



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The present investigation on *Barleria cristata* Linn., *Barleria lupulina* Lindl., *Barleria prionitis* Linn. and *Barleria strigosa* Willd. deals with the macroscopic and microscopic characters of the plants, the microscopic characters of leaf powder, the quantitative values of leaf and the chromatographic patterns of chemical constituents of leaf. The methods seem to lend themselves excellently for the identification and differentiation of the plants.

Cronquist has put the family Acanthaceae in the order Scrophulariales and claims as deriving directly from the family Scrophulariaceae by using some characters in the genus *Elytraria* and some other related genera to link between them.⁽⁸²⁾ The other authors put the Acanthaceae in different places such as: Wettstein put it in the order Tubiflorae between the family Bignoniaceae and Verbenaceae, but Hutchinson put it in the order Personales between the family Scrophulariaceae and Gesneraceae. From this investigation on *Barleria*, the presence of iridoid compounds may be considered as one reason to support the idea of Hegnauer that the family Acanthaceae is related to the family Labiatae in the order Tubiflorae, and may be considered as Verbenaceae-Labiatae complex.⁽⁸³⁾

Acanthaceae is a large family of about 2,500-2,700 species. Reports on Pharmacognosy and Chemistry of this family are not so many, compared with the vast amount of its members. It might be valuable for the pharmacognosists as well as the chemists to pay attention to the study of this family.