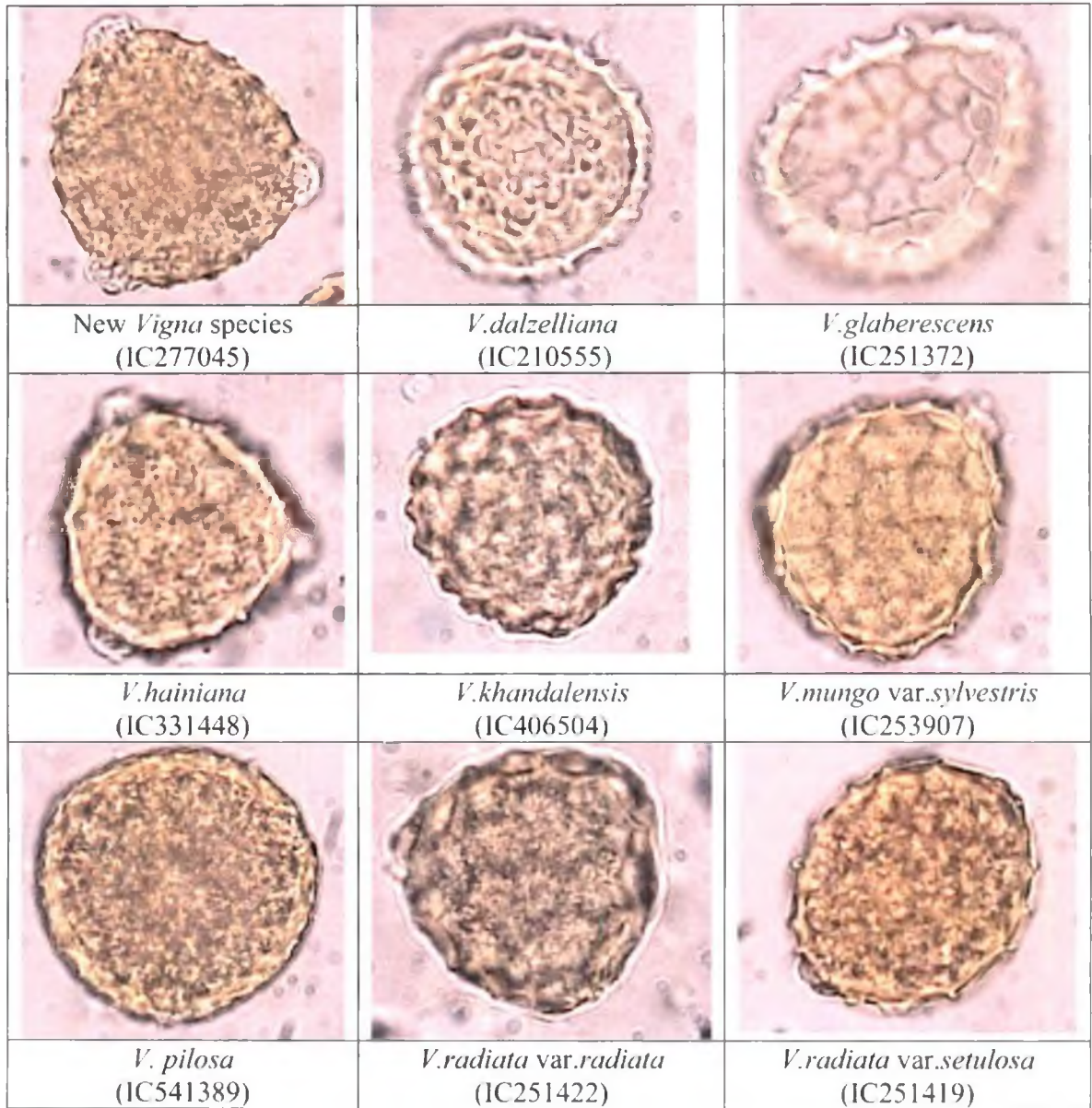


Plate 6a. Pollen morphology of different taxa of *Vigna*

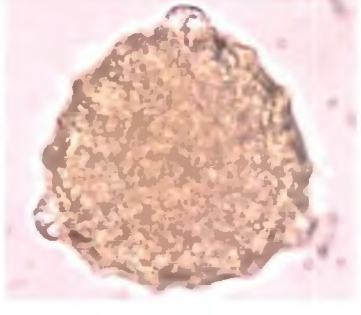

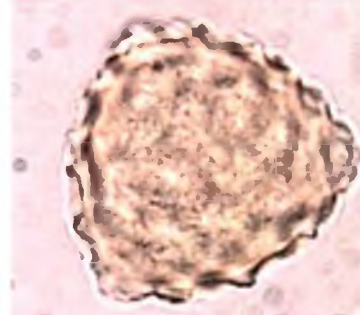
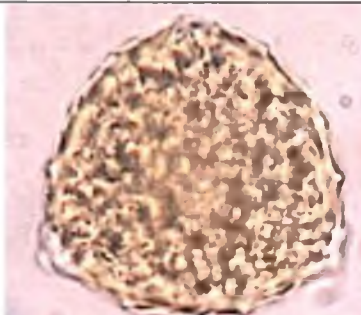
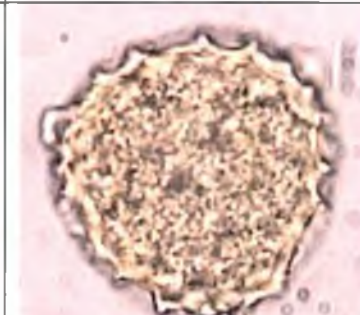
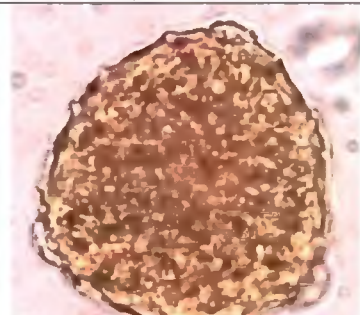

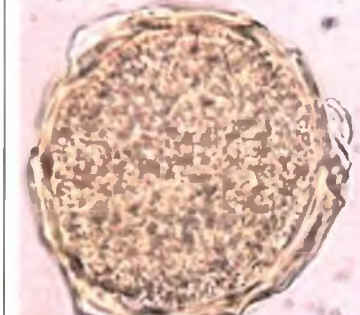
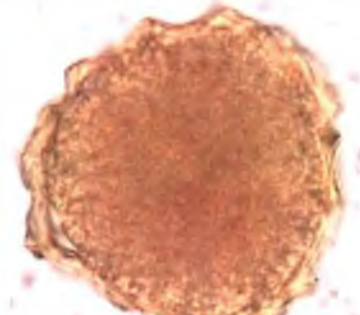
		
<i>V. radiata</i> var. <i>sublobata</i> (IC281165)	<i>V. stipulacea</i> (IC256259)	<i>V. trilobata</i> (IC541215)
		
<i>V. trinervia</i> var. <i>bourneae</i> (IC349885)	<i>V. trinervia</i> var. <i>trinervia</i> (IC337486)	<i>V. umbellata</i> var. <i>umbellata</i> (IC251441)
		
<i>V. umbellata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> (IC251370)	<i>V. unguiculata</i> (IC298665)	<i>V. vexillata</i> (IC349723)

Plate 6b. Pollen morphology of different taxa of *Vigna*

Vigna taxa were monodorsal, trizonoporate, obtuse and convex. The exine thickness of pollen exhibited maximum variability (57.14%) followed by width (30.61%) and length (30.61%) of pollen. The length of pollen grains ranged from 0.036 millimicrons to 0.088 millimicrons and width from 0.037 to 0.088 millimicrons. The thickness of the exine ranged from 0.004 to 0.015 millimicrons. The biggest pollen grains were observed in *V vexillata* followed by *V unguiculata* and the smallest in *V hamiana*. The exine was thin (0.004m μ) in *V hamiana*, *V trilobata*, *V mungo* var *sylvestris*, *V umbellata* var *umbellata* and *V stipitacea* and thick in *V vexillata* (0.015m μ), *V unguiculata* (0.014m μ) and *V pilosa* (0.014m μ). The shape of pollen was either circular or triangular. *V radiata* var *radiata*, *V radiata* var *setilosa*, *V tinnaria* var *boninae*, *V trineria* var *trineria*, *V unguiculata* and *V vexillata* were having triangular pollen grains. The sculpturing was micro reticulate in all taxa except *V glabrescens* and *V vexillata*. In *V glabrescens* the sculpturing was reticulate and in *V vexillata* it was scabrate. The spines on exine were minute in all taxa but echinate in *V vexillata* and *V unguiculata* and psilate in *V pilosa* and *V stipitacea*.

4.2 Biochemical characterisation

Distinct variants from each taxa were selected for biochemical study. The selected accessions and their distinct morphological features are detailed in Table 16. Out of the 33 accessions selected, only 28 could be taken for isozyme study. Five accessions Vms7, Vd5, Vd7, Vk and Vp belonging to 3 taxa namely *V subgranulata*, *V aconitifolia* and *V maritima* could not be included in the study as the leaf samples obtained were insufficient due to delayed and staggered germination when compared with other accessions. Twenty-eight accessions were subjected to isozyme analysis viz. peroxidase (POX) and polyphenol oxidase (PPO) enzyme. The standard used representing the protein bands which were used for

Table 16 Accessions selected for biochemical characterisation

Sl No	Taxa	No of accessions selected	Accessions	Distinct morphological feature
1	New <i>Vigna</i> species	1	V	No variation
2	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	5	Vd3	Leaf with white patch on upper side primary leaf petiole purple
			Vd5	Leaf without white patch on upper side primary leaf petiole purple
			Vd7	Leaf without white patch on upper side primary leaf petiole greenish purple
			Vd20	Leaf with green patch on upper side flowers pale yellow
			Vd21	Leaf without any patch flowers golden yellow
3	<i>V. glabrescens</i>	1	Vg	No variation
4	<i>V. hainana</i>	1	Vh9	No variation
5	<i>V. khandalensis</i>	1	Vk	No variation
6	<i>V. mungo</i> var <i>nigro</i>	2	Vmu1	Seed mottled black
			Vmu2	Seed blackish brown
7	<i>V. mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	2	Vms6	Helium length short (1.60mm)
			Vms7	Helium length medium (2.32mm)
8	<i>V. plosa</i>	1	Vp	No variation
9	<i>V. radicata</i> var <i>radicata</i>	1	Vr4	No variation
10	<i>V. radicata</i> var <i>sloboda</i>	2	Vs8	Leaf lobed
			Vs10	Leaf unlobed
11	<i>V. radicata</i> var <i>seiosa</i>	1	Vse1	No variation
12	<i>V. stipitacea</i>	1	Vs2	No variation
13	<i>V. trilobata</i>	3	Vt2	Primary leaf petiole greenish purple climbing habit
			Vt11	Primary leaf petiole green climbing habit
			Vt12	Primary leaf petiole greenish purple erect habit
14	<i>V. triviana</i> var <i>boeae</i>	3	Vtb7	Primary leaf petiole greenish purple petiole green leaves unlobed
			Vtb8	Primary leaf petiole purple petiole greenish purple leaves shallowly lobed
			Vtb10	Primary leaf petiole and leaf petiole greenish purple leaves shallowly lobed
15	<i>V. triviana</i> var <i>triviana</i>	1	Vtt	No variation
16	<i>V. vinbella</i>	2	Vu3	Seeds light greenish brown
			Vu7	Seeds greenish yellow
17	<i>V. vinbella</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	2	Vug1	Flowers golden yellow seeds mottled black
			Vug3	Flowers pale yellow seeds black
18	<i>V. vignicola</i>	2	Vun1	Seed color brown
			Vun2	Seed color cream
19	<i>V. vavilana</i>	1	V4	No variation
	Total	3		

data scoring is presented in Plate 7 for POX and in Plate 8 for POP. Twelve putative loci were scored: five for POX and seven for PPO. Agglomerative hierarchical clustering was performed on the Jaccard's similarity coefficient matrix utilizing the UPGMA method using 12 protein bands over the 28 accessions and the resulting dendrogram is presented in Figure 4. From the figure 4 it can be seen that the 28 accessions could be grouped into 4 clusters at 75 percent similarity. The accessions included in each cluster are represented in Table 17.

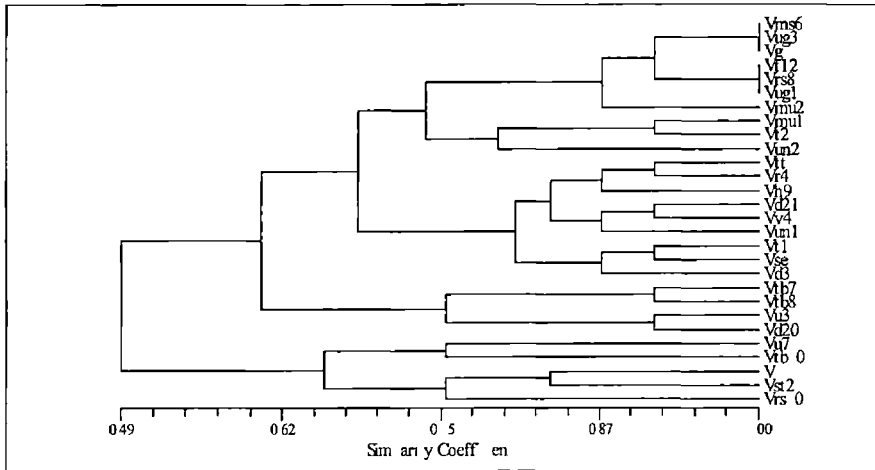


Fig 4 Dendrogram based on isozyme markers

4.3 Molecular characterisation

4.3.1 ISSR analysis

All the 33 selected accessions listed in Table 15 were subjected to ISSR analysis using 10 ISSR primers. All the 10 primers used in the study produced unambiguous markers. The ten ISSR primers produced a total of 153 markers across 33 genotypes and all were

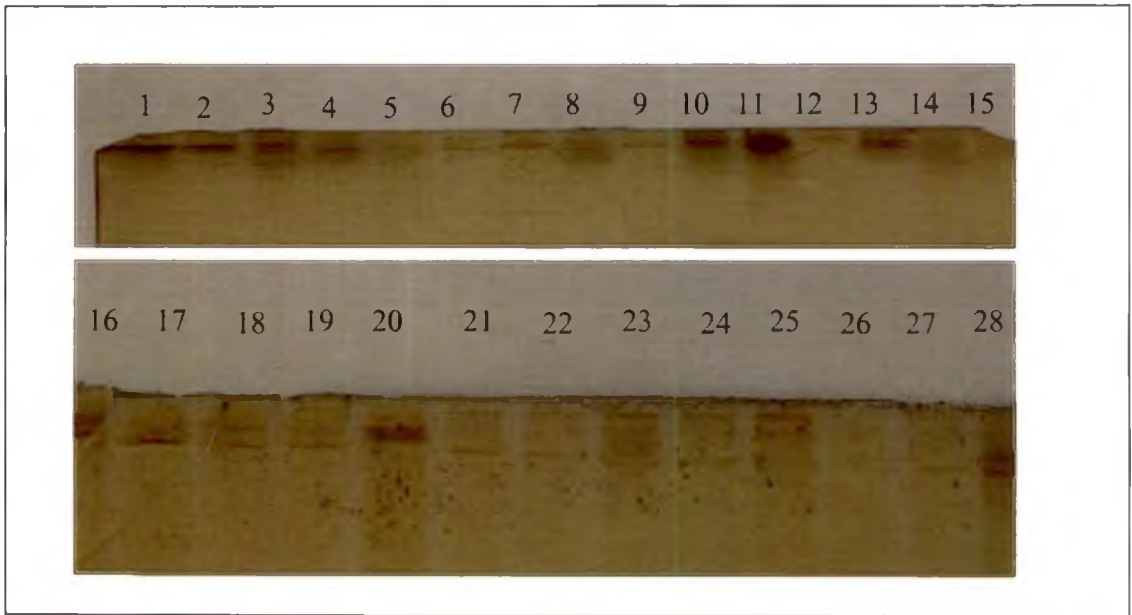


Plate 7. Isozyme marker profile of different taxa of *Vigna* based on peroxidase enzyme

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vms6	Vt12	Vtb7	Vmu2	Vtt	Vug3	Vt11	Vu3	V	Vtb8	Vrs8	Vu7	Vug1	Vg	Vd20

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vtb10	Vmu1	Vr4	Vun2	Vt2	Vh9	Vst2	Vd21	Vse1	Vd3	Vrs10	Vun1	Vv4

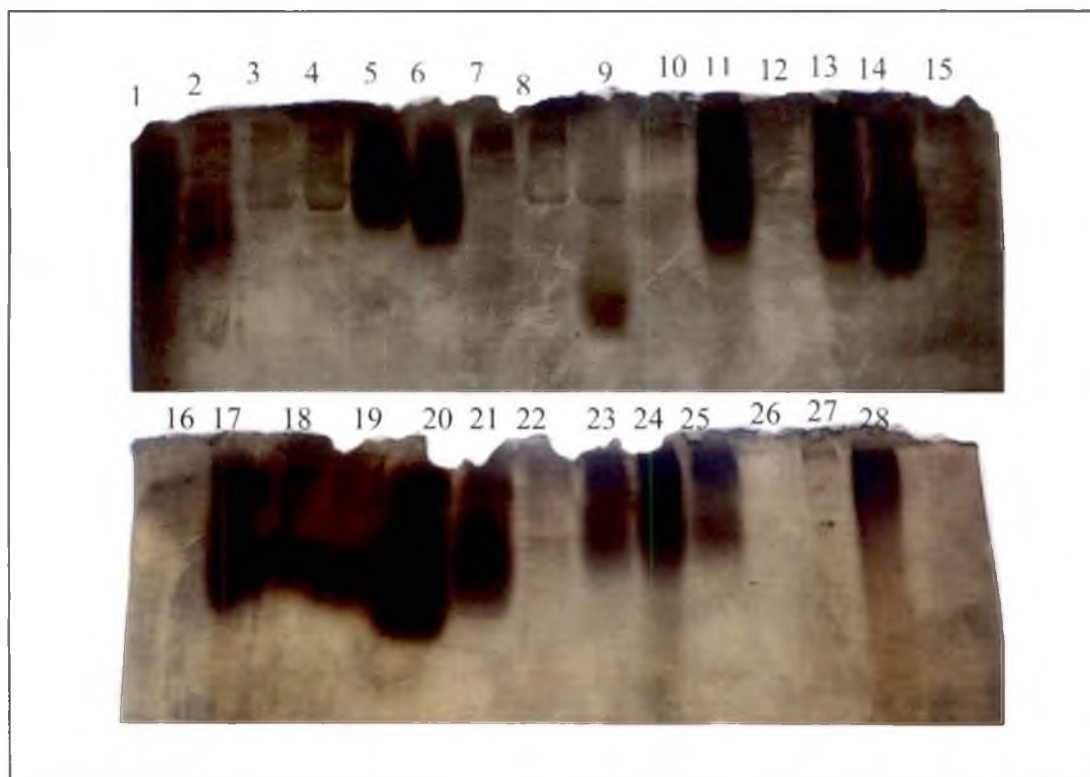


Plate 8. Isozyme marker profile of different taxa of *Vigna* based on poly phenol oxidase enzyme

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vms6	Vt12	Vtb7	Vmu2	Vtt	Vug3	Vt11	Vu3	V	Vtb8	Vrs8	Vu7	Vug1	Vg	Vd20

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vtb10	Vmu1	Vr4	Vun2	Vt2	Vh9	Vst2	Vd21	Vse1	Vd3	Vrs10	Vun1	Vv4

Table 17 Clustering pattern based on isozyme markers

Sl No	Cluster No	No of accessions	Code of accessions	Taxa
1	I	10	Vms6	<i>V m n g o</i> var <i>sylvesris</i>
			Vug1 Vug3	<i>V i m b e l l a t a</i> var <i>gracilis</i>
			Vg	<i>V g l a b r e s c e n s</i>
			Vt2 Vt12	<i>V t r i l o b a t a</i>
			Vrs8	<i>V r a d i a t a</i> var <i>s i b l o b a t a</i>
			Vmu1 Vmu2	<i>V m n g o</i> var <i>mungo</i>
			Vun2	<i>V u n g i c u d a t a</i>
2	II	9	Vtt	<i>V t i n e r v i a</i> var <i>t i e r v i a</i>
			Vr4	<i>V a d i a t a</i> var <i>radiata</i>
			Vh9	<i>V h a n i a n a</i>
			Vd3 Vd21	<i>V d a l z e l l a n a</i>
			Vv4	<i>V v e x i l l a t a</i>
			Vun1	<i>V i n g i c i l a t a</i>
			Vt11	<i>V t l o b a t a</i>
3	III	4	Vtb7 Vtb8	<i>V t n e v i a</i> var <i>bo n e a e</i>
			Vu3	<i>V i m b e l l a t a</i> var <i>i n b e l l a t a</i>
			Vd20	<i>V d a l z e l l a a</i>
4	IV	5	Vu7	<i>V n b e l l a t a</i>
			Vtb10	<i>V t i c v a</i> var <i>bo n e a e</i>
			V	New <i>V i g a</i> species
			Vst2	<i>V s t p l a c e a</i>
			Vrs10	<i>V a d i a t a</i> var <i>s i b l o b a t a</i>

polymorphic The numbers of polymorphic bands obtained with each of the primer are furnished in Table 18 Among the primers used the primer UBC 842 produced the highest number of fragments (23) while the primers UBC 813 and UBC 856 produced the lowest number of fragments (10) The ISSR marker profile for the 33 *Vigna* genotypes generated by the primers UBC 841 UBC 842 UBC 857 UBC 809 UBC 840 and UBC 810 are shown in Plates 9a b c d e and f respectively No band was observed for genotypes Vse1 Vrs8 and Vrs10 with any of the primers

Table 18 Polymorphic bands produced in 33 taxa of *Vigna* with 10 ISSR primers

Sl No	Primer code	Number of markers	Number of polymorphic markers
1	UBC 809	13	13
2	UBC 810	15	15
3	UBC 812	21	21
4	UBC 813	10	10
5	UBC 816	13	13
6	UBC 840	16	16
7	UBC 841	14	14
8	UBC 842	23	23
9	UBC 856	10	10
10	UBC 857	18	18
	Total	153	153

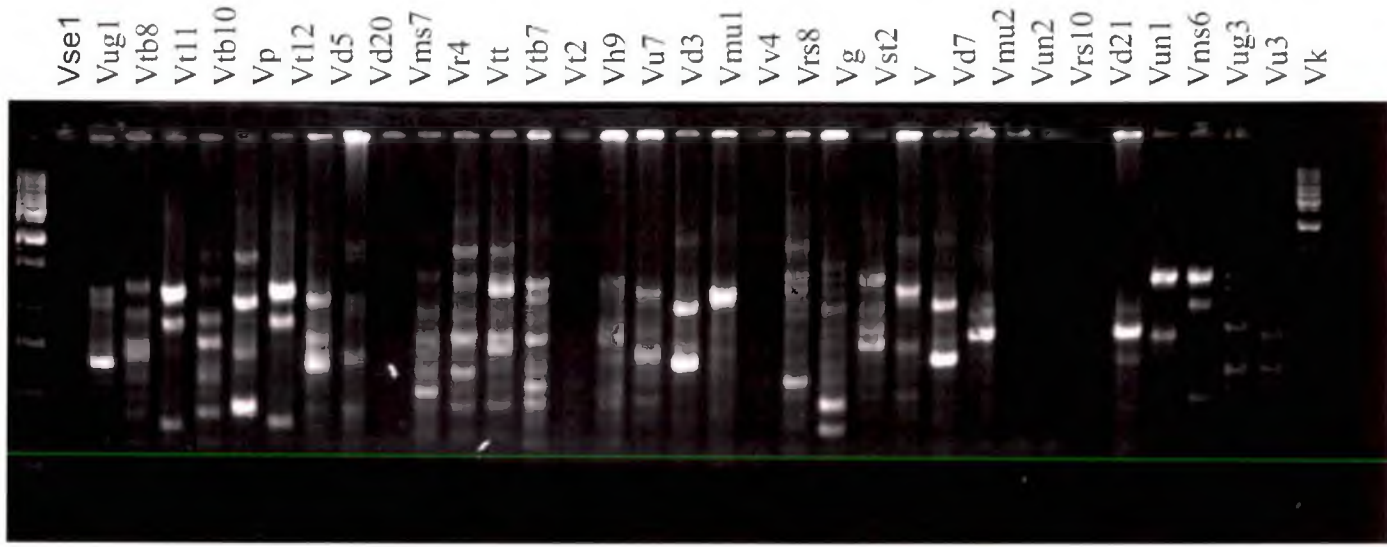


Plate 9a. ISSR marker profile using primer UBC841

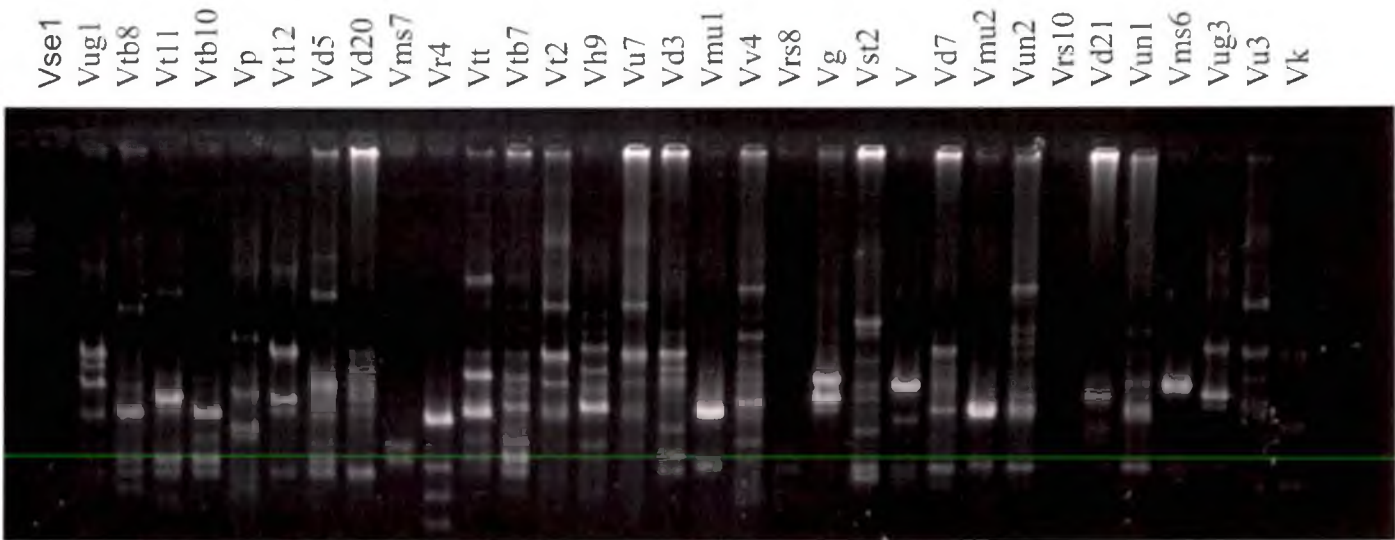


Plate 9b. ISSR marker profile using primer UBC842

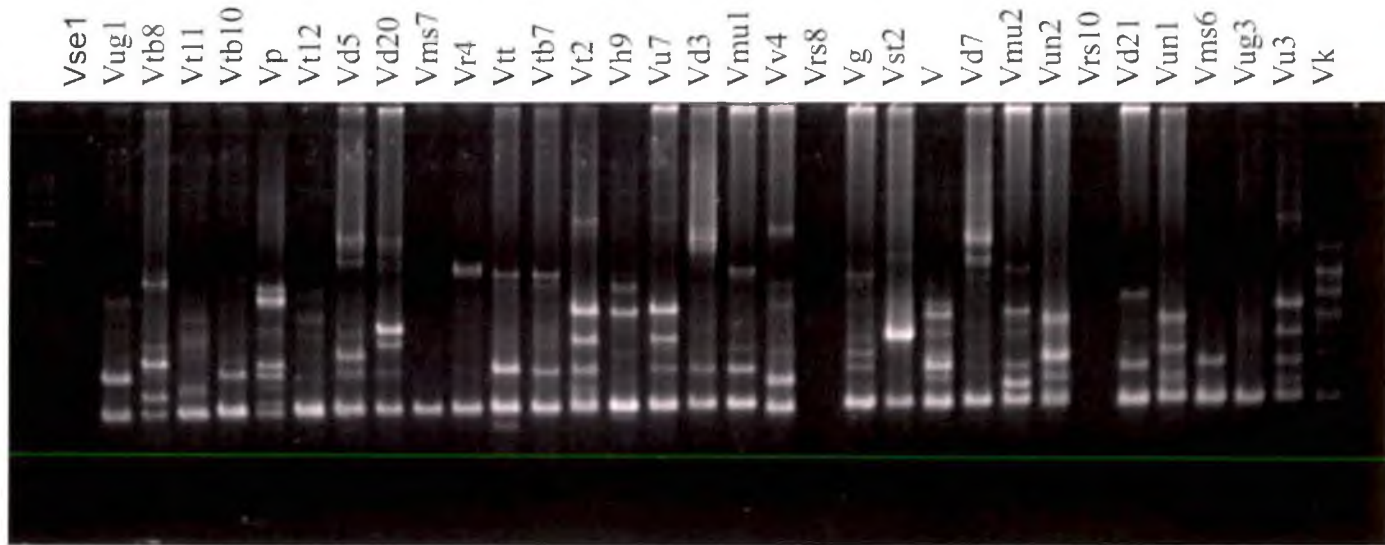


Plate 9c. ISSR marker profile using primer UBC857

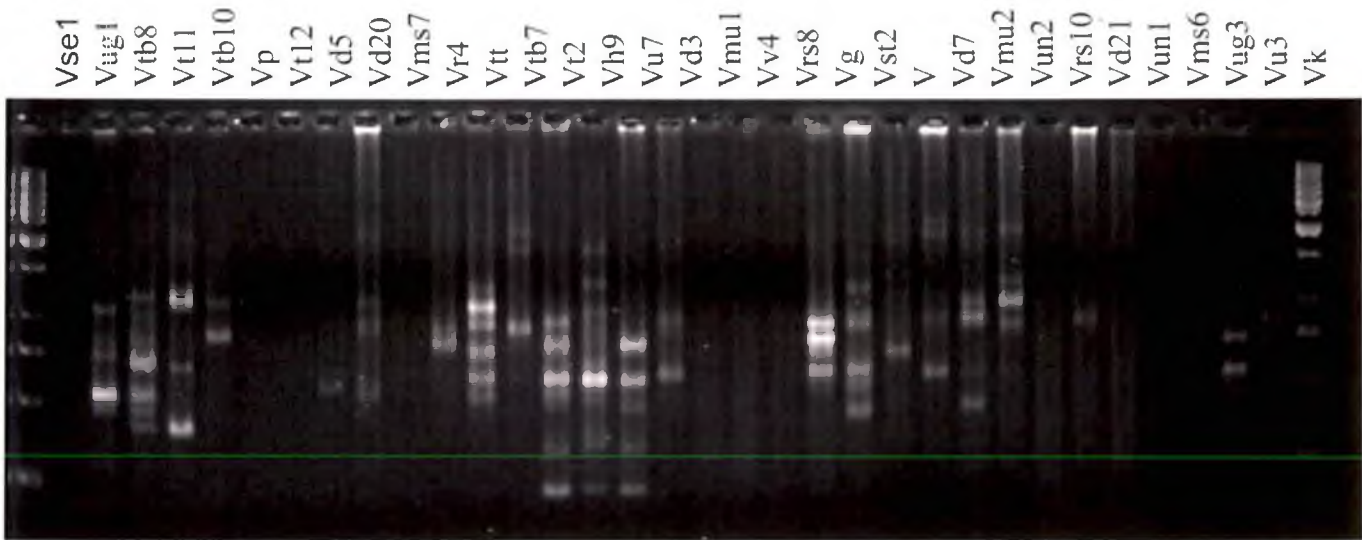


Plate 9d. ISSR marker profile using primer UBC809

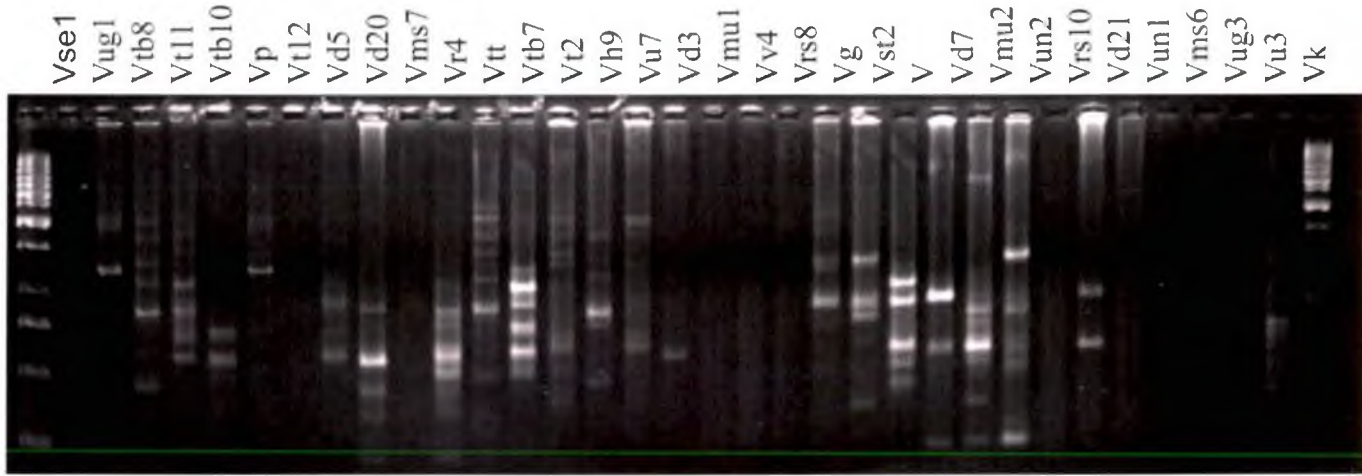


Plate 9e. ISSR marker profile using primer UBC840

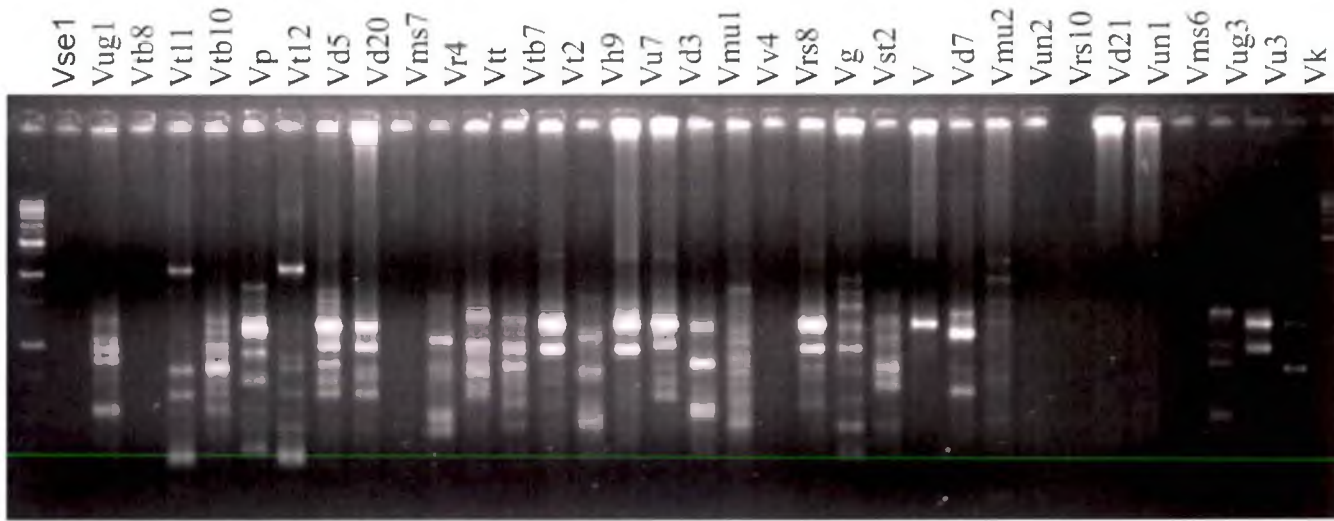
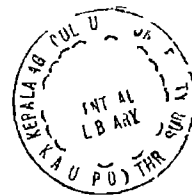


Plate 9f. ISSR marker profile using primer UBC810



4.3.2 Cluster analysis

Agglomerative hierarchical clustering was performed by UPGMA method using Jaccard's similarity coefficient matrix with the 153 polymorphic bands over 33 accessions evaluated. The resulting dendrogram is presented in Figure 5. These 33 accessions formed 12 clusters at 70 percent similarity level. The 12 clusters along with the taxa included in each cluster are presented in Table 19.

4.4 Comparison of different clustering patterns

The analysis based on qualitative characters resulted in ten clusters and that based on quantitative characters resulted in five clusters. To find out the homology between these clustering patterns, the taxa wise distribution of accessions of each qualitative cluster were worked out and presented in Table 20. From this table it can be seen that 86.67 percent of accessions of the taxa *V. radiata* var *s. blobata* of qualitative cluster I were falling in quantitative cluster I. In the case of *V. radiata* var *seti losa*, *V. subramaniana* and *V. radiata* var *adiata* belonging to qualitative cluster I, 83.33, 100.00 and 85.71 percent of accessions respectively were found to fall into a single quantitative cluster (cluster III). Similarly in qualitative cluster II, 100.00 and 94.74 percent of accessions of *V. trinervia* var *trinervia* and *V. trinervia* var *bourneae* respectively fell in quantitative cluster V. Under qualitative cluster III, 100.00 percent of accessions of two taxa viz. *V. hamiana* and the new *Vigna* species fell in quantitative cluster II and 95.45 percent of accessions belonging to the taxa *V. mungo* var *sylvestris* fell in quantitative cluster III. The only two accessions of taxa *V. mungo* var *mungo* fell in two different quantitative clusters viz. III and IV. In qualitative cluster V, 100.00 and 92.31 percent of accessions belonging to *V. stipitata* and *V. lobata* fell in quantitative

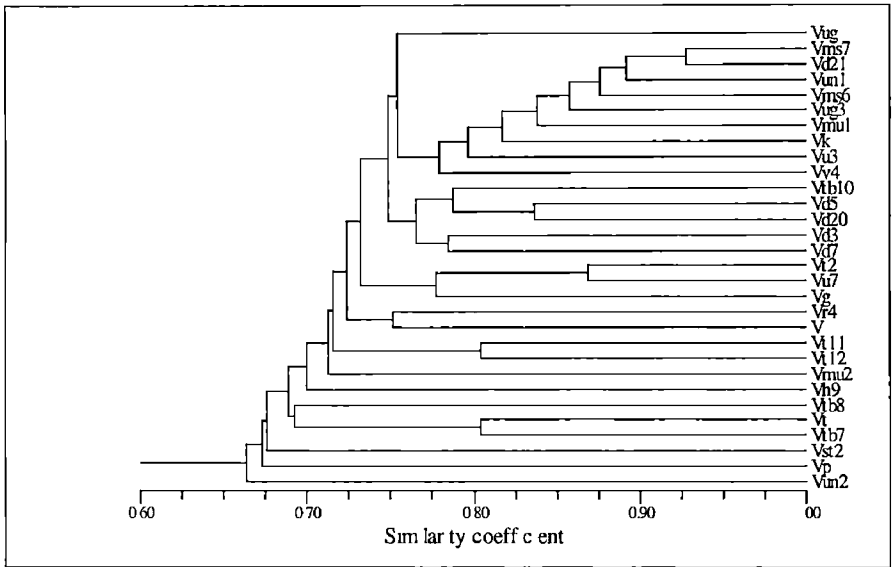


Fig 5 Dendrogram based on ISSR markers

Table 19 Clustering pattern based on molecular markers

Sl No	Cluster No	No of accessions	Code of accessions	Taxa
1	I	15	Vrs8 Vrs10	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>
			Vse1	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>setulosa</i>
			Vr4	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>
			Vms6 Vms7	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>
			Vd3 Vd7 Vd21	<i>V dalzelliana</i>
			Vun1	<i>V unguiculata</i>
			Vug3	<i>V umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>
			Vmu1	<i>V n ungo</i> var <i>n ungo</i>
			Vk	<i>V khandalensis</i>
			Vu3	<i>V i mbellata</i> var <i>i mbellata</i>
Vv4	<i>V vexillata</i>			
2	II	3	Vtb10	<i>V triervia</i> var <i>boierae</i>
			Vd5 Vd20	<i>V dalzelliana</i>
3	III	3	Vt2	<i>V trilobata</i>
			Vu7	<i>V i mbellata</i> var <i>i mbellata</i>
			Vg	<i>V glabrescens</i>
4	IV	1	Vug1	<i>V n bellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>
5	V	2	Vt11 Vt12	<i>V trilobata</i>
6	VI	2	V	New <i>Vigna</i> species
			Vmu2	<i>V n ungo</i> var <i>n ungo</i>
7	VII	1	Vh9	<i>V hamiana</i>
8	VIII	1	Vtb8	<i>V triervia</i> var <i>boierae</i>
9	IX	2	Vit	<i>V triervia</i> var <i>triviana</i>
			Vtb7	<i>V triervia</i> var <i>boierae</i>
10	X	1	Vp	<i>V pilosa</i>
11	XI	1	Vst2	<i>V stipulacea</i>
12	XII	1	Vun2	<i>V gracilata</i>

Table 20 Homology between clustering pattern based on qualitative and quantitative characters

Qualitative cluster	No of accessions	Taxa	No of accessions taxa wise	Quantitative clusters				
				I	II	III	IV	V
I	31	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	15	86 67		13 33		
		<i>V radiata</i> var <i>setulosa</i>	6	16 67		83 33		
		<i>V subramaniana</i>	3			100 00		
		<i>V radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>	7	14 29		85 71		
Cluster members				48 39		51 61		
II	20	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	19	5 26				94 74
		<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>trinervia</i>	1					100 00
Cluster members				5 00				95 00
III	36	<i>V hamiana</i>	10		100 00			
		<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	22	4 55		95 45		
		<i>V mungo</i> var <i>mungo</i>	2			50 00	50 00	
		New <i>Vigna</i> species	1		100 00			
<i>V dalzelliana</i>	1	100 00						
Cluster members				5 56	30 56	61 11	2 78	
IV	1	<i>V khandalensis</i>	1				100 00	
V	16	<i>V stipulacea</i>	3		100 00			
		<i>V trilobata</i>	13	92 31	7 69			
Cluster members				75 00	25 00			
VI	1	<i>V glabrescens</i>	1				100 00	
VII	35	<i>V dalzelliana</i>	20	85 00	5 00		10 00	
		<i>V umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	11			100 00		
		<i>V umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	4	100 00				
Cluster members				60 00	2 86		37 14	
VIII	1	<i>V aconitifolia</i>	1		100 00			
IX	7	<i>V vexillata</i>	4					100 00
		<i>V ugcilata</i>	3				100 00	
Cluster members							42 86	57 14
X	2	<i>V maritima</i>	1		100 00			
		<i>V pilosa</i>	1				100 00	
Cluster members					50 00		50 00	

cluster II and I respectively. When the qualitative cluster VII is considered, 100.00 percent of accessions belonging to taxa *V. mbellata* var *umbellata* and *V. umbellata* var *gracilis* of this cluster fell into quantitative cluster III and I respectively. Nearly 85.00 percent of accessions of the taxa *V. dalzelliana* again belonging to the same qualitative cluster fell in quantitative cluster I. Qualitative cluster IX comprised of two taxa namely *V. vexillata* and *V. unguiculata* and 100.00 percent accessions of both these taxa fell in quantitative cluster V and IV respectively. Similarly, in the case of qualitative cluster X, 100.00 percent of accessions belonging to taxa *V. marina* and *V. pilosa* fell in quantitative cluster II and IV respectively.

The clusters IV, VI and VIII formed based on qualitative characters comprised of only one taxa each *V. khandalensis*, *V. glabrescens* and *V. aconitifolia* respectively. Each of these taxa was represented by single accession only. *V. khandalensis* and *V. glabrescens* fell in quantitative cluster IV and *V. aconitifolia* fell in quantitative cluster II. The taxa belonging to each qualitative cluster and proportion of accessions in each taxa falling in different quantitative clusters are presented diagrammatically in Figure 6.

The mean, standard deviation (SD) and coefficient of variation (CV) computed for all the 24 quantitative characters of each of the quantitative clusters is presented in Table 21. When the variability among the cluster members for each of the quantitative clusters were reviewed, it was observed that number of lobes of terminal leaflet, yield per plant, peduncle length, days to flowering and flower bud size were the most variable characters in cluster I. Number of lobes of terminal leaflet, yield per plant, flower bud size and 100 seed weight of cluster members contributed for maximum variability in cluster II. In cluster III, number of lobes of terminal leaflet, yield per plant, number of seeds per pod, days to flowering and 100 seed weight were the most variable characters. With regard to cluster IV, the most variable

Table 21 Summary statistics of quantitative characters in different quantitative clusters

Character	Cluster I			Cluster II			Cluster III			Cluster IV			Cluster V		
	Mean	SD	CV (%)	Mean	SD	CV (%)	Mean	SD	CV (%)	Mean	SD	CV (%)	Mean	SD	CV (%)
Primary leaf length (cm)	1.58	0.40	25.50	2.09	0.66	31.61	3.48	0.82	23.67	4.95	1.29	26.04	2.12	0.68	32.17
Primary leaf width (cm)	1.16	0.18	15.76	1.11	0.23	20.60	1.40	0.26	18.78	1.88	0.83	44.45	1.44	0.23	16.17
Terminal petiole length (cm)	1.61	0.35	21.62	1.66	0.43	25.57	2.01	0.42	20.87	2.77	0.58	20.95	2.00	0.51	25.71
Terminal leaflet length (cm)	6.03	1.37	22.65	7.04	2.38	33.86	8.83	1.23	13.92	12.30	1.55	12.57	8.71	1.31	14.99
Terminal leaflet width (cm)	4.99	1.03	20.69	5.19	1.62	31.15	6.89	1.32	19.18	8.52	1.86	21.80	6.96	1.72	24.79
Petiole length (cm)	7.93	2.71	34.22	6.33	2.23	35.19	9.25	2.36	25.47	16.41	5.07	30.90	9.59	2.87	29.88
Dormancy	76.61	32.04	41.83	61.83	20.12	32.55	52.82	17.91	33.91	80.33	33.77	42.04	106.12	30.33	28.58
Floral bud size (cm ²)	1.22	0.49	40.11	0.76	0.69	90.68	1.75	0.40	22.80	3.31	1.35	40.81	3.66	3.29	89.68
Bacterial infection	1.63	0.60	36.79	1.28	0.57	44.96	2.79	0.41	14.81	1.00	0.84	84.02	2.52	0.87	34.59
No. of flowers/aceme	5.41	1.34	24.84	4.11	1.78	43.26	6.87	1.65	23.98	7.94	3.02	38.00	4.28	0.68	15.85
Length of keel pocket (mm)	2.86	0.57	19.78	1.33	0.69	51.45	3.53	0.56	15.79	2.78	1.70	61.19	2.84	0.37	13.17
Peduncle length (cm)	13.72	6.03	43.98	9.20	4.17	45.32	11.67	2.89	24.72	14.77	6.42	43.45	17.85	5.20	29.14
No. of pods/peduncle	3.10	0.68	21.86	2.83	0.51	18.16	3.22	0.71	22.15	4.47	1.37	30.75	2.33	0.52	22.13
Pod length (cm)	4.57	0.57	12.54	3.91	0.82	20.97	4.63	1.22	26.24	8.65	2.32	26.79	6.41	1.75	27.37
No. of seeds/pod	10.45	1.55	14.81	7.73	2.55	33.06	11.49	10.67	92.91	8.23	1.98	24.10	11.86	3.03	25.54
100 seed weight (g)	0.93	0.19	20.60	0.93	0.84	90.91	1.64	0.51	31.35	5.70	1.78	31.27	1.43	0.34	23.92
Seed length (mm)	2.77	0.30	10.65	2.64	0.78	29.72	3.14	0.39	12.44	6.43	1.12	17.39	3.31	0.53	16.03
Seed width (mm)	2.12	0.23	11.06	2.02	0.65	32.48	2.66	0.28	10.35	3.86	0.61	15.84	2.64	0.38	14.24
Hilum length (mm)	1.71	0.24	14.30	1.21	0.47	38.79	1.92	0.52	27.11	3.09	0.59	19.24	1.81	0.37	20.37
Yield/plant (g)	29.80	17.77	59.64	13.04	14.56	111.60	121.79	237.76	195.22	81.52	61.76	75.76	38.61	44.05	114.09
Days to emergence	9.47	1.70	17.96	9.00	3.73	41.40	6.32	1.96	31.04	4.00	2.11	52.86	8.60	3.16	36.77
No. of primary branches	3.61	0.75	20.80	3.33	0.59	17.82	2.84	0.79	27.77	2.39	1.04	43.41	3.00	0.00	0.00
No. of lobes of terminal leaflet	2.18	1.35	62.12	0.94	1.63	172.16	0.32	0.93	295.46	1.83	1.50	82.09	2.28	1.31	57.35
Days to first pod maturity	91.18	78.93	31.73	78.94	73.95	50.34	76.08	17.81	23.41	96.39	33.45	34.70	94.84	28.94	30.52

characters were bracteole size number of lobes of terminal leaflet yield per plant length of keel pocket and days to emergence In cluster V the characters contributing to maximum variability were yield per plant flower bud size number of lobes of terminal leaf let and days to emergence

The range for various quantitative characters in each taxa of *Vigna* is presented in Table 22 The weighted averages of various quantitative characters computed for each taxa are presented in Table 23 Key characters for each taxa were identified as those characters which had a coefficient of variation of above 25 percent in the respective quantitative clusters in which the accessions of the taxa were distributed These key quantitative characters served as a statistical key for distinguishing various taxa and are represented diagrammatically in figures 7a to 7h

The key quantitative characters thus identified for taxa *V radiata* var *s blobata* belonging to qualitative cluster I and distributed in quantitative cluster I and III were days to flowering yield/plant peduncle length number of lobes of terminal leaflet flower bud size and bracteole size Similarly key quantitative characters for taxa *V radiata* var *setulosa* and *V radiata* var *radiata* belonging to qualitative cluster I and distributed in quantitative clusters III and I were number of lobes of terminal leaflet yield/plant number of seeds/pod days to flowering 100 seed weight and days to emergence The key quantitative characters for taxa *V s bananana* of qualitative cluster I and belonging to quantitative cluster III were also number of lobes of terminal leaflet yield/plant number of seeds/pod days to flowering 100 seed weight and days to emergence

The key quantitative characters identified for taxa *V t evana* var *evana* and *V e* var *bo* var *ee* of qualitative cluster II distributed in quantitative cluster V and V

Table 22 Range for various quantitative characters in different taxa

Characters	<i>V. dalzelliana</i>	<i>V. lanana</i>	<i>V. mungo</i> var <i>mungo</i>	<i>V. mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	<i>V. radiata</i> var <i>radiata</i>	<i>V. radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	<i>V. radiata</i> var <i>setulosa</i>	<i>V. stipulaceae</i>
Dry emergence	8 00 13 00	6 00 20 00	3 00	3 00 14 00	3 00 11 00	6 00 11 00	6 00 8 00	8 00 9 00
Inflorescence length (cm)	1 15 1 97	1 40 2 90	4 43 5 30	2 05 3 77	2 5 5 60	1 00 2 83	2 03 4 57	0 90 1 45
Peduncle width (cm)	0 95 1 67	0 70 1 30	0 93 1 67	0 80 1 70	1 20 1 97	0 60 1 60	0 93 1 33	0 73 1 10
Terminal petiole length (cm)	1 10 2 97	1 50 2 70	2 73 2 80	1 07 2 30	1 83 3 07	1 53 2 27	1 80 2 63	0 80 1 47
No. of lobes of terminal leaflet	0 00 3 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00 3 00	0 00 3 00	0 00	3 00
Terminal leaflet length (cm)	1 37 1 13	6 00 12 00	9 97 10 83	6 87 10 63	6 97 12 30	5 46 10 17	6 37 10 17	2 10 4 40
Terminal leaflet width (cm)	3 6 10 00	2 60 7 33	8 17 8 20	4 17 7 13	5 33 9 20	5 27 9 57	5 60 9 70	1 93 4 10
Petiole length (cm)	5 07 15 67	4 50 14 00	12 00 15 00	6 50 12 00	7 90 12 43	5 97 16 67	6 20 10 00	3 73 5 53
No. of primary branches	3 00 5 00	3 00 4 00	2 00	2 00 3 00	2 00 4 00	3 0 4 0	3 00 4 00	3 00 5 00
Dry to flowering	53 00 148 00	45 00 75 00	86 00 127 00	42 00 126 00	33 00 63 00	39 00 67 00	37 00 62 00	48 00 85 00
Flower bud size (cm ²)	0 42 1 92	0 40 0 64	1 65	1 10 2 24	1 10 2 72	0 45 2 40	1 20 2 55	0 63 0 70
Bracteole size (mm)	1 00	1 00	3 00	3 00	2 00	2 00	3 00	2 00
No. of flowers raceme	3 00 6 00	3 00 8 00	5 00	6 00	5 00 10 00	4 00 9 00	6 00 9 00	3 00 5 00
Length of keel pocket (mm)	3 00	1 00	2 00	4 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	2 00
Peduncle length (cm)	7 33 16 40	5 20 18 50	14 00 15 00	6 97 19 67	11 90 18 50	5 67 17 33	8 50 15 40	5 67 7 83
No. of pods peduncle	2 00 3 00	2 00 3 00	0 00	3 00	3 00 7 00	3 00 4 00	3 00 4 00	3 00
Days to first pod maturity	68 00 171 00	63 00 92 00	44 00 95 00	75 00 99 00	48 00 83 00	56 00 89 00	50 00 96 00	66 00 76 00
Pod length (cm)	3 34 5 22	3 12 5 36	3 90 4 24	2 90 4 04	4 86 6 68	4 00 5 36	3 70 7 14	2 46 3 82
No. of seeds pod	7 00 11 40	8 20 11 40	5 60 6 20	5 80 9 60	9 20 12 60	9 20 13 4	10 00 14 8	6 20 8 00
100 seed weight (g)	0 68 1 29	0 49 0 85	2 83 4 56	0 80 2 85	1 71 3 13	0 67 1 32	0 82 1 71	0 45 1 03
Seed length (mm)	2 39 3 26	2 03 2 60	3 97 4 94	2 87 3 92	2 94 3 90	2 42 3 01	2 37 3 53	2 10 2 75
Seed width (mm)	1 70 2 83	1 52 2 08	2 83 3 67	2 32 3 22	2 18 3 24	1 95 2 67	2 11 2 87	1 81 1 92
Hilum length (mm)	1 07 2 16	0 83 1 23	2 41 3 41	1 60 2 82	1 48 2 50	1 13 2 39	1 23 1 67	1 06 1 18
Yield plant (g)	2 00 87 52	0 52 23 48	60 70 126 29	25 30 1090 00	4 50 471 00	15 99 70 63	16 72 63 09	1 50 16 00

Table 22 cont nued

Characters	<i>V subramanana</i>	<i>V trilobata</i>	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	<i>V umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	<i>V umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	<i>V unguiculata</i>	<i>V vexillata</i>
Days to emergence	6 00	8 00 11 00	3 00 19 00	3 00 8 00	8 00 11 00	2 30 3 00	8 00 11 00
Primary leaf length (cm)	7 60 4 10	0 93 1 53	1 40 2 53	3 20 6 40	1 17 1 83	3 80 6 73	2 70 3 83
Primary leaf width (cm)	1 33 2 00	0 83 1 23	1 00 1 90	0 80 1 70	0 97 1 30	2 47 3 90	1 07 1 53
Terminal petiolule length (cm)	1 83 2 07	1 13 1 87	1 10 2 90	2 07 3 73	1 13 1 30	2 77 3 17	1 10 1 87
No. of lobes of terminal leaflet	0 00	3 00	0 00 3 00	3 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Terminal leaflet length (cm)	7 57 8 37	3 30 5 10	6 97 10 67	10 67 13 67	5 90 7 17	10 97 13 47	6 67 7 43
Terminal leaflet width (cm)	6 57 8 50	3 03 5 17	5 07 9 47	6 33 9 83	3 63 4 10	7 00 9 33	3 67 5 00
Petiole length (cm)	5 67 6 93	5 33 10 67	5 50 13 83	12 67 23 67	3 5 6 33	12 17 15 33	4 33 7 50
No. of primary branches	4 00	3 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
Days to flowering	39 00 45 00	45 00 55 00	57 00 141 00	45 00 87 00	51 00 69 00	48 00 98 00	68 00 75 00
Flower bud size (cm)	1 76 2 70	0 40 0 90	1 43 3 40	1 95 3 80	1 10 1 80	5 52 5 75	6 60 12 58
Bracteole size (mm)	3 00	7 00	3 00	1 00	1 00	0 00	1 00
No. of flowers raceme	9 00	4 00 5 00	4 00	8 00	4 00	4 00	4 00 6 00
Length of keel pocket (mm)	3 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	4 00	0 00	2 00
Peduncle length (cm)	9 00 11 17	15 33 39 33	8 57 30 33	9 00 18 67	9 67 12 00	13 67 15 60	13 33 18 50
No. of pods peduncle	3 00	3 00	0 00	5 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Days to first pod maturity	68 00 71 00	62 00 80 00	61 00 119 0	62 00 102 00	71 00 96 00	61 00 113 00	86 00 103 00
Pod length (cm)	6 08 6 64	4 76 5 34	4 60 6 50	5 60 11 10	4 88 5 90	11 8 12 46	7 80 11 94
No. of seeds pod	10 60 14 40	1 40 12 60	9 80 14 20	5 80 9 60	10 20 11 20	10 6 12 00	12 20 18 6
100 seed weight (g)	1 35 1 57	0 75 0 88	0 67 2 31	4 57 7 53	0 95 1 27	4 28 11 34	1 06 1 83
Seed length (mm)	2 60 2 87	2 35 2 58	2 58 3 64	5 92 8 32	2 93 3 91	5 48 7 44	4 18 4 84
Seed width (mm)	2 20 2 51	1 89 1 92	2 02 3 36	2 84 4 33	1 95 2 43	3 50 5 55	2 52 3 02
Hilum length (mm)	0 80 1 00	1 20 1 64	1 28 2 63	2 78 4 04	1 14 1 76	2 25 3 61	2 03 2 18
Yield plant (g)	14 60 33 99	9 79 33 09	5 51 161 08	43 36 191 41	18 49 22 23	24 24 55 70	1 47 12 67

Table 23 We ighted averages of various quant tat ve characters in d fferent taxa

Table 23 c

Tax	Pr mary leaf length (cm)	Pr mary leaf w dth (cm)	Terminal petiolule length (cm)	Terminal leaflet length (cm)	Terminal leaflet width (cm)	Pet ole length (cm)	Days to flowering [¶]	Flower bud size (cm ²)	Bracteole s ze (mm)	No of flowers/ raceme [¶]	Length of keel pocket (mm)	Peduncle length (cm)	No of pods/ peduncle
New <i>Vigna spec es</i>	2.17	1.10	1.50	8.67	2.80	6.60	55.00	1.65	2.00	8.00	2.00	8.00	3.00
<i>Vacon folia</i>	3.30	1.00	1.57	5.70	5.53	6.87	84.00	0.30	2.00	4.00	1.00	3.40	3.00
<i>Vilcellina</i>	1.53	1.27	1.69	7.15	5.44	9.37	111.00	1.13	1.00	5.00	3.00	10.49	3.00
<i>Vglabescens</i>	2.87	2.20	2.73	14.83	11.47	26.33	83.00	2.50	1.00	8.00	2.00	37.00	7.00
<i>Vlanana</i>	2.27	1.08	1.84	8.31	5.96	6.79	55.00	0.49	1.00	4.00	1.00	10.65	3.00
<i>Vklalun</i>	3.73	1.93	1.70	13.43	12.67	10.10	155.00	1.82	3.00	15.00	2.00	17.40	5.00
<i>lna</i>	2.70	1.60	2.10	7.57	6.20	6.63	127.00	3.24	0.00	1.00	0.00	3.60	1.00
<i>Vgovan</i>	4.87	1.30	2.77	10.40	8.19	13.50	107.00	1.65	3.00	5.00	2.00	14.50	3.00
<i>Ingovrlyc</i>	3.16	1.41	1.77	8.50	6.03	8.95	60.00	1.74	3.00	6.00	4.00	10.94	3.00
<i>Vpla</i>	3.15	2.65	1.63	8.47	5.30	6.43	168.00	5.52	0.00	15.00	0.00	6.50	3.00
<i>Vlatala</i>	4.12	1.51	2.43	9.74	7.69	10.01	40.00	1.64	2.00	8.00	3.00	14.34	5.00
<i>Vlaavlobaa</i>	1.94	1.14	1.88	6.49	6.11	8.20	58.00	1.65	2.00	8.00	3.00	11.69	4.00
<i>Vlataveiosa</i>	3.47	1.14	2.04	8.29	7.60	7.68	50.00	1.67	3.00	9.00	3.00	11.63	4.00
<i>Isylacea</i>	1.21	0.94	1.10	3.38	3.37	4.51	66.00	0.65	2.00	4.00	2.00	6.77	3.00
<i>Vtramaa</i>	3.29	1.61	1.97	7.98	7.37	6.17	42.00	2.23	3.00	9.00	3.00	10.33	3.00
<i>Vlobaa</i>	1.21	1.08	1.48	4.20	4.00	7.67	53.00	0.73	2.00	5.00	2.00	21.73	3.00
<i>Vtrcravarbo neat</i>	1.91	1.46	2.02	8.86	7.28	9.95	106.00	2.36	3.00	4.00	3.00	18.87	3.00
<i>Vtrervavarneva</i>	1.60	1.30	1.97	9.40	7.90	13.33	149.00	3.40	3.00	4.00	3.00	16.50	5.00
<i>Vubellavarbella</i>	5.25	1.39	2.91	12.56	8.21	17.91	69.00	2.85	1.00	8.00	4.00	13.27	5.00
<i>Vmbellatavargrcls</i>	1.51	1.13	1.19	6.27	3.97	4.43	59.00	1.33	1.00	4.00	4.00	10.67	2.00
<i>Vungucata</i>	5.74	3.35	3.01	11.88	8.48	13.50	66.00	5.60	0.00	4.00	0.00	14.62	2.00
<i>Vexllat</i>	3.43	1.39	1.62	7.20	4.30	6.25	71.00	10.57	1.00	5.00	2.00	15.38	2.00

¶ rounded off o he next nteger

Taxa	Pod length (cm)	No of seeds pod [¶]	100 seed weight (g)	Seed length (mm)	Seed width (mm)	H lum length (mm)	Yield/plant (g)	Days to emergence [¶]	No of primary branches	No of lobes of terminal leaflet [¶]	Days to first pod maturity [¶]
<i>Ne v V g a spec es</i>	3 50	9 00	0 54	2 33	1 75	1 06	20 75	11 00	4 00	0 00	77 00
<i>l aco fol a</i>	5 60	4 00	2 00	4 16	2 08	1 58	0 28	3 00	4 00	5 00	102 00
<i>V d el na</i>	4 28	10 00	0 95	2 83	2 09	1 72	34 38	11 00	3 66	3 00	122 00
<i>l g lab sc n</i>	7 70	10 00	3 17	4 31	3 08	2 51	211 12	7 00	6 00	0 00	96 00
<i>V l ana</i>	3 90	10 00	0 61	2 29	1 82	0 99	10 54	10 00	3 10	0 00	72 00
<i>V kl nd le</i>	5 70	10 00	4 10	4 40	3 46	1 52	2 81	4 00	1 00	0 00	170 00
	3 30	4 00	4 00	5 12	4 55	2 89	0 20	11 00	3 00	0 00	166 00
<i>ς va n g</i>	4 07	6 00	3 70	4 46	3 26	2 91	93 50	3 00	2 00	0 00	120 00
<i>ς va vl</i>	3 75	8 00	1 56	3 14	2 72	2 22	169 99	7 00	2 45	0 00	83 00
	8 50	10 00	6 00	5 95	4 46	2 94	0 42	8 00	3 00	0 00	184 00
<i>a al</i>	5 90	11 00	2 19	3 53	2 75	1 83	80 98	6 00	2 86	2 00	57 00
<i>l va l l a t a</i>	4 44	11 00	0 90	2 63	2 25	1 77	39 83	9 00	3 93	2 00	77 47
<i>va lo a</i>	5 36	13 00	1 21	2 85	2 43	1 42	34 19	7 00	3 83	0 00	68 00
<i>l a</i>	3 19	7 00	0 76	2 47	1 88	1 13	6 60	9 00	3 67	3 00	72 00
<i>l a</i>	6 38	13 00	1 46	2 74	2 34	0 90	23 96	6 00	4 00	0 00	70 00
<i>l o a a</i>	5 17	12 00	0 86	2 67	2 00	1 52	18 16	9 00	3 31	3 00	71 00
<i>V r va lo eac</i>	5 80	12 00	1 42	3 10	2 62	1 78	45 96	9 00	3 00	2 84	84 00
<i>V nerv a var e v a</i>	6 20	13 00	1 35	3 40	2 73	1 99	16 30	11 00	3 00	3 00	169 00
<i>V mbella a var b llata</i>	8 49	8 00	5 85	7 03	3 79	3 32	92 85	4 00	2 00	3 00	87 00
<i>V mbellata va g c l s</i>	5 25	11 00	1 10	3 21	2 25	1 53	21 11	11 00	3 00	0 00	80 00
<i>V ng cula a</i>	12 05	12 00	6 83	6 29	4 40	2 91	35 10	3 00	3 00	0 00	81 00
<i>V ex ll a</i>	9 77	12 00	1 48	4 37	2 64	2 08	6 92	9 00	3 00	0 00	95 00

¶ rounded off o he next n

as well as I respectively were yield per plant flower bud size number of lobes of terminal leaflet days to emergence and bracteole size In the case of taxa *Vhamiana* and the new *Vigna* species of qualitative cluster III and falling in quantitative cluster II alone the key quantitative characters identified were number of lobes of terminal leaflet yield/plant 100 seed weight flower bud size length of keel pocket and peduncle length Similarly in the same qualitative cluster the key quantitative characters for the taxa *Vmungo* var *sylvestris* distributed in quantitative cluster III and I are number of lobes of terminal leaflet yield/plant number of seeds/pod days to flowering 100 seed weight and days to emergence The key quantitative characters for the taxa *Vningo* var *ningo* of qualitative cluster III and distributed in quantitative clusters III and IV are number of lobes of terminal leaflet yield/plant days to emergence and length of keel pocket

The key quantitative characters identified for the taxa *Vstipitaceae* of cluster V falling in quantitative cluster II are number of lobes of terminal leaflet yield/plant 100 seed weight flower bud size length of keel pocket and peduncle length and that of *Vtlobata* distributed in quantitative cluster I and II were days to flowering yield/plant peduncle length number of lobes of terminal leaflet flower bud size and bracteole size Under qualitative cluster VII the key quantitative characters identified for the taxa *Vdalzellia* and *Vnbellata* var *gracilis* falling in quantitative clusters I as well as II and I respectively were days to flowering yield plant peduncle length number of lobes of terminal leaflet flower bud size and bracteole size and for that of taxa *Vbellata* var *mbellata* falling in quantitative cluster III were number of lobes of terminal leaflet yield/plant number of seeds/pod days to flowering 100 seed weight and days to emergence

The key quantitative characters identified for the taxa *V vexillata* coming under qualitative cluster IX and falling in quantitative cluster V are yield per plant flower bud size number of lobes of terminal leaflet days to emergence and bracteole size For the taxa *V tinguiculata* of qualitative cluster IX and belonging to quantitative cluster IV are bracteole size number of lobes of terminal leaflet yield/plant length of keel pocket days to emergence and primary leaf width

The key quantitative characters identified for the taxa viz *V khandalensis* *V glabrescens* *V aconitifolia* *V narana* and *V pilosa* which are represented by one accession each are the characters which showed the maximum coefficient of variation in the respective quantitative clusters in which the taxa are distributed

The percent distribution of accessions belonging to different qualitative clusters to various isozyme and molecular clusters obtained is presented in Tables 24 and 25 respectively The distribution of selected accessions in the corresponding quantitative clusters is also mentioned in the table in parenthesis As only distinct morphological variants belonging to different taxa were considered for isozyme and molecular study comparison with respect to quantitative and qualitative characters may be inadequate

When clustering based on qualitative and isozyme markers are compared it was found that the accessions of taxa *V radiata* var *s. blobata* fell into two distinct clusters (I and IV respectively) Similarly the accessions of *V triervia* var *boorneae* were found to be distributed in clusters III and IV formed based on isozyme markers Similarly the accessions belonging to *V tlobata* *V dalzelliana* and *V tinguiculata* were found to be distributed in different clusters based on isozyme markers However the accessions of *V tinguiculata* var *go* var *go* *V bell* var *gac* *ts* were falling into single isozyme cluster cluster I

Table 24 Homology between clustering pattern based on qualitative and quantitative and isozyme markers

Qualitative cluster No	Total no of accessions	Taxa	No of accessions taxa wise	No of accessions selected	Isozyme clusters			
					I	II	III	IV
					Percent distribution			
I	31	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>si blobata</i>	15	2	50 00 (QCI)			50 00 (QCI)
		<i>V radiata</i> var <i>setulosa</i>	6	1		100 00 (QCIII)		
		<i>V si bramaniana</i>	3					
		<i>V rad ata</i> var <i>rad ata</i>	7	1		100 00 (QCIII)		
Cluster members					25 00	50 00		25 00
II	20	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bo rneae</i>	19	3			66 66 (QCV)	33 33 (QCV)
		<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>trinervia</i>	1	1		100 00 (QCV)		
Cluster members						25 00	50 00	25 00
III	36	<i>V l a niana</i>	10	1		100 00 (QCII)		
		<i>V m ngo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	22	1	100 00 (QCIII)			
		<i>V t ungo</i> var <i>m ngo</i>	2	2	100 00 (QCIII & IV)			
		Ne v <i>V gna</i> spec es	1	1				100 00 (QCII)
		<i>V dalzell a a</i>	1					
Cluster members					60 00	20 00		20 00
IV	1	<i>V kl andales s</i>	1					
V	16	<i>V st p lacea</i>	3	1				100 00 (QCII)
		<i>V tr lobata</i>	13	3	66 66 (QCI)	33 33 (QCI)		
Cluster members					50 00	25 00		25 00
VI	1	<i>V glab escens</i>	1	1	100 00 (QCIV)			
VII	35	<i>V dalzell a a</i>	20	3		66 66 (QCI & V)	33 33 (QCI)	
		<i>V bellata</i> var <i>bellata</i>	11	2			50 00 (QCIV)	50 00 (QCIV)
		<i>V bella a</i> var <i>g ac s</i>	4	2	100 00 (QCI)			
Cluster members					28 57	28 57	28 57	14 29
VIII	1	<i>V laco sol c</i>	1					

Qualitative cluster No	Total no of accessions	Taxa	No of accessions taxa wise	No of accessions selected	Isozyme clusters			
					I	II	III	IV
					Percent distribution			
IX	7	<i>V vexillata</i>	4	1		100 00 (QCV)		
		<i>V unguiculata</i>	3	2	50 00 (QCIV)	50 00 (QCIV)		
Cluster members					33 33	66 66		
X	2	<i>V mariana</i>	1					
		<i>V pilosa</i>	1					

QC Quantitative cluster

Table 25 Homology between clustering pattern based on qualitat ve quant tat ve and molecular markers

Q I	ve No	To al o of access o s	Taxa	No of access ons taxa w se	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
	3		<i>V rad ata var sublobata</i>	15 (2)	100 00 (QCI)											
			<i>V ra l a a var setulosa</i>	6 (1)	100 00 (QCIII)											
			<i>V subraman ana</i>	3												
			<i>V rad ata var rad ata</i>	7 (1)	100 00 (QCIII)											
Cluste members					100 00											
II	20		<i>V r nerv a var bourneae</i>	19 (3)		33 30 (QCV)						33 30 (QCV)	33 30 (QCV)			
			<i>V r nerv a var tr nerv a</i>	1 (1)									100 00 (QCV)			
Clus e nembe s						25 00						25 00	50 00			
III	36		<i>V ha n ana</i>	10 (1)							100 00 (QCII)					
			<i>V mungo var ylvestr s</i>	22 (2)	50 00 (QCIII)						50 00 (QCIII)					
			<i>V m ngo var mungo</i>	2 (2)	50 00 (QCIII)					50 00 (QCIV)						
			New <i>V gna</i> spec es	1 (1)						100 00 (QCII)						
			<i>V dalzell ana</i>	1												
Cluster members					33 33					33 33	33 33					
IV	1		<i>V khandalens s</i>	1 (1)	100 00 (QCIV)											
V	16		<i>V st pulacea</i>	3 (1)											100 00 (QCII)	
			<i>V tr lobata</i>	13 (3)			33 33 (QCI)		66 66 (QCI)							

Table 25 Homology between clustering pattern based on qualitative and molecular markers

Operational Clusters	Total of accessions	Taxa	No of accessions taxa wise	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Cluster members						25 00		50 00						25 00	
VI	1	<i>V. glabrescens</i>	1 (1)			100 00 (QCIV)									
VII	35	<i>V. lalzeliana</i>	20 (5)	60 00 (QCI & V)	40 00 (QCI)										
		<i>V. mbellata</i> var <i>mbellata</i>	11 (2)	50 00 (QCIV)		50 00 (QCIV)									
		<i>V. mbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	4 (2)	50 00 (QCI)			50 00 (QCI)								
Cluster members				55 56	22 22	11 11	11 11								
VIII	1	<i>V. acontifolia</i>	1												
IX	7	<i>V. vexillata</i>	4 (1)	100 00 (QCV)											
		<i>V. nungulata</i>	3 (2)	50 00 (QCIV)											50 00 (QCIV)
Cluster members				66 66											33 33
X	2	<i>V. naraya</i>	1												
		<i>V. pilosa</i>	1 (1)										100 00 (QCIV)		
Cluster members													100 00		

Figures in the parentheses indicate the number of accessions selected for molecular characterization

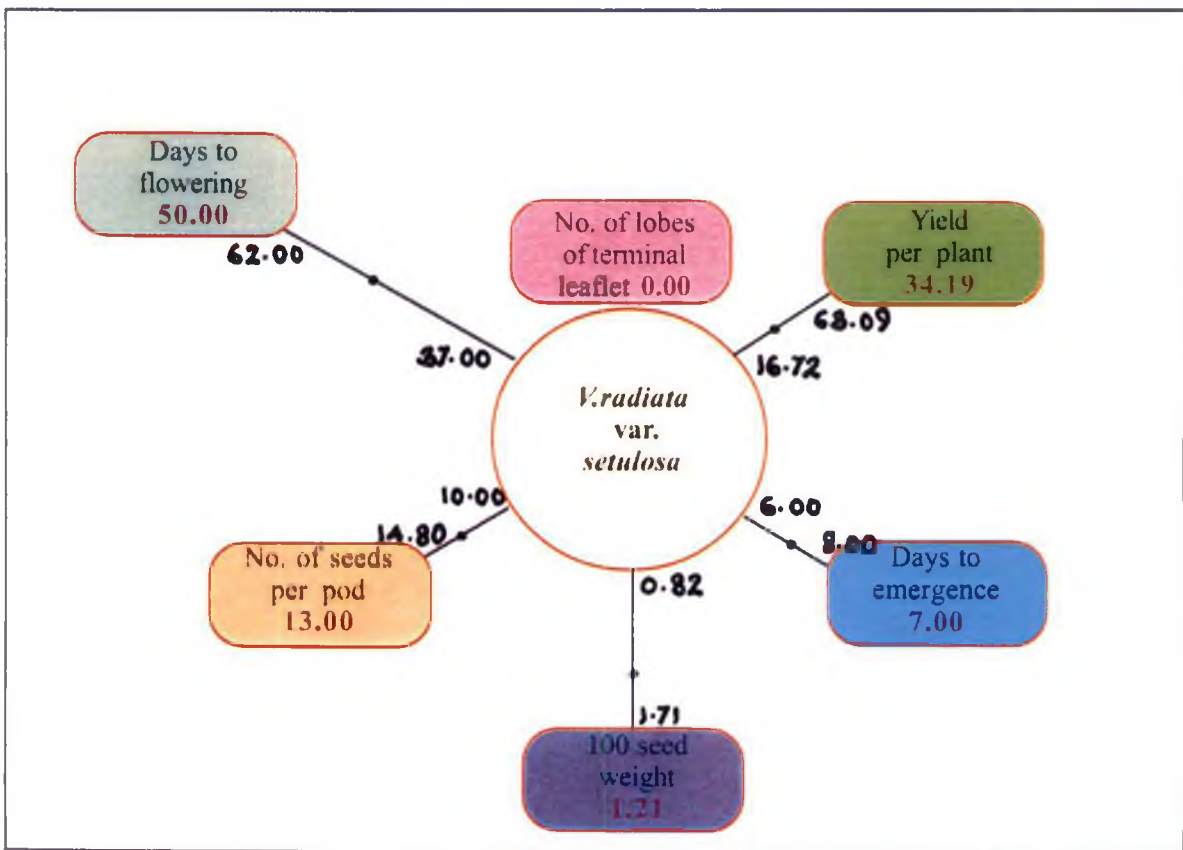
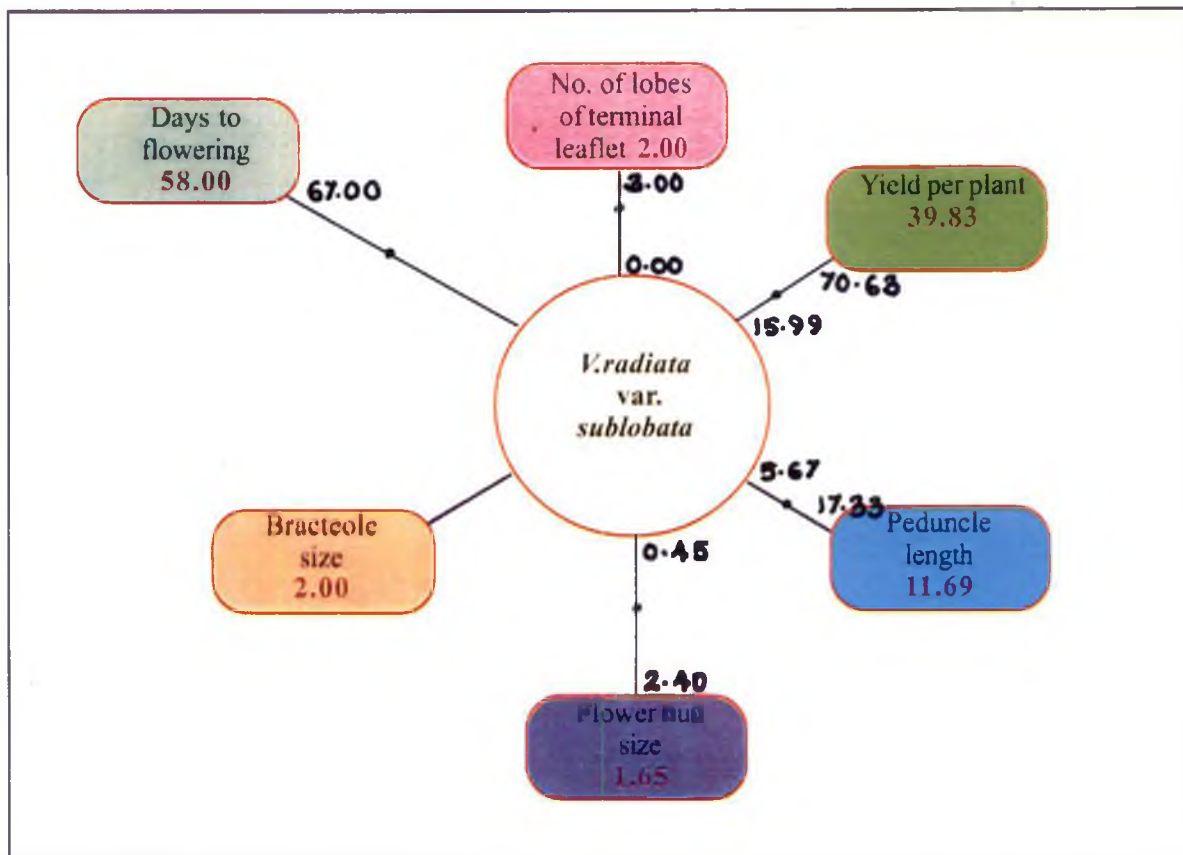
QC Quantitative cluster

At molecular level clustering it was seen that the accessions of taxa *V radiata* var *siblobata* are belonging to the same molecular cluster. However, in the case of *V trinervia* var *boi rneae*, *V mungo* var *sylvestris*, *V mungo* var *nungo*, *V trilobata*, *V dalzelliana*, *V imbellata* var *umbellata*, *V umbellata* var *gracilis* and *V unguiculata* the accessions belonging to the same taxa were found to be distributed in different clusters at molecular level.

When the distribution of selected accessions in the clusters formed based on isozyme molecular and quantitative characters were compared, it was seen that accessions of same taxa which fell in same clusters based on isozyme and molecular markers fell in different clusters based on quantitative characters and vice versa. Thus the accessions belonging to taxa *V imbellata* var *imbellata* and *V unguiculata* fell in different clusters formed based on isozyme markers but fell in same quantitative clusters. Similarly accessions belonging to taxa *V mungo* var *mungo* and *V dalzelliana* fell in same cluster that formed based on isozyme markers but in different quantitative clusters.

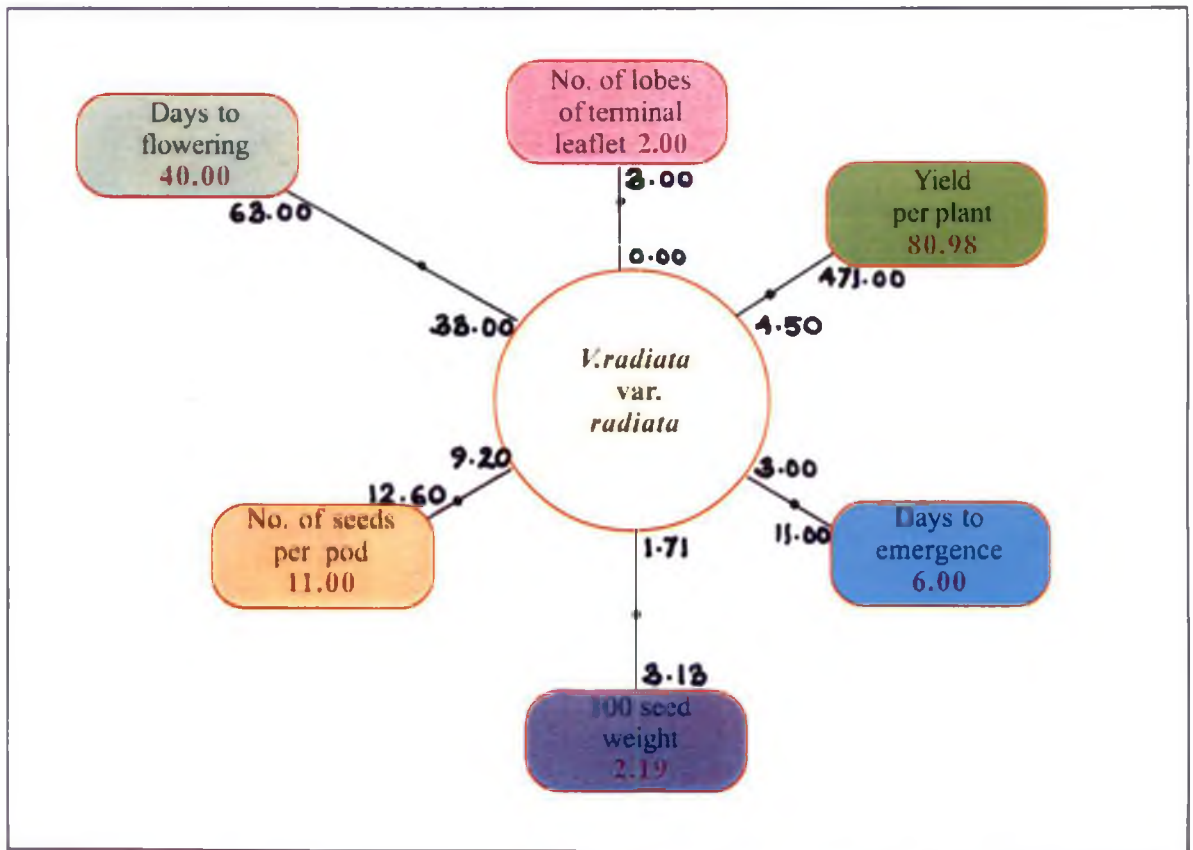
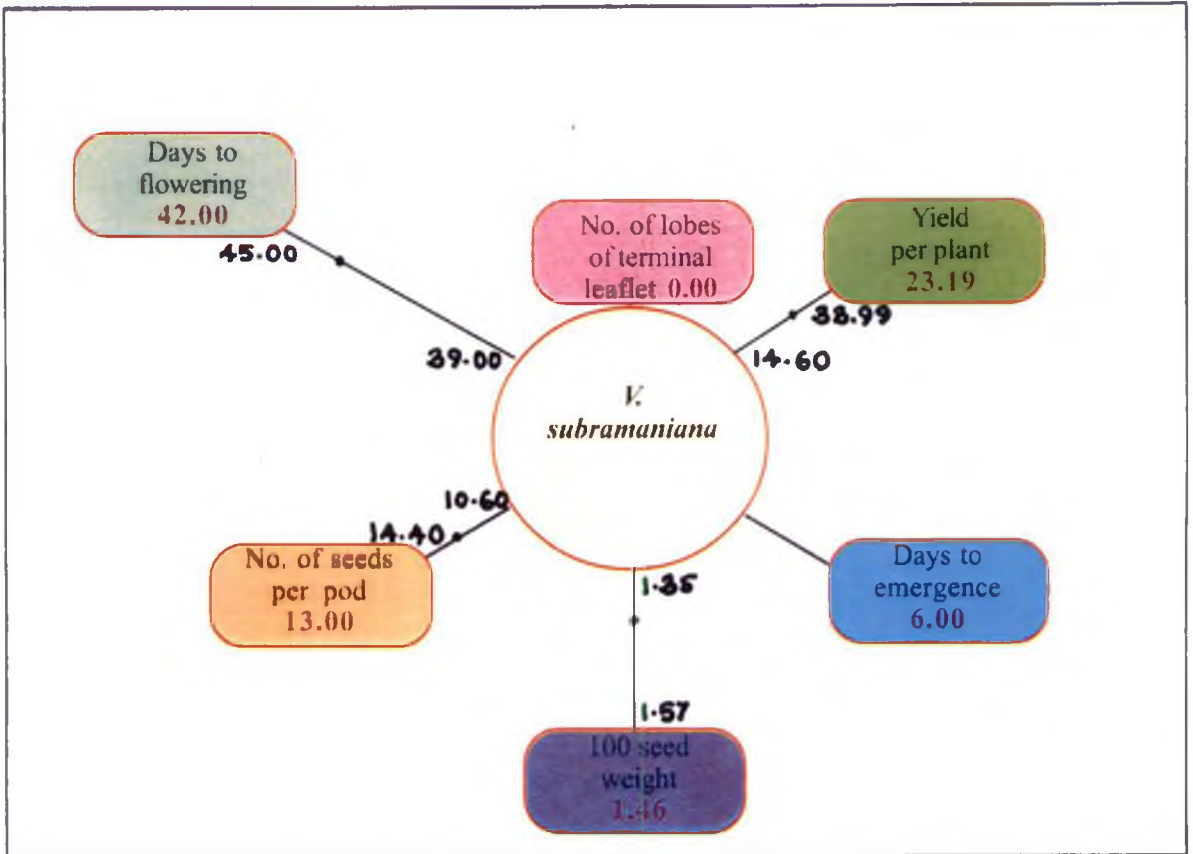
When the distribution of accessions in the clusters formed based on molecular markers were compared with distribution of the same in quantitative clusters, accessions belonging to eight taxa namely *V trinervia* var *boi rneae*, *V mungo* var *sylvestris*, *V nungo* var *nungo*, *V trilobata*, *V dalzelliana*, *V imbellata* var *imbellata*, *V imbellata* var *gracilis* and *V unguiculata* fell in same quantitative clusters but in different clusters based on molecular markers.

It was also seen that the selected accessions belonging to a single taxa fell in single cluster based on isozyme markers but in two or three different clusters formed based on molecular markers. Thus the accessions belonging to the taxa *V imbellata* var *gracilis* fell in



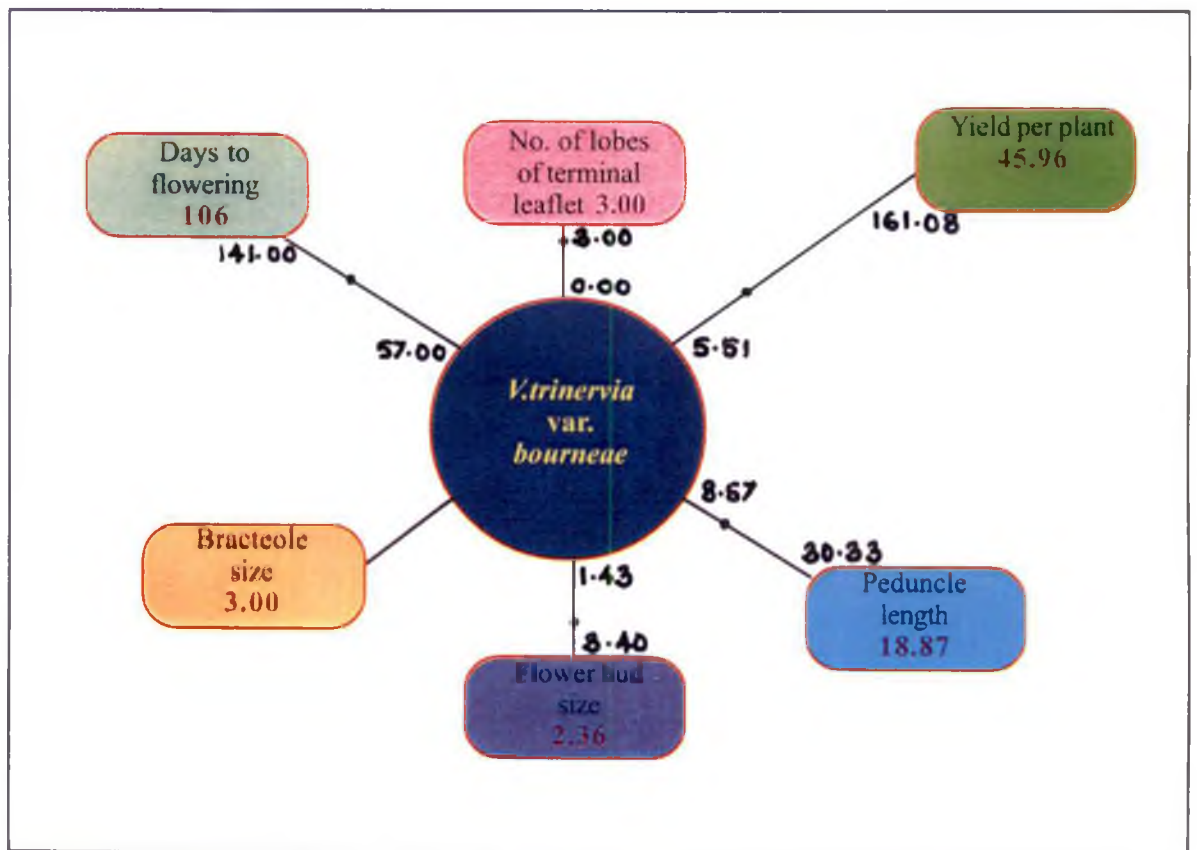
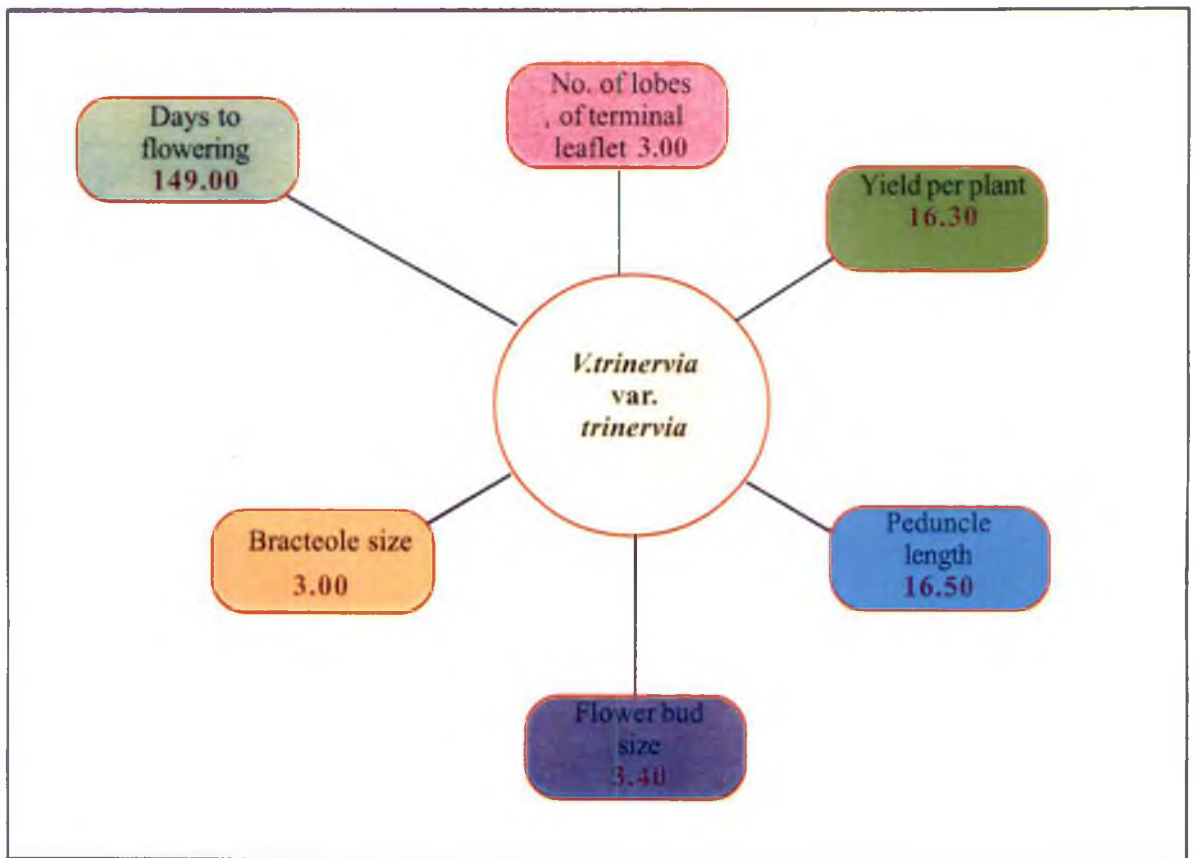
The relative position observed in the scale of variation of each character is specifically ear marked with a few exceptions where the characters are redundant.

Fig.7a. Key quantitative characters of different taxa in qualitative cluster 1



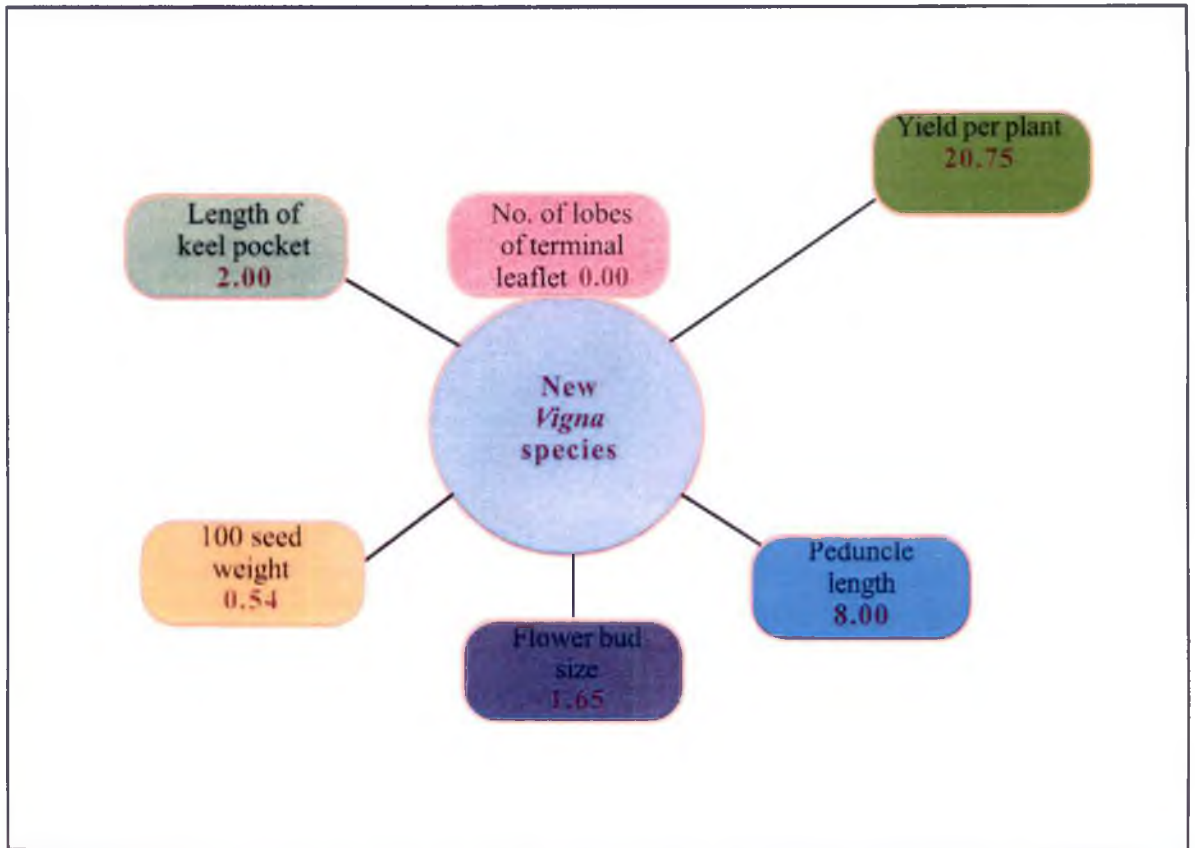
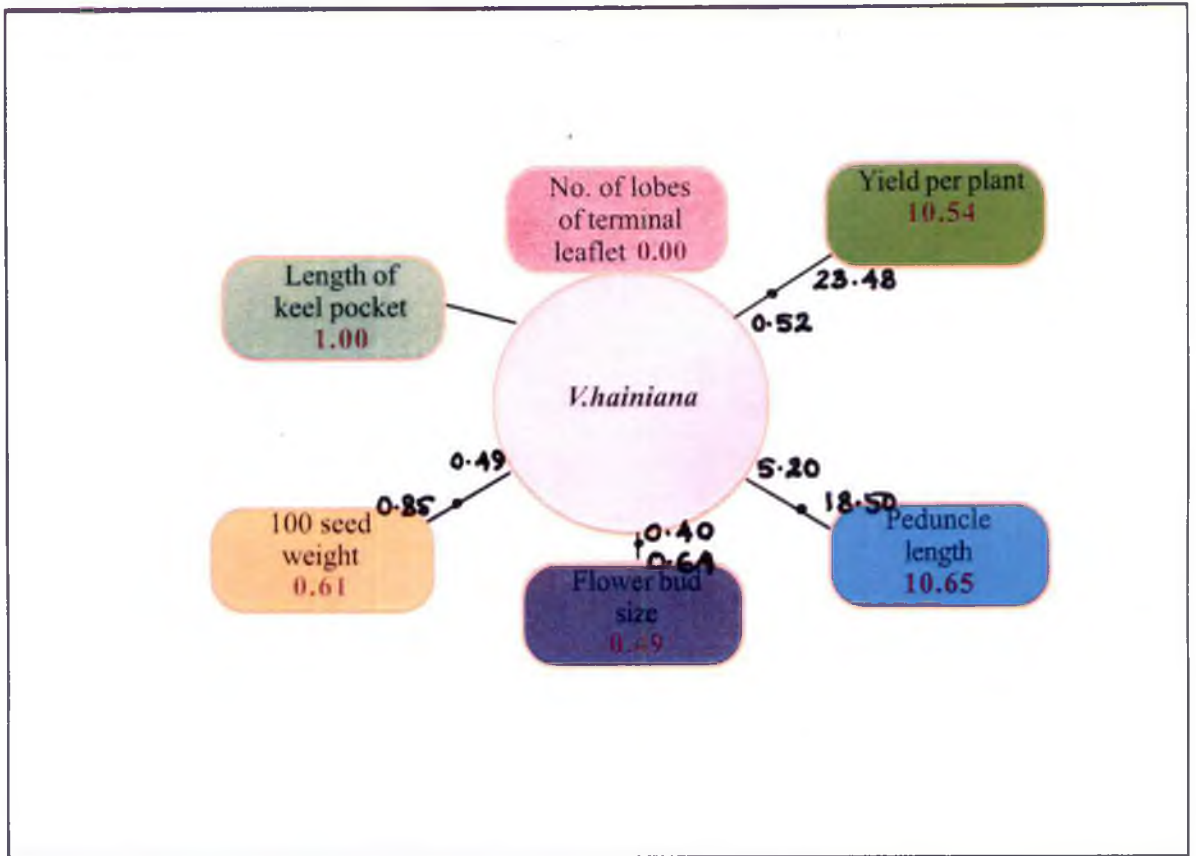
The relative position observed in the scale of variation of each character is specifically ear marked with a few exceptions where the characters are redundant.

Fig.7b. Key quantitative characters of different taxa in qualitative cluster I



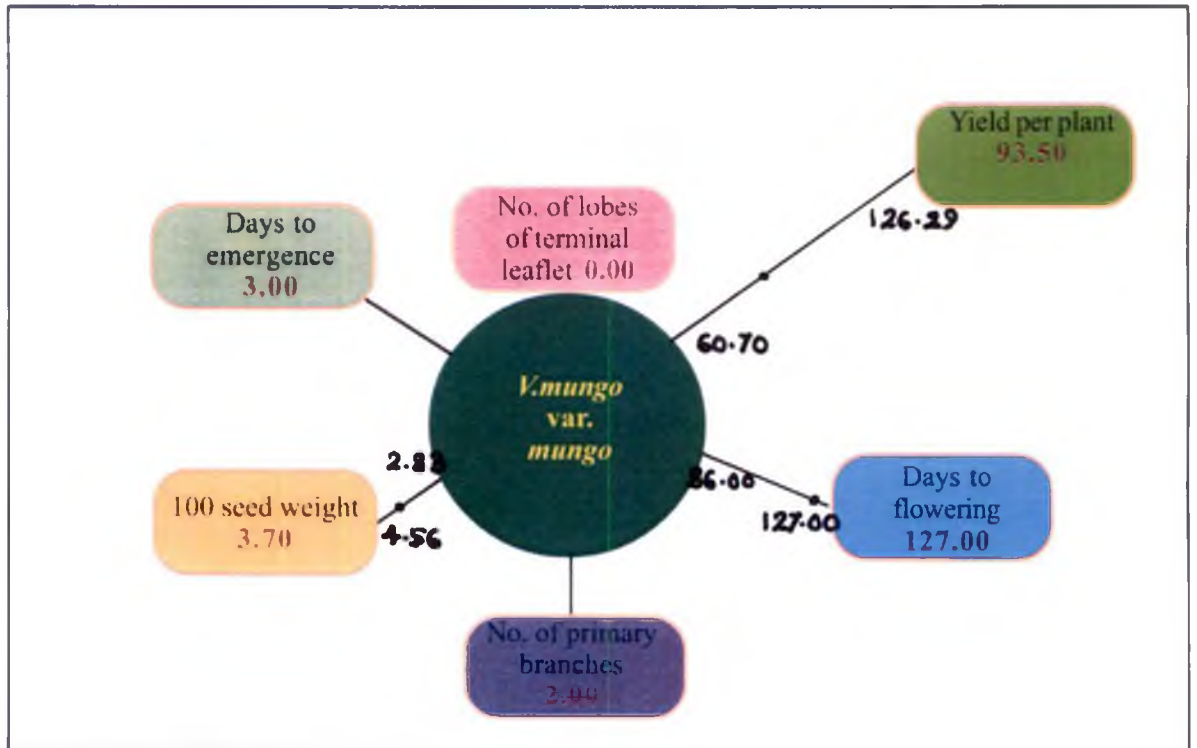
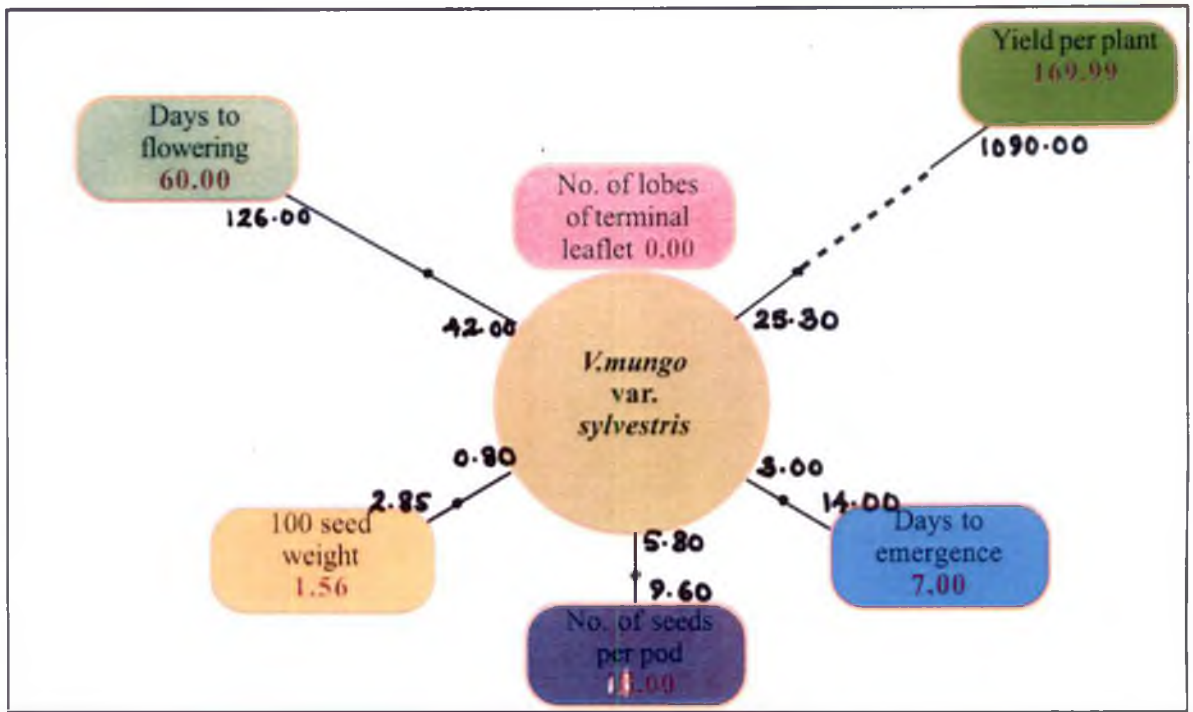
The relative position observed in the scale of variation of each character is specifically ear marked with a few exceptions where the characters are redundant.

Fig.7c. Key quantitative characters of different taxa in qualitative cluster II



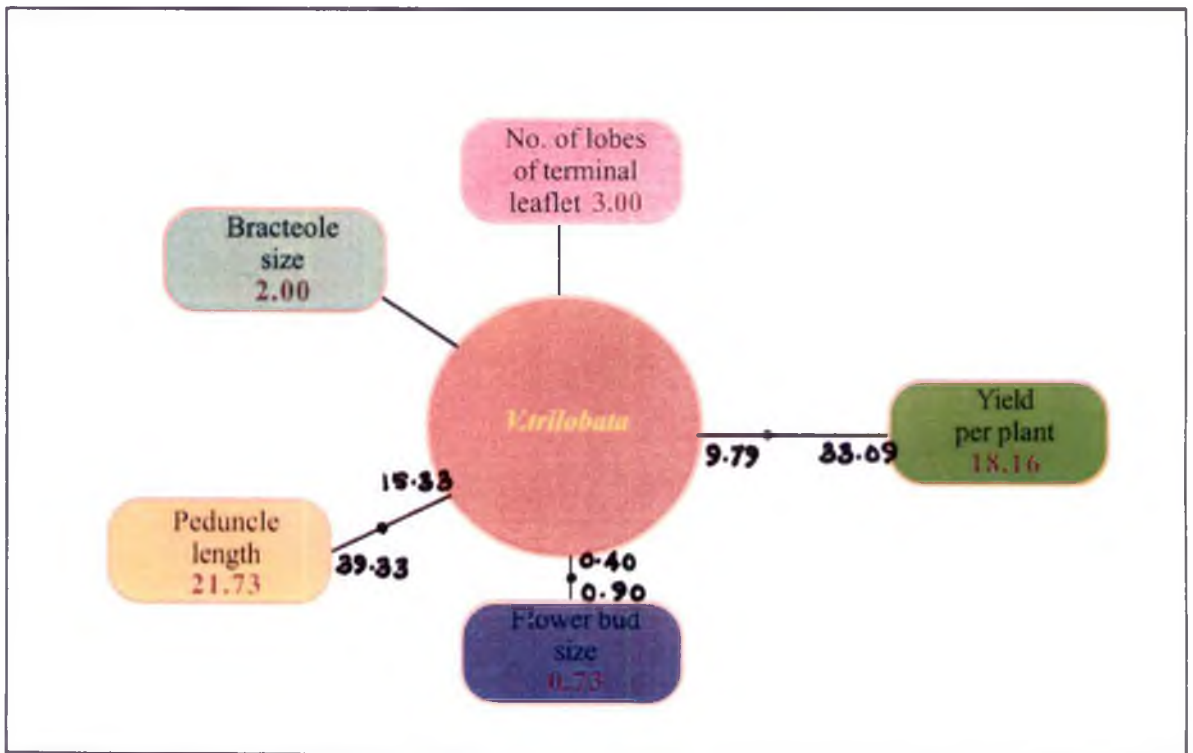
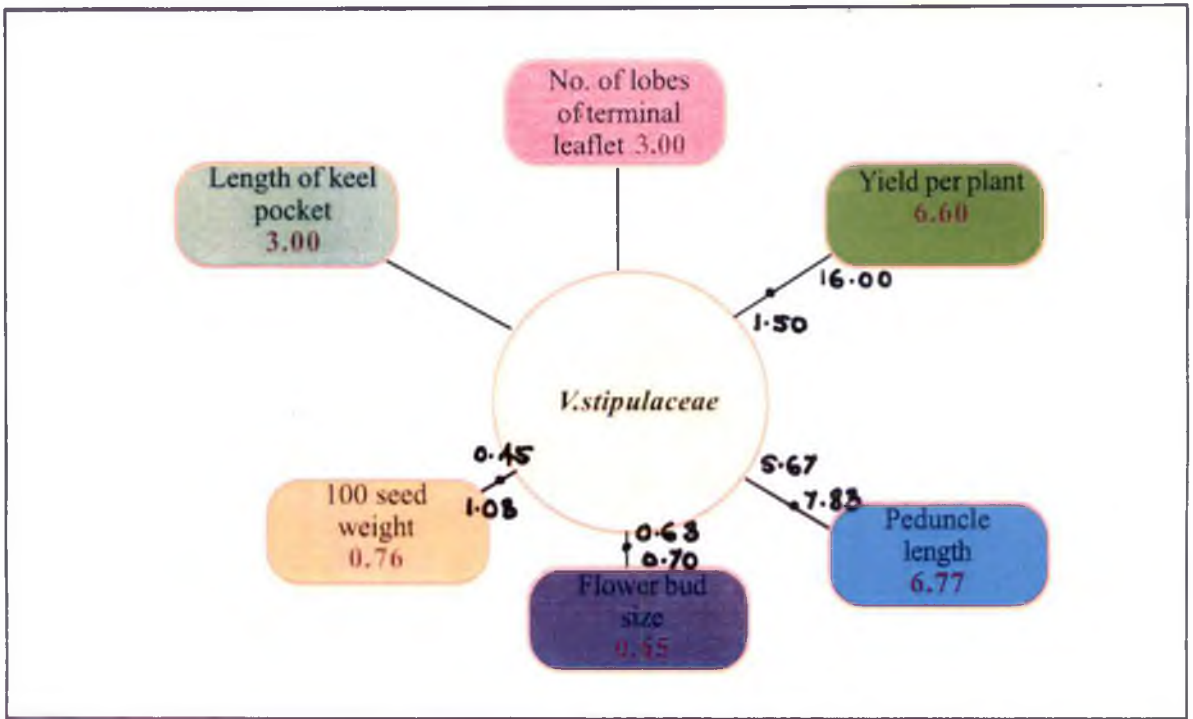
The relative position observed in the scale of variation of each character is specifically ear marked with a few exceptions where the characters are redundant.

Fig.7d. Key quantitative characters of different taxa in qualitative cluster III



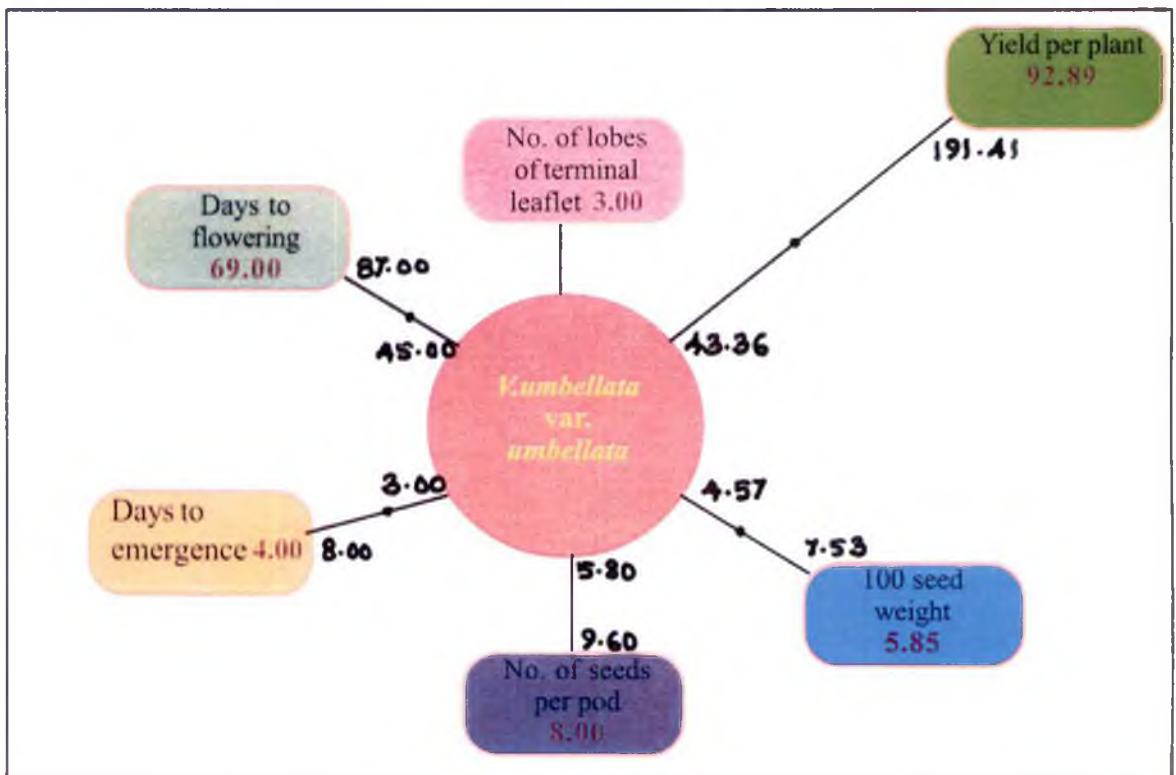
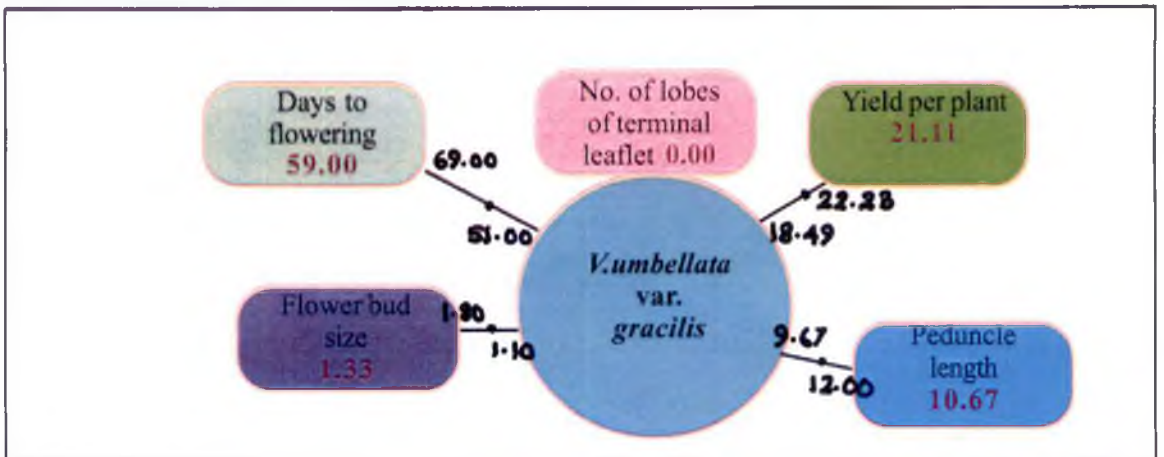
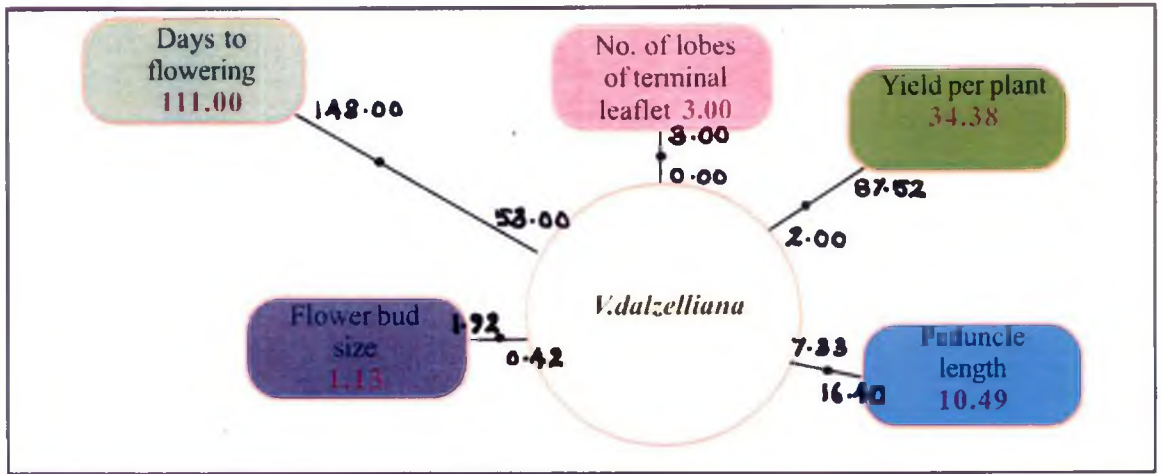
The relative position observed in the scale of variation of each character is specifically ear marked with a few exceptions where the characters are redundant.

Fig.7e. Key quantitative characters of different taxa in qualitative cluster III



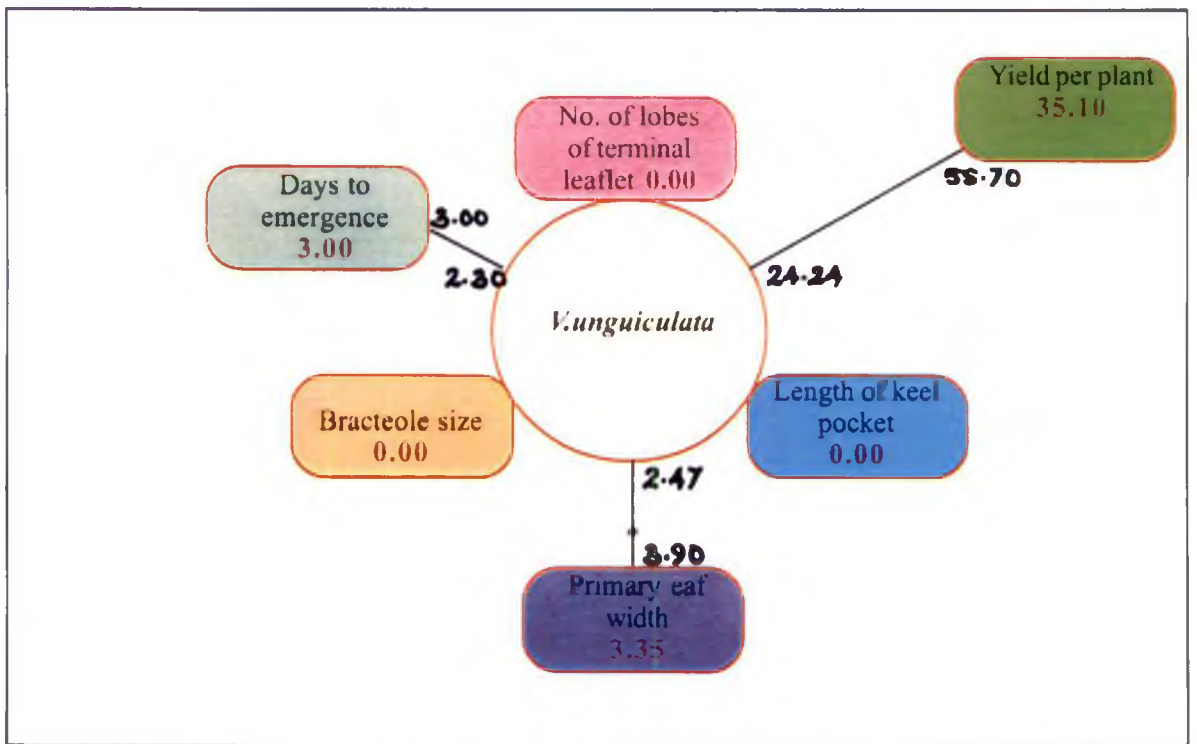
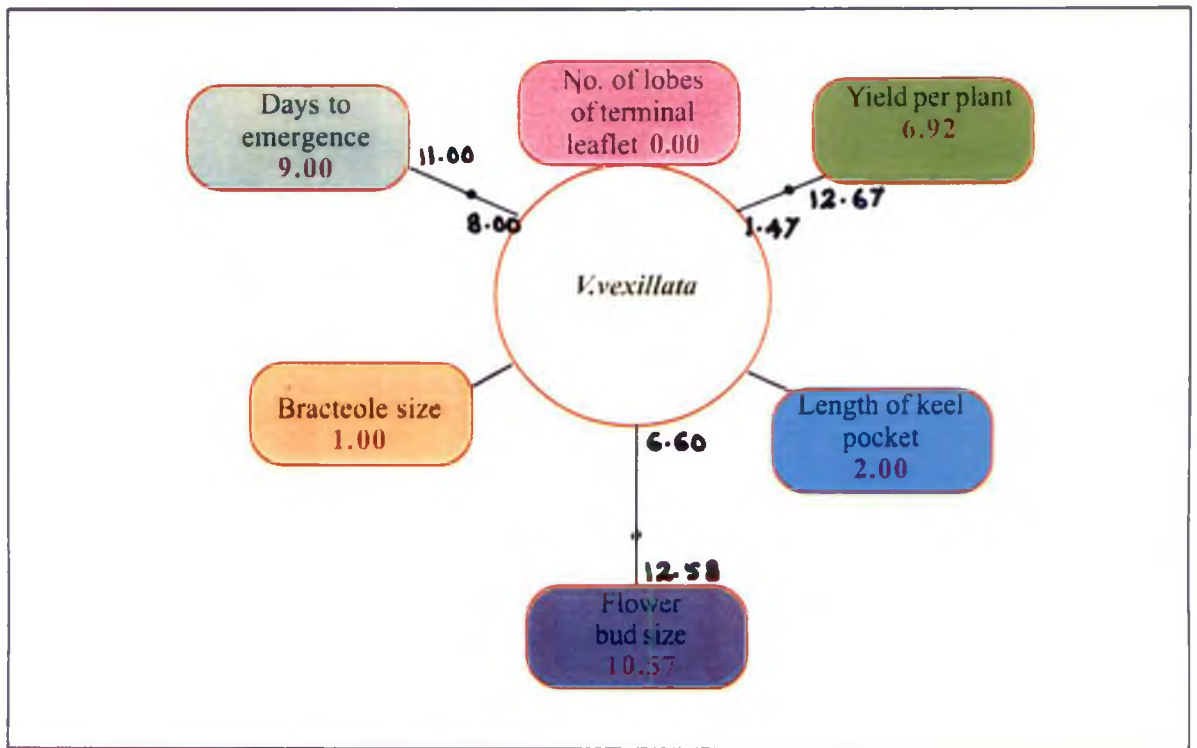
The relative position observed in the scale of variation of each character is specifically ear marked with a few exceptions where the characters are redundant.

Fig. 7f. Key quantitative characters of different taxa in qualitative cluster V



The relative position observed in the scale of variation of each character is specifically ear marked with a few exceptions where the characters are redundant.

Fig. 7g. Key quantitative characters of different taxa in qualitative cluster VII



The relative position observed in the scale of variation of each character is specifically ear marked with a few exceptions where the characters are redundant.

Fig. 7h. Key quantitative characters of different taxa in qualitative cluster IX

single cluster based on isozyme markers and quantitative characters but in two different clusters based on molecular markers. Similarly accessions of the taxa *V radiata* var. *sublobata* fell in single cluster based on molecular markers and quantitative characters but in two different clusters based on isozyme markers.

Another notable deviation observed was that accessions belonging to the taxa *V mungo* var. *mungo* fell in single cluster based on isozyme markers but in different quantitative clusters. Similar trend was observed in the case of *V dalzelliana*. Here the accessions fell in same cluster based on isozyme and molecular markers but in different clusters formed based on quantitative characters.

4.5 Key for identification of taxa

Based on the morphological, biochemical and molecular characters, the following key for identification of *Vigna* species was developed. In the key, after the morphological characters, the data on biochemical and molecular characters are provided for each of the species numerals which represents the number of polymorphic bands obtained. The highest number of bands were obtained with peroxidase and UBC842 and hence taken for preparatory study. The first figure indicates the number of bands obtained in biochemical characterization with peroxidase isozymes and the second by molecular characterization with primer UBC842. The characteristic features of 22 taxa of *Vigna* are presented in Plates 10 to 31.

1 Primary leaf attachment petiolate germination hypogeal

21 Primary leaf ovate lanceolate leaf unlobed or shallowly lobed keel pocket bracteole and ligule absent stipule basifixed

- 3a Flower blue lilac pod densely pubescent aril well developed hilum concave leaf ovate lanceolate and not round 0 5 *V pilosa*
- 3b Flowers yellow pod glabrescent aril not well developed hilum plain leaf round fleshy 0 0
-- *V marma*
- 2b Primary leaf lanceolate leaf cordate or ovate leaf lobed or shallowly lobed keel pocket bracteole and ligule present stipule peltate
- 4a Plant spread ng leaves deeply lobed stem and pod pubescent 0 0 *V acontifolia*
- 4b Plant erect leaf unlobed stem and pod glabrescent 8 3 -- *V glabrescens*
- 5a Pod attachment pendent stem and pod glabrescent or sparsely pubescent bracteole minute (<0.5mm)
- 6a Leaf ornamentation either green or white patch present leaf lobed
- 7a Leaf shallowly lobed 7 9 *V dalzellia a*
- 7b Leaf deeply lobed presence of pinkish tinge on mature pod aril well developed 2 8
V stipitacea
- 6b Leaf ornamentation absent leaf unlobed
- 8a Hilum concave aril not well developed 9 4
V tibellata var *gracilis*
- 8b Hilum convex aril well developed 4 4
V tibellata var *inbellata*
- 5b Pod attachment horizontal stem and pod densely pubescent bracteole small (0.6-1.0mm) to medium (>1.0mm)
- 9a Presence of white patch on leaf dense brown short hair on stem and pod seed rectangular 7 7
V terebinthifolia var *boissieri*

- 9b Absence of white patch on leaf dense brown long hair
on stem and pod seed oblong 6 6

V trinervia var *trinervia*

- 1b Primary leaf attachment sub sessile germination epigeal

- 10a Stipule lanceolate aril well developed

- 11a Plant not climbing

- 12a Plants tall erect stipule large 0 1

V khandalensis

- 12b Plants not tall procumbent stipule medium 8
2 *V mungo* var *mungo*

- 11b Plant climbing

- 13a Flower golden yellow keel pocket long seed
round 8 2 *V mungo* var *sylvestris*

- 13b Flower greenish yellow keel pocket medium
seed rectangular 6 0 *V radata* var *setlosa*

- 10b Stipule ovate aril not well developed

- 14a Flower yellow keel pocket minute (<0.1mm) pod
glabrescent leaf densely pubescent 7 7

V hainiana

- 14b Flower greenish yellow or pale yellow keel
pocket medium (0.2-0.3mm) pod moderately
pubescent

- 15a Plant erect seed rectangular 7 2

V radata var *radata*

- 15b Plant climbing

- 16a Bracteole lanceolate peduncle
glabrescent pod attachment
horizontal pendent absence of
distinct pink spot on the tip of



young pod 0 0

V subramaniana

16b Bracteole ovate peduncle
 moderately pubescent pod
 attachment horizontal distinct
 pink spot on the tip of young
 pod 9 0 --

-- *V radiata* var *si blobata*

17a Germination on hypogeal primary leaf attachment sub sessile 6 26 *V vexillata*

17b Germination epigeal primary leaf attachment petiolate

18a Flower violet pod long aril well developed 8 8

V unguiculata

18b Flower yellow pod short aril not well developed

19a Primary leaf cordate with cuneate tip leaves
 ovate shallow to deeply lobed 9 8

V lobata

19b Primary leaf ovate lanceolate leaves ovate
 lanceolate unlobed 4 3 *Vigna speciosa*



a



b



c

Plate 10. *V. pilosa*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Seeds



a



b



c



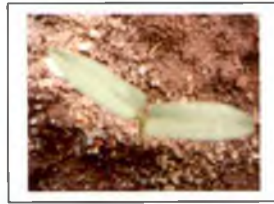
d

Plate 11. *V. marina*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Dry pod
- c. Seed
- d. Mature pod



a



b



c

Plate 12. *V. aconitifolia*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Seed



a



b



c

Plate 13. *V. glabrescens*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Seed
- c. Dry pod



a



b



d



e



c



f

Plate 14. *V. dalzelliana*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Flower
- d. Immature pods
- e. Dry pods
- f. Variability in seeds of different accessions



a



b



e



f



d



c

Plate 15. *V. stipulaceae*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Flower
- d. Leaf ornamentation
- e. Dry pods
- f. Variability in seeds of different accessions



a



b



c



f



e



d

Plate 16. *V. umbellata* var. *gracilis*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Flower
- d. Immature pod
- e. Dry pods
- f. Seed



a



b



c



d



e



f

Plate 17. *V. trinervia* var. *bourneae*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Immature pod
- d. Variability in seeds of different accessions
- e. Flower
- f. Dry pods



a



b



c

Plate 18. *V. trinervia* var. *trinervia*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Seeds



a



b



c



e



d



f

Plate 19. *V.umbellata* var.*umbellata*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Flower
- d. Immature pod
- e. Dry pods
- f. Seed variability of different accessions



a



b



c



d

Plate 20. *Vigna* species nova

- a. Plant habit
- b. Immature pod
- c. Dry pod
- d. Seed



a



b

Plate 21. *V.khandalensis*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Leaf



a



b



c



e

Plate 22. *V. mungo* var. *mungo*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Immature pods
- d. Variability in seeds of different accessions



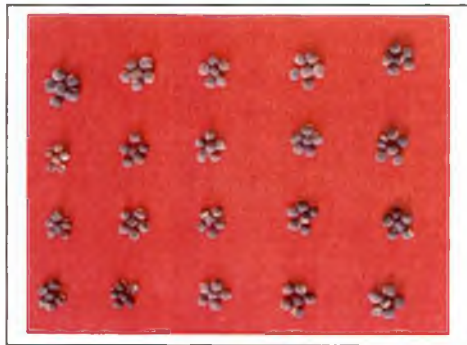
a



b



c



d



e

Plate 23. *V.mungo* var.*sylvestris*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Immature pods
- d. Variability in seeds of different accessions
- e. Dry pods



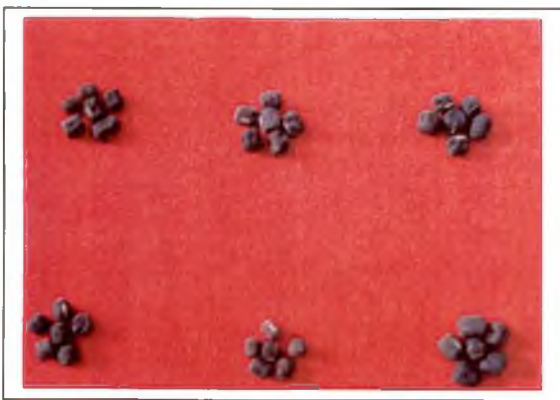
a



b



c



d

Plate 24. *V. radiata* var. *setulosa*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Dry pods
- d. Variability in seeds of different accessions



a



b



c



d



e



f

Plate 25. *V. hainiana*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Immature pods
- d. Flower
- e. Dry pods
- f. Variability in seeds of different accessions



a



b



c



d

Plate 26. *V. radiata* var. *radiata*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Dry pods
- d. Variability in seeds of different accessions



a



b

Plate 27. *V. subramaniana*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf



a



b



c



d



e



f

Plate 28. *V. radiata* var. *sublobata*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Immature pods
- d. Leaf variability
- e. Mature pod
- f. Variability in seeds of different accessions



a



c



d



b



e

Plate 29. *V. vexillata*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Flower
- d. Dry pods
- e. Variability in seeds of different accessions



a



c

Plate 30. *V. unguiculata*

- a. Primary leaf
- b. Dry pods
- e. Variability in seeds of different accessions



a



b



c



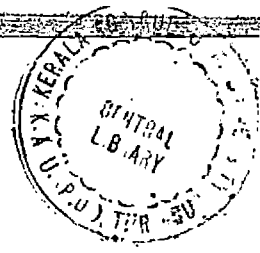
d



e

Plate 31. *V. trilobata*

- a. Plant habit
- b. Primary leaf
- c. Immature pods
- d. Variability in seeds of different accessions
- e. Dry pods



Discussion Discussion

5 Discussion

The genus *Vigna* is one of the largest groups in leguminosae. The three major pulse crops grown in India namely green gram, black gram and cowpea belong to this genus. The other minor pulses cultivated in India belonging to this genus are jungle bean, rice bean and moth bean. The wild species of these pulses are also found to occur in India (Arora, 1985). Though several authors have reported the occurrence of wild species, a consolidated list of *Vigna* species occurring in India and the taxonomical identity of some species are still confusing. Hence, morphological characterisation combined with biochemical and molecular characterisation was done to identify the different species and also to understand the species relationships in *Vigna*.

5.1 Morphological characterisation

The 150 accessions of *Vigna* species were evaluated based on various qualitative and quantitative characters. Variability was observed among the 150 accessions in various qualitative morphological characters. Based on these qualitative characters, the accessions were regrouped into 22 taxa. Of the 22 taxa listed, 17 taxa comprising of 140 accessions belonged to sub-genus *Ceratotropis* or Asiatic *Vigna*. The remaining five taxa comprising of 10 accessions belonged to sub-genus *Vigna* and *Plectotropis* (Table 8).

Depending on the germination behaviour and the nature of attachment of primary leaves, the 22 taxa of *Vigna* were classified into four different types. They were (Plates 1a to 1c):

Type A: Epigeal and petiolate

Type B: Epigeal and subsessile

Type C Hypogeal and petiolate

Type D Hypogeal and sub sessile

The seedling characters were specific for different sections in sub genus *Ceratotropis*. The taxa belonging to section *Acontifoliae* exhibited type A and type C characters. The eight taxa coming under the section *Ceratotropis* showed type B nature. All the taxa under section *Angulares* exhibited type C nature. The taxa belonging to sub genus *Vigna* exhibited type A and type C nature. The only species which showed type D nature was *V. vexillata* which belonged to the sub genus *Plectotropis*. Baudoin and Marechal (1988), Tomooka *et al.* (2003) and Bisht *et al.* (2005) had also reported the classification of Asiatic *Vigna* species based on seedling characteristics. The new *Vigna* taxa showed Type A nature as in the case of taxa belonging to *Acontifoliae* section. But this accession differed from other taxa of *Acontifoliae* section in glossy and unlobed nature of leaves, glabrescent plant type and pod characters.

Morphological evaluation revealed that ornamentation on surface of leaf was also a distinctive character for differentiating species or different varieties within the same species. Ornamentation of the leaf helped to differentiate *V. stipiticea* from *V. trilobata*, *V. trinervia* var *boninae* from *V. trinervia* var *trinervia* and *V. dalzelliana* from *V. bellata*.

Attachment of stipule was peltate in all the taxa belonging to sub genus *Ceratotropis* but basifixed in all the taxa belonging to other sub genera. Similarly the flower colour ranged from yellow to shades of yellow in all the members of sub genus *Ceratotropis*. Baudoin and Marechal (1988), Tomooka *et al.* (2003) and Bisht *et al.* (2005) also reported peltate stipule and yellow flowers in Asiatic *Vigna* taxa.

All the 24 quantitative characters evaluated exhibited high coefficient of variation indicating the immense variability available in these taxa with respect to these characters (Table 10). Though there was no significant variability in the length of keel pocket, the presence or absence of keel pocket played an important role in distinguishing the different taxa included in this study (Plate 5). The keel pocket was absent in all the taxa belonging to subgenus *Ignor*. However, in *V vexillata* belonging to the section *Plectotropis* a minute keel pocket was observed. The keel pocket was prominent in all the species belonging to subgenus *Ceuta*. The presence of keel pocket as a key morphological character for Asiatic *Vigna* was also recorded by Tateishi and Ohashi (1990) and Tomooka *et al.* (2003).

5.1.1. Cluster analysis based on qualitative characters

Cluster analysis based on 47 qualitative characters revealed that the accessions belonging to 27 taxa fell into 10 different clusters at 60 percent similarity. The taxa belonging to *Ceuta* section of subgenus *Ceuta* were found to fall into three distinct clusters, cluster I, III and IV. The accessions belonging to *V adianta* var. *adianta*, *V adianta* var. *obovata*, *V adianta* var. *setulosa* and *V subadianta* were falling in cluster I. The accessions belonging to *V hainanensis*, *V mungo* var. *mungo*, *V mungo* var. *sylvestris* and the new *Vigna* species were falling in cluster III. *Vigna daleisis* alone was found to fall in cluster I. (Table 11). The taxa within each cluster were closely related. The new *Vigna* species of *Ceuta* group and was found to be more closely related to *mungo* group. The accessions *adianta*, *Vigna daleisis* belonging to the same subgenus formed a distinct cluster. *Vigna daleisis* was also distinct from all the other taxa of *Vigna* by its glabrous stipules and broad leaflets. However, it resembled *Vigna* by its other morphological characters. Similar results were reported in the studies

conducted by earlier workers in *Vigna* species (Maekawa and Shidei 1955 Baudet 1974 Jaasaka and Jaasaka 1990 Lawn 1995 Kaga *et al* 1996 Tateishi 1996 Tomooka *et al* 2003 Bisht *et al* 2005)

When the taxa belonging to section *Angulares* were examined the accessions fell in three distinct clusters (clusters II VI and VII) The accessions of *V trinervia* var *bourneae* and *V trinervia* var *trinervia* were found to fall in cluster II The accessions of *V dalzelliana* *V imbellata* var *imbellata* and *V imbellata* var *gracilis* were falling in cluster VII *V glabrescens* alone was found to go into cluster VI It can be seen that the position of both taxa of *V trinervia* (*V trinervia* var *trinervia* and *V trinervia* var *bourneae*) is in between *radiata* and *nitida* group of *Ceratotropis* section This is in contrast to the report given by Bisht *et al* (2005) They have reported that the *V trinervia* formed a distinct group and was intermediate between *Ceratotropis* and *Angulares* sections Moreover there is no authentic report of occurrence of *V trinervia* var *trinervia* in India This species has so far been reported as *V bouneae* only The only one accession of *V glabrescens* included in the present investigation formed a separate cluster (cluster VI) in between *V trilobata* and *V dalzelliana* sections of *Ceratotropis* This species is probably an amphidiploid reported to be combining the genomes of *V radiata* and *V unbellata* (Dana 1964) However based on rDNA sequence *V glabrescens* had been shown to be derived from *V imbellata* and *V aigularis* (Goel *et al* 2001) It is an annual robust herb with erect growth habit large golden yellow flowers and green glabrescent long pods

Accessions belonging to *V trilobata* and *V stipitata* of section *Acoitifoliae* were falling in one same cluster (cluster V) and which was placed in between *Ceratotropis* and *Angulares* section The only accession of *V acoitifolia* remained as a distinct cluster (cluster

VIII) and was observed to be closely associated with *Vimbellata* group. The closeness of these two taxa and the placement of *Aconitifoliae* section in between *Ceratotropis* and *Angulares* were also reported by Bisht *et al* (2005) and Tomooka *et al* (2003). Like *Vtrinervia* an authentic report on occurrence of *Vstipulaceae* in India is not there so far *Vstipulaceae* is found to occur in Sri Lanka (Tomooka *et al* 2003). A live plant of this particular accession of *Vstipulaceae* (Vst3) was collected from sandy beach of Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu by NBPGR. The seeds of this accession might have been dispersed through water and got established in the sandy beach of Kanyakumari. Probably a first report on occurrence of *Vstipulaceae* in India will emerge from this study.

The taxa belonging to sub genus other than *Ceratotropis* namely *Vpilosa*, *Vmarina*, *Vvexillata* and *Vtingicilata* formed two distinct clusters (cluster IX and X). Of these accessions of *Vvexillata* and *Vtingicilata* were coming in the same cluster (cluster IX) indicating a close relationship between them. *Vvexillata* resembled *Vtingicilata* in features like long pods (>8cm) and large pea like flowers. *Vpilosa* endemic to Western Ghats was seen to be morphologically distinct with its pale violet pea like flowers, dense pubescent pods and absence of bracteoles and keel pocket. *Vnariva* is another unique taxa occurring in islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

5.1.2 Cluster analysis based on quantitative characters

The clustering based on quantitative characters resulted in five clusters (Table 12). In quantitative clustering the accessions belonging to single taxa were falling in two or more quantitative clusters. This indicated that though the accessions of same taxa were similar in qualitative traits they were distinct in quantitative features.

The quantitative cluster I included the maximum number of accessions. Eight different taxa belonging to different sections of sub genus *Ceratotropis* were included in this cluster. The maximum cluster distance was observed between cluster I and IV (Table 13) indicating that the taxa belonging to these clusters were distinct in quantitative characters. *V radiata* var *radiata*, *V radiata* var *sublobata*, *V dalzelliana*, *V trilobata* and *V umbellata* var *gracilis* falling in cluster I were distinctly different from *V khandalensis*, *V pilosa*, *V glabrescens* and *V umbellata* var *umbellata* falling in cluster IV. This is also confirmed by the distinct morphological features of these taxa. The smallest inter cluster distance between clusters I and II indicated the close relationship among the taxa (*V radiata* var *radiata*, *V radiata* var *sublobata*, *V dalzelliana*, *V trilobata* and *V umbellata* var *gracilis*, *V acomitifolia*, *V hamiana*, *V marina* and *V stipulacea*) falling into these clusters.

5.1.3 Storage pest study

The present study showed bruchid infestation ranged from 0-100 percent among the accessions (Table 14). From this it is clear that the resistance sources for bruchid beetles are available in the evaluated taxa irrespective of whether wild or cultivated. The individual accessions belonging to each taxa are hence to be considered for identification of resistant sources. The differences in the level of resistance observed among the accessions of the same taxa may be due to intra specific variation or due to the presence of different strains of bruchid beetles. Wild *Vigna* taxa were reported to be the source of resistance to bruchid beetles by Tomooka *et al* (2000). Lambrides and Imrie (2000) had identified 3 accessions of *V radiata* var *sublobata* as resistant to bruchid beetles. Tomooka *et al* (1992) had also developed a resistant source by backcrossing *V radiata* var *sublobata* with *V radiata*. Hence

such table breeding programmes can be employed for developing resistant types using the resistant sources available in different taxa of *Vigna*

5.1.4 Study of pollen morphology

Pollen grains of all the taxa evaluated were found to be monads trizonoporate obtuse and convex. However, there existed significant differences among the accessions in size of pollen grains, thickness of exine, shape, sculpturing and nature of spines on the exine. *V. vexillata* had the biggest pollen grain followed by *V. unguiculata* and *V. pilosa*. *V. vexillata* pollen grains could also be distinguished by the scabrate sculpturing (Table 15 and Plates 6a and 6b). Nyananyo (1990) and Edeoga and Gomina (2001) had utilized pollen attributes such as position of furrows, pollen wall morphology, symmetry, shape and size of pollen grains as main characters of taxonomic value in establishing relationships among the taxa. However, the results of the present study are not in full agreement with that report.

5.2 Biochemical characterisation

The clustering pattern based on isozyme study using distinct accessions belonging to different *Vigna* taxa was different from the pattern formed based on morphological characterisation (Table 17). Each cluster formed based on isozyme analysis included accessions belonging to different subgenera. The Asiatic and non-Asiatic *Vigna* taxa were grouped into same cluster as against the morphological characterisation (qualitative and quantitative clustering). This indicated that the diversity in *Vigna* taxa based on isozyme markers is very low. This is in contrast to the results reported by Sehgal and Chandel (1992) and Selva *et al.* (2003). They suggested that isozymes with high level of polymorphism were effective tools for diversity analysis in *Vigna* taxa. The isozymes used in the present study, peroxidase and polyphenol oxidase, were polymorphic. Though the isozymes showed

polymorphism the results were not in agreement with those reported by Sehgal and Chandel (1992) and Selvi *et al* (2003) Hence it is suggested that more isozymes showing still higher levels of polymorphism may be used for characterisation of taxa of *Vigna*

5.3 Molecular characterisation

The 33 distinct accessions selected from different taxa of *Vigna* for molecular evaluation fell into 12 clusters Among these 33 accessions 15 accessions were included in cluster I The 15 accessions in cluster I belonged to all sections of *Vigna* except *Aconitifoliae* The three accessions of section *Aconitifoliae* included in this study fell into three different molecular clusters (clusters III V and XI) indicating the difference among these accessions at molecular level The remaining 15 accessions were falling into 9 separate molecular clusters as evident from Table 19 Hence all the accessions falling into same qualitative clusters have to be taken for molecular characterisation rather than distinct variants alone The result of the present study are in agreement with the results reported by Ajibade *et al* (2000) Tomooka *et al* (2001) Doi *et al* (2002) and Saravanakumar *et al* (2004) in *Vigna* species using molecular markers

5.4 Comparison of different clustering patterns

The number of clusters formed based on qualitative characters and quantitative characters were different The clustering based on qualitative characters and quantitative characters grouped the 150 accessions into 10 and 5 clusters respectively The relationship among the taxa was explained more logically at 60 percent similarity in clustering based on qualitative characters The differences among different taxa falling in the same qualitative cluster can be further explained when quantitative traits are also considered A comparison of the two clustering patterns was done by finding out percentage distribution of accessions of each

taxa in a qualitative cluster into different quantitative clusters. Majority of accessions of each taxa in a single qualitative cluster fell into a single quantitative cluster indicating the similarity among these accessions at quantitative level also. The remaining accessions of these different taxa indicated that though these accessions appeared to be similar at qualitative level they are different at quantitative level. However, the accession Vd16 of *V. dalzelliana* which deviated from the other accessions of the same taxa at qualitative level belonged to same cluster as others at quantitative level. This points to the need of subjecting this accession to further study.

Using the key quantitative characters identified a statistical key was also developed for distinguishing the different taxa of *Vigna*. The key quantitative characters identified for each taxa are represented in Figure 7a to 7h.

The selected accessions from various taxa used for isozyme and molecular analysis grouped into four and twelve clusters in respective clustering patterns. When a comparison was made among the qualitative isozyme and molecular clustering patterns it was seen that the accessions which belonged to the same qualitative clusters behaved differently at isozyme and molecular levels. Hence, the intra-specific variability available in each taxa at isozyme and molecular levels should also be considered in crop improvement programs.

The distinction between accessions was much more evident with molecular rather than with isozyme markers. Hence, to obtain a still more clear picture about the relationships among the accessions of different *Vigna* taxa all 150 accessions are to be subjected to molecular characterization.

5.5 Key for identification of taxa

Unknown taxa can be identified with already known herbarium specimen utilizing the available literature and comparing the description of unknown taxa with published description. Taxonomic keys prove an ideal tool for rapid identification of unknown taxa. Keys are very convenient, reliable and quick to use. Based on the arrangement of characters and their utilization, keys are of two types: single access (dichotomous, diagnostic or sequential) or multi access (polyclaves) keys. In this study, based on the 72 descriptors studied, 18 simple dichotomous taxonomic keys were identified to distinguish 22 taxa of *Vigna*. Unlike earlier keys described to identify *Vigna* taxa, here the keys provided are based on characters ranging from germination behaviour to pod and seed characters as well as the bands obtained in isozyme and molecular analysis. Earlier Babu *et al* (1985), Dana and Karnakar (1990) and Tomooka *et al* (2003) had developed dichotomous keys to identify few *Vigna* species.

5.6 Future line of work

The present research work included both cultivated and wild taxa of *Vigna* and the relationships among the 22 taxa were explained. The cultivated taxa, namely *V. adata*, *var. adata*, *V. n. govar*, *var. go*, *V. imbellata*, *var. imbellata*, *V. acotifolia*, *V. t. glabata* and *V. tilobata* could be improved for yield by utilizing the respective wild taxa in breeding programmes. For utilizing these wild taxa, crossability relationships among the taxa need to be established. The crossability relationships can be utilized to group the taxa into different gene pools. Accessions identified as resistant sources for bruchid infestation can be utilized in breeding programmes for transfer of resistance into cultivated variety. Another important aspect that needs thorough screening of *Vigna* accessions in endemic areas for yellow mosaic

virus (YMV) resistance. The identification of resistant sources for YMV would be a tremendous breakthrough in the research field of genus *Vigna*.

The biochemical and molecular characterisation made in the present study was based on distinct variants from each taxa. This needs to be further strengthened by subjecting all the accessions to biochemical and molecular characterization to get a much clearer picture about the taxonomic relationships existing in *Vigna* taxa.

U m r
Summary

6 SUMMARY

The study entitled 'Characterisation and systematic evaluation of genetic resources of the genus *Vigna*' was carried out in the Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics, College of Horticulture at Vellanikkara during the period 2005-2008. The objectives of the study were to characterise the available accessions of *Vigna* germplasm at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) Regional Station, Vellanikkara, Thrissur using morphological markers and to confirm the results using biochemical and molecular markers in distinct variants in different taxa as well as to prepare a key for the identification of different *Vigna* taxa.

Morphological characterisation of 150 accessions of *Vigna* was based on 48 qualitative and 24 quantitative characters. The biochemical characterisation of the distinct variants from each taxa was done using isozymes: peroxidase and polyphenol oxidase. Inter-Sequence Repeat Analysis using 10 different primers was done for molecular characterisation. The clustering patterns obtained with qualitative, quantitative, biochemical and molecular characters were compared and a key for identification of different taxa of *Vigna* was prepared.

Based on the qualitative characters, the 150 accessions of *Vigna* were regrouped into 22 different taxa which included a new *Vigna* species which did not fit into any of the known taxa.

Among the qualitative characters considered for morphological characterisation: type of seed germination, nature of attachment of primary leaves, size and shape of stipules, presence of ligule, shape of bracteole, nature of pod attachment to peduncle, curvature of pod, shape of seed and shape of hilum were distinct for each taxa.

The accessions varied in the type of germination and nature of attachment of primary leaves. The germination was epigeal and primary leaf attachment was petiolate in *V. lobata*, *V. glabra* and the new *Vigna* species. It was epigeal

and sub sessile in *Vkhandalensis* *Vmungo* var *mungo* *Vmungo* var *sylvestris* *Vradiata* var *radiata* *Vradiata* var *setulosa* *Vradiata* var *sublobata* *Vhainana* and *Vsubramaniana* In *Vaconitifolia* *Vdazelliana* *Vmarina* *Vpilosa* *Vstipulacea* *Vglabrescens* *Vtrinervia* var *bourneae* *Vtrinervia* var *trinervia* *Vumbellata* var *umbellata* and *Vumbellata* var *gracilis* it was hypogeal and petiolate Hypogeal germination and sub sessile attachment of primary leaf was observed in *Vvexillata*

Ornamentation was present on the leaves of *Vstipulacea* *Vtrinervia* var *bourneae* and *Vdazelliana* but was absent in all the other taxa The colour of ornamentation was either white as in *Vstipulacea* and *Vtrinervia* var *bourneae* or green as in *Vdazelliana*

The taxa evaluated varied in size and shape of stipules The shape of stipule was lanceolate in *Vaconitifolia* *Vdazelliana* *Vmarina* *Vmungo* var *mungo* *Vmungo* var *sylvestris* and *Vpilosa* ovate lanceolate in *Vtrinervia* var *bourneae* *Vtrinervia* var *trinervia* *Vumbellata* var *umbellata* *Vumbellata* var *gracilis* *Vingiculata* and *Vvexillata* ovate in *Vhainana* *Vkhandalensis* *Vradiata* var *radiata* *Vradiata* var *sublobata* *Vradiata* var *setulosa* *Vstipulacea* *Vsubramaniana* *Vtrilobata*

All the 24 quantitative characters studied exhibited wide range of variability Variability of more than 90 percent was observed in characters like seed yield/plant number of lobes in terminal leaflet 100 seed weight and size of flower bud The characters which showed variability of less than 30 percent were width of terminal leaflet length of terminal petiole number of pods/peduncle number of primary branches seed width and number of seeds/pod

The keel pocket was present in all taxa except in *Vnguculata* *Vmarina* and *Vpilosa* The length of keel pocket varied from taxa to taxa The keel pocket was long in *Vmungo* var *sylvestris* and *Vumbellata* var *bellata* minute

V hamiana *V trilobata* and *V stipulacea* and short or medium short in all the other taxa

The 150 accessions evaluated could be grouped into 10 clusters based on qualitative characters at 60 percent similarity level. Clustering pattern revealed that all accessions belonging to single taxa grouped together in the same cluster.

Cluster analysis performed using all quantitative characters resulted in five clusters. The maximum distance was observed between cluster I and IV and the minimum between cluster I and II.

The accessions varied in their susceptibility to storage pest infestation. The infestation ranged from 0-100 percent. No infestation was observed in 55 accessions belonging to different taxa except *V aconitifolia*, *V subramaniana* and the new species. Hundred percent infestation was observed in two accessions, one each in *V umbellata* var *umbellata* and *V unguiculata*.

Palynological study of the accessions revealed that the pollen grains of all *Vigna* taxa were monolete, trizonoporate, obtuse and convex. Maximum variability was observed in thickness of exine. The exine was thin in *V hamiana*, *V trilobata* and *V stipulacea* and thick in *V vexillata*, *V unguiculata* and *V pilosa*. Pollen grains were large in *V vexillata* and *V unguiculata* and small in *V hamiana*, *V trilobata* and *V stipulacea*. The shape of pollen was either circular or triangular. *V radiata* var *radiata*, *V radiata* var *setulosa*, *V ternaria* var *bourneae*, *V ternaria* var *ternaria*, *V unguiculata* and *V vexillata* were having triangular pollen grains. The sculpturing was microreticulate in all taxa except *V glabrescens* and *V vexillata*. In *V glabrescens* the sculpturing was reticulate and in *V vexillata* it was scabrate. The spines on the exine were minute in all taxa except in *V vexillata* and *V unguiculata*. In *V vexillata* and *V unguiculata* the spines were echinate. Psilate spines were found in *V pilosa* and *V stipulacea*.

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Based on isozyme analysis using peroxidase (POX) and polyphenol oxidase (POP) enzymes the selected accessions could be grouped into 4 clusters at 75 percent similarity

All the 10 primers used in the ISSR analysis of the selected accessions produced unambiguous markers. Ten ISSR primers produced a total of 153 markers across 33 genotypes and all were polymorphic. Among the primers used the primer UBC 842 produced the highest number of fragments while the primers UBC 813 and UBC 856 produced the lowest number of fragments. The 33 accessions formed 12 clusters at 70 percent similarity level.

The homology among the clustering patterns obtained using qualitative quantitative biochemical and molecular characters was studied based on percent distribution of the accessions belonging to each of the qualitative clusters into various quantitative biochemical and molecular clusters. The results showed that there existed a similarity between clusters formed based on qualitative and quantitative characters with majority of accessions of each taxon a qualitative cluster falling in the same quantitative cluster. Key quantitative characters for 22 different taxa of *Vigna* were identified based on the quantum of variability and weighted averages of various quantitative characters.

The accessions taken for isozyme and molecular study were distinct variants hence fell in different clusters formed based on the respective markers. When the distribution of selected accessions in the clusters formed based on isozyme molecular and quantitative characters were compared it was seen that accessions of same taxa which fell in same clusters based on isozyme and molecular markers fell in different clusters based on quantitative characters and vice versa indicating the extent of similarity at various levels. It was also seen that the selected accessions belonging to a single taxon fell in single cluster based on isozyme markers but in two or three different clusters based on molecular

markers. The accessions that fell in same cluster based on isozyme and molecular markers fell in different clusters formed based on quantitative characters.

Based on the morphological, biochemical and molecular characters, a dichotomous key for identification of *Vigna* species was developed. In the key, after the morphological characters, biochemical and molecular characters for each species were indicated as numerals which represent the number of bands obtained. Unlike the earlier keys where only floral and fruit characters were considered, the present key proposed was developed taking into consideration all the characters starting from germination to fruit and seed characters.

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Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	Taxa	1 Days to emergence	2 Type of seed germination	3 Colour of hypocotyl	4 Vigour of seedling	5 Shape of primary leaf	6 Primary leaf length (cm)	7 Primary leaf width (cm)	8 Colour of primary leaf petiole	9 Nature of attachment of primary leaf	10 Habit
87	259	Vms9	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	6	1	1	3	2	3.43	1.53	1	2	1
88	260	Vms10	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	7	1	1	3	2	2.77	1.23	1	2	1
89	262	Vms11	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	7	1	1	3	2	3.17	1.70	1	2	1
90	265	Vms12	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	6	1	1	3	2	3.77	1.57	1	2	1
91	266	Vms13	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	6	1	1	3	2	3.37	1.50	1	2	1
92	267	Vms14	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	6	1	1	3	2	3.23	1.60	1	2	1
93	268	V	New <i>Vigna</i> species	11	1	1	2	2	2.17	1.10	1	1	1
94	270	Vms15	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	7	1	1	3	2	3.07	1.57	1	2	1
95	271	Vms16	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	6	1	1	3	2	3.47	1.17	1	2	1
96	272	Vms17	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	6	1	1	3	2	3.60	1.70	1	2	1
97	273	Vse6	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>setulosa</i>	7	1	1	2	2	2.87	1.33	1	2	1
98	274	Vd16	<i>V dalzelliana</i>	8	2	1	2	2	1.50	1.23	2	1	1
99	275	Vms18	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	6	1	1	3	2	3.30	1.53	1	2	1
100	276	Vms19	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	6	1	1	3	2	3.13	1.53	1	2	1
101	277	Vtb11	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	7	2	4	3	1	2.23	1.77	2	1	1
102	278	Vrs7	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	8	1	2	2	2	1.93	1.23	2	2	1
103	279	Vrs8	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	8	1	2	2	2	1.87	1.27	2	2	1
104	284	Vun2	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	2	1	1	4	1	6.73	3.90	1	1	1
105	290	Vtb12	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	8	2	2	2	1	2.00	1.63	2	1	1
106	295	Vt6	<i>V trilobata</i>	8	2	2	2	5	1.20	1.07	1	1	1
107	297	Vrs9	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	11	1	2	1	2	1.50	1.00	2	2	1
108	298	Vu11	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> var <i>umbellata</i>	8	2	4	3	3	3.60	1.03	3	1	1
109	300	Vrs10	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	11	1	1	2	2	1.77	1.07	1	2	1
110	301	Vrs11	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	6	1	4	3	2	2.83	1.60	2	2	1
			" "	11	2	1	2	1	1.60	1.30	1	1	1

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	Taxa	1 Days to emergence	2 Type of seed germination	3 Colour of hypocotyl	4 Vigour of seedling	5 Shape of primary leaf	6 Primary leaf length (cm)	7 Primary leaf width (cm)	8 Colour of primary leaf petiole	9 Nature of attachment of primary leaf	10 Habit
112	303	Vst3	<i>V stipulaceae</i>	8	1	2	1	5	0 90	0 73	1	1	1
113	305	Vt7	<i>V trilobata</i>	8	2	2	1	5	1 27	1 20	1	1	1
114	306	Vt8	<i>V trilobata</i>	8	2	2	2	5	1 53	1 33	1	1	1
115	307	Vh8	<i>V hamiana</i>	7	2	1	2	2	2 73	1 17	1	2	1
116	308	Vun3	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	3	1	1	4	1	3 80	2 47	1	1	1
117	310	Vmu1	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>mungo</i>	3	1	4	3	2	5 30	0 93	2	2	1
118	311	Vtb13	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	8	2	2	2	1	1 97	1 47	1	1	1
119	313	Vmu2	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>mungo</i>	3	1	4	2	2	4 43	1 67	2	2	1
120	314	Vh9	<i>V hamiana</i>	6	2	1	2	2	2 00	1 03	1	2	1
121	318	Vt9	<i>V trilobata</i>	8	2	2	2	5	1 40	1 17	1	1	1
122	319	Vt10	<i>V trilobata</i>	8	2	2	2	5	1 13	1 07	1	1	1
123	320	Vt11	<i>V trilobata</i>	8	2	2	2	5	1 20	1 03	1	1	1
124	321	Vrs12	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	8	1	2	2	2	1 43	1 07	1	2	1
125	323	Vh10	<i>V hamiana</i>	11	2	3	1	2	1 60	0 75	1	2	1
126	330	Vug2	<i>V umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	11	2	4	2	4	1 57	1 30	3	1	1
127	331	Vug3	<i>V umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	11	2	4	?	4	1 17	0 97	3	1	1
128	334	Vug4	<i>V umbellata</i> var <i>gracilis</i>	11	2	4	2	4	1 47	1 00	3	1	1
129	342	Vtb14	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	11	2	4	3	1	2 00	1 53	3	1	1
130	345	Vtb15	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	6	2	4	2	1	2 40	1 90	2	1	1
131	348	Vtb16	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	6	2	4	2	1	1 97	1 47	2	1	1
132	350	Va	<i>V aconitifolia</i>	3	2	1	1	3	3 30	1 00	1	1	1
133	384	Vtb17	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	8	2	4	2	1	1 90	1 73	2	1	1
134	385	Vtb18	<i>V trinervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	11	2	4	2	1	1 45	1 10	2	1	1
135	387	Vd17	<i>V dalzelliana</i>	13	2	4	2	4	1 43	1 17	3	1	1

SI No	TCR No	Code for taxa	24 No of lobes in terminal leaflet	25 Terminal leaflet length (cm)	26 Terminal leaflet width (cm)	27 Shape of terminal leaflet tip	28 Shape of terminal leaflet lobe	29 Petiole length (cm)	30 Size of stipule	31 Shape of stipule	32 Presence of ligule	33 Twining tendency	34 No of primary branches	35 Branching pattern of primary branches
1	1	Vrs1	3	6.73	6.00	2	2	6.33	2	1	2	4	4	4
2	2	Vst1	3	4.40	4.07	5	4	4.27	1	1	2	4	3	4
3	3	Vrs2	3	6.50	5.60	2	2	10.50	2	1	2	4	4	4
4	5	Vrs3	3	6.00	5.53	2	2	6.50	2	1	2	4	4	4
5	7	Vrs4	3	6.33	5.90	2	2	7.77	2	1	2	4	4	4
6	8	Vtb1	3	9.83	8.33	4	3	10.83	2	2	2	4	3	4
7	9	Vd1	3	11.13	10.00	4	5	14.00	4	3	2	4	3	4
8	10	Vd2	3	8.10	6.10	4	5	14.67	4	3	2	4	3	4
9	11	Vrs5	3	6.33	6.03	2	2	6.50	2	1	2	4	4	4
10	12	Vd3	3	7.43	5.23	4	5	10.97	4	3	2	4	3	4
11	13	Vd4	3	7.90	5.73	4	5	10.83	4	3	2	4	3	4
12	18	Vug1	0	7.17	4.10	4	0	6.33	1	2	2	4	3	4
13	20	Vg	0	14.83	11.47	4	0	26.33	3	1	2	1	6	4
14	24	Vh1	0	7.20	5.50	4	0	4.50	2	1	2	4	3	2
15	26	Vh2	0	12.00	2.60	4	0	5.00	2	1	2	4	3	2
16	29	Vh3	0	8.50	7.20	4	0	14.00	2	1	2	4	3	2
17	60	Vr1	3	9.43	6.67	2	4	9.67	2	1	2	1	2	3
18	61	Vr2	3	7.83	6.47	2	4	7.90	2	1	2	4	2	4
19	62	Vr3	3	10.17	9.07	2	4	12.43	2	1	2	1	3	4
20	66	Vrs6	0	6.50	5.97	2	0	6.67	2	1	2	4	4	4

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Days to emergence	Type of seed germination	Colour of hypocotyl	Vigour of seedling	Shape of primary leaf	Primary leaf length (cm)	Primary leaf width (cm)	Colour of primary leaf petiole	Nature of attachment of primary leaf	Habit
136	388	Vd18	<i>V dalzelliana</i>	11	2	4	2	4	1.15	0.95	3	1	1
137	390	Vms20	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	8	1	1	2	2	2.40	1.15	1	2	1
138	392	Vms21	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	8	1	1	2	2	2.50	1.57	1	2	1
139	393	Vms22	<i>V mungo</i> var <i>sylvestris</i>	14	1	1	2	2	2.05	0.80	1	2	1
140	397	Vrs13	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	11	1	1	1	2	1.00	0.60	1	2	1
141	398	Vd19	<i>V dalzelliana</i>	11	2	1	2	4	1.33	1.17	3	1	1
142	399	Vtb19	<i>V trimervia</i> var <i>bourneae</i>	11	2	4	2	1	1.90	1.53	3	1	1
143	400	Vrs14	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	10	1	1	1	2	1.87	1.03	1	2	1
144	401	Vd20	<i>V dalzelliana</i>	11	2	3	2	4	1.70	1.37	2	1	1
145	402	Vt12	<i>V trilobata</i>	8	2	2	2	5	1.33	1.23	2	1	1
146	403	Vt13	<i>V trilobata</i>	11	2	2	1	5	1.20	0.90	2	1	1
147	405	Vma	<i>V marina</i>	11	2	1	2	2	2.70	1.60	1	1	1
148	407	Vd21	<i>V dalzelliana</i>	8	2	2	3	4	1.93	1.67	1	1	1
149	410	Vp	<i>V pilosa</i>	8	2	1	2	6	3.15	2.65	1	1	1
150	161 A	Vrs15	<i>V radiata</i> var <i>sublobata</i>	7	1	2	2	2	2.13	1.17	2	2	1

SI No	TCR No	Code for taxa	11 Growth habit	12 Growth pattern	13 Leafiness	14 Pubescence of leaf	15 Colour of petiole	16 Colour of petiole at leaf blade joint	17 Colour of petiole at base	18 Pubescence of petiole	19 Colour of petiole	20 Terminal petiole length (cm)	21 Prominence of leaf vein	22 Pigmentation of leaf vein	23 Lobing of terminal leaflet
1	1	Vrs1	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2
2	2	Vst1	4	1	2	4	3	1	1	3	2	1 00	0	0	4
3	3	Vrs2	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2 00	1	0	2
4	5	Vrs3	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2
5	7	Vrs4	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2
6	8	Vtb1	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2 00	1	0	2
7	9	Vd1	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	0	0	1
8	10	Vd2	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	0	0	1
9	11	Vrs5	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2
10	12	Vd3	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1
11	13	Vd4	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	0	0	1
12	18	Vug1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1 00	0	0	0
13	20	Vg	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2 00	0	0	0
14	24	Vh1	4	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	1 00	1	1	0
15	26	Vh2	4	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	1 00	1	1	0
16	29	Vh3	4	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	2 00	1	1	0
17	60	Vr1	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	3	3	2 00	1	1	3
18	61	Vr2	4	1	1	2	3	3	1	3	2	2 00	1	1	3
19	62	Vr3	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3 00	1	1	3
0	66	Vrs6	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1 00	1	1	0

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	11 Growth habit	12 Growth pattern	13 Leafiness	14 Pubescence of leaf	15 Colour of petiole	16 Colour of petiole at leaf blade joint	17 Colour of petiole at base	18 Pubescence of petiole	19 Colour of petiole	20 Terminal petiolule length (cm)	21 Prominence of leaf vein	22 Pigmentation of leaf vein	23 Lobing of terminal leaflet
21	67	Vse1	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2 00	1	1	0
22	68	Vse2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1 00	1	1	0
23	69	Vse3	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2 00	1	1	0
24	70	Vr4	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	3	2	2 00	1	1	3
25	71	Vse4	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	2 00	1	1	0
26	72	Vr5	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	3	2	2 00	1	1	0
27	74	Vr6	1	1	1	4	4	1	3	3	2	2 00	1	1	0
28	83	Vt1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 00	0	0	3
29	84	Vt2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 00	0	0	3
30	86	Vt3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 00	0	0	3
31	87	Vu1	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	1	0	2
32	88	Vu2	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	1	0	2
33	89	Vu3	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	3 00	1	0	2
34	90	Vu4	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	3 00	1	0	2
35	91	Vu5	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	1	0	2
36	92	Vu6	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	1	0	2
37	93	Vu7	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	3 00	1	0	2
38	94	Vu8	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	1	0	2
39	95	Vu9	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	3 00	1	0	2
40	106	Vd5	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1
41	121	Vtb2	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2 00	1	0	2
42	126	Vd6	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1
43	141	Vse5	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	0
44	47	Vtb3	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2 00	1	0	2

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	11 Growth habit	12 Growth pattern	13 Leafiness	14 Pubescence of leaf	15 Colour of petiole	16 Colour of petiole at leaf blade joint	17 Colour of petiole at base	18 Pubescence of petiole	19 Colour of petiole	20 Terminal petiole length (cm)	21 Prominence of leaf vein	22 Pigmentation of leaf vein	23 Lobing of terminal leaflet
45	143	Vd7	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1
46	144	Vd8	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1
47	147	Vd9	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1
48	155	Vms1	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
49	156	Vtb4	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2 00	1	0	2
50	157	Vms2	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	2 00	1	0	0
51	158	Vms3	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	2 00	1	0	0
52	160	Vms4	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	2 00	1	0	0
53	161	Vv1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1 00	0	0	0
54	162	Vv2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1 00	0	0	0
55	163	Vd10	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1
56	164	Vtb5	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2
57	165	Vk	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1 70	1	0	2
58	169	Vv3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1 00	0	0	0
59	171	Vms5	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
60	174	Vtb6	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2
61	176	Vtb7	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	0	0	0
62	188	Vr7	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	0
63	189	Vtb8	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2 00	1	0	2
64	192	Vt4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 00	0	0	3
65	195	Vtb9	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2

SI No	TCR No	Code for taxa	11 Growth habit	12 Growth pattern	13 Leafiness	14 Pubescence of leaf	15 Colour of petiole	16 Colour of petiole at leaf blade joint	17 Colour of petiole at base	18 Pubescence of petiole	19 Colour of petiole	20 Terminal petiole length (cm)	21 Prominence of leaf vein	22 Pigmentation of leaf vein	23 Lobing of terminal leaflet
66	199	Vd11	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	0	0	1
67	204	Vu10	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	3 00	1	0	2
68	206	Vtb10	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2
69	207	Vh4	4	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	1 00	1	1	0
70	208	Vun1	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	2 00	0	0	0
71	214	Vd12	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1
72	215	Vst2	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	3	2	1 00	1	0	3
73	217	Vv4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1 00	0	0	0
74	230	Vms6	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
75	233	Vd13	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	1	0	0
76	234	Vd14	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	1	0	0
77	238	Vsb1	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1 00	1	1	0
78	240	Vsb2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2 00	1	1	0
79	241	Vsb3	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1 00	1	1	0
80	243	Vt5	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 00	0	0	4
81	244	Vh5	4	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	1 00	1	1	0
82	247	Vh6	4	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	2	2 00	1	1	0
83	249	Vh7	4	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	2 00	1	1	0
84	254	Vms7	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
85	256	Vms8	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	2	2	1 00	1	0	0
86	258	Vd15	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	11 Growth habit	12 Growth pattern	13 Leafiness	14 Pubescence of leaf	15 Colour of petiole	16 Colour of petiole at leaf blade joint	17 Colour of petiole at base	18 Pubescence of petiole	19 Colour of petiole	20 Terminal petiole length (cm)	21 Prominence of leaf vein	22 Pigmentation of leaf vein	23 Lobing of terminal leaflet
87	259	Vms9	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
88	260	Vms10	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
89	262	Vms11	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
90	265	Vms12	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
91	266	Vms13	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
92	267	Vms14	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	2 00	1	0	0
93	268	V	4	2	3	1	3	3	4	1	2	1 00	1	0	0
94	270	Vms15	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	2	2	1 00	1	0	0
95	271	Vms16	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
96	272	Vms17	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	2 00	1	0	0
97	273	Vse6	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1 00	1	1	0
98	274	Vd16	4	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	1 00	1	1	0
99	275	Vms18	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
100	276	Vms19	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
101	277	Vtb11	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2 00	1	0	2
102	278	Vrs7	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2 00	1	0	2
103	279	Vrs8	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2
104	284	Vun2	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	3 00	0	0	0
105	290	Vtb12	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2
106	295	Vt6	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 00	0	0	4
107	297	Vrs9	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	0
108	298	Vu11	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	1	0	2
109	300	Vrs10	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	0
110	301	Vrs11	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2 00	1	0	0
			4	1	3	4	2	3	1	4	2	1 00	0	0	2

SI No	TCR No	Code for taxa	11 Growth habit	12 Growth pattern	13 Leafiness	14 Pubescence of leaf	15 Colour of petiole	16 Colour of petiole at leaf blade joint	17 Colour of petiole at base	18 Pubescence of petiole	19 Colour of petiole	20 Terminal petiolule length (cm)	21 Promnence of leaf vein	22 Pigmenta tion of leaf vein	23 Lobing of terminal leaflet
112	303	Vst3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	3
113	305	Vt7	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	3
114	306	Vt8	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	3
115	307	Vh8	4	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	2	100	1	1	0
116	308	Vun3	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	300	0	0	0
117	310	Vmu1	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	200	0	0	0
118	311	Vtb13	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	100	1	0	2
119	313	Vmu2	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	200	0	0	0
120	314	Vh9	4	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	2	100	1	1	0
121	318	Vt9	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	3
122	319	Vt10	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	3
123	320	Vt11	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	3
124	321	Vrs12	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	200	1	0	2
125	323	Vh10	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	100	1	0	0
126	330	Vug2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	0
127	331	Vug3	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	0
128	334	Vug4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	0
129	342	Vtb14	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	200	1	0	2
130	345	Vtb15	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	100	1	0	2
131	348	Vtb16	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	100	1	0	2
132	350	Va	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	100	0	0	5
133	384	Vtb17	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	200	1	0	2
134	385	Vtb18	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	100	1	0	2
135	387	Vd17	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	200	0	0	1

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	11 Growth habit	12 Growth pattern	13 Leafiness	14 Pubescence of leaf	15 Colour of petiole	16 Colour of petiole at leaf blade joint	17 Colour of petiole at base	18 Pubescence of petiole	19 Colour of petiole	20 Terminal petiole length (cm)	21 Prominence of leaf vein	22 Pigmentation of leaf vein	23 Lobing of terminal leaflet
136	388	Vd18	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	0	0	1
137	390	Vms20	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
138	392	Vms21	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
139	393	Vms22	4	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	2	1 00	1	0	0
140	397	Vrs13	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	0
141	398	Vd19	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1
142	399	Vtb19	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	2
143	400	Vrs14	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1 00	1	0	0
144	401	Vd20	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	1
145	402	Vt12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 00	0	0	3
146	403	Vt13	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 00	0	0	3
147	405	Vma	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 00	1	0	0
148	407	Vd21	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1 00	0	0	0
149	410	Vp	4	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1 00	1	0	0
150	161 A	Vrs15	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1 00	1	1	0

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	24 No of lobes in terminal leaflet	25 Terminal leaflet length (cm)	26 Terminal leaflet width (cm)	27 Shape of terminal leaflet tip	28 Shape of terminal leaflet lobe	29 Petiole length (cm)	30 Size of stipule	31 Shape of stipule	32 Presence of ligule	33 Twining tendency	34 No of primary branches	35 Branching pattern of primary branches
21	67	Vse1	0	7 83	7 76	2	0	8 07	2	1	2	4	4	4
22	68	Vse2	0	8 93	7 57	2	0	7 67	2	1	2	4	4	4
23	69	Vse3	0	10 17	9 70	2	0	10 00	2	1	2	4	4	4
24	70	Vr4	3	12 30	9 20	2	6	11 00	2	1	2	1	3	4
25	71	Vse4	0	8 70	7 77	3	0	7 47	2	1	2	2	3	4
26	72	Vr5	0	10 30	8 23	2	0	11 77	2	1	2	1	3	4
27	74	Vr6	0	11 20	8 83	2	0	9 10	2	1	2	1	3	4
28	83	Vt1	3	3 90	4 07	1	4	5 73	3	1	2	4	3	4
29	84	Vt2	3	4 80	4 50	1	4	9 00	3	1	2	4	3	4
30	86	Vt3	3	4 10	3 70	1	4	5 37	3	1	2	4	3	4
31	87	Vu1	3	11 50	6 33	4	1	12 67	4	2	2	4	2	4
32	88	Vu2	3	13 30	7 83	4	1	17 00	4	2	2	4	2	4
33	89	Vu3	3	13 67	9 83	4	1	17 00	4	2	2	4	2	4
34	90	Vu4	3	13 50	9 50	4	1	13 67	4	2	2	4	2	4
35	91	Vu5	3	12 33	6 97	4	1	21 67	4	2	2	4	2	4
36	92	Vu6	3	10 67	6 83	4	1	21 67	4	2	2	4	2	4
37	93	Vu7	3	12 83	8 67	4	1	21 67	4	2	2	4	2	4
38	94	Vu8	3	11 17	6 67	4	1	13 67	4	2	2	4	2	4
39	95	Vu9	3	12 40	9 23	4	1	17 33	4	2	2	4	2	4
40	106	Vd5	3	7 83	6 10	4	5	11 67	4	3	2	4	3	4
41	121	Vtb2	3	10 30	7 93	4	3	13 83	2	2	2	4	3	4
42	126	Vd6	3	8 73	6 97	4	5	15 67	4	3	2	4	3	4
43	141	Vse5	0	6 37	5 60	2	0	6 20	2	1	2	4	4	4
44	147	Vth	3	8 17	6 90	4	3	7 90	2	2	2	4	3	4

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	24 No of lobes in terminal leaflet	25 Terminal leaflet length (cm)	26 Terminal leaflet width (cm)	27 Shape of terminal leaflet tip	28 Shape of terminal leaflet lobe	29 Petiole length (cm)	30 Size of stipule	31 Shape of stipule	32 Presence of ligule	33 Twining tendency	34 No of primary branches	35 Branching pattern of primary branches
45	143	Vd7	3	6.20	4.47	4	5	5.33	4	3	2	4	3	4
46	144	Vd8	3	6.20	4.33	4	5	5.77	4	3	2	4	3	4
47	147	Vd9	3	6.83	4.67	4	5	5.83	4	3	2	4	5	4
48	155	Vms1	0	8.33	6.07	4	0	7.43	2	3	2	4	3	1
49	156	Vtb4	3	9.13	7.60	4	3	9.70	2	2	2	4	3	4
50	157	Vms2	0	9.67	6.80	4	0	9.67	2	3	2	4	2	1
51	158	Vms3	0	8.97	6.36	4	0	8.83	2	3	2	4	2	1
52	160	Vms4	0	9.37	6.67	4	0	11.00	2	3	2	4	2	1
53	161	Vv1	0	7.50	4.87	4	0	6.17	4	2	0	4	3	4
54	162	Vv2	0	7.43	5.00	4	0	7.00	4	2	0	4	3	4
55	163	Vd10	3	7.57	4.60	4	5	8.33	4	3	2	4	5	4
56	164	Vtb5	3	9.17	7.33	4	3	7.67	2	2	2	4	3	4
57	165	Vk	0	13.43	12.67	4	0		4	1	1	1	1	0
58	169	Vv3	0	6.67	3.67	4	0	4.33	4	2	0	4	3	4
59	171	Vms5	0	7.90	6.50	4	0	10.50	2	3	2	4	2	1
60	174	Vtb6	3	6.97	5.60	4	3	8.30	2	2	2	4	3	4
61	176	Vtb7	0	10.67	9.47	4	0	11.17	4	2	1	4	3	4
62	188	Vr7	0	6.97	5.33	2	0	8.17	2	1	2	4	4	4
63	189	Vtb8	3	7.70	6.67	4	3	9.17	2	2	2	4	3	4
64	192	Vt4	3	4.50	4.97	1	4	12.10	3	1	2	4	3	4
65	195	Vtb9	3	8.07	6.90	4	3	9.77	2	2	2	4	3	4

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	36 Colour of stem	37 Pubescence of stem	38 Colour of stem hair	39 Days to flowering	40 Position of raceme	41 Colour of flower	42 Colour of calyx	43 Colour of corolla	44 Size of flower bud (l x b)	45 Size of bracteole	46 Shape of bracteole	47 No of flowers/raceme	48 Keel pocket length (mm)
87	259	Vms9	3	3	2	43	3	4	2	1	2 08	3	2	6	0 60
88	260	Vms10	3	3	2	44	3	4	2	1	2 24	3	2	6	0 50
89	262	Vms11	3	3	2	44	3	4	2	1	1 54	3	2	6	0 60
90	265	Vms12	3	3	2	48	3	4	2	1	2 10	3	2	6	0 50
91	266	Vms13	3	3	2	42	3	4	2	1	1 82	3	2	6	0 50
92	267	Vms14	3	3	2	48	3	4	2	1	1 80	3	2	6	0 60
93	268	V	1	1	0	55	3	3	2	1	1 65	2	1	8	0 30
94	270	Vms15	3	2	2	48	1	4	2	1	2 21	3	2	6	0 50
95	271	Vms16	3	3	2	49	3	4	2	1	1 65	3	2	6	0 60
96	272	Vms17	3	3	2	48	3	4	2	1	1 82	3	2	6	0 50
97	273	Vse6	2	2	1	62	1	2	2	1	1 20	3	1	9	0 25
98	274	Vd16	2	2	2	74	1	3	1	1	0 90	1	2	3	0 30
99	275	Vms18	3	3	2	49	3	4	2	1	1 43	3	2	6	0 60
100	276	Vms19	3	3	2	48	3	4	2	1	2 04	3	2	6	0 50
101	277	Vtb11	3	3	1	131	3	4	1	1	3 40	3	1	4	0 50
102	278	Vrs7	2	3	1	58	1	3	2	3	1 80	2	1	7	0 50
103	279	Vrs8	2	3	1	51	3	3	2	3	1 43	2	1	7	0 50
104	284	Vun2	2	2	2	48	3	5	1	5	5 52	0	0	4	0 00
105	290	Vtb12	3	3	1	60	3	4	1	1	1 65	3	1	4	0 20
106	295	Vt6	2	1	0	48	3	4	2	1	0 70	2	2	4	0 10
107	297	Vrs9	2	3	1	67	3	3	2	3	1 95	2	1	7	0 20
108	298	Vul1	2	3	2	87	3	4	1	1	3 57	1	2	8	0 40
109	300	Vrs10	2	3	1	61	3	3	2	3	2 08	2	1	7	0 30
110	301	Vrs11	2	3	1	53	3	3	2	3	1 56	2	1	4	0 30
111	302	Vtt	2	4	1	149	3	4	1	1	3 40	3	1	4	0 25

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	24 No of lobes in terminal leaflet	25 Terminal leaflet length (cm)	26 Terminal leaflet width (cm)	27 Shape of terminal leaflet tip	28 Shape of terminal leaflet lobe	29 Petiole length (cm)	30 Size of stipule	31 Shape of stipule	32 Presence of ligule	33 Twining tendency	34 No of primary branches	35 Branching pattern of primary branches
66	199	Vd11	3	8 00	6 43	4	5	12 17	4	3	2	4	3	4
67	204	Vu10	3	13 17	8 57	4	1	23 67	4	2	2	4	2	4
68	206	Vtb10	3	7 83	5 23	4	3	7 17	2	2	2	4	3	4
69	207	Vh4	0	6 90	5 70	4	0	5 50	2	1	2	4	3	2
70	208	Vun1	0	13 47	9 33	2	2	12 17	2	2	2	4	3	4
71	214	Vd12	3	6 63	5 20	4	5	13 17	4	3	2	4	3	4
72	215	Vst2	3	3 63	4 10	5	4	5 53	1	1	2	4	5	4
73	217	Vv4	0	7 20	3 67	4	0	7 50	4	2	0	4	3	4
74	230	Vms6	0	10 13	6 80	4	0	6 83	2	3	2	4	2	1
75	233	Vd13	0	4 67	3 60	4	0	6 33	4	3	2	4	4	4
76	234	Vd14	0	6 97	4 93	4	0	5 90	4	3	2	4	4	4
77	238	Vsb1	0	7 57	7 03	2	0	5 67	2	1	2	4	4	4
78	240	Vsb2	0	8 37	6 57	2	0	6 93	2	1	2	4	4	4
79	241	Vsb3	0	8 00	8 50	2	0	5 90	2	1	2	4	4	4
80	243	Vt5	3	3 87	3 30	5	4	5 33	3	1	2	4	5	4
81	244	Vh5	0	10 17	7 33	4	0	8 00	2	1	2	4	3	2
82	247	Vh6	0	8 50	6 73	4	0	5 67	2	1	2	4	3	4
83	249	Vh7	0	7 83	6 77	4	0	6 67	2	1	2	4	3	2
84	254	Vms7	0	10 63	7 13	4	0	11 33	2	3	2	4	2	1
85	256	Vms8	0	8 27	5 93	4	0	7 93	2	3	2	4	2	1
86	258	Vd15	3	5 70	4 40	4	5	5 07	4	3	2	4	5	4

SI No	TCR No	Code for taxa	24 No of lobes in terminal leaflet	25 Terminal leaflet length (cm)	26 Terminal leaflet width (cm)	27 Shape of terminal leaflet tip	28 Shape of terminal leaflet lobe	29 Petiole length (cm)	30 Size of stipule	31 Shape of stipule	32 Presence of ligule	33 Twining tendency	34 No of primary branches	35 Branching pattern of primary branches
87	259	Vms9	0	8.33	5.53	4	0	8.00	2	5	2	4	2	1
88	260	Vms10	0	9.00	4.17	4	0	9.17	2	3	2	4	2	1
89	262	Vms11	0	9.00	4.53	4	0	9.50	2	3	2	4	2	1
90	265	Vms12	0	8.23	5.57	4	0	6.50	2	3	2	4	3	1
91	266	Vms13	0	8.23	6.27	4	0	6.57	2	3	2	4	3	1
92	267	Vms14	0	8.67	6.67	4	0	7.43	2	3	2	4	3	1
93	268	V	0	8.67	2.80	4	0	6.60	2	1	2	4	4	4
94	270	Vms15	0	7.67	5.43	4	0	10.33	2	3	2	4	2	1
95	271	Vms16	0	9.53	6.53	4	0	9.50	2	3	2	4	2	1
96	272	Vms17	0	8.23	6.27	4	0	7.40	2	3	2	4	3	1
97	273	Vse6	0	7.77	7.20	2	0	6.67	3	1	2	4	4	4
98	274	Vd16	0	7.37	5.80	4	0	7.00	4	3	2	4	5	2
99	275	Vms18	0	7.70	6.50	4	0	9.43	2	3	2	4	3	1
100	276	Vms19	0	7.83	6.73	4	0	8.17	2	3	2	4	3	1
101	277	Vtb11	3	10.50	9.47	4	3	13.50	2	2	2	4	3	4
102	278	Vrs7	3	5.57	5.27	2	2	7.00	2	1	2	4	4	4
103	279	Vrs8	3	5.46	5.27	2	2	5.97	2	1	2	4	4	4
104	284	Vun2	0	11.20	7.00	2	2	13.00	2	2	2	4	3	4
105	290	Vtb12	3	7.70	5.53	4	3	11.33	2	2	2	4	3	4
106	295	Vt6	3	3.30	3.03	5	4	6.83	3	1	2	4	5	4
107	297	Vrs9	0	5.67	5.43	2	0	6.67	2	1	2	4	4	4
108	298	Vu11	3	13.67	9.83	4	1	17.00	4	2	2	4	2	4
109	300	Vrs10	0	6.57	7.05	2	0	8.17	2	1	2	4	4	4
110	301	Vrs11	0	6.50	6.15	2	0	13.67	2	1	2	4	4	4
	302	Vt	3	9.40	7.90	4	5	13.33	2	2	2	4	3	4

l No	TCR No	Code for taxa	24 No of lobes in terminal leaflet	25 Terminal leaflet length (cm)	26 Terminal leaflet width (cm)	27 Shape of terminal leaflet tip	28 Shape of terminal leaflet lobe	29 Petiole length (cm)	30 Size of stipule	31 Shape of stipule	32 Presence of ligule	33 Twining tendency	34 No of primary branches	35 Branching pattern of primary branches
12	303	Vst3	3	2.10	1.93	1	4	3.73	1	1	2	3	3	4
13	305	Vt7	3	3.47	3.20	1	4	6.40	3	1	2	3	3	4
14	306	Vt8	3	4.57	4.20	1	4	6.47	3	1	2	3	3	4
15	307	Vh8	0	7.50	6.25	4	0	7.75	2	1	2	4	3	4
16	308	Vun3	0	10.97	9.10	2	2	15.33	2	2	2	4	3	4
17	310	Vmu1	0	9.97	8.20	2	0	12.00	2	3	2	4	2	4
18	311	Vtb13	3	10.20	7.80	4	3	12.50	2	2	2	4	3	4
19	313	Vmu2	0	10.83	8.17	2	0	15.00	2	3	2	4	2	4
20	314	Vh9	0	6.00	5.03	4	1	5.83	2	1	2	4	3	4
21	318	Vt9	3	4.77	4.90	1	4	9.93	3	1	2	3	3	4
22	319	Vt10	3	3.83	3.60	1	4	5.93	3	1	2	3	3	4
23	320	Vt11	3	4.47	4.07	1	4	7.10	3	1	2	3	3	4
24	321	Vrs12	3	6.43	6.47	2	2	8.30	2	1	2	3	3	4
25	323	Vh10	0	8.50	6.50	4	0	5.00	2	1	2	4	4	4
26	330	Vug2	0	6.00	3.63	4	0	3.50	1	2	2	4	3	4
27	331	Vug3	0	5.90	4.03	4	0	4.17	1	2	2	4	3	4
28	334	Vug4	0	6.00	4.10	4	0	3.73	1	2	2	4	3	4
29	342	Vtb14	3	8.83	7.83	4	3	12.33	2	2	2	4	3	4
30	345	Vtb15	3	8.50	7.10	4	3	5.50	2	2	2	4	3	4
31	348	Vtb16	3	7.63	5.07	4	3	5.57	2	2	2	4	3	4
32	350	Va	5	5.70	5.53	4	1	6.87	4	3	2	3	4	4
33	384	Vtb17	3	10.00	8.50	4	3	13.17	2	2	2	4	3	4
34	385	Vtb18	3	7.53	6.70	4	3	9.80	2	2	2	4	3	4
35	387	Vd17	3	6.10	3.93	4	5	9.33	4	3	2	4	3	4

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	24 No of lobes in terminal leaflet	25 Terminal leaflet length (cm)	26 Terminal leaflet width (cm)	27 Shape of terminal leaflet tip	28 Shape of terminal leaflet lobe	29 Petiole length (cm)	30 Size of stipule	31 Shape of stipule	32 Presence of ligule	33 Twining tendency	34 No of primary branches	35 Branching pattern of primary branches
136	388	Vd18	3	8.47	6.20	4	5	7.17	4	3	2	4	5	4
137	390	Vms20	0	6.87	5.50	4	0	8.00	2	3	2	4	3	1
138	392	Vms21	0	7.37	5.33	4	0	12.00	2	3	2	4	3	1
139	393	Vms22	0	7.13	5.43	4	0	11.43	2	3	2	4	3	1
140	397	Vrs13	0	6.50	5.90	2	0	6.30	2	1	2	4	4	4
141	398	Vd19	3	4.37	3.87	4	5	9.17	4	3	2	4	3	4
142	399	Vtb19	3	9.57	8.37	4	3	9.83	4	2	2	4	3	4
143	400	Vrs14	0	6.07	5.50	2	0	6.00	2	1	2	4	4	4
144	401	Vd20	3	5.90	5.37	4	5	8.50	4	3	2	4	5	4
145	402	Vt12	3	5.10	5.17	3	4	8.83	3	1	2	2	3	4
146	403	Vt13	3	3.90	3.23	1	4	10.67	3	1	2	3	3	4
147	405	Vma	0	7.57	6.20	1	0	6.63	4	3	0	4	3	4
148	407	Vd21	0	7.70	5.97	4	0	9.83	4	3	1	4	3	4
149	410	Vp	0	8.47	5.30	4	0	6.43	1	3	0	4	3	4
150	161 A	Vrs15	0	10.17	9.57	2	0	16.67	3	1	2	4	4	4

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	36 Colour of stem	37 Pubescence of stem	38 Colour of stem hair	39 Days to flowering	40 Position of raceme	41 Colour of flower	42 Colour of calyx	43 Colour of corolla	44 Size of flower bud (l x b)	45 Size of bracteole	46 Shape of bracteole	47 No of flowers/raceme	48 Keel pocket length (mm)
1	1	Vrs1	2	3	1	61	1	2	2	3	1.65	2	1	7	0.25
2	2	Vst1	2	3	1	85	1	4	1	1	0.63	2	1	3	0.30
3	3	Vrs2	2	3	1	56	1	2	2	3	1.54	2	1	7	0.10
4	5	Vrs3	2	3	1	56	1	2	2	3	1.80	2	1	7	0.20
5	7	Vrs4	2	3	1	55	1	2	2	3	1.54	2	1	7	0.25
6	8	Vtb1	3	3	1	139	3	4	1	1	2.08	3	1	4	0.30
7	9	Vd1	2	2	2	131	3	4	1	1	0.90	1	2	6	0.25
8	10	Vd2	2	2	2	121	3	4	1	1	0.54	1	2	6	0.25
9	11	Vrs5	2	3	1	61	1	2	2	3	1.32	2	1	7	0.30
10	12	Vd3	2	2	2	119	3	4	1	1	0.90	1	2	6	0.25
11	13	Vd4	2	2	2	131	3	4	1	1	1.32	1	2	6	0.30
12	18	Vug1	2	1	2	69	3	3	2	1	1.80	1	1	4	0.25
13	20	Vg	3	1	0	83	2	4	1	1	2.50	1	1	8	0.25
14	24	Vh1	2	2	1	48	1	3	1	1	0.54	1	2	3	0.25
15	26	Vh2	2	2	1	75	1	3	1	1	0.45	1	2	3	0.30
16	29	Vl3	2	2	1	55	1	3	1	1	0.40	1	2	3	0.30
17	60	Vr1	3	3	1	33	1	2	1	2	1.30	2	1	9	0.25
18	61	Vr2	3	3	1	33	2	2	1	2	1.10	2	1	5	0.30
19	62	Vr3	3	3	1	37	2	2	1	2	1.68	2	1	9	0.30
20	66	Vrs6	2	2	1	39	1	3	1	1	2.40	2	1	9	0.30

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	36 Colour of stem	37 Pubescence of stem	38 Colour of stem hair	39 Days to flowering	40 Posit on of raceme	41 Colour of flower	42 Colour of calyx	43 Colour of corolla	44 Size of flower bud (l x b)	45 Size of bracteole	46 Shape of bracteole	47 No of flowers/raceme	48 Keel pocket length (mm)
21	67	Vse1	2	2	1	49	1	2	2	1	2.55	3	1	9	0.25
22	68	Vse2	2	2	1	51	1	2	2	1	1.30	3	1	9	0.25
23	69	Vse3	2	2	1	48	1	2	2	1	1.68	3	1	9	0.40
24	70	Vr4	1	3	1	33	2	2	2	2	1.82	2	1	5	0.40
25	71	Vse4	3	3	1	37	1	2	2	2	1.54	3	1	6	0.10
26	72	Vr5	3	3	1	39	2	2	2	2	2.72	2	1	10	0.10
27	74	Vr6	2	3	1	39	2	2	2	2	1.43	2	1	10	1.00
28	83	Vt1	1	1	0	51	3	3	2	1	0.54	2	2	5	1.00
29	84	Vt2	1	1	0	67	3	3	2	1	0.70	2	2	5	1.00
30	86	Vt3	1	1	0	55	3	3	2	1	0.70	2	2	5	1.00
31	87	Vu1	2	3	2	63	3	4	1	1	1.95	1	2	8	0.40
32	88	Vu2	2	3	2	49	3	4	1	1	2.72	1	2	8	0.50
33	89	Vu3	2	3	2	66	3	4	1	1	2.88	1	2	8	0.40
34	90	Vu4	2	3	2	70	3	4	1	1	2.47	1	2	8	0.40
35	91	Vu5	2	3	2	84	3	4	1	1	3.80	1	2	8	0.50
36	92	Vu6	2	3	2	51	3	4	1	1	2.72	1	2	8	0.50
37	93	Vu7	2	3	2	72	3	4	1	1	3.00	1	2	8	0.50
38	94	Vu8	2	3	2	45	3	4	1	1	2.55	1	2	8	0.40
39	95	Vu9	2	2	2	85	3	4	1	1	2.85	1	2	8	0.50
40	106	Vd5	2	2	2	148	3	4	1	1	1.32	1	2	5	0.25
41	121	Vtb2	3	3	1	131	3	4	1	1	3.06	3	1	4	0.30
42	126	Vd6	2	2	2	148	3	4	1	1	1.32	1	2	5	0.30
43	141	Vse5	2	3	1	51	1	4	2	4	1.76	3	1	7	0.30
44	142	Vtb3	3	3	1	83	3	4	1	1	3.00	3	1	4	0.25

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	36 Colour of stem	37 Pubescence of stem	38 Colour of stem hair	39 Days to flowering	40 Position of raceme	41 Colour of flower	42 Colour of calyx	43 Colour of corolla	44 Size of flower bud (l x b)	45 Size of bracteole	46 Shape of bracteole	47 No of flowers/raceme	48 Keel pocket length (mm)
45	143	Vd7	2	2	2	126	3	3	1	1	0.63	1	2	5	0.25
46	144	Vd8	2	2	2	114	3	3	1	1	1.32	1	2	5	0.25
47	147	Vd9	2	2	2	79	3	3	1	1	0.90	1	2	5	0.30
48	155	Vms1	3	3	2	55	3	4	2	1	1.54	3	2	6	0.50
49	156	Vtb4	3	3	1	75	3	4	1	1	3.04	3	1	4	0.30
50	157	Vms2	3	3	2	60	3	4	2	1	1.95	3	2	6	0.50
51	158	Vms3	3	3	2	76	3	4	2	1	1.50	3	2	6	0.60
52	160	Vms4	3	3	2	67	3	4	2	1	1.40	3	2	6	0.50
53	161	Vv1	4	1	2	67	3	5	1	5	11.55	1	2	4	0.30
54	162	Vv2	4	1	2	68	3	5	1	5	6.60	1	2	4	0.25
55	163	Vd10	2	2	2	84	3	3	1	1	1.43	1	2	5	0.20
56	164	Vtb5	3	3	1	82	3	4	1	1	1.50	3	1	4	0.10
57	165	Vk	1	2	1	155	2	1	1	1	1.82	3	1	15	0.20
58	169	Vv3	4	1	2	75	3	5	1	5	11.55	1	2	6	0.10
59	171	Vms5	3	3	2	61	3	4	2	1	1.50	3	2	6	0.50
60	174	Vtb6	3	3	1	127	3	4	1	1	2.47	3	1	4	0.20
61	176	Vtb7	3	3	1	130	3	4	3	1	1.54	3	1	4	0.50
62	188	Vr7	2	3	1	63	1	3	2	3	1.40	2	1	7	0.50
63	189	Vtb8	3	3	1	85	3	4	3	1	2.66	3	1	4	0.50
64	192	Vt4	1	1	0	53	3	3	2	1	0.63	2	2	5	0.50
65	195	Vtb9	3	3	1	131	3	4	1	1	2.94	3	1	4	0.50

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	36 Colour of stem	37 Pubescence of stem	38 Colour of stem hair	39 Days to flowering	40 Posit on of raceme	41 Colour of flower	42 Colour of calyx	43 Colour of corolla	44 Size of flower bud (l x b)	45 Size of bracteole	46 Shape of bracteole	47 No of flowers/raceme	48 Keel pocket length (mm)
66	199	Vd11	2	2	2	142	3	3	1	1	1 20	1	2	5	0 50
67	204	Vu10	2	2	2	85	3	4	1	1	2 85	1	2	8	0 40
68	206	Vtb10	3	3	1	110	3	4	1	1	1 80	3	1	4	0 35
69	207	Vh4	2	?	1	48	1	3	1	1	0 42	1	2	3	0 50
70	208	Vun1	2	2	2	51	3	5	1	5	5 52	0	0	4	0 00
71	214	Vd12	2	2	2	114	3	3	1	1	1 20	1	2	5	0 50
72	215	Vst2	3	3	2	48	3	4	2	1	0 63	2	1	4	0 40
73	217	Vv4	4	1	2	71	3	5	1	5	12 58	1	2	6	0 50
74	230	Vms6	3	3	2	79	3	4	2	1	1 10	3	2	6	0 50
75	235	Vd13	2	2	2	53	3	1	1	1	0 81	1	2	3	0 50
76	234	Vd14	2	2	2	56	3	1	1	1	1 00	1	2	3	0 50
77	238	Vsb1	2	2	1	45	1	2	3	2	2 70	3	2	9	0 40
78	240	Vsb?	2	2	1	39	1	2	1	2	1 76	3	2	9	0 50
79	241	Vsb3	2	2	1	42	1	2	1	2	2 24	3	2	9	0 25
80	243	Vt5	2	1	0	45	3	4	2	1	0 99	2	2	4	0 30
81	244	Vl 5	2	2	1	56	1	3	1	1	0 54	1	2	3	0 30
82	247	Vh6	3	4	1	49	3	3	1	1	0 48	1	2	5	0 25
83	249	Vh7	2	2	1	45	1	3	1	1	0 45	1	2	3	0 25
84	254	Vms7	3	3	2	71	3	4	2	1	1 95	3	2	6	0 50
85	256	Vms8	3	2	2	42	3	4	2	1	1 68	3	2	6	0 50
86	258	Vd15	3	2	2	79	3	1	1	1	1 30	1	2	3	0 25

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	36 Colour of stem	37 Pubescence of stem	38 Colour of stem hair	39 Days to flowering	40 Position of raceme	41 Colour of flower	42 Colour of calyx	43 Colour of corolla	44 Size of flower bud (l x b)	45 Size of bracteole	46 Shape of bracteole	47 No of flowers/raceme	48 Keel pocket length (mm)
112	303	Vst3	1	2	2	64	3	3	2	1	0.70	2	1	5	0.25
113	305	Vt7	1	1	0	56	3	3	2	1	0.40	2	2	5	0.20
114	306	Vt8	1	1	0	50	3	3	2	1	0.63	2	2	5	0.10
115	307	Vh8	3	4	1	55	3	3	1	1	0.64	1	2	5	0.20
116	308	Vun3	2	2	2	98	3	5	2	5	5.75	0	0	4	0.00
117	310	Vmu1	3	3	2	127	3	4	1	1	1.65	3	2	5	0.40
118	311	Vtb13	3	3	1	57	3	4	2	3	2.04	3	1	4	0.50
119	313	Vmu2	3	3	2	86	3	4	1	1	1.65	3	2	5	0.25
120	314	Vh9	3	4	1	58	3	3	1	1	0.48	1	2	5	0.25
121	318	Vt9	1	1	0	50	3	3	2	1	1.30	2	2	5	0.30
122	319	Vt10	1	1	0	48	3	3	2	1	0.48	2	2	5	0.30
123	320	Vt11	1	1	0	50	3	3	2	1	0.80	2	2	5	0.25
124	321	Vrs12	2	3	1	52	3	3	2	3	0.45	2	1	7	0.30
125	323	Vh10	2	2	1	55	3	3	1	1	0.48	1	2	8	0.30
126	330	Vug2	2	1	2	58	3	4	1	1	1.10	1	1	4	0.25
127	331	Vug3	2	1	2	58	3	4	1	1	1.10	1	1	4	0.20
128	334	Vug4	2	1	2	51	3	4	1	1	1.32	1	1	4	0.10
129	342	Vtb14	3	3	1	141	3	4	1	1	2.70	3	1	4	0.25
130	345	Vtb15	3	3	1	131	3	4	1	1	3.20	3	1	4	0.30
131	348	Vtb16	3	3	1	116	3	4	1	1	2.04	3	1	4	0.30
132	350	Va	3	3	1	84	3	3	1	1	0.30	2	1	4	0.25
133	384	Vtb17	3	3	1	79	3	4	1	1	1.80	3	1	4	0.50
134	385	Vtb18	3	3	1	74	3	4	2	1	1.43	3	1	4	0.50
35	387	Vd17	2	2	2	104	3	3	1	1	1.32	1	2	5	0.25

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	36 Colour of stem	37 Pubescence of stem	38 Colour of stem hair	39 Days to flowering	40 Position of raceme	41 Colour of flower	42 Colour of calyx	43 Colour of corolla	44 Size of flower bud (l x b)	45 Size of bracteole	46 Shape of bracteole	47 No of flowers/raceme	48 Keel pocket length (mm)
136	388	Vd18	2	2	2	131	3	3	1	1	1.56	1	2	5	0.30
137	390	Vms20	3	3	2	126	3	4	2	1	1.50	3	2	6	0.50
138	392	Vms21	3	3	2	75	3	4	2	1	1.82	3	2	6	0.50
139	393	Vms22	3	3	2	79	3	4	2	1	1.54	3	2	6	0.60
140	397	Vrs13	2	3	1	63	1	3	2	3	2.08	2	1	7	0.00
141	398	Vd19	2	2	2	114	3	3	1	1	1.56	1	2	5	0.30
142	399	Vtb19	3	3	1	126	3	4	3	1	2.40	3	1	4	0.25
143	400	Vrs14	2	3	1	67	1	3	2	3	1.54	2	1	7	0.20
144	401	Vd20	3	2	2	114	3	1	1	1	0.42	1	2	3	0.20
145	402	Vt12	1	1	0	51	3	3	1	1	0.90	2	2	5	0.20
146	403	Vt13	1	1	0	55	3	3	2	1	0.70	2	2	5	0.10
147	405	Vna	1	1	0	127	1	1	1	1	3.24	0	0	1	0.00
148	407	Vd21	2	2	2	144	1	4	2	1	1.92	1	2	5	0.50
149	410	Vp	1	2	2	168	3	5	1	5	5.52	0	0	15	0.00
150	161 A	Vrs15	2	2	1	64	1	2	2	1	1.54	2	1	9	0.30

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	49 Colour of peduncle	50 Pubescence of peduncle	51 Peduncle length (cm)	52 No of pods/peduncle	53 Nature of pod attachment to peduncle	54 Colour of immature pod	55 Colour of mature pod	56 Days to first pod maturity	57 Pubescence of pod	58 Curvature of Pod	59 Pod length (cm)	60 Shape of pod beak
1	1	Vrs1	2	2	11 50	4	2	3	2	76	3	1	4 22	1
2	2	Vst1	2	3	6 80	3	3	2	10	72	1	1	3 30	2
3	3	Vrs2	2	2	11 33	4	2	3	2	68	3	1	4 38	1
4	5	Vrs3	2	2	15 67	4	2	3	2	75	3	1	4 72	1
5	7	Vrs4	2	2	11 50	4	2	3	2	75	3	1	4 18	1
6	8	Vtb1	1	2	18 40	3	2	2	8	100	3	1	6 50	2
7	9	Vd1	1	2	8 50	3	4	3	2	147	1	2	4 40	1
8	10	Vd2	1	2	7 90	3	4	3	2	136	1	2	4 34	1
9	11	Vrs5	2	2	13 27	4	2	3	2	80	3	1	4 40	1
10	12	Vd3	1	2	8 58	3	4	3	2	134	1	2	4 20	1
11	13	Vd4	1	2	8 67	3	4	3	2	147	1	2	5 00	1
12	18	Vug1	1	1	12 00	2	4	3	2	96	1	3	5 90	2
13	20	Vg	1	1	37 00	7	2	4	6	96	1	1	7 70	2
14	24	Vh1	2	3	5 20	3	2	3	1	63	1	1	3 36	1
15	26	Vh2	2	3	11 00	3	2	3	1	92	1	1	5 36	1
16	29	Vh3	2	3	6 50	3	2	3	1	82	1	1	4 08	1
17	60	Vr1	3	3	18 50	7	2	2	2	50	3	1	5 96	1
18	61	Vr2	3	3	11 90	3	2	2	2	50	3	1	5 26	1
19	62	Vr3	2	3	14 00	3	2	2	2	54	3	1	5 80	1
20	66	Vrs6	2	1	5 67	3	3	3	2	56	2	1	4 74	2

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	49 Colour of peduncle	50 Pubescence of peduncle	51 Peduncle length (cm)	52 No of pods/p eduncle	53 Nature of pod attachment to peduncle	54 Colour of immature pod	55 Colour of mature pod	56 Days to first pod maturity	57 Pubescence of pod	58 Curvature of Pod	59 Pod length (cm)	60 Shape of pod beak
21	67	Vse1	2	1	8 50	3	3	3	2	65	2	1	5 02	2
22	68	Vse2	2	1	8 83	3	3	3	2	63	2	1	7 14	2
23	69	Vse3	2	1	13 67	3	3	3	2	63	2	1	6 46	2
24	70	Vr4	2	2	14 33	4	2	3	6	48	3	1	6 68	2
25	71	Vse4	1	2	15 40	3	2	2	2	50	3	1	5 80	2
26	72	Vr5	2	2	15 57	4	2	3	3	54	3	1	6 28	2
27	74	Vr6	2	2	13 90	4	2	3	3	56	3	1	6 48	2
28	83	Vt1	1	1	16 33	3	3	2	6	71	1	1	5 70	2
29	84	Vt2	1	1	26 33	3	3	2	6	87	1	1	5 38	2
30	86	Vt3	1	1	19 67	3	3	2	6	71	1	1	5 44	2
31	87	Vu1	1	1	14 33	5	4	1	2	81	1	2	9 38	1
32	88	Vu2	1	1	9 00	5	4	1	2	66	1	2	8 86	1
33	89	Vu3	1	1	13 00	5	4	1	2	82	1	2	8 58	1
34	90	Vu4	1	1	9 67	5	4	1	2	92	1	2	8 50	1
35	91	Vu5	1	1	12 67	5	4	1	2	102	1	2	5 60	1
36	92	Vu6	1	1	14 67	5	4	1	2	67	1	2	8 20	1
37	93	Vu7	1	1	18 67	5	4	1	2	95	1	2	7 00	1
38	94	Vu8	1	1	18 00	5	4	1	2	62	1	2	8 72	1
39	95	Vu9	1	1	12 00	5	4	1	2	102	1	2	6 70	1
40	106	Vd5	1	2	8 90	3	4	3	2	161	1	2	4 00	1
41	121	Vtb2	1	2	20 15	3	2	2	8	100	3	1	5 50	2
42	126	Vd6	1	2	11 60	3	4	3	2	161	1	2	4 40	1
43	141	Vse5	2	2	10 53	4	2	3	2	68	3	1	4 06	1
44	142	Vtb3	1	2	15 00	3	2	2	8	100	3	1	6 10	2

SI No	TCR No	Code for taxa	49 Colour of peduncle	50 Pubescence of peduncle	51 Peduncle length (cm)	52 No of pods/peduncle	53 Nature of pod attachment to peduncle	54 Colour of immature pod	55 Colour of mature pod	56 Days to first pod maturity	57 Pubescence of pod	58 Curvature of Pod	59 Pod length (cm)	60 Shape of pod beak
45	143	Vd7	1	2	7 33	3	4	3	2	144	1	2	4 20	1
46	144	Vd8	1	2	14 33	3	4	3	2	132	1	2	4 32	1
47	147	Vd9	1	2	7 87	2	4	3	5	92	1	3	5 22	1
48	155	Vms1	1	1	11 33	3	5	3	9	82	4	1	3 50	1
49	156	Vtb4	1	2	24 33	3	2	2	8	92	3	1	5 40	2
50	157	Vms2	1	1	12 17	3	5	3	9	92	4	1	3 78	1
51	158	Vms3	1	1	19 67	3	5	3	9	82	4	1	2 90	1
52	160	Vms4	1	1	11 77	3	5	3	9	92	4	1	3 38	1
53	161	Vv1	1	1	15 67	2	2	3	2	92	1	1	8 00	1
54	162	Vv2	1	1	14 00	2	2	3	2	86	1	1	11 94	1
55	163	Vd10	1	2	7 67	2	4	3	5	92	1	3	4 22	1
56	164	Vtb5	1	2	8 57	3	2	2	8	119	3	1	6 50	2
57	165	Vk	1	3	17 40	5	3	3	6	170	2	1	5 70	1
58	166	Vv3	1	1	13 33	2	2	3	2	103	1	1	7 80	1
59	171	Vms5	1	2	13 17	3	5	3	9	83	4	1	3 76	1
60	174	Vtb6	1	2	19 30	3	2	2	8	71	3	1	5 60	2
61	176	Vtb7	1	2	20 56	3	2	2	8	71	3	1	5 30	2
62	188	Vr7	2	2	12 17	4	2	3	2	83	3	1	4 86	1
63	189	Vtb8	1	2	21 67	3	2	2	8	71	3	1	5 40	2
64	192	Vt4	1	1	17 67	3	3	2	6	65	1	1	4 78	2
65	195	Vtb9	1	2	21 30	3	2	2	8	71	3	1	6 00	2

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	49 Colour of peduncle	50 Pubescence of peduncle	51 Peduncle length (cm)	52 No of pods/peduncle	53 Nature of pod attachment to peduncle	54 Colour of immature pod	55 Colour of mature pod	56 Days to first pod maturity	57 Pubescence of pod	58 Curvature of Pod	59 Pod length (cm)	60 Shape of pod beak
66	199	Vd11	1	2	12 30	3	4	3	2	161	1	2	4 70	1
67	204	Vu10	1	1	9 50	5	4	1	2	102	1	2	11 10	1
68	206	Vtb10	1	2	20 33	3	2	2	8	71	3	1	6 30	2
69	207	Vh4	2	3	10 00	3	2	3	1	64	1	1	4 18	1
70	208	Vun1	1	1	14 60	2	1	3	7	67	1	1	11 80	1
71	214	Vd12	1	2	15 00	3	4	3	2	132	1	2	3 62	1
72	215	Vst2	1	3	7 83	3	3	2	10	76	1	1	3 82	2
73	217	Vv4	1	1	18 50	2	2	3	2	97	1	1	11 32	1
74	230	Vms6	1	1	10 67	3	5	3	9	82	4	1	3 60	1
75	233	Vd13	1	3	10 93	3	4	3	5	71	1	2	3 44	1
76	234	Vd14	1	3	8 50	3	4	3	5	76	1	2	4 22	1
77	238	Vsb1	2	1	11 17	3	3	3	2	68	2	1	6 08	2
78	240	Vsb2	2	1	10 83	3	3	3	2	71	2	1	6 64	2
79	241	Vsb3	2	1	9 00	3	3	3	2	71	2	1	6 42	2
80	243	Vt5	1	1	25 67	3	3	3	5	62	1	1	5 32	2
81	244	Vh5	2	3	13 83	3	2	3	1	71	1	1	3 12	1
82	247	Vh6	2	3	11 83	3	2	2	1	63	1	1	4 08	1
83	249	Vh7	2	3	13 67	3	2	3	1	71	1	1	3 56	1
84	254	Vms7	1	1	14 00	3	5	3	9	82	4	1	3 92	1
85	256	Vms8	1	1	9 33	3	5	3	9	75	4	1	3 92	1
86	258	Vd15	2	2	10 83	2	4	3	5	99	1	3	4 58	1

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	49 Colour of peduncle	50 Pubescence of peduncle	51 Peduncle length (cm)	52 No of pods/peduncle	53 Nature of pod attachment to peduncle	54 Colour of immature pod	55 Colour of mature pod	56 Days to first pod maturity	57 Pubescence of pod	58 Curvature of Pod	59 Pod length (cm)	60 Shape of pod beak
87	259	Vms9	1	1	6.97	3	5	3	9	83	4	1	3.78	1
88	260	Vms10	1	1	7.67	3	5	3	9	80	4	1	4.00	1
89	262	Vms11	1	1	12.43	3	5	3	9	80	4	1	3.86	1
90	265	Vms12	1	1	11.00	3	5	3	9	77	4	1	4.04	1
91	266	Vms13	1	1	8.00	3	5	3	9	76	4	1	3.96	1
92	267	Vms14	1	1	11.33	3	5	3	9	75	4	1	4.00	1
93	268	V	1	1	8.00	3	3	3	2	77	1	1	3.50	1
94	270	Vms15	1	1	12.83	3	5	3	9	80	4	1	3.20	1
95	271	Vms16	1	1	8.50	3	5	3	9	80	4	1	3.38	1
96	272	Vms17	1	1	10.67	3	5	3	9	76	4	1	3.98	1
97	273	Vse6	2	1	12.83	3	3	3	2	96	2	1	3.70	2
98	274	Vd16	3	3	16.40	3	4	3	5	92	1	1	3.70	1
99	275	Vms18	1	1	8.43	3	5	3	9	80	4	1	3.96	1
100	276	Vms19	1	1	9.00	3	5	3	9	76	4	1	3.98	1
101	277	Vtb11	1	2	22.30	3	2	2	8	82	3	1	6.40	2
102	278	Vrs7	2	2	10.50	4	2	3	2	80	3	1	4.46	1
103	279	Vrs8	2	2	15.33	4	2	3	3	80	3	1	4.46	1
104	284	Vun2	1	1	15.60	2	1	3	7	61	1	1	12.46	1
105	290	Vtb12	1	2	10.83	3	2	2	2	85	4	1	4.60	2
106	295	Vt6	1	1	18.17	3	3	3	5	63	1	1	4.90	2
107	297	Vrs9	2	2	10.43	4	2	3	3	83	3	1	4.00	1
108	298	Vu11	1	1	14.50	5	4	1	2	98	1	2	10.80	1
109	300	Vrs10	2	2	17.33	4	2	3	3	77	3	1	4.40	1
110	301	Vrs11	2	2	12.67	4	2	3	3	71	3	1	4.44	1
	302	VH	1	2	16.50	5	2	2	8	169	4	1	6.20	2

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	49 Colour of peduncle	50 Pubescence of peduncle	51 Peduncle length (cm)	52 No of pods/peduncle	53 Nature of pod attachment to peduncle	54 Colour of immature pod	55 Colour of mature pod	56 Days to first pod maturity	57 Pubescence of pod	58 Curvature of Pod	59 Pod length (cm)	60 Shape of pod beak
112	303	Vst3	1	1	5 67	3	3	2	10	66	1	1	2 46	2
113	305	Vt7	1	1	20 17	3	3	2	6	71	1	1	4 98	2
114	306	Vt8	1	1	15 33	3	3	2	6	68	1	1	5 16	2
115	307	Vh8	2	3	6 25	3	2	2	1	68	1	1	4 06	1
116	308	Vun3	1	1	13 67	2	1	3	7	113	1	1	11 90	1
117	310	Vmu1	2	3	14 00	3	2	3	9	144	3	1	3 90	2
118	311	Vtb13	1	2	30 33	3	2	2	8	79	3	1	5 90	2
119	313	Vmu2	2	3	15 00	3	2	3	9	95	3	1	4 24	2
120	314	Vh9	2	3	9 67	3	2	2	1	76	1	1	4 08	1
121	318	Vt9	1	1	20 00	3	3	2	6	65	1	1	4 76	2
122	319	Vt10	1	1	21 33	3	3	2	6	71	1	1	4 90	2
123	320	Vt11	1	1	19 50	3	3	2	6	71	1	1	5 32	2
124	321	Vrs12	2	2	13 33	4	2	3	3	71	3	1	4 42	1
125	323	Vh10	1	2	18 50	2	2	2	1	68	1	1	3 16	1
126	330	Vug2	1	1	10 67	2	4	3	2	76	1	3	5 02	2
127	331	Vug3	1	1	9 67	2	4	3	2	77	1	3	4 88	2
128	334	Vug4	1	1	10 33	2	4	3	2	71	1	3	5 20	2
129	342	Vtb14	1	2	10 67	3	2	2	8	79	3	1	5 50	2
130	345	Vtb15	1	2	18 30	3	2	2	8	79	3	1	6 50	2
131	348	Vtb16	1	2	15 33	3	2	2	8	79	3	1	5 04	2
132	350	Va	1	3	3 40	3	3	3	6	107	1	1	5 60	1
133	384	Vtb17	1	2	21 67	3	2	2	8	61	3	1	5 78	2
134	385	Vtb18	1	2	24 67	3	2	2	8	96	3	1	6 02	2
135	387	Vd17	1	2	11 00	3	4	3	2	116	1	2	3 82	1

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	49 Colour of peduncle	50 Pubescence of peduncle	51 Peduncle length (cm)	52 No of pods/peduncle	53 Nature of pod attachment to peduncle	54 Colour of immature pod	55 Colour of mature pod	56 Days to first pod maturity	57 Pubescence of pod	58 Curvature of Pod	59 Pod length (cm)	60 Shape of pod beak
136	388	Vd18	1	2	10 50	2	4	3	5	93	1	3	3 34	1
137	390	Vms20	1	1	10 67	3	5	3	9	96	4	1	3 80	1
138	392	Vms21	1	1	11 67	3	5	3	9	96	4	1	3 80	1
139	393	Vms22	1	1	9 33	3	5	3	9	99	4	1	3 96	1
140	397	Vrs13	2	2	9 50	4	2	3	3	83	3	1	4 20	1
141	398	Vd19	1	2	12 17	3	4	3	2	132	1	2	4 76	1
142	399	Vtb19	1	2	14 83	3	2	2	8	85	3	1	5 80	2
143	400	Vrs14	2	2	8 83	4	2	3	3	83	3	1	4 24	1
144	401	Vd20	2	2	9 33	2	4	3	5	68	1	3	4 20	1
145	402	Vt12	1	1	39 33	3	4	2	2	80	1	1	5 34	2
146	403	Vt13	1	1	23 00	3	3	2	6	71	1	1	5 24	2
147	405	Vma	1	1	3 60	1	4	2	6	166	2	1	3 30	2
148	407	Vd21	2	2	12 17	3	4	3	2	171	1	2	5 10	1
149	410	Vp	1	3	6 50	3	4	3	4	184	4	1	8 50	1
150	161 A	Vrs15	2	1	8 50	3	3	3	2	89	2	1	5 36	2

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	61 Cross section of pod	62 No of seeds/pod	63 Shape of seed	64 Colour of seed	65 Lustre on seed surface	66 Mottling on seed surface	67 100 seed weight (g)	68 Seed length (mm)	69 Seed width (mm)	70 Shape of hilum	71 Hilum length (mm)	72 Seed yield/plant (g)
1	1	Vrs1	2	12 20	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 82	2 51	1 98	1	1 59	26 64
2	2	Vst1	2	6 20	3	Cream mottled with black	0	2	1 03	2 56	1 92	3	1 18	1 5
3	3	Vrs2	2	11 60	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 85	2 57	2 38	1	1 57	37 83
4	5	Vrs3	2	10 80	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 85	2 55	2 28	1	1 7	40 37
5	7	Vrs4	2	9 20	3	Blackish brown	0	0	1 08	3 01	2 24	1	1 92	66 62
6	8	Vtb1	1	14 20	2	Black	0	1	2 31	3 44	3 36	2	1 88	22 31
7	9	Vd1	1	11 20	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	1 04	2 49	2 12	3	1 07	5 29
8	10	Vd2	1	9 00	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	1 06	3 03	2 05	3	1 48	15 94
9	11	Vrs5	2	9 80	3	Blackish brown	0	0	1 32	2 89	2 4	1	1 69	33 11
10	12	Vd3	1	11 00	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	1 01	2 79	2 2	3	1 6	39 34
11	13	Vd4	1	11 40	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	1 09	3 26	2 27	3	2 1	18 71
12	18	vug1	2	10 80	4	Mottled black	1	2	0 95	2 97	1 95	1	1 14	22 08
13	20	vg	2	9 80	3	Black	1	0	3 17	4 31	3 08	1	2 51	211 12
14	24	Vh1	2	8 20	3	Grey sh mottled with black	0	2	0 52	2 3	1 77	3	0 92	0 52
15	26	Vh2	2	8 40	3	Greyish mottled with black	0	2	0 63	2 44	2 01	3	0 94	1 93
16	29	Vh3	2	9 20	3	Greyish mottled with black	0	2	0 61	2 4	1 86	3	1 12	5 42
17	60	Vr1	2	10 80	2	Green	0	0	2 31	3 69	2 8	1	1 75	8 11
18	61	Vr2	2	11 20	2	Green	0	0	1 77	2 94	2 7	1	2 5	471
19	62	Vr3	2	11 00	2	Intermediate green	0	0	2 17	3 85	2 79	1	1 88	27 55
20	66	Vrs6	2	2 00	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 67	2 5	2 09	1	1 53	26 43

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	61 Cross section of pod	62 No of seeds/pod	63 Shape of seed	64 Colour of seed	65 Lustre on seed surface	66 Mottling on seed surface	67 100 seed weight (g)	68 Seed length (mm)	69 Seed width (mm)	70 Shape of hilum	71 Hilum length (mm)	72 Seed yield/plant (g)
21	67	Vse1	2	11 00	2	Black	0	0	0 96	2 94	2 42	2	1 48	35 69
22	68	Vse2	2	14 80	2	Black	0	0	1 24	3 53	2 28	2	1 23	16 72
23	69	Vse3	2	14 40	2	Black	0	0	1 39	2 57	2 66	2	1 39	47 1
24	70	Vr4	2	11 40	2	Green	0	0	2 27	3 38	2 96	1	1 48	16 4
25	71	Vse4	2	12 60	2	Black	0	0	1 17	2 37	2 27	2	1 27	20 67
26	72	Vr5	2	10 00	2	Green	0	0	3 13	3 9	3 24	1	1 89	4 5
27	74	Vr6	2	12 60	2	Light green	0	0	1 96	3 59	2 59	1	1 59	10 41
28	83	Vt1	2	13 40	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 94	2 89	1 93	1	1 67	11 8
29	84	Vt2	2	13 60	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 83	2 77	1 97	1	1 51	9 79
30	86	Vt3	2	12 60	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 93	3 03	2 26	1	1 58	17 91
31	87	Vu1	1	7 20	4	Greenish brown	1	0	6 13	7 88	3 79	3	3 78	95 98
32	88	Vu2	1	7 40	4	Greenish brown	1	0	5 72	6 87	3 68	3	3 25	75 51
33	89	Vu3	1	8 00	4	Light greenish brown	1	0	4 63	6 79	2 84	3	2 88	55 22
34	90	Vu4	1	6 00	4	Light greenish brown	1	0	5 55	6 74	3 47	3	3 47	55 95
35	91	Vu5	3	5 80	4	Green	1	0	5 77	7 04	4 33	3	3 58	125 7
36	92	Vu6	1	7 06	4	Black	1	2	4 57	6 79	3 97	3	3 1	73 3
37	93	Vu7	2	7 20	4	Green sh yellow	1	0	4 89	5 92	3 27	3	2 98	85 1
38	94	Vu8	1	7 80	4	Brown	1	0	7 53	8 32	4 18	3	4 04	43 36
39	95	Vu9	2	6 00	4	Mottled green	1	0	6 56	6 91	4 01	3	3 4	49 12
40	106	Vd5	1	9 60	3	Grey sh green mottled with black	1	3	0 99	3 03	2	3	2 04	2
41	121	Vtb2	1	12 00	2	Black	0	1	1 6	3 18	2 33	2	1 87	22 42
42	126	Vd6	1	10 40	3	Greyish green mottled w th black	1	3	0 89	2 82	1 87	3	1 59	6 13
43	141	Vse5	2	10 40	2	Black	0	0	0 82	2 6	2 11	2	1 67	63 09
	142	Vh3	1	12 00	2	Black	0	1	1 64	3 11	2 87	2	1 87	6 13

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	61 Cross section of pod	62 No of seeds/pod	63 Shape of seed	64 Colour of seed	65 Lustre on seed surface	66 Mottling on seed surface	67 100 seed weight (g)	68 Seed length (mm)	69 Seed width (mm)	70 Shape of hilum	71 Hilum length (mm)	72 Seed yield/plant (g)
45	143	Vd7	2	9 60	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	0 93	2 63	1 85	3	1 61	41 48
46	144	Vd8	2	7 80	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	3	0 98	2 99	1 82	3	1 95	49 47
47	147	Vd9	2	10 20	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	3	1 08	3 07	1 9	3	1 9	58 83
48	155	Vms1	2	8 00	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 47	3 01	2 67	3	2 28	46 26
49	156	Vtb4	1	9 80	2	Black	0	1	1 27	2 93	2 3	2	1 34	37 86
50	157	Vms2	2	9 00	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 41	2 99	2 74	3	2 03	41 94
51	158	Vms3	2	6 40	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	0	1 24	2 89	2 63	3	2 14	43 86
52	160	Vms4	2	9 00	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	2 85	3 92	3 11	3	2 17	67 51
53	161	Vv1	2	1 20	5	Blackish brown	1	0	1 29	4 13	2 19	1	2 03	1 85
54	162	Vv2	2	16 00	5	Blackish brown	1	0	1 83	4 34	2 52	1	2 03	12 67
55	165	Vd10	2	7 00	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	3	0 72	3 17	1 94	3	2 16	18 97
56	164	Vtb5	1	12 60	2	Black	0	1	1 59	3 14	3 06	2	1 79	14 55
57	165	Vk	2	10 00	3	Blackish brown	0	0	4 1	4 4	3 46	2	1 52	2 81
58	169	Vv3	1	12 20	5	Blackish brown	1	0	1 06	4 18	2 81	1	2 06	1 47
59	171	Vms5	2	8 20	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	0	1 31	2 94	2 46	3	2 35	63 61
60	174	Vtb6	1	12 40	2	Black	0	1	0 88	2 88	2 15	2	1 39	16 15
61	176	Vtb7	1	12 00	2	Blackish grey	0	1	1 07	2 98	2 4	2	1 71	15 43
62	188	Vr7	2	9 20	2	Intermed ate green	0	0	1 71	3 55	2 18	1	1 74	28 93
63	189	Vtb8	1	9 80	2	Blackish grey	0	1	0 67	2 92	2 31	2	1 28	18 04
64	192	Vt4	2	10 80	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 8	2 45	2 22	1	1 32	23 66
65	195	Vtb9	2	13 00	2	Black	0	1	1 47	3 11	2 24	2	2 63	36 73

			61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	Cross section of pod	No of seeds/pod	Shape of seed	Colour of seed	Lustre on seed surface	Mottling on seed surface	100 seed weight (g)	Seed length (mm)	Seed width (mm)	Shape of hilum	Hilum length (mm)	Seed yield/plant (g)
66	199	Vd11	1	9 60	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	0 9	2 83	2 21	3	1 97	20 52
67	204	Vu10	1	9 60	4	Light greenish brown	1	0	7 01	7 39	4 29	3	3 25	191 41
68	206	Vtb10	2	14 00	2	Black	0	0	1 63	3 07	2 84	2	2 31	33 7
69	207	Vh4	2	9 80	3	Greyish mottled with black	0	3	0 67	2 6	2 08	3	1 23	6 29
70	208	Vun1	1	11 00	5	Chocolate brown	0	0	11 34	7 44	5 55	1	3 61	25 35
71	214	Vd12	2	9 30	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	3	1	2 82	1 97	3	1 83	43 89
72	215	Vst2	2	8 00	3	Cream mottled with black	0	2	0 8	2 75	1 91	3	1 16	16
73	217	Vv4	1	18 60	5	Blackish brown	1	0	1 73	4 84	3 02	1	2 18	11 68
74	230	Vms6	2	8 00	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 63	3 19	2 63	3	1 6	25 3
75	233	Vd13	2	8 20	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	0 68	2 39	1 82	3	1 48	42 67
76	234	Vd14	2	8 60	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	0 8	2 59	2 11	3	1 4	55 26
77	238	Vsb1	2	10 60	3	Mottled grey	0	0	1 57	2 87	2 51	2	1 00	33 99
78	240	Vsb2	2	14 40	3	Black	0	0	1 45	2 6	2 3	2	0 80	23 30
79	241	Vsb3	2	13 60	3	Black	0	0	1 35	2 74	2 2	2	0 90	14 60
80	243	Vt5	2	11 00	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 89	2 9	1 99	1	1 6	11 27
81	244	Vh5	2	8 60	3	Greyish mottled with black	0	2	0 85	2 13	1 52	3	0 83	23 39
82	247	Vh6	2	10 00	3	Greyish mottled with black	0	2	0 63	2 36	1 71	3	1 12	23 48
83	249	Vh7	2	8 60	3	Greyish mottled with black	0	3	0 62	2 38	1 98	3	0 99	18 31
84	254	Vms7	2	7 20	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 57	3 16	3 12	3	2 32	443
85	256	Vms8	2	7 00	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 92	3 49	2 75	3	2 82	1090
86	258	Vd15	2	8 80	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	0 89	2 79	2 45	3	1 64	46 28

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	61 Cross section of pod	62 No of seeds/pod	63 Shape of seed	64 Colour of seed	65 Lustre on seed surface	66 Mottling on seed surface	67 100 seed weight (g)	68 Seed length (mm)	69 Seed width (mm)	70 Shape of hilum	71 Hilum length (mm)	72 Seed yield/plant (g)
87	259	Vms9	2	9 20	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 56	2 99	2 6	3	2 24	65 2
88	260	Vms10	2	9 60	1	Mottled black sh brown	0	2	1 32	3 03	2 49	3	2 68	60 96
89	262	Vms11	2	9 20	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 44	2 87	2 41	3	2 4	60 96
90	265	Vms12	2	9 20	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 79	3 3	2 64	3	1 99	79 45
91	266	Vms13	2	8 00	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 7	3 18	2 51	3	1 82	969
92	267	Vms14	2	8 80	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 68	3 18	2 88	3	2 45	79 21
93	268	v	2	8 60	3	Mottled black	0	2	0 54	2 33	1 75	3	1 06	20 75
94	270	Vms15	2	7 60	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 64	3 04	2 74	3	2 17	95 38
95	271	Vms16	2	5 80	1	Mottled black	0	2	0 8	3 01	2 32	3	2 22	32 05
96	272	Vms17	2	8 60	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 73	3 44	2 86	3	2 34	130 26
97	273	Vse6	1	10 00	2	Black	0	0	1 71	3 08	2 87	2	1 47	21 89
98	274	Vd16	2	9 60	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	0 84	2 7	1 7	3	2 05	87 52
99	275	Vms18	2	8 80	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 49	2 94	2 48	3	2 31	78 27
100	276	Vms19	2	8 80	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 53	2 93	2 5	3	1 6	59 41
101	277	Vtb11	1	13 60	2	Black	0	0	1 71	3 18	2 35	2	1 84	38 27
102	278	Vrs7	2	10 80	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 8	2 78	1 95	1	1 52	32 00
103	279	Vrs8	2	12 40	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 85	2 48	2 18	1	1 68	28 25
104	284	Vun2	1	10 60	5	Cream	0	0	4 28	5 48	3 5	1	2 25	24 24
105	290	Vtb12	2	12 00	2	Black	0	0	0 77	2 58	2 04	2	1 55	5 51
106	295	Vt6	2	13 60	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 76	2 58	1 89	1	1 56	21 4
107	297	Vrs9	2	10 00	3	Blackish brown	0	0	1	2 42	2 3	1	1 88	68 90
108	298	Vu11	1	7 00	4	Green	1	0	5 94	6 67	3 81	3	2 78	170 73
109	300	Vrs10	2	11 60	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 83	2 57	2 22	1	1 94	47 78
110	301	Vrs11	2	10 40	3	Black sh brown	0	0	1 21	3	2 67	1	2 39	70 63
	302	v	2	13 00	3	Black	0	0	1 35	3 4	2 73	2	1 99	16 3

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	61 Cross section of pod	62 No of seeds/pod	63 Shape of seed	64 Colour of seed	65 Lustre on seed surface	66 Mottling on seed surface	67 100 seed weight (g)	68 Seed length (mm)	69 Seed width (mm)	70 Shape of hilum	71 Hilum length (mm)	72 Seed yield/plant (g)
112	303	Vst3	2	6 40	3	Cream mottled with black	0	2	0 45	2 1	1 81	3	1 06	2 31
113	305	Vt7	2	9 40	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 9	2 61	1 97	1	1 2	11 98
114	306	Vt8	2	1 40	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 98	2 95	2 01	1	1 51	33 09
115	307	Vh8	2	9 40	3	Greyish mottled with black	0	2	0 55	2 12	1 55	3	0 94	15 93
116	308	Vun3	1	12 00	5	Cream	0	0	4 87	5 96	4 15	1	2 88	55 7
117	310	Vmu1	2	6 20	3	Mottled black	0	0	2 83	3 97	2 85	3	2 41	60 7
118	311	Vtb13	1	13 60	2	Black	0	0	1 46	3 11	2 86	2	1 54	116 4
119	313	Vmu2	2	5 60	3	Blackish brown	0	0	4 56	4 94	3 67	3	3 41	126 29
120	314	Vh9	2	11 40	3	Greyish mottled with black	0	2	0 54	2 17	1 76	3	0 91	7 34
121	318	Vt9	2	11 00	3	Black sh grey	0	1	0 81	2 55	1 98	1	1 55	25 55
122	319	Vt10	2	11 60	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 87	2 57	2 07	1	1 47	21 4
123	320	Vt11	2	12 20	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 88	2 46	1 92	1	1 59	17 21
124	321	Vrs12	2	10 60	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 95	2 61	2 35	1	2 24	31 50
125	323	Vh10	2	9 00	3	Greyish mottled with black	0	2	0 49	2 03	1 91	3	0 93	2 79
126	330	Vug2	2	10 20	4	Black	1	3	0 95	3 03	2 18	1	1 67	18 49
127	331	Vug3	2	11 20	4	Black	1	3	1 22	2 93	2 42	1	1 76	22 23
128	334	Vug4	2	10 80	4	Black	1	3	1 27	3 91	2 43	1	1 56	21 63
129	342	Vtb14	1	12 00	2	Black	0	0	1 53	3 13	2 77	2	1 46	37 33
130	345	Vtb15	1	11 00	2	Black	0	0	1 83	3 64	3 07	2	2 38	23 81
131	348	Vtb16	1	10 00	2	Black	0	0	1 24	3 32	2 8	2	2	21 75
132	350	Va	2	4 00	4	Intermediate green	1	0	2 00	4 16	2 08	1	1 58	0 28
133	384	Vtb17	2	10 40	2	Black	0	1	1 45	3 04	2 85	2	1 82	148 54
134	385	Vtb18	2	11 00	2	Black	0	1	1 42	2 89	2 02	2	1 67	161 08
135	387	Vd17	1	9 60	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	0 82	2 5	2 16	3	1 68	26 06

7041
L B A
P D T

Sl No	TCR No	Code for taxa	61 Cross section of pod	62 No of seeds/pod	63 Shape of seed	64 Colour of seed	65 Lustre on seed surface	66 Mottling on seed surface	67 100 seed weight (g)	68 Seed length (mm)	69 Seed width (mm)	70 Shape of hilum	71 Hilum length (mm)	72 Seed yield/plant (g)
136	388	Vd18	2	8 40	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	0 84	2 79	1 83	3	1 72	28 36
137	390	Vms20	2	7 20	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 47	3 27	2 99	3	2 42	27 28
138	392	Vms21	2	7 40	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 34	3 07	3 22	3	2 37	98 32
139	393	Vms22	2	7 80	1	Mottled blackish brown	0	2	1 46	3 26	3 01	3	2 21	82 78
140	397	Vrs13	2	9 20	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 79	2 62	2 33	1	1 89	15 99
141	398	Vd19	1	8 20	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	0 98	2 73	2 55	3	1 72	18 12
142	399	Vtb19	1	11 80	2	Black	0	1	1 5	3 16	3 22	2	1 46	97 27
143	400	Vrs14	2	10 40	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 74	2 43	2 22	1	1 83	39 36
144	401	Vd20	2	10 20	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	2	1 03	2 73	2 15	3	1 71	48 56
145	402	Vt12	2	12 60	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 84	2 58	1 91	1	1 64	15 12
146	403	Vt13	2	10 80	3	Blackish grey	0	1	0 75	2 35	1 9	1	1 56	15 95
147	405	Vma	2	5 30	1	Brown	0	0	4 00	5 12	4 55	2	2 89	0 20
148	407	Vd21	1	9 00	3	Greyish green mottled with black	1	3	1 29	3 26	2 83	3	1 58	48 16
149	410	Vp	2	10 00	1	Brown	0	0	6 00	5 95	4 46		2 94	0 42
150	161 A	Vrs15	2	13 40	3	Blackish brown	0	0	0 81	2 52	2 17	1	1 13	32 08