Conclusion

The details study of the present two species with their eighteen provenances, it is revealed that both species are shown diversity in different levels. To circumvent the problem of the identification of both of the live plants as well as dry plant parts, some morphological features like that of leaf appearance, bulb appearance and also floral parts are to be very much effective. In this circumstance, phenological study also helps to right identification of the species in wild wide. The anatomical study very much helpful to circumstance different populations of both the species at inter and intra specific level. Presence of similar chromosome number 2n= 22 in all the provenances with their basic chromosome number x= 11. Though the diploid set of chromosome shows the similarity in all the provenancesof both the species, but the length of the chromosome, centromeric index, Stebbins class index and chromosome types are very much diverse in all the provenances and also both the species.The detail chromosome study is indicating new cytotypes in both species. Morphological, anatomical and chromosomal diversity among the different population of these two species can indicate some morph types in both the species *Crinum asiaticum* L. and *Crinum latifolium* L. we can conclude that the provenance like Mongpoo and Shillong of *C. asiaticum* L. and C. *latifolium* of Assam are showing highly diverse among them in respect of their morphological appearance.

In this study we have been found that both the species having different active component. The active component lycorine is differentiate all the studied provenances among them the accession from Nadia of *Crinum asiaticum* L. is contain highest amount of lycorine on the other hand accession from

PaschimMedinipur of *Crinum latifolium* L. is showing the highest amount of lycorine.