(b) Monochasium/ Uniparous cyme: The primary axis ends in a flower and one lateral branch is produced ending in a flower and the process is repeated.

(i)Scropoid cyme/ Cincinnus: The primary axis with alternate suppression of lateral flowers bearing secondary axes results in a zigzag structure. Example: Heliotropium.

(ii) Helicoid cyme/ Bostryx: The primary axis with one- sided successive suppression of lateral secondary axes forms a helix. Example: Hamerocallis flava (Liliaceae).

(iii)Dichasium/ Biparous cyme: The primary axis terminates into central flower which opens first. Example: Jasminum.

(iv)Polychasium/ Multiparous cyme: The primary axis terminates in a flower and produces behind the apex more than two lateral secondary axis in a whorled manner. Example: Sambuscus nigra, Calotropis etc. **Condensed cymose inflorescence:** 

- (a) **Cyathium**: It is a compound chyme, found in *Euphorbia*, Pedilanthus etc. In this case the receptacle termines into a single flower (female).
- (b) Verticillaster: It is a type of the ound cyme, found in the Colus of opposite leaves at first a dimisium is produced, then each branch passes into a cincinnus. Flower an mostly sessile. Examples: Species of Leave Colus etc.

- rachis of closely placed chymes; as a result of such fusion a cup-shaped fleshy receptacle is formed. Example: Ficus cunea.
- (d) **Coenanthium**: Found in *Dorstenia* sp. Where the receptacle is more or less flat with little upwardly curved margins; minute flowers are embedded within the receptacle.
- (e) Cymose head: When the flowers develop on a suppressed globular rachis in a cymose manner to form a capitates. Example: Anthocephalus indica.
- (3) Mixed Inflorescence: Here the combinations of a racemose type and cymose type or two racemose type can be seen. Example: Sunflower (Helianthus), Dahlia etc.
  - (a) Mixed panicle: Combination of racemose and cymose or irregularly arranged flowers. Examples: *Ligustrum vulgare*(Oleaceae).
  - (b) Mixed spadix: Here cymosely arranged flower-groups are racemosely arranged on the thick fleshy primary axis in acropetal manner and each flower group is subtended by a spathe.Example: Musa paradisiaca.
  - (c) Cymose Umbel: This is seen in Allium cepa (onion), Calotropis etc.
  - (d) Cymose corymb/ Corymbose cyme: Arranged in a corymbose manner. Example: Ixora.