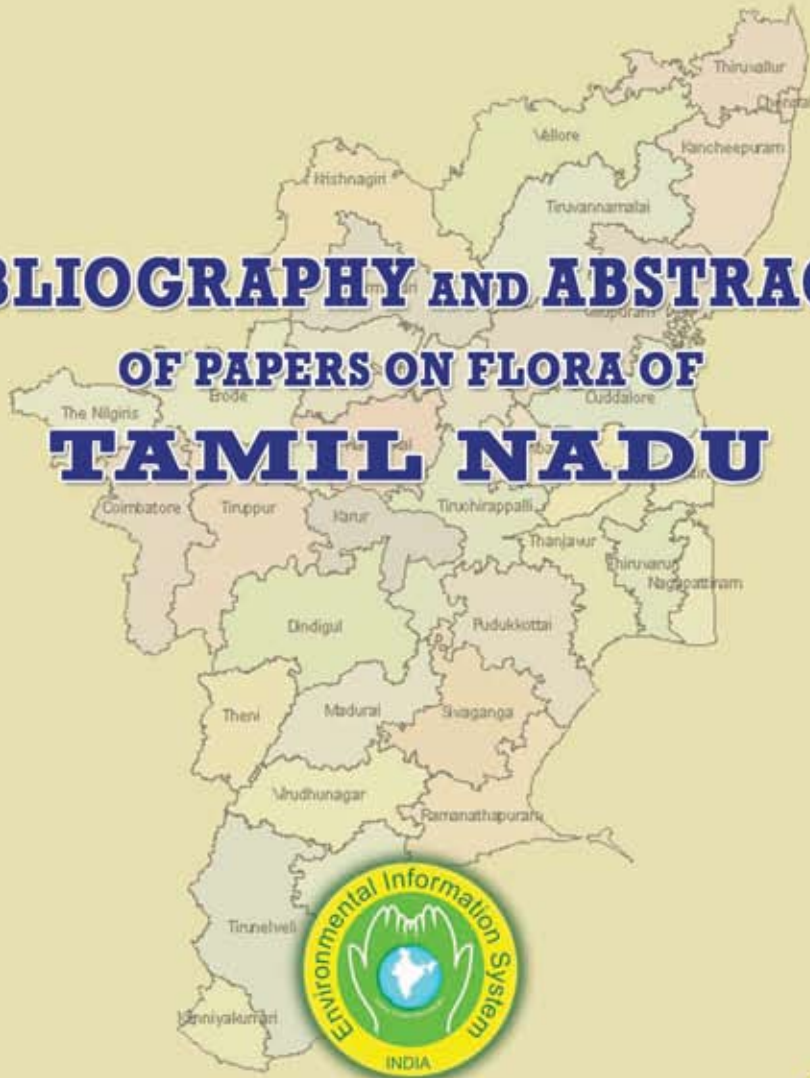




United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

**BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABSTRACTS
OF PAPERS ON FLORA OF
TAMIL NADU**



ENVIS Centre on Floral Diversity

2014



भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



जहाँ है हरियाली।
वहाँ है खुशहाली।

**BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS**

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS ON FLORA OF TAMIL NADU

Compiled by

**P. Lakshminarasimhan
W. Arisdason
Soumen Gantait
&
Subir Bandyopadhyay**

under ENVIS Programme



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FOREWORD

The ENVIS Centre on Floral Diversity of the Botanical Survey of India has been publishing State-wise Bibliography and Abstracts of Papers pertaining to Floras. In this attempt, the Centre has already published consolidated bibliography and abstracts on flora of West Bengal (in two parts), North East India – I, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Maharashtra and Kerala. Tamil Nadu, one of the 28 states of India is situated in the eastern part of the southern-most tip of Peninsular India. It is the only state with both hill ranges, Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats, both meet at the Nilgiri hills. The state exhibits great plant diversity, due to highly diversified physiography, and immense variety of climate, and edaphic factors. The various forest types in the state exhibit great diversity in different plant groups, ranging from primitive non-flowering plant groups to advanced angiosperms.

The angiosperms in the state are represented by 5547 taxa, comprising 5239 species, 72 subspecies, 548 varieties in 1668 genera and 231 families, including 212 are strict endemics, distributed in 51 families. Some of the important publications pertaining to the Flora of Tamil Nadu are “The Flora of Tamil Nadu (Analysis)” by Nair & Henry (1983) and Henry & al. (1987, 1989); “The Flora of the Tamilnadu Carnatic” by Matthew (1983); “Flora of Tamil Nadu – Grasses” by Kabeer & Nair (2010). There are publications such as, “A Bibliography of Indology Vol. 2 Indian Botany” published in 2 parts (Narayanaswami, 1961, 1965), and “Key Works of Floristics of India” Vol. 2 (Giri & al., 2006), which provide references exclusively pertaining to the flora of Tamil Nadu.

However, the present work was initiated with an objective to compile the scattered literature both archival and recent, and to prepare a comprehensive bibliography and abstracts of research articles, floras/books pertaining to the rich and diverse flora of Tamil Nadu state. It also provides abstracts of articles published on phytogeography, endemism, ethnobotany, medicinal plants, biodiversity and conservation issues, ecology, and conservation. This present issue of bibliography and abstracts of papers on flora of Tamil Nadu state consists a total of 1482 references, including 660 references on angiosperms majorly about new discovery, rediscovery, revision, monograph, endemism, and IUCN threat status and conservation, 322 references under general category which include biodiversity, vegetation, forestry and ecology, 221 on algae and fungi and other non-flowering plant groups and 279 references on ethnobotany, sacred groves and medicinal plants. An electronic version of this publication will be made available on ENVIS-BSI website (www.bsienvs.nic.in).

Botanical Survey of India
Kolkata


(Paramjit Singh)
Director

INTRODUCTION

The state of Tamil Nadu is situated in the eastern part of the southern-most tip of Peninsular India. The state lies between 8°05' – 13°34' N and 76°14' – 80°21' E, and covers about 1,30,058 km² geographical area, constitutes about 4% of the country's total area. The state is bounded by the Bay of Bengal to the east, Indian Ocean to south, and the Arabian Sea on to the southwest and by the states of Kerala to the west, Karnataka to the northwest, and Andhra Pradesh to the north, and parts of Puducherry Union Territory (Puducherry proper and Karaikal) along the north-central coast. The state is administratively subdivided into 32 districts.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The land mass of the state appears roughly rhomboidal in outline, stretching from Pulicat lake in north to Kanyakumari in south, and from Gudalur in the west to Point Calimere in the east. The western, southern and the north-western parts of the state are hilly and rich in vegetation. The Western Ghats, one of the 34 globally recognised biodiversity hotspots (Mittermeier & al., 2004), also forms a significant part of the state. In fact, Tamil Nadu is the only state with both hill ranges, Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats, both meet at the Nilgiri hills. Almost the entire western border of the state is occupied by the Western Ghats with Kerala. Doddabetta in the Nilgiris district of Western Ghats is the tallest peak (2637 m) in Tamil Nadu. The eastern parts are fertile coastal plains, and northern parts are a mix of low altitude hills/hillocks and plains, and the central and south-central regions are arid plains. Besides, the state has a chain of 20 coral islands, and several reefs extended along the northern shore of Gulf of Mannar, and these are collectively known as Rameswaram and Krusadai group of Islands, and designated as, the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve, the first Marine Biosphere Reserve in the country. The state has a land boundary of about 1200 km, and coastline of about 990 km. The inland wetlands of Tamil Nadu comprise lakes, ponds, reservoirs and seasonally waterlogged areas. The state has about 1175 wetlands (including the Point Calimere

Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary, the only Ramsar site in Tamil Nadu), covering an area of 1,615.12 km² that support luxuriant riparian vegetation and aquatic plants.

CLIMATE

Tamil Nadu has dry sub-humid to semi-arid climatic conditions. At lower elevations and plains, the day temperature ranges from 23° to 40°C (– 45°C) and night temperature from 18° to 29°C, however, at higher altitudes, especially in Western Ghats, the temperature often drops below freezing point and the relative humidity is as high as 75% during winter. The state receives rainfall from Southwest (from June to September), and Northeast monsoons (from October to December), and the dry season prevails from January to May. The average annual rainfall of the state is about 945 mm.

VEGETATION

The state exhibits great plant diversity, due to immense variety of climate, altitude and edaphic factors. Vegetation of the state can broadly be classified into four major categories, namely, (i) Coastal vegetation, (ii) Island vegetation, (iii) Vegetation of the interior plains and (iv) Vegetation of the hills and mountains (Nair & Vivekananthan, 1983; Chithra & Nair, 1999), and each vegetation category may be further divided into various forest types based on “A revised survey of forest types of India” by Champion & Seth (1968).

Accordingly, the coastal vegetation is further classified into strand vegetation, estuarine vegetation and coastal tropical dry evergreen forest, whereas the island vegetation is further categorised into foreshore sandy vegetation, inland sandy vegetation, salt marsh, mangrove and maritime vegetation. The vegetation of the interior plains has been recognized as Southern Tropical Thorn Forest, which occurs at the foot hills or on the undulating slopes of hills and hillocks in rocky terrains bordering the Coromandel Coastal plains. This forest type is further differentiated into Southern thorn forest, Carnatic umbrella thorn forest, Southern **Euphorbia** scrubs and Southern thorn scrubs (Champion & Seth, 1968). The vegetation of hills and mountains is categorised into Dry deciduous forest (350 m and above), South Indian moist deciduous forest (below the zone of semi-evergreen forest), Semi-evergreen forest (up to 1000 m), Wet evergreen forest (1500 m and above) and Shola or Southern montane wet temperate forest (1000 – 2300 m) and Grasslands, the latter further divided into low altitude grasslands (up to 1000 m) and high altitude grasslands (1500 – 2300 m).

DIVERSITY OF FUNGI, LICHENS, ALGAE, NON-FLOWERING AND FLOWERING PLANTS

Based on interpretation of satellite data, the forest cover of the state is 23,625 km², including 2948 km² area under very dense forest, 10,321 km² area under moderately dense forest and 10356 km² under open forest, altogether representing 18.16% of state's total geographical area (FSI, 2011). The various forest types in the state exhibit great diversity in different plant groups, ranging from primitive non-flowering plant groups to advanced angiosperms.

Out of 3 megacentres and 25 microcentres of endemic plants in India identified by Nayar (1996) based on the diversity and distribution of endemic species, 1 megacentre (Western Ghats) and 5 microcentres (Agasthyamalai hills, Anamalai and High Ranges [Cardamom hills], Palni hills, Nilgiris – Silent Valley, Wyanad, Kodagu and Southern Deccan [Leeward side]) are found in Tamil Nadu, either entirely or sharing with neighbouring states. Presence of these endemic centres reflects the significantly high level of endemism in the flora of the state.

Fungi: Tamil Nadu is one of the plant-rich states in the country that shows enormous diversity in various plant groups, and fungi, lichens and algae. A total of 1077 species in about 370 genera have been recorded from Tamil Nadu till 2002 (Natarajan, 2007). Nilgiris, Palni hills and Anamalai hills in Western Ghats are rich in fungal diversity.

Lichens: A total of about 555 lichen species under 128 genera have been reported from the state (Hariharan & Balaji, 2007).

Algae: The algal flora is broadly categorised into fresh water algae and marine algae. As a whole, a total of 1119 species, subspecies, 100 varieties and 42 forma, altogether representing 1263 taxa of algae (excluding Dinophyceae), belonging to 8 classes are distributed under 432 genera belonging to 115 families under 38 orders are reported to occur in Tamil Nadu (Baluswami, 2007). Of which, 45 taxa are endemic to the state and 187 taxa are rare in distribution. About 625 marine algal taxa and about 475 taxa of fresh water algae are distributed in the state. The algal flora of the state is dominated by Chlorophyceae (419 taxa), followed by Rhodophyceae (267 taxa), Cyanophyceae (235 taxa), Bacillariophyceae (233 taxa), Phaeophyceae (68 taxa) and Charophyceae (32 taxa).

Bryophytes: There are 712 taxa of bryophytes occurring in Tamil Nadu, comprising 211 taxa in 56 genera and 32 families of liverworts, 8 taxa in 4 genera and 2 families of

hornworts, and 493 taxa in 189 genera and 44 families of mosses (Daniels, 2010). Tamil Nadu supports approximately 29 % of the Indian liverwort flora, 22 % of the hornwort flora and 30% of the moss flora. Indian endemic species are well represented in the state. Of the approximately 152 liverwort taxa endemic to India (including all island groups and Sikkim), 30 liverworts (19%) are known from Tamil Nadu, ten of which are apparently endemic to the state. Of the 19 Indian endemic hornworts, two (10 %) are currently known from Tamil Nadu. About 65 Indian endemic mosses are known from Tamil Nadu, about 48 of these apparently endemic to Tamil Nadu.

Pteridophytes: In Tamil Nadu, the pteridophytes (ferns and fern allies) are represented by about 275 species in 44 families, of which 33 are endemic to the state and about 80 are recognised as threatened taxa (Manickam, 2007). Terrestrial species constitute more than 46% (about 90 species), whereas, lithophytes constitute 19% (67 species) of the pteridophyte flora of the state. Besides, there are several semi-aquatic ferns and fern allies and only five true aquatic ferns, such as **Azolla pinnata**, **Ceratopteris thalictroides** and **Salvinia molesta**, are found in Tamil Nadu.

Gymnosperms: The state has 4 species of indigenous gymnosperms and about 60 introduced species. The Indian conifer, **Podocarpus wallichianus**, distributed in Peninsular India and Andamans, is confined to the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, **Gnetum ula**, a woody climbing gymnosperm also inhabits evergreen tropical rain forests of Eastern and Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. **Cycas circinalis**, an Indian endemic cycad species, occurs in fairly dense, seasonally dry, mixed deciduous forest areas of Western Ghats, and also grown as ornamental in gardens and parks.

Angiosperms: The Flora of Tamil Nadu Analysis by Nair & Henry (1983) and Henry & al. (1987, 1989), revealed that the state harbours about 5640 species and infraspecific taxa of flowering plants including cultivated species. After about two decades the state flora analysis was revised and a checklist of angiosperms in Tamil Nadu as a floral database was prepared by Narasimhan (2007). According to which, the angiosperms in the state are represented by 5547 taxa, comprising 5239 species, 72 subspecies, 548 varieties in 1668 genera and 231 families. However, a recent compilation revealed there are 5674 angiospermic taxa, of which 212 are strict endemics, distributed in 51 families; about 50% of families are represented by single species; families, such as Poaceae (30 taxa), Cyperaceae (24 taxa), Apocynaceae and Acanthaceae (13 taxa each) exhibit high level of endemism; out of 212 endemic taxa, 122 are herbs, 51 are shrubs, 36 are trees and

3 are climbers, and around 85% of the endemic taxa are confined to the Western Ghats, 8% from the Eastern Ghats and 6% of the taxa are from coastal regions (Irwin & al., 2013). With 5674 angiosperm taxa, Tamil Nadu ranks first among all the states in the country, and it also constitutes nearly 1/3rd of the total flora of India. There are about 230 Red Listed species, 1559 species of medicinal plants and 260 species of wild relatives of cultivated plants in the state.

The state also has a rich diversity of exotic plant species. According to Narasimhan & al. (2009) a total of 1226 alien or exotic taxa are found in Tamil Nadu, which accounts for 22% of the total flora of the state, and 79% of the exotic flora of Tamil Nadu, exists only under cultivation; around 200 species occur as naturalised weeds and 56 found both in cultivation as well as escapes, which are naturalised.

TRIBAL COMMUNITIES AND THEIR INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

Tribals are predominantly farmers and cultivators or gatherers and they are much dependant on the forest lands, and the biological resources available in the forest. In Tamil Nadu, they are found in all the districts, however, majority of them live in the north, central and western regions of the state, and are especially concentrated in the hill ranges, viz., Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats, and the discontinuous hill tracts adjoining the plains and the hills. There are about 38 tribes and subtribes in Tamil Nadu, of which, Malayali, Toda, Kurumba, Paniya, Irular, Kattunayakkan, Kani, Palliyan, Sholagar, Kadar and Veddars are the major tribal communities of Tamil Nadu (Alphonse, 2000). The Kotas, Todas, Irulas, Kurumbas, and the Badagas are concentrated mainly in the district of Nilgiris, and Eravalars, Kadars, Malasars, Malai-malasars, Muduvars and Pulayars communities inhabit Anamalais of Coimbatore district, whereas the Kanis are confined to the southernmost parts of Western Ghats in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. The hilly tracts of Eastern Ghats are majorly concentrated by Malayalis. Irulars in Kancheepuram and Thiruvallur districts and Kattunayakans in Vellore, Thiruvannamalai and Villupuram districts form an exception to live in the plains of the state, and utilise the plant resources available in the tropical thorny scrub forests.

Each tribal community has unique traditional uses of plants, and the indigenous knowledge is intact with tribal people for long, and has been orally passed for generations. Majority of the tribes still rely upon their own indigenous plant-based health-seeking practices for various ailments. However, the indigenous knowledge among the various tribal communities is diminishing significantly. Hence, a comprehensive documentation of indigenous knowledge of all tribal communities is essential.

THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Due to increase in human population, there is a constant need for natural resources, which has ultimately resulted in the over-exploitation of forests in the tropic regions of the world. It is estimated that 2 to 25% of plant species will become extinct or committed to extinction in tropical forests approximately in the next 25 years (Heywood, 1995). The Convention on Biological Diversity, which entered into force in 1993, emphasise the elementary requirement of *in situ* conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats, to conserve the biodiversity on earth, for the present and future welfare of human beings. Protected Areas are one of the most recognised *in situ* conservation methods to protect the biodiversity across the world.

Anthropogenic activities, such as deforestation and destruction or alteration of natural habitats are the main causal factors that pose threat to the biodiversity of the state, especially in forested hill ranges. In order to protect the existing biodiversity in all the states of the country, the respective state and central governments have taken *in situ* conservation measures jointly and identified areas with rich biodiversity and declared them as Protected Areas. There are 5 National Parks, 21 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 3 Tiger Reserves, 4 Elephant Reserves, 3 Biosphere Reserves and 1 Conservation Reserve in Tamil Nadu, for *in situ* conservation of wild fauna and flora (<http://www.forests.tn.nic.in>; <http://wiienvis.nic.in>). The Protected Areas of Tamil Nadu extend to 3305 km², constituting 2.54% of the geographic area and 15% of the recorded forest area. Tamil Nadu, ranks 14th among all the states and union territories of India, in terms of Protected Areas. These Protected Areas protect and conserve the rich flora and fauna of the state.

Anthropogenic activities, such as conversion of forested lands to plantations, encroachment (of water bodies, forest and agricultural fields), hydel projects, transportation and tourism and various other developmental activities would pose considerable degree of threat to the biodiversity. Besides, over-exploitation of Non-Timber Forest Produces, collection of fuel woods, illegal felling of trees, invasion of exotic species and natural and man-made forest fires show considerable impact on the biodiversity. These activities even at minor level have potential to disturb and alter the regime of every sensitive ecosystem, and create ecological imbalance and that would ultimately result in massive destruction of flora and fauna. The Tamil Nadu Forest Department and other competent authorities of the state should enforce strictly the environmental and biodiversity acts/laws to protect the existing biodiversity of the state. Efforts should also be taken to create awareness among the people about the importance of conserving forests and environment and sustainable utilisation of biological

resources, for the sustenance and make them involve in conservation activities.

The present work was initiated with an objective to compile the scattered literature to prepare a comprehensive bibliography and abstracts of research articles, floras/books pertaining to the rich and diverse flora of Tamil Nadu state. It also provides abstracts of articles published on phytogeography, endemism, ethnobotany, medicinal plants, biodiversity and conservation issues, ecology, and conservation. This present issue of bibliography and abstracts of papers on flora of Tamil Nadu state consists a total of 1186 references, including 436 references on angiosperms majorly about new discovery, rediscovery, revision, monograph, endemism, and IUCN threat status and conservation, 232 references under general category which include biodiversity, vegetation and forestry, 178 on algae and fungi and other non-flowering plant groups and 220 references on ethnobotany and medicinal plants.

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TAMIL NADU

General: Vegetation, Flora, Phytodiversity, Forestry, Ecology

1. **Agrawal, S.C. 1961.** "Grassland communities in dry tropical forests". *Indian Forester* 87: 309–315.

Abstract: Grassland communities occurring in various dry tropical forests are described and discussed.

2. **Agrawal, S.C., Madan, U.S., Chinnamani, S. & Rege, N.D. 1961.** "Ecological studies in the Nilgiris". *Indian Forester* 87: 376–389.

Abstract: Ecological studies have been conducted in the Nilgiris to determine the trends of succession in shola forest, grasslands and miscellaneous vegetation. The study revealed that when shola forests are cleared herbs, such as bracken and *Hypericum mysorensense* come up along with members of Compositae and Leguminosae. If the area has been infested with *Cytisus scoparius*, *Symplocos spicata* is seen to be the first tree species to appear. In some places *Rhododendron nilagirica* comes first in the grasslands. Amongst the grasses the first to appear are *Eragrostis* spp., *Setaria glauca*, *Digitaria* spp., *Bothriochloa pertusa* followed by either *Chrysopogon zeylanicus* or *Pennisetum clandestinum*. Both of these are subsequently replaced by *Arundinella* or *Themeda* spp. This replacement of *P. clandestinum* may prove to be useful with the help of *Arundinella* spp. The former is very aggressive and is not linked by local cultivators as it is an effective cover for harbouring rats which spoil the potato crop.

3. **Alagesaboopathi, C. 2004.** "Macropropagation of *Andrographis macrobotrys* Nees – A medicinal plants". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 614–616.

Abstract: During the present study, it is observed that due to biotic pressure, *Andrographis macrobotrys* Nees (Acanthaceae), an important tribal medicinal plant species of the Shevaroy hills, Tamil Nadu, exhibits restricted distribution. The species was successfully propagated by stem-cuttings in its habitat. The percentage of establishment was reported to be 62.

4. **Alagesaboopathi, C. & Balu, S. 1995.** "Mass-multiplication of *Andrographis alata* Nees by stem cuttings". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 687–689.

Abstract: *Andrographis alata* Nees, an important tribal medicinal plant species of Shevaroy hills, Tamil Nadu was observed to be restricted in its distribution due to biotic pressure. The species was successfully propagated by stem-cuttings in its natural habitat. The percentage establishment of stem-cuttings was 81.

5. **Amalraj, V.A. 1994.** "Genetic resources of banana collected from Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 477–481.

Abstract: A total of about 300 accessions of banana cultivars have been assembled through collection from the three southern states of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and by exchange from Banana Research Station (Kannara) and NFPTCR (New Delhi). All these accessions are being maintained and characterised as per modified IBPGR descriptors. So far more than 250 accessions have been characterised and tentatively classified into genome groups. Highly variable characters and other observations as the result of characterisation study have been briefly discussed. A short note on need for conservation has been included. The same variety existing under different synonyms have been listed.

6. **Anami, A. & Kingston, C. 2010.** "Tree species diversity in the tribal homestead agroforestry of Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu, India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 4: 160–167.

Abstract: Diversity of tree species in the tribal home gardens and its contribution to the socioeconomic condition of rural household has been studied in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. Assessment was done by quadrat method. Study was conducted in four tribal settlements of Kanyakumari district (Koduthurai, Mudavanpothai, Mangamalai and Mothiramalai). A total number of 86 tree species under 36 families were identified. Species richness of maximum of eleven different species to minimum of three different species was recorded. Home gardens consist of 64% of wild and 36% of cultivated tree species. Most of the home gardens contain tree species, such as *Areca catechu*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Mangifera indica*, *Tamarindus indicus*, *Heavea brasiliensis*, *Celerodendrum viscosum* and *Anacardium occidentale* with high IVI value. Presence of endangered tree species, such as *Antiaris toxicaria* and *Saraca asoca* indicates that tribal home gardens act as a site for *in situ* conservation. Twelve endemic species of Western Ghats were noted in the study area.

7. **Andiappan, K. & Wilson, J. 1963.** "Bamboos in the Madras state". *Indian Forester* 89: 259–264.

Abstract: The past working of the bamboo forests of Madras state is briefly discussed, stressing the need for artificial regeneration to restock areas depleted of their bamboo content. The age-old planting methods successfully adopted in rural areas of Thanjavur district are examined and suggested for adoption in the forest planting schemes and projects. Despite the higher initial costs of planting (as compared with the usual methods of using one year old nursery stock from seed), the practice of using sturdy 2 to 3 years old nursery stock commends itself in view of the very promising results obtained so far, in the pilot scale plantations raised by the Madras Forest Department.

8. **Anitha, K., Balasubramanian, P. & Prasad, S.N. 2007.** "Tree community structure and regeneration in Anaikatty hills, Western Ghats". *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 315–324.

Abstract: This study investigates the effect of anthropogenic disturbances on tree community structure and their regeneration in Anaikatty hills, Western Ghats. The study was conducted in the reserve forests of Anaikatty hills and the adjoining Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON) Campus. Three habitats namely, undisturbed, moderately disturbed and highly disturbed stands were identified on the basis of various signs of disturbances such as lopping, cattle grazing, nearness to human habitation and collection of non-woody forest produces. The study revealed a higher level of disturbances, altered diversity and other characteristics. The community structure showed a picture for floristic change from *Albizia amara*–*Cordia monoica*–*Canthium dicoccum* to *Pleiospermium alatum*–*Ehretia ovalifolia*–*Maba buxifolia* to *Chloroxylon swietenia*–*Prosopis juliflora*–*Albizia amara* in different disturbances regimes. In all the stands, vegetation showed a trend of change from its original community structure. The regeneration of the area was affected badly in all the three stands.

9. **Ansari, A.A. 1995.** "National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Yercaud, South India". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 9: 43–44.

Abstract: In southern region, a National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden was established at Yercaud in Tamil Nadu in 1963. It is situated in Sanyasimalai Reserve Forest of Shevaroy hills in Selem district. There are, now, over 200 species of orchids represented by about 50,000 live specimens.

10. **Ansari, A.A. & Dwarakan, P. 1995.** "Conservation of orchids – Cultivation of four rare/ endemic orchids in National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Yercaud". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 11: 119–120.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the introduction and cultivation of four rare/endemic orchids, viz., *Bulbophyllum kaitense* (Wight) Rchb.f., *Eria pseudoclavicaulis* Blatt., *Habenaria perrottetiana* Rich. and *Pecteilis gigantea* (Sm.) Rafin. These have been introduced in National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Botanical Survey of India, Yercaud and are now established and growing well.

11. **Ansari, A.A. & Dwarakan, P. 1995.** "Studies on the orchids of National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Yercaud, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 11: 129–142.

Abstract: A total of 193 species of orchids are being cultivated and maintained as germplasm in the National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Yercaud. The present paper deals with the phenological observations, including habit, flower colour and its duration and localities from where collected and will also serve as a comprehensive list and a state-of-the art report on the orchids growing. Some of the important genera represented by several beautiful species are *Aerides*, *Bulbophyllum*, *Calanthe*, *Coelogyne*, *Cymbidium*, *Dendrobium*, *Paphiopedilum* and *Vanda*. *Calanthe vestita* Lindl. and *Eria biflora* Griff. are new additions to the Orchidarium.

12. **Ansari, A.A. & Dwarakan, P. 2002.** "Studies on the orchids of the Shevoroy and Kolli hills of South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 44: 1–16.

Abstract: The present paper reports the occurrence of 66 species of orchids from the Shevoroy and Kolli hills of Tamil Nadu, South India with their distribution in various localities of the areas. Many species have not been reported by earlier workers. These orchids are under severe pressure of their survival due to various biotic and ecological factors.

13. **Ansari, A.A. & Dwarakan, P. 2002.** "National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Yercaud – Terrestrial orchids in cultivation". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 44: 17–24.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 42 species of terrestrial orchids being cultivated and maintained as germplasm in the National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Yercaud.

14. **Ansari, A.A., Diwakar, P.G. & Dwarakan, P. 1993.** "Field observations of two orchids from Shevoroy and Kolli hills and their cultivation". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 473–478.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the field observations on two species of orchids, viz., *Nervilia prainiana* (King & Pantl.) Siedenf., a rare species and occurrence of variegated leaves in *Calanthe triplicata* (Willem.) Ames, hitherto unreported and unusual in wild species of orchids. These orchids have been introduced in the National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Botanical Survey of India, Yercaud and are now growing well.

15. **Ansari, A.A., Diwakar, P.G. & Dwarakan, P. 1994.** "Studies on parasitic angiosperms of Shevaroy and Kolli hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 297–300.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the studies on 15 species of parasitic angiosperms belonging to 3 families and 6 genera found in Shevaroy and Kolli hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu. Most of these are partial parasites with a few total parasites. These infest a variety of hosts and in some case damage the plants of economic importance and have been found to be removed mechanically in order to protect the cultivated crops. In all 35 hosts have been recorded, some of which for the first time and hitherto unrecorded. These taxa have been arranged alphabetically with correct binomials, full citation, reference to pertinent literature and local Tamil name if any in inverted comma followed by brief description, flowering and fruiting time, habitat and distribution along with the names of localities from where collected, names of hosts and important notes if any in enumeration.

16. **Ansari, A.A., Elango, B.S., Tiwari, A.P. & Vaishya, J.K. 2013.** "Contribution to the exotic flora of Shevoroy hills of Tamil Nadu". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 20: 295–304.

Abstract: The present paper enumerates 526 exotic species of gymnosperms and angiosperms belonging to 118 families found in Shevoroy hills of Tamil Nadu.

17. **Aravindhan, V., Rajendran, A., Thomas, B. & Maharajan, M. 2011.** "Weeds and their potential values in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 108–113.

Abstract: The paper highlights the potential uses of weed species frequently used by the rural communities of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. A total of 71 species from 69 genera are enumerated from the study area. Majority of the weed species are used for skin diseases, cough, cold, fever and kidney stone.

18. **Arjunan, M.C., Selvi, M.T. & Lakshmanan, K.K. 1995.** "Phenology of some woody angiosperms of Coimbatore district". *Ann. Forest.* 3: 45–52.

Abstract: The phenological data on 25 tree species growing in Coimbatore-Mettupalayam area, Tamil Nadu, India are discussed. The information collected over 24 continuous months are correlated with those available from different climatic regions of the country, such as Central Himalayas, Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Garhwal Himalayas, Rajasthan, Karnataka and for the Andaman group of islands. The importance of such data in afforestation, planting amenity plantations in social forestry, cross pollination with climatic condition, reproductivity, production of seeds and seed collection is highlighted.

19. **Aruna, R. & Balasubramanian, P. 2011.** "Flowering and fruiting phenology of a tropical mixed dry deciduous forest in Anaikatty hills, Western Ghats". *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 165–168.

Abstract: This paper describes the flowering and fruiting phenology of 30 woody plant species in a mixed dry deciduous forest, Anaikatty hills, Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. A total of 150 individuals of woody plants belonging to 30 species and 15 families (24 tree species and 6 shrub species) were observed for flowering and fruiting phenology. The flowering peak was recorded during April and May and the fruiting peak in June and July. *Ficus benghalensis* that fruited during fruit scarcity appear to play a keystone role in the study area.

20. **Ashraf, N.V.K. 2000.** "The botanical side of a zoological park in Coimbatore, India". *Zoos' Print J.* 15: 191–196.

Abstract: Recreating different forest types in a zoo demands total commitment and appropriate professional expertise. The Coimbatore Zoological Park has been striving for the past four years (1994–1998) to simulate or recreate eight different forest types of the Nilgiris at the site. Work on three of these eight vegetation zones have already begun. The experience gained during the last four years show that it is possible to recreate at least seven of these vegetation types using the

same species found in the wild. Seedlings are either purchased from outside or propagated at the zoo itself. Many of the tropical wet evergreen species have been propagated, planted and firmly established at the zoo. Every botanic activity, including the outcome of all propagation and planting attempt, is recorded and analysed through computer software named ENTADA. Immediate future plans include the installation of a pair of rain guns for irrigating the rainforest zone, a greenhouse for acclimatising young rainforest seedlings to local conditions and initiation of Botanic Education Programmes for students.

21. **Balu, S. & Alagesabooopathi, C. 1996.** "Introduction and mass-multiplication of *Andrographis paniculata* Nees by stem cuttings in Shevaroy hills, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 107–109.

Abstract: *Andrographis paniculata* Nees (Acanthaceae), an important medicinal plant of the plains was introduced in Shevaroy hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu. The introduced species was also mass-multiplied by stem cuttings and the percentage of establishment was reported to be 75.

22. **Balu, S., Alagesabooopathi, C. & Madhavan, S. 1998.** "Botanical studies on the mangroves of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 358–362.

Abstract: The mangroves are a unique biological phenomenon. They form 'forests of the sea'. They are highly valued for their timber, firewood, charcoal, bark and pulp. Nevertheless, the ethno- and medico-botanical aspects of these formations still remain underexplored. The local people largely depend on these mangroves for their livelihood. The present study pertains to the identification of the ethno medico botanical utilisation of the mangroves. The possibilities of protection, conservation and development have also been discussed.

23. **Balu, S., Santhanam, K. & Lakshminarasimhan, C. 1987.** "Observations on the weed flora of paddy fields in Thanjavur district (Tamil Nadu)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 305–309.

Abstract: The studies on weeds of paddy fields reveal that the weeds show the greatest diversification than the monocot weeds. In Thanjavur district 63 species of weeds belonging to 28 angiospermic families grow in paddy fields. Monocot weeds offer the maximum competition to the crop and maximum problem in weed management because of their successful perennating organs. Species of

Cyperus, *Fimbristylis*, *Cynodon*, *Chloris*, *Dactyloctenium*, *Echinochloa*, *Leptochloa*, *Pseudoraphis* and *Trachys* compete with paddy crop. Among the dicot weeds mention may be made of *Ludwigia parviflora*, *Borreria hispida*, *Acanthospermum hispidum*, *Achyranthes aspera* and *Phyllanthus niruri*. *Marsilea minuta* is the dominant pteridophytic weed.

24. **Barnes, E. 1938.** "Supplement to the flowering plants of Madras city and its immediate neighbourhood". *Bull. Madras Gov. Mus. N.S. Nat. Hist. Sect.* 4(2): 1–46.

Abstract: Based on intensive observation and research in the area, the author has added 2 families, 16 genera and 50 species with a few varieties, to the list given in the earlier work. Key to the identifications of genera and species are added with description of families, genera and species is also provided.

25. **Beddome, R.H. 1861–1862.** "Contribution to the botany of Southern India". *Madras J. Lit. Sci. N.S.* 22: 70–75; 23: 37–59.

26. **Beddome, R.H. 1863.** *Trees of the Madras Presidency*. United Scottish Press, Madras.

27. **Beddome, R.H. 1865.** "A list of exogenous plants found in the Anamallay Mountains, in South India, with descriptions of new species". *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 25: 209–225.

Abstract: A total of 202 exogenous plants have been recorded from the Anamallay Mountains, in South India, with description of 37 new species.

28. **Beddome, R.H. 1869–1874.** *The Flora Sylvatica for Southern India*. Gantz Brothers, Madras.

Abstract: The work consists of plates illustrating a single species accompanied by a page of letter press (Arabic pagination). It is containing quarto plants of all the principal timber trees in southern India and Sri Lanka. In addition, there is an independently paged (roman pagination) 'Forester's Manual,' which is illustrated by 29 plates giving an analysis of genera. The Manual is sometimes bound separately as a third volume but has no title-page of its own.

29. **Beddome, R.H. 1876.** "The forests and flora of the Nilgiris". *Indian Forester* 2: 17–28.

Abstract: Botanically the forest of the Nilgiri has divided into 4 tracts, viz., the deciduous forests of the slopes, moist evergreen forests of the slopes, the sholas or woods of the plateau and the grassland of the plateau. In this paper the name of plant species has been giving in each tracts as well as very few species of which encroach upon the other tracts.

30. **Beddome, R.H. 1877.** "The forests and flora of the Tinnevely district". *Indian Forester* 3: 19–24.

Abstract: Different types of plant species have been listed from different tracts of Tinnevely district, reported in this paper.

31. **Beddome, R.H. 1880.** Flora of the Nilgiris. In: Grigg, H.B. (ed.), *A manual of the Nilgiri district in the Madras Presidency*. pp. 98–132.

32. **Beddome, R.H. 1908.** A sketch flora of the Nilgiri district. *Gazeteer of the Nilgiri district*. Part I: 19–28.

Abstract: It contains a list of the flowering plants, ferns and mosses found on the Nilgiri hills.

33. **Bharucha, F.R. & Ferreira, D.B. 1941.** "The biological spectrum of the Madras flora". *J. Univ. Bombay* 9: 93–100.

34. **Bidie, G. 1874.** *Report on the Neilgherry Loranthaceous parasitical plants destructive to exotic forests and fruit trees*. Madras.

35. **Bidie, G. 1880.** The useful plants of the Nilgiris. In: Grigg, H.B. (Ed.), *A Manual of the Nilgiris district in the Madras Presidency*. pp. 133–140.

36. **Blasco, F. 1970.** "Aspects of the flora and ecology of Savannas of the South Indian hills". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 522–534.

Abstract: In the present paper the author encountered 356 indigenous and spontaneous species which are not found at lower altitudes. A total of 82 species (66 dicots and 16 monocots) are exclusively confined to this region.

37. **Blasco, F. 1971.** "Orophytes of south India and Himalayas". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 50: 377–381.

Abstract: It analyses the distribution of plants occur in the higher altitudes of southern India and Himalayas. The analysis revealed occurrence of ca 1032 dicots in the hills of southern India above 1000 m altitude, of which 650 are endemics. The study also disproved the long held opinion that there is floristic influence of the Himalayas on the southern Indian Hills.

38. **Blasco, F. & Legris, P. 1974.** "Dry evergreen forest of Point Calimere and Marakanam". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 70: 279–294.

Abstract: Ecology, floristic peculiarities, principal vegetation types, phenology, dynamism and convergence of form of Dry Evergreen Forest of Point Calimere and Marakanam has been discussed.

39. **Blatter, E. 1908.** "Contributions to the flora of North Coimbatore (from materials supplied by C.E.C. Fischer)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 18: 390–429.

Abstract: A list of 1256 plants including dicotyledons, monocotyledons and pteridophytes is reported from the northern part of the Coimbatore district. Note on the elevation and flowering time of each species has also given.

40. **Blatter, E. & Hallberg, F. 1917.** "Preliminary notes on a recent botanical tour to the High Wavy Mountains". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 25: 290–296.

Abstract: A preliminary notes has been given on the High Wavy Mountains which is situated in the Madurai district, Tamil Nadu. About 2000 specimens have been collected. It is firstly the presence of a great number of Guttiferae, Dipterocarpaceae, Palmae and Bambusae; secondly, the great excess of species of Malayan type, especially Sterculiaceae, Anacardiaceae, Meliaceae, Ampelidaceae, Gesneraceae, Piperaceae and Orchidaceae.

41. **Bonnier, G. 1905.** "Les Plantes du plateau des Nilgherries". *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris* 140: 975–980.

42. **Bonnier, G. 1905.** "Less Plantes des Nilgherries compares a celles des environs de Paris". *Rev. Gen. Bot. Paris* 17: 289–303.

43. **Bor, N.L. 1938.** "The vegetation of the Nilgiris". *Indian Forester* 64: 600–609.

Abstract: In the present paper the vegetation of the Nilgiri hills has been discussed.

44. **Britto, S.J., Natarajan, D., Balaguru, B. & Arockiasamy, D.I. 2004.** "Distribution of some vascular epiphytes in the Chitteri hills (Eastern Ghats) of Tamil Nadu, South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 734–737.

Abstract: This study provides data on the nine species of vascular epiphytes, their interaction potential with the other forest species and distribution pattern, association with the host trees in Chitteri hills, which are situated within the geographical limits of 78°15'00"–78°45'00" E and 11°44'00"–12°08'00" N of Salem and Dharmapuri districts. Vascular epiphytic species are distributed in all forest types.

45. **Britto, S.J., Soosairaj, S., Natarajan, D. & Arockiasamy, D.I. 2001.** "Phenology of exotics and distribution of *Lantana camara* L. in two forests types of Pachaimalai hills". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 28: 236–238.

Abstract: Phenology of exotics and their distribution in Pachaimalai hills are investigated. *Lantana camara* showed higher density and abundance in degraded than in non-degraded forests.

46. **Butterworth, A. 1911.** *Some Madras Trees*. Madras.

47. **Chandrabose, M. 1978.** Studies on the flora of Coimbatore and its environs. *The Madras Herbarium, 125th Anniversary Souvenir*. pp. 29.

48. **Chandrabose, M. 1981.** "Floristic studies in Coimbatore city and its environs". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 96–99.

Abstract: Altogether 1,339 field numbers belonging to 909 species spread over 124 families have been collected from Coimbatore city and its environs.

49. **Chandrabose, M. & Nair, N.C. 1988.** "*Flora of Coimbatore*". Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: This book contains about 850 taxa under 516 genera and 126 families. Economically and medicinally important plants have been listed separately.

50. **Chandrasekharan, S.N., Parthasarathy, S.V. & Sundararaj, D.D. 1946.** "The flora and ecological aspects of the Krusadi Island". *Proc. Indian Sci. Congr. Assoc.* Pt. III: 107.
51. **Chithra, V. & Nair, V.J. 1999.** Tamil Nadu. In: Mudgal, V. & Hajra, P.K. (Eds.), *Floristic Diversity and Conservation Strategies in India*. Vol. 3. Botanical Survey of India, Calutta. pp. 1451–1503.
- Abstract: It provides a comprehensive account on the geography, climate, vegetation, floral diversity, including endemic and threatened plant species, wild relatives of cultivated plants and exotics, and threats to the plant diversity and conservation strategies in Tamil Nadu state.
52. **Cleghorn, H. 1856.** *General index of the plants described and figured in Dr. Wight's work entitled "Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis"*. Madras.
53. **Cleghorn, H. 1856.** "Notulae Botanicae No. 1. On the sand-binding plants of the Madras beach". *Madras J. Lit. Sci. N.S.* 1: 85–90, tt. 2–5.
54. **Cleghorn, H. 1861.** *The Forests and Gardens of South India*. London.
55. **Dabholkar, M.V. 1962.** "The mapping of the natural vegetation of South Arcot district and Pondicherry at 1: 253, 440 scale according to the method of Gausson". *J. Biol. Sci. (Bombay)* 5: 40–50.
- Abstract: The natural vegetation of South Arcot district and Pondicherry has been mapped out according to the method of Gausson using bigger scale, viz., 1:253,440.
56. **Daniel, J.C. 1967.** "The Point Calemere Sanctuary, Madras state – May 1967". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 64: 512–523.
- Abstract: Vegetation of Kodaikkadu Reserve Forest and coastal strip has been described. Total blackbuck has been estimated.
57. **Daniel, P. & Umamaheshwari, P. 2001.** *The flora of the Gulf of Mannar, Southern India*. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.
- Abstract: The flora comprises a total of 784 angiospermic taxa, which include 764 species and 20 infraspecific taxa (subspecies/varieties), belonging to 433 genera

and 113 families including cultivated ones. It contains 155 illustrations and 26 photographs depicting various vegetation types and plants occurring in the Gulf of Mannar.

58. **Daniel, P., Vajravelu, E. & Thiyagaraj, J.G. 1983.** "Considerations on *Trapa natans* L. from Peninsular India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 595–601.

Abstract: The present investigation based on specimens collected from Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts of Tamil Nadu and those housed in MH and CAL shows that *Trapa natans* L. is a highly variable species. From our observations notes on variations, ecology and local names are also provided.

59. **Davidar, P. 1978.** "Dispersal in some Loranthaceae of Nilgiris". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75: 943–945.

Abstract: Dispersal mechanism in some Loranthaceous plants of Nilgiris has been discussed in the present paper.

60. **Dhar, T.P. & Vijayakumar, N. 2009.** "Palynological studies in selected species of *Ipomoea* Linn.". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 5: 269–276.

Abstract: In the present paper, an attempt has been made to examine the relation of palynology with classification. Palynology is supposed to be an important tool for classifying the plants. The morphological characters of the pollen is categorised under aperture, size, shape, exine ornamentation, nature and length of spine. The aperture character is considered to be primary importance, the exine surface pattern as secondary and others as tertiary. For the present investigation 16 species of *Ipomoea* were selected. Plants used in this study were collected from different localities of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. All the 16 members of the genus *Ipomoea* showed pantoporate aperture morphotype, spinose exine ornamentation and spheroidal shape.

61. **Dhatchanamoorthy, N., Prabakaran, N. & Santhi, N. 2013.** "Aquatic angiosperm diversity of Hetsha lake, Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu". *SACON ENVIS Newsletter – Sarovar Saurabh* 9: 3–4.

Abstract: The aquatic angiosperm diversity of Hetsha Lake in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu was documented. A total of 45 species belonging to 21 families were recorded.

62. **Dhathchanamoorthy, N., Raja, P., Kala, A. & Soosairaj, S. 2013.** "Angiospermic hydrophytes in different wetlands of Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 239–248.

Abstract: The present work represents an account of hydrophytes found in different wetlands of Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu. Endemic, endangered and rare species of plants were thoroughly explored during the year 2010–2013. The wetlands showed a floral diversity of 67 genera and 135 species belonging to 33 angiospermic families. Dicots and monocots were represented by 22 families and 57 species and 11 families and 78 species, respectively. These species are classified into Emergent anchored hydrophytes, Floating leaved anchored hydrophytes, Suspended hydrophytes, Floating hydrophytes and Submerged anchored hydrophytes. Other forms of hydrophytes showed highest plant species than the above referred once.

63. **Dutta, A. & Ansari, A.A. 1981.** "*Cuscuta campestris* Yunck. (Cuscutaceae) – A post economic crop in India – Its distributional and host record". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 202–203.

Abstract: *Cuscuta campestris* Yunck. occurring in Chhatisgarh district, Madhya Pradesh is found parasitising on cultivated crops of *Linum usitatissimum* L. and in Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, this species parasitising of *Stachytarpheta indica* (L.) Vahl. These are the two new distributional records of the parasite for central and Southern India and also for the hosts hitherto unreported. Earlier this species is known to occur in Dum Dum (West Bengal), Pune (Maharashtra) and Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu).

64. **Ellis, J.L. 1981.** "Observations on the vegetation of Nallamalais". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 126–128.

Abstract: Altogether 1,385 field numbers belonging to 743 taxa of angiosperms and 15 taxa of spermatophytes have been collected from Nallamalais.

65. **Ellis, J.L. & Karthikeyan, S. 1974.** "Notes on some interesting plants from South India – II". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 70: 594–599.

Abstract: Notes on four South Indian plants, viz., *Alloteropsis semialata* (R. Br.) Hitchc. var. *viatica* (Griff.) J.L. Ellis & Karthik. from Assam, Manipur and Kerala, *Mikania cordata* (Burm.f.) B.L. Rob. and *Eryngium foetidum* L. from Chandanathode,

Cannanore district, Kerala, and *Ichnanthus vicinus* (F.M. Bailey) Merr. from Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are provided.

66. **Ellis, J.L. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1975.** "Notes on some interesting plants from South India – III". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 72: 230–236.

Abstract: Notes on *Cissus vitiginea* L. from Andhra Pradesh, *Parinari indicum* (Bedd.) Bedd. from Nadugani, Nilgiris, *Polypogon fugax* Nees ex Steud. from Assam and Nilgiris and species of *Strobilanthes* from Nilgiri have been given. It is interesting to note that some species which had been collected earlier from the Nilgiris have not been collected since, suggesting the possibility of their having become extinct from the Nilgiris; these taxa have been indicated with asterisks. Gamble has recorded by name 22 taxa as occurring in the Nilgiris, out of which 5 taxa, *Mackenzia violacea* (Bedd.) Bremek., *Nilgirianthus urceolaris* (Gamble) Bremek., *Pleocaulis sessiloides* (Wight) Bremek., *Taeniandra micrantha* (Wight) Bremek. and *Strobilanthes tristis* T. Anderson apparently have not been collected since from the Nilgiris.

67. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1906.** "Shrubs and trees of the evergreen sholas of North Coimbatore". *Indian Forester* 32: 481–488.

Abstract: A total of 144 species under 48 families has been recorded from this area.

68. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1906–1907.** "A remarkable tree". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 17: 527, 1027.

Abstract: A remarkable champak tree, *Michelia nilgirica* Zenk, has been found in the Gundila valley, North Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The girth at 10 ft is 50 ft and at a height of about 15 ft, the main trunk splits into 11 large branches, the least of which is about 6 ft in girth and running up to about 12 ft girth. These again split up into innumerable smaller branches. Under its shade a curious fern, *Ophioglossum reticulatum* has been grown.

69. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1918.** "Preliminary notes on the flora of the Anamalais". *J. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal N. S.* 14: 379–388.

Abstract: In the present paper 140 species of phanerogams, which includes 116 dicotyledons, 21 monocotyledons and 3 gymnosperms and 9 species of cryptogams have been recorded.

70. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1921.** "A survey of the flora of the Anamalai hills in the Coimbatore district, Madras Presidency". *Rec. Bot. Surv. India* 9(1): 1–218.

Abstract: Based on explorations on the Anamalai hills conducted between 1911 and 1915, a total of 1828 plant species, including about 325 species collected by earlier workers have been enumerated.

71. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1923.** *Descriptive list of the forest flora of East Central Madras (with key)*. Madras Supdt. Govt. Press, Madras. pp. 1–151.

72. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1928.** "The Flora of Madras: VI". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1928: 281–285.

Abstract: Notes have been given on some species of the family Ulmaceae and Xyridaceae.

73. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1935.** "The Flora of Madras: VIII". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1935: 143–150.

Abstract: Notes have been given on some species of the family Poaceae.

74. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1938.** "Supplement to the flowering plants of Madras city and its immediate neighbourhood by E. Barnes – A review". *Bull. Madras Gov. Mus. N.S. Nat. Hist. Sect.* 4(2): 1–46.

75. **Fyson, P.F. 1914–1921.** *Madras Flowers*. (Issued as separate bulletins under the title "Presidency College Botanical Bulletin"; plates 100, text independently paginated for each plate).

76. **Fyson, P.F. 1915–1920.** "*The Flora of the Nilgiri and Pulney Hill-tops*". 3 Vols. Govt. Press, Madras.

Abstract: The flora documents about 500 plant species (including some new species described) from the Nilgiri and Pulney hill-tops, the altitudes of which range from 6,500 to 8,500 ft above sea level. It also includes taxonomic account on exotic plant species found on the two hilltops. The second volume consists of 286 illustrations of plant species, and volume 3 is a supplement to volume 1 and 2.

77. **Fyson, P.F. 1932.** *The Flora of South Indian Hill Stations*. Madras. 2 vols.
78. **Gamble, J.S. 1884.** "A short account of the forests of the northern forest circle, Madras Presidency". *Indian Forester* 10: 543–553.
- Abstract: The chief forest tract in the northern circle of Madras Presidency are Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Nilgiri. Different species of plants which are present in these forests are presented in this paper.
79. **Gamble, J.S. 1884–1885.** Preliminary list of the trees and shrubs of ceded district. *Ann. Adm. Rept. For. Dept. Madras*. pp. 303–316.
80. **Gamble, J.S. 1884–1885.** Revised list of the trees and shrubs of the northern circle, Madras Presidency recorded in tour 1883–1884 and 1884–1885. *Ann. Adm. Rept. For. Dept. Madras* 317–331.
81. **Gamble, J.S. 1915–1936.** *Flora of the Presidency of Madras*. Adlard & Son Co. Ltd., London. (Issued in 11 parts, of which parts 1–7 by Gamble and parts 8–11 by C.E.C. Fischer. Reprinted in 3 vols. By Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta).
- Abstract: The flora provides a comprehensive taxonomic account on a total of 4516 taxa occurring in then Presidency of Madras, which included parts of states, such as have Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karanataka, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. It provides information on physiography and vegetation, glossary of botanical terms used, artificial key to the families, enumeration of the taxa and elaborate index to botanical and vernacular names, separately.
82. **Gamble, J.S. 1918–1924.** "Notes on the flora of Madras". *Kew Bull.* 1818: 222–228; 1820: 49–57; 1821: 312–316; 1824: 235–239.
83. **Ganesan, S., Manikandan, P. & Sekar, R. 2008.** "Angiospermic parasitic plants and their hosts in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 63–71.
- Abstract: Like insects and pathogens angiospermic parasitic plants reduce the productivity or quality of agricultural and forest crops. They also destroy the plant diversity of a particular area. In the present work a survey was made to find out

the angiospermic parasitic plants and their hosts in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu, India. In total 84 host species belonging to 35 families are infested by 14 parasitic plants. Among the parasitic plants, one is root parasite and the remaining affects aerial parts. The host ranges of different parasites and their frequency are also discussed in this paper.

84. **George, M. & Varghese, G. 1986.** "Species variation and similarity index in deciduous forests of Nilgiri north division". *Indian J. Forest.* 9: 63–69.

Abstract: Floristic composition of deciduous forests located in Nilgiri north division of Tamil Nadu was studied and three vegetation communities namely *Lagerstroemia-Terminalia*, *Tectona-Anogeissus* and *Acacia-Anogeissus* were recognised and described. Various stands in different communities were arranged as per their similarity index. The floristics of the stands in the western portion of the study area shows variation from that of the eastern portion. Probable reasons for this difference are explained and discussed with reference to variation in rainfall and seasonal distribution.

85. **Gnana Sekar, S.A. 1999.** "Impact of Ayyalur Interface Forestry Project – A vegetation analysis at micro level". *Indian J. Forest.* 22: 316–319.

Abstract: Ayyalur Interface Forestry Project in Tamil Nadu was launched in 1988 to develop Ayyalur degraded reserve forest and the people living in its vicinity with the active participation of the local people. Afforestation, soil and moisture conservation and social fencing are the major intervention of the project to improve the vegetation cover of Ayyalur forest. The present study aimed to measure the impact of the project on the vegetation cover of the degraded reserve forest at micro level.

86. **Govindarajalu, E. & Swamy, B.G.L. 1958.** "Enumeration of plants collected in Mundanthurai and its neighbourhood". *J. Madras Univ.* 28B: 161–177.

87. **Gupta, R.K. 1960.** "Ecological notes on the vegetation of Kodaikanal in South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 39: 601–607.

Abstract: Ecological notes on the vegetation of Kodaikanal are presented in this paper. Location and topography of the area have been described. Environmental factors such as climate, geology, soil and biota have also been given. The vegetation

has been grouped under 4 categories, i.e. (1) plantations, (2) shola and grasslands, (3) roadside vegetation and (4) vegetation of the lake. Views on the status of shola-grassland formation have been discussed.

88. **Gupta, R.K. 1960.** "Vegetation of Kodaikanal in South India. I. Systematic list of trees, shrubs and herbs". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 57: 45–65.

Abstract: In this paper 181 species belonging to 68 families have been recorded. Detailed discussion on vegetation is also given.

89. **Gupta, R.K. 1962.** "Vegetation of Kodaikanal in South India. II. A supplementary list of trees, shrubs and herbs". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 59: 185–199.

Abstract: In this paper a total of 134 species have been recorded from this area of which 126 are angiosperms and 8 gymnosperms.

90. **Gupta, R.K. 1962.** "Studies in some shola forests on the Palni hills near Kodaikanal". *Indian Forester* 88: 848–853.

Abstract: It provides the distribution of various shola forests in the neighbourhood of Kodaikanal and the altitudinal zonation of plant species recorded in the shola forest of Palni hills during 1960. It is observed that there are various successional stages that lead to the shola climatic climax, which depend upon various biotic and other factors.

91. **Gupta, R.K. 1962.** "Some observations on the plants of the South Indian hill-tops (Nilgiri and Pulney plateaus) and their distribution in the Himalayas". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 41: 1–15.

Abstract: In the present paper efforts have been made to study the distribution of those plants of south Indian hill-tops (Nilgiri and Pulney plateaus) that are present in the Himalayas.

92. **Gupte, S.C. & Rege, N.D. 1965.** "Improvement of natural grasslands on the Nilgiri plateau". *Indian Forester* 91: 115–122.

Abstract: The natural grasslands are a great asset to the Nilgiris but these are deteriorated due to misuse and overgrazing leading to excessive soil erosion. The authors have dealt with the basic problems of these grasslands and have emphasised the importance – 1. Controlled grazing; 2. Adoption of soil

conservation measures; 3. Improvement of grassland vegetation and 4. Change in the administrative policy, for the amenoration of these grasslands in the Nilgiris.

93. **Gupte, S.C., Chinnamani, S. & Rege, N.D. 1967.** "Ecological relationship between high altitude grasslands in the Nilgiris". *Indian Forester* 93: 164–168.

Abstract: The observations and ecological studies made in the high altitude grasslands of the Nilgiris are provided in this article.

94. **Henry, A.N. 1979.** "The Madras Herbarium at Coimbatore (MH)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 19: 225–227.

Abstract: A total of 88,481 specimens were added to the herbarium making a total of 1,83,587 specimens in the herbarium as on 01.8.1977 and 1526 type materials representing 623 taxa and a large number of authentic sheets and about 2400 exhibits including seeds, fruits, barks, roots and other resources of indigenous drugs are housed in the Museum attached to the herbarium. A total of 1533 books including bound volumes of periodicals and 1396 reprints in the library, in addition to these, microfiches of the Linnean Herbarium (831 cards) are also available.

95. **Henry, A.N. & Subramanyam, K. 1981.** "Studies on the flora of Agastyamalai and surrounding regions in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 42–45.

Abstract: About 600 vascular taxa have been recorded from Agastyamalai and surrounding regions in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. Fifteen new species have been described from this region. Six rare and imperfectly known species have been collected after a lapse of several years.

96. **Henry, A.N. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1981.** "Observations on the vegetation of Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 135–139.

Abstract: The present studies have revealed that many novelties, as also several rare, endemic, endangered and interesting plants occur in Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

97. **Henry, A.N. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1981.** "Vascular plants of Vedanthangal Water Birds Sanctuary and surrounding regions in Chingleput district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 292–298.

Abstract: A total of 208 taxa of vascular plants recorded in the Vedanthangal Water Birds Sanctuary and surrounding regions including Karikili Water Fowl Refuge, Chingleput district, Tamil Nadu are enumerated in this paper.

98. **Henry, A.N., Chithra, V. & Balakrishnan, N.P. (Eds.) 1989.** *Flora of Tamil Nadu, India. Series 1: Analysis. Vol. 3.* Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore. pp. 1–171.

Abstract: It comprises the nomenclature and district-wise distribution of about 1290 species and infraspecific angiospermic taxa from Hydrocharitaceae to Poaceae, and Gymnosperms.

99. **Henry, A.N., Kumari, G.R. & Chithra, V. (Eds.) 1987.** *Flora of Tamil Nadu, India. Series 1: Analysis. Vol. 2.* Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore. pp. 1–258.

Abstract: About 2350 species and infraspecific angiospermic taxa from Rubiaceae to Ceratophyllaceae are analysed. For all taxa the nomenclature and district-wise distribution are provided.

100. **Henry, A.N., Chandrabose, M., Swaminathan, M.S. & Nair, N.C. 1984.** "Agastyamalai and its environs: A potential area for a Biosphere Reserve". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 282–290.

Abstract: Agastyamalai, a towering peak of 1868 m at the tail-end of the Western Ghats and the adjoining forests in Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts of Tamil Nadu, and Trivandrum district of Kerala, covering a total area of about 2000 sq km and skirting the peak, form the most diverse and unknown ecosystem in Peninsular India. This area has substantial natural vegetation cover ranging from scrub forests to wet evergreen (rain forest) formations. Since tropical rain forest is entering a period of rapid decline as a world natural resource, Agastyamalai must be regarded as a prime example of this ecosystem in Southern India. Further, the complexity and diversity of flora make it an ideal genepool sanctuary. This area also harbours a number of endemic species of plants that are unique to Peninsular India. In terms of uniqueness, number of endemics, endangered species, floral and faunal representations and the case of protection, this pocket is an ideal choice for a Biosphere Reserve.

101. **Ilango, R.V.J. 2005.** "Weed flora in South Indian tea fields". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 491–503.

Abstract: Tea plantations of UPASI Tea Research Institute, Valparai, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu in South India were surveyed to document the weed flora. A total of 114 species belonging to 95 genera under to 38 families were recorded as weeds. There were 78 dicotyledonous weed species assigned to 64 genera and 27 families and 30 monocotyledonous species belonging to 25 genera and 5 families. The remaining six families belong to pteridophytes comprising six genera and six species. The weed flora was predominated by herbs than the shrubs. Annuals were predominant than the perennial weed species. The survey was useful to identify 45 commercially important plant growing as weeds in South Indian tea fields.

102. **Iyengar, M.O.P. 1927.** "Krusadi Island flora". *Bull. Madras Gov. Mus.* 1(1): 185–188.
103. **Iyyar, S.N.C. 1941.** "Revised name for some of the Madras grasses". *Madras Agric. J.* 29: 179.
104. **Iyyar, S.N.C. & Lakshman, G. 1950.** Trees in and around Coimbatore. *Madras Agric. J.* 37: 448–458.
105. **Jamieson, A. 1869.** *Nilgiris (Ootacamund), Catalogue for 1869–70 of Timber and Ornamental Trees, etc.* Madras.
106. **Jose, F.C. 2012.** "The 'living fossil' shola plant community is under threat in upper Nilgiris". *Curr. Sci.* 102: 1091–1092.

Abstract: It provides the invasive impact of *Passiflora mollissima*, a woody vine of South America on shola forests in Nilgiris, with a special emphasise on *Syzygium calophyllifolium*, a predominate tree species of sholas in Nigiris, infected heavily by the exotic vine is highlighted.

107. **Kala, S.M.J., Soris, P.T. & Mohan, V.R. 2012.** "Pharmaco-chemical characterization of *Eugenia floccosa* Beddome". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 320–323.

Abstract: The present study deals with the pharmaco-chemical characterisation of *Eugenia floccosa* Bedd. The said plant species is used by the Kanikkar tribe of southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu for treating rheumatic pain. Physico-chemical, fluorescence and preliminary phytochemical analysis were carried out. The

pharmaco-chemical characterisation study will be helpful to study the active principles using modern techniques in the later part of this work.

108. **Kalidass, C. & Mohan, V.R. 2011.** “Genetic diversity assessment of underexploited legume of *Mucuna atropurpurea* DC. in southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 18: 195–200.

Abstract: In the present investigation, Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) technique has been used to detect polymorphism of *Mucuna atropurpurea* DC. in southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India. The genomic DNA was extracted from the fresh and young healthy leaves of the selected species using modified CTAB method which successfully produced a good purity and quality of DNA. Alleles of various sizes ranging from 100 to 800 bp were amplified. The average genetic distance range was 67%–91%. Phylogenetic relationships among these accessions based upon DNA analysis were studied through dendrogram analysis. All the accessions were clustered in to two groups. In this cluster the Kothaiyar and Saduragiri accessions were found most distantly related to each other.

109. **Karthigeyan, K., Ilangovan, K. & Arisdason, W. 2013.** “An assessment of angiosperm diversity of Adyar estuary, Chennai – A highly degraded estuarian ecosystem, Tamil Nadu, India”. *Check List* 9: 920–940.

Abstract: Botanical explorations were conducted in and around Adyar estuary during 2008 to 2010 to document the diversity and distribution of angiosperms. A total of 252 species and 2 varieties of angiosperms belonging to 196 genera, distributed in 64 families from 27 orders and 10 clades/groups were recorded and are arranged according to Angiosperm Phylogeny Group III Classification. Anthropogenic threats to the estuary and its flora are identified and conservation strategies are briefly discussed

110. **Karthikeyan, S. & Sharma, B.D. 1983.** “A catalogue of species added to Gamble’s ‘Flora of the Presidency of Madras’”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 80: 63–79.

Abstract: Sebastine (1962), Sebastine & Ramamurthy (1966) and Karthikeyan (1971) have compiled the species that have been added to Gamble’s ‘Flora of the Presidency of Madras’. In the present list 6 genera, 403 species, 10 subspecies, 61 varieties and 4 forma have been enumerated.

111. **Kensa, M. 2011.** "Floristic study in a Vembanur wetland, Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu, south India". *Pl. Sci. Feed* 1: 194–199.

Abstract: An extensive floristic survey was conducted during November 2010 – August 2011 in the wetland ecosystem of Vembanur, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. During the field survey, ethnobotanical data of 42 species of plants belonging to 30 families have been collected. Among the documented useful species, the family Asteraceae is most frequently represented with a total of 5 species, followed by Cyperaceae and Polygonaceae 4, Amaranthaceae 3 and other with less than 3 species. The data also indicate that 27 species were used to treat various diseases, 16 for human food, 12 for fodder, 7 for manure, 6 for animal foods, 3 as piscicidal agents, 3 as insecticides and 1 for mat making.

112. **Krishnamurthy, K., Kannan, L. & Jeyaseelan, M.J.P. 1981.** "A floristic study of halophytes of the Pichavaram mangroves". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 114–120.

Abstract: Fifteen species of mangroves have been reported from Pichavaram of which *Xylocarpus mekongensis* is a new distributional record for south-east coast of India.

113. **Krishnaswami, M.H. & Rao, N.S. 1941.** *List of the more important trees, shrubs, climbers and herbs occurring in the forests of Madras Presidency.* Madras.

114. **Krishnaswami, S., Rai, R.S.V. & Srinivasan, V.M. 1982.** "Sapling growth of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* under various edapho-climatic regions of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 5: 21–23.

Abstract: The performance of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* under various edapho-climatic situations was assessed in Tamil Nadu (Cauvery river bank, three localities in Pudukkottai district, Mettupalayam and Sethumadai in Coimbatore district). Plantations of age 4, 3 and 2 years were assessed for girth at breast height over bark. Those grown on Cauvery river bank and Sethumadai were characterised by good growth. Growth in Mettupalayam was comparable to that in Pudukkottai. This was true of plants at both the Forestry Research Station, Mettupalayam and at three private holding around Mettupalayam. Growth at two other centres in Pudukkottai district, which were characterised by low rainfall, was poor. The study emphasises the need for evolving strains specific for each edapho-climatic situation.

115. **Kumar, S.P. & Ignacimuthu, S. 1996.** "Genetic diversity of wild relatives of pulses from Pulney hills of Western Ghats". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 13: 17–18.

Abstract: Wild relatives of pulses possess many beneficial characters for crop improvement and could be cross bred with present day cultivars to produce novel variants through conventional or biotechnological methods. In order to catalogue the wild relatives of pulses inhabiting Pulney hills of Western Ghats, a survey was made and 25 wild relatives of pulses were collected, identified and suitable taxonomical studies were made.

116. **Kunhalavi, M., Radhakrishnan, V.V. & Mohanan, K.V. 2013.** "A study on the genetic base of apple mint (*Mentha rotundifolia* L. (Huds.) in South India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 20: 227–229.

Abstract: Variability and diversity of *Mentha rotundifolia* L. (Huds.), an economically important aromatic culinary herb were analysed based on observations on nine salient growth characters recorded from 37 accessions of the species collected from various locations of its traditional growing areas in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Among the nine characters studied, only two characters, such as shoot weight and internodal length showed statistically significant variation between the accessions. Other attributes, such as plant height, number of primary branches, nodes, leaves, length and breadth of leaf and leaf area did not vary significantly between the accessions. Such non-significant variability with respect to majority of the morphological characters indicates the narrow genetic base of the species in its traditional area of cultivation and the possible threat of the crop becoming incapable of overcoming biotic and abiotic stresses and change in climatic conditions.

117. **Lakshmanan, N.K. 1968.** "The forest types of Nilgiris and its ecological problems". *Proc. Symp. Recent Adv. Trop. Ecol. Varanasi* 2: 407–418.

118. **Lakshmanan, K.K. & Rajeshwari, M. 1979.** "Sea-grasses of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Mannar, India – II. *Syringodium isoetifolium* (Aschers) Dandy". *Indian J. Bot.* 2: 87–95.

Abstract: It provides detailed account on the anthers, pollen grains and embryos of *Syringodium isoetifolium*, a sea-grass collected from Krusadai Island, Tamil Nadu, possesses cylindrical and rhizomatous stem, long and terete leaves and adventitious roots borne in four at each node.

119. **Lawrence, C.A. 1959.** "Observations on the flora of Marunduvalmalai, Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 56: 95–100.

Abstract: The present paper is a preliminary study on the ecology of the plants in Marunduvalmalai, a group of hills forming the southern terminus of the Western Ghats, very close to the land's end of India. Information on geology and rainfall has been given. The general characters of the vegetation has been described. The uniformity of vegetation is due to the climatic and edaphic factors.

120. **Lawrence, C.A. 1960.** "The vegetation of Kanyakumari district (Cape Comorin)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 57: 184–195.

Abstract: A floristic survey of Kanyakumari district has been made to discover the ecological status of the plant communities and their succession. The present paper shows that the interaction of various factors, mainly the climatic ones, have made Kanyakumari to acquire, on the north and northwest, the same type of succession and vegetation as are typical of the west coast and, on the south, the characteristic xerophilous vegetation of the eastern districts of Madras state especially Tirunelveli.

121. **Livingstone, C. & Henry, A.N. 1994.** *The flowering plants of Madras city and its immediate neighbourhood.* The Commissioner of Museums, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.

122. **Lushington, A.W. 1902.** "Hill forests of North Coimbatore". *Indian Forester* 28: 134–150.

Abstract: Hill forests of North Coimbatore consist of four ranges, viz., Kollegal, Talamalai, Sattiyamangalam and Bhavani range. These divisions contain forests of a more heterogeneous in nature. The species that has received the most attention is the sandal. Besides this, teak, blackwood, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Shorea talura*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Ougeina dalbergioides*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Terminalia chebula*, *T. tomentosa*, *Eugenia jambolana*, *Cedrella toona*, *Melia dubia*, *Melia azadirachta*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Mimusops hexandra*, *M. elengi*, *M. roxburghianus*, *Bridelia retusa*, *Cassia fistula*, *Albizia odoratissima*, *A. pedicellata*, *A. lebbek*, *A. sundra*, *A. leucophloea*, *A. suma*, *A. ferruginea*, *Schleichera trijuga* and *Grewia tiliaefolia* are mainly found from this area.

123. **Lushington, A.W. 1915.** *Vernacular List of Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers in the Madras Presidency.* Madras.

124. **Mahajan, M. & Azeez, P.A. 2004.** "Observations on the weed flora of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 693–705.

Abstract: Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is well-known for its rich biodiversity. It falls in Western Ghats, one of the 18 biodiversity hotspots in the world. Eighty percent of flowering plants reported from Western Ghats are found in NBR, out of which 82 species are endemic to the area. Invasion by weeds is seriously affecting the biodiversity of the biosphere reserve. Surveys were conducted in different vegetation types of NBR, such as evergreen moist and dry deciduous forests, scrub jungle, shola and plantations to study the distribution of weedy species. Distribution and a brief floristic information of aggressive colonizer plants found in the study area, commonly referred as weeds of agricultural fields, fallow lands, plantations and natural forests is discussed.

125. **Mahalingam, R. & Lakshmanan, K.K. 1981.** "The sea-grasses of Krusadi Island in the Gulf of Mannar, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 110–113.

Abstract: Seven sea-grasses, viz., *Cymodocea rotundata* Aschers & Sch., *C. serrulata* (R. Br.) Aschers & Magn., *Enhalus acoroides* (L.f.) Rich. ex Royle, *Halophila ovalis* (R. Br.) Hook.f., *H. stipulacea* (Forssk.) Aschers, *Ruppia maritima* L. and *Syringodium isoetifolium* (Aschers.) Dandy have been collected from Krusadi Island in the Gulf of Mannar, India.

126. **Maheshwari, J.K. 1964.** "A note on *Maurandia erubescens* (G. Don) A. Gray from Indian hill stations". *Curr. Sci.* 33: 410–411.

Abstract: *Maurandia erubescens* (G. Don) A. Gray, a Mexican species of the family Scrophulariaceae, was introduced in India as an ornamental vine from England during the early part of the nineteenth century. The plant was cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta about the year 1840. The species is now found quite naturalised in Indian hill stations at Simla, Nilgiris, Shillong, Khasia hills and Darjeeling (1980 m). It also runs wild at Coonoor ghat, Nilgiri district (1830 m). This note is probably the first record of this species occurring as an escape from cultivation. The correct name, synonymy and salient features of this species are also given.

127. **Malleshappa, H. 2013.** "Distribution, population and ecology of *Decalepis aryalpathra* (Joseph & Chandras.) Vent. (Periplocoideae) in Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, southern Western Ghats, India". *Indian Forester* 139: 483–486.

Abstract: Based on the floristic survey conducted, *Decalepis aryalpathra* (J. Joseph & V. Chandras.) Vent., an endemic and endangered species of southern Western Ghats found to be distributed in (1) near Vellachipudavu, on the way to Aduppukal mottai, (2) Oothu, above Amman Kovil, (3) Visthara mottai, above Naraikadu and (4) Thaipatham mottai, above Nambi Koil of Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve. A total of 932 individuals were recorded from the sample plots established in these 4 sites. Among these more number of individuals were recorded from Thaipatham followed by Visthara mottai, Vellachipudavu and Oothu. Many populations of this species were also sighted in the inaccessible areas of Thaipatham and Vellachipudavu. *Asparagus gonocladus*, *Eriocaulon ensiforme*, *Exacum atropurpureum*, *Hedyotis purpurascens* and *Osbeckia wightiana* are some of the associated species of *D. aryalpathra*. The tubers of this species are found to be eaten up by wild boars at Vellachipudavu. Though there are many individuals recorded, the populations are still limited and fragmented extensively. The lag in the regeneration as well as continuous harvest of tubers for medicinal use leads to the drastic reduction in the population size of this species.

128. **Malleshappa, H. & Richard, P.S.S. 2011.** "Floral biology and floral visitors of *Psychotria nilgiriensis* var. *astephana* (Hook.f.) Deb et Gang. (Rubiaceae) from Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, southern Western Ghats, India". *Indian Forester* 137: 1049–1055.

Abstract: The present study is a preliminary work highlighting the floral biology of *Psychotria nilgiriensis* var. *astephana* (Hook.f.) Deb & M. Gangop., where the floral characters, such as the floral type, shape symmetry, colour, pollen morphology, pollen production, pollen-ovule ratio were studied. The flowers received 22 species of insects as diurnal floral visitors, predominantly butterflies (11 species) followed by bees (4 species), flies (3 species), ants (2 species), wasp and beetle (1 species each). *Apis cerana*, *Appias wardi*, *Ypthima* sp. and a species of wasp accounted for highest percentage of total visit to the blossoms. The most favourable temperature range with diverse community of floral visitors and maximum floral visits was between 25°C and 32°C. Observations based on the foraging behavior of floral visitors as well as the number of visits shows that *Appias*

wardi, *Ypthima* sp., wasp, *Apiscerana* and *Lasioglossum* sp. presumably the important pollinators of *P. nilgiriensis* var. *astephana*.

129. **Manickam, V.S., Jothi, G.J., Murugan, C. & Sundaresan, V. 2003.** “Check-list of the flora of Tirunelveli hills, southern Western Ghats, India”. Centre for Biodiversity & Biotechnology, St. Xavier’s College, Palayamkottai 627 002.

130. **Manickam, V.S., Murugan, C., Jothi, G.J. & Sundaresan, V. 2008.** “Flora of the Tirunelveli hills (Polypetalae), southern Western Ghats, India”. Vol. I. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: The volume 1 includes the taxonomic account of 667 angiospermic taxa in 275 genera and 77 families under Polypetalae occur in Tirunelveli hills, southern Western Ghats. Besides, this flora contains details of geology, vegetational types and meteorological data of the study area. Distribution of every species, status of endemic and threatened species and medicinal and economic importance of plants are provided.

131. **Matthew, K.M. 1959.** “The vegetation of Kodaikanal grassy slopes”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 56: 387–422.

Abstract: A total of 154 species belonging to 114 genera and 47 families have been recorded from the grassy slopes of Kodaikanal.

132. **Matthew, K.M. 1962.** “The flora of Kodaikanal”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 4: 95–104.

Abstract: Kodaikanal is of special botanical interest for its temperate flora, rare in Peninsular India, on account of high altitude and consequent moderate temperature. The present paper restricts itself to the plants above alt. 1675 m. The flora of this area may be classified into indigenous and exotic flora. The present work confined to the woody plants and the naturalised weeds treats of 344 species from 223 genera belonging to 85 families.

133. **Matthew, K.M. 1965.** “A note on wattle of the Palni hills”. *Indian Forester* 91: 267–271.

Abstract: Out of the one lakh tons of tan bark annually consumed in India by its industry, nearly a half is supplied by the wattle plantations of the Palni (Pulney)

and Nilgiris hills in Madras state. This paper, in brief, deals with the history and botany of the three wattle (*Acacia* Willd.) species associated with Kodaikanal and the Palni hills.

134. **Matthew, K.M. 1965.** "The exotic flora of Kodaikanal". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 62: 56–75.

Abstract: In this paper 344 species belonging to 223 genera and 82 families have been mentioned. The basionym and the common synonym, one of which is often the one in use in India, are added in order to prevent confusion regarding the identity of the plant following the adoption of the less known but sufficiently correct name. Plants, the name of which are preceded by an asterisk (*), have been examined only in herbaria from earlier collections from the area, as these no longer grow here.

135. **Matthew, K.M. 1969.** "The exotic flora of Kodaikanal, Palni hills". *Rec. Bot. Surv. India* 20(1): 1–241.

Abstract: In the present paper 351 species belonging to 82 families have been recorded from Kodaikanal, Palni hills.

136. **Matthew, K.M. 1970.** "A contribution to the flora of Narthamalai, Tiruchirappalli district". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 12: 80–91.

Abstract: The flora of Narthamalai, Tiruchirappalli district, Tamil Nadu is discussed. A total of 314 species are enumerated.

137. **Matthew, K.M. 1972.** The Rapinat Herbarium. *St. Joseph's College Annual* (Tiruchirappalli) 1912: 6–10.

138. **Matthew, K.M. 1976.** "A contribution to the flora of Pacchaimalais, Tiruchirappalli district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 72: 327–356.

Abstract: A total of 349 species from 269 genera belonging to 82 families have been recorded from this area.

139. **Matthew, K.M. 1977.** "Reproductive biology of *Bidens pilosa* L. (Compositae)". *Curr. Sci.* 46: 238–239.

Abstract: In the present paper a preliminary report on seed germination, mitosis, meiosis, pollen fertility and germination of pollen grain and flavonoid chemistry of 15 populations of South Indian materials of *Bidens pilosa* L. has been given.

140. **Matthew, K.M. 1977.** "The Rapinat Herbarium (RHT)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 19: 276–278.

Abstract: By March 1974, the Rapinat Herbarium (RHT) had incorporated 21,916 specimens. The bulk of the earlier collections were from the surrounding of Tiruchirappalli district. Extensive collections of mosses and ferns have also been deposited. The major one is that of over 2000 numbers of British (1450) and Continental European (110) plants personally collected by the author during 1971–1972 or acquired by exchange (624). Mass gathering of 136 numbers of *Bidens* experimentally grown at Kew and some British mosses (63) are also included. About 5000 classical reprints obtained from Kew and Leiden herbarium are a precious part of library.

141. **Matthew, K.M. 1981–1988.** *The Flora of the Tamil Nadu Carnatic*. Vol. 1. *Materials for Flora of Tamilnadu Carnatic*. i–viii + 1–469, map 1; Vol. 2. *Illustrations of the Flora of Tamilnadu Carnatic*. i–xlvi + 1–1027, pl. 980 (photographs and line drawing); Vol. 3. *The Flora of the Tamilnadu Carnatic*. Series I. I–lxxxiv + 1–1284; Vol. 4. *Further Illustrations on the flora of Tamilnadu Carnatic*. Rapinat Herbarium, St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.

Abstract: The volume 1 contains an introductory chapter on the tract, physical features, significance of the choice of the tract, scopes and objectives, soils, climate, forests, previous and present explorations, field trip reports, ethnobotany, bibliography and methodical and compact citation of over 30,000 specimens from 5 Indian herbaria. Volume 2 has 960 full page detailed illustrations (representing one species each from the included genera) and 20 photographs of the more significant species or their parts. The third volume represents comprehensive taxonomic information on 2037 taxa from 990 genera belonging to 180 families. Volume 4 provides additional illustrations of plant species.

142. **Matthew, K.M. 1991.** "Precursory notes for a flora of the Palni hills, South India". *Kew Bull.* 46: 539–546.

Abstract: Eight genera from as many families are considered. One new subspecies is described, two new ranks (one variety, one subspecies) and one new combination are proposed. Two locally described names are sunk under more widespread species. The treatment of *Nothopegia* Blume in Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India (1876) is still the most satisfactory. Under *Randia* L., the observed characters for three species are tabulated as an aid to a definitive revision.

143. **Matthew, K.M. 1991.** "Precursory notes for a flora of Palni hills, South India: II". *Kew Bull.* 48: 757–765.

Abstract: Eleven genera from eight families are considered. One new species is described under *Habenaria* Willd. (Orchidaceae), and three new combinations [one under *Chamaecrista* Moench (Leguminosae–Caesalpinioideae) and two under *Psydrax* Gaertn. (Rubiaceae)] are proposed. A total of 14 names (10 of species, 4 of varieties) are sunk under the following genera: *Crotolaria* L. (Leguminosae – Papilionoideae), *Heracleum* L. (Umbelliferae), *Lasianthus* Jack (Rubiaceae), *Vernonia* Schreber (Compositae), *Strobilanthes* Blume (Acanthaceae), *Plectranthus* L'Hérit (Labiatae) and *Luisia* Gaudich (Orchidaceae). Two cases of nomenclatural obscurity [*Strobilanthes* Blume (Acanthaceae) and *Persicaria* (L.) Mill. (Polygonaceae)] are clarified.

144. **Matthew, K.M. 1996.** "Precursory notes on the flora of the Palni (Pulney) hills, South India – III". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 1–14.

Abstract: A conspectus of 2,478 species from 1137 genera belonging to 202 families of angiosperms and gymnosperms of the Palni hills to be included in the forthcoming *Illustrated Flora of the Palni Hills* is presented in Table 1. The taxonomic alterations having been published in two previous installments (two additional reductions to synonymy are included herein), the bulk of the paper deals with distributional and conservational information on the concerned species under (a) Extended distribution = New records (61) and (b) Shrinking distribution: (i) Extinct (13); and (ii) Vulnerable (45).

145. **Matthew, K.M. 1996.** *Illustrations on the Flora of the Palni hills*. Rapinat Herbarium, St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.

146. **Matthew, K.M. 1998.** *Supplement to Illustrations on the Flora of the Palni hills*. Rapinat Herbarium, St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.

147. **Matthew, K.M. 1999.** *Flora of Palni hills*. Rapinat Herbarium, St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.

Abstract: The flora comprises 2478 species in 1137 genera (of which 377 are monotypic) belonging to 201 families. There are 1758 native species, 161 species are naturalised, 344 species on cultivation and 215 species are grown in gardens. The flora provides nomenclature, description, phenology, habitat with altitude, specimens examined and nomenclatural or taxonomic notes, if any. The illustrated volumes published in 1996 and 1998 altogether comprise line drawings of 1223 species in 660 genera in 152 families.

148. **Matthew, K.M. 2007.** "The exotic flowering plants of the Coromandel Coast". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 773–797.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 341 exotic species of flowering plants belonging to 259 genera under 80 families from Coromandel coast. Besides correct nomenclature, the authentic specimens and literature on which the results are based have been provided in tabular form for future reference.

149. **Matthew, K.M., Blasco, F. & Ignacimuthu, S. 1975.** "Biological changes at Kodaikanal, 1949–1974". *Trop. Ecol.* 16: 147–162.

Abstract: The biological changes at and around the renowned hill station of Kodaikanal in southern India for the past quarter century (1949–1974) are reviewed. The geographical position, soils and climate are briefly dealt with in order to back ground for the fauna and especially the flora discussed at length in the sections The Biological Explorations and The Vegetation. The indigenous vegetation, part of which is already termed a living fossil community, faces a double danger: (a) from the rapidly spreading aggressive aliens, which have become the dominant vegetation of the area; (b) from total extermination of the indigenous vegetation over extensive areas for cultivation. It should be a matter for concern for Indian ecologists that this trend is not arrested.

150. **Mayuranathan, P.V. 1929.** "The flowering plants of Madras city and its immediate neighbourhood". *Bull. Madras Gov. Mus. N.S. Nat. Hist. Sect.* 2: 1–345, tt. 1–38.

151. **Meher-Homji, V.M. 1965.** "Ecological status of the montane grasslands of the South Indian hills: A phytogeographic reassessment". *Indian Forester* 91: 210–215.

Abstract: The present paper brings a phytogeographic evidence to show the effect of cold in limiting the spread of shola forest in the Nilgiri, Palni and Anamalai. The species of the shola are shown to be of a tropical stock either confined to the Western Ghats, the Deccan Peninsula or to the Indo-Malayan region. On the other hand, the woody species met with in the open grassland landscape have their distribution range extending to the higher altitudes in the Himalayas or to the temperate regions. Whereas the latter are cold-resistant, the former cannot withstand the low temperatures in their early in an open "eco-climate" and are consequently eliminated.

152. **Meher-Homji, V.M. 1967.** "Phytogeography of the South Indian Hill stations". *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 94: 230–242.

Abstract: The two-fold origin of the ligneous flora of the South Indian hill stations is reflected in their ecological divergence: (1) the forest species of the tropical stock are restricted to the valleys and depressions with higher moisture content and (2) other sites carry savanna, the woody elements of which are of extra-tropical origin, relics of previous cooler climates of the Pleistocene. Whereas the winter cold proves deleterious to the regeneration of the forest species of tropical stock in the open areas, the ligneous species of the savanna of subtropical or temperate stock survive the forest. On the basis of climatic characteristics it is shown that the climate of these hill stations is not temperate as almost invariably described, but of tropical montane type.

153. **Meher-Homji, V.M. 1969.** "Some considerations on the succession of vegetation around Kodaikanal". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 48: 43–52.

Abstract: The climate, physiognomic types and succession of vegetation around Kodaikanal are described in the present paper.

154. **Meher-Homji, V.M. 1978.** "A forest map of Peninsular India at one millionth scale". *Indian J. Forest.* 1: 229–233.

Abstract: Using the principles advocated by Prof. H. Gaussen, twelve sheets have been published so far covering India South of 28° latitude North, in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Each sheet is accompanied by an explanatory booklet. Beside, the main map of natural vegetation at 1:1,000,000 showing the various forest types and the stages of their degradation, six insets on

hypsoetry, geology-lithology, soil types, bioclimates, potential vegetation types and agricultural regions at 1:5,000,000 are presented. Statistics of crops, land-use, plantations and irrigation schemes are also depicted. Of special interest is the colour scheme to bring out the analogous regions and facilitate the introduction and interexchange of economic species.

155. **Meher-Homji, V.M. 1985.** "Udhagamandalam: A case study of a stressed environment". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 687–695.

Abstract: Man's interference in the Nilgiri hills has greatly altered its natural landscape through deforestation, plantations of exotics and other disturbances. Development programmes in its tropical montane environment, erroneously referred to as temperate, should take into consideration the critical factors of climate, which coupled with abusive activities of men, expose the hill ecosystem to rapid deterioration. Among the adverse factors figure variability and declining tendency of rainfall, dry spells, with low relative humidity favouring fires and winter frost preventing regeneration of forest species (of tropical stock) in open areas and resulting in extension of grasslands. The ligneous species of savanna (of Himalayan or temperate stock) survive the frost. Palaeo-palynological evidence points to antiquity of savanna, not necessarily of anthropic origin. Conservation measures are called for to preserve the relict forests and restore the ecological balance by rational land-use.

156. **Mehrotra, A. 1979.** "A few rare Indian grasses". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 237–238.

Abstract: The paper deals briefly with distribution and rarity of four grasses, viz., *Arthraxon lanceolatus* (Roxb.) Hochst. in Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu), *Dichanthium woodrowii* (Hook.f.) S.K. Jain & Deshp. in Pune (Maharashtra), *Lophopogon duthiei* Stapf ex Bor in Madhya Pradesh and *L. kingii* Hook.f. from Manghyr (Bihar).

157. **Moorthy, S. & Krishnakumari, S. 2009.** "Biochemical and phytochemical characterization of *Hypericum mysoreense* as antidepressant unexploited medicinal plant of Nilgiris biosphere". *Ancient Sci. Life* 29(1): 29–32.

Abstract: *Hypericum mysoreense* is a perennial plant of the Hypericaceae, used in traditional folk medicine to treat various ailments; currently *H. mysoreense* is widely used as an herbal remedy to treat mild to moderate depression. Hence, in the present investigation *H. mysoreense* has been selected to find its phytochemical

composition. Biochemical analysis of *H. mysorensis* revealed the presence of carbohydrate, amino acid, magnesium, iron, sodium, potassium, flavonoids, steroids, saponin and alkaloids.

158. **Mudaliar, C.T. 1915.** *Some weeds of the Central Farm, Coimbatore.* Coimbatore.
159. **Mudaliar, C.T. & Venkatanarayana, G. 1932.** *A handbook of some South Indian weeds containing complete description and short notes on some of the common weeds indigenous in South India (with illustrations)* Madras.
160. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S., Reddy, P.R. & Pullaiah, T. 1998.** "Potential resources of Leguminosae in Eastern Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 29–36.
- Abstract: Eastern Ghats is spread over three states (11°30' N latitude to about 22° N latitude and 76°50' E to 86°30' E longitude in a North-east to South-west strike) of India, namely Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The present paper deals with general information, i.e., area, geology, soil, climate, floristic wealth, phytogeographical divisions, vegetation types, previous explorations and systematic enumeration. In Eastern Ghats, Leguminosae (*nom. alt.* Fabaceae) are represented by 85 genera and 340 species. Leguminosae and its resources can be broadly divided into medicinal, edible and vegetables, timber, fibre, dyes, fodder, gums and ornamental resources.
161. **Murugan, C., Murthy, G.V.S. & Sudhakar, J.V. 2012.** "Seven interesting plants from south India". *Recent Advances in Biodiversity of India:* 41–44.
162. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2008.** "A survey on the orchids of Velliangiri hills, a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, India, with special reference to Indian endemics". *J. Sci. Trans. Environ. Technov.* 1: 186–200.
163. **Muthukumar, K. & Samuel, S.A. 2011.** "Coastal sand dune flora in the Thoothukudi district, Tamil Nadu, southern India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 2211–2216.

Abstract: Coastal sand dunes (CSD) are found in the Thoothukudi district and the communities living close to the coastal sand dunes know the value of the sand dunes and their bioresources. A study of sand dune flora along coastal sand dune areas was done from March to August 2010. A total of 42 species belonging

to 38 genera and 26 families were identified at different distances from the shoreline. The CSD systems are rich and diverse in their floral composition, even over the small areas of Manapadu and Kulasekarapattanam along the Thoothukudi coastal line. CSD constitute a variety of habitats and have vital ecological and economic importance. Such unique sensitive systems have to be protected from habitat degradation in order to protect their native diversity and ecological functions.

164. **Muthumperumal, C. & Parthasarathy, N. 2009.** "Angiosperms, climbing plants in tropical forests of southern Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *Check List* 5: 92–111.

Abstract: A check list of angiosperm climbing plant species, along with their climbing modes, enumerated from a total of 150 grids in tropical forests of southern Eastern Ghats, peninsular India. A total of 175 climbing plant species that belong to 100 genera and 40 families are included in this enumeration.

165. **Nair, K.K.N. 1980.** "Hydrophytic vegetation of Courtallum, South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 76: 463-474.

Abstract: This paper attempts to present an outline of the angiospermic aquatic vegetation of Courtallum, Tamil Nadu, India. It covers a discussion of the varied habitats of the plant group in the area, an ecological classification, a table giving the relative distribution of each species, a study of their phenology and certain field observations on the vegetation type.

166. **Nair, K.K.N. 1982.** "A distributional analysis of flora of Courtallum hill range, South India and its affinities". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 61: 404–409.

Abstract: An analysis of the flora of Courtallum hill range based on the distribution pattern of the different taxa recorded from the area is given. The affinities of the flora have been studied with the help of this data and the conclusion drawn by different botanists for adjacent parts of Peninsular India.

167. **Nair, K.K.N. 1987.** "A catalogue of Robert Wight's collection of flowering plants from Courtallum (Tamil Nadu) at Central National Herbarium". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 375–381.

Abstract: Robert Wight (1796–1872) botanised many parts of Peninsular India and his explorations on the flora of Courtallum (Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu) is well-known in the botanical field. In this catalogue, all those specimens collected by Wight from Courtallum, now available at Central National Herbarium, Botanical Survey of India (CAL) are enumerated family-wise with their correct identity and up-to-date nomenclature.

168. **Nair, K.K.N. 1989.** "Statistical and comparative study of the flora of Courtallum, South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 68: 273–275.

Abstract: Courtallum (Kuttalam) is a botanical spot and hill station in South India situated at 8°50' and 9°00' N and 77°10' and 77°20' E in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu state. The area lies on the leeward side of Western Ghats opposite the Aryankauv Pass (Shenkottah Pass), rising from about 180 to 1595 m from the sea level. The characteristic type of vegetation of the area is the monsoon forest and the flora is very rich and varied. A total of 745 taxa of flowering plants belonging to 464 genera and 131 species were recorded from there during 1973–1977. In the present paper an attempt is made to analyse the flora numerically and to compare it with other related floras. Brief statistical notes on the various biological groups in the flora is given as a concluding remark to this study.

169. **Nair, K.K.N. & Nayar, M.P. 1982.** "Monsoon forests of Courtallum (Tamil Nadu) of Western Ghats". *Indian J. Forest.* 5: 202–210.

Abstract: The distribution and composition of the forest-types, viz., Southern wet evergreen forests, Southern, moist deciduous forests, Southern dry deciduous forests and Southern thorn forests occurring in Courtallum, Tamil Nadu state are discussed. Detailed information on the characters and constituents of the different growth 'tiers' in each type is given, which is much useful in land-use planning multistoried crop diversification and forestry in tropical moist forests. As a concluding remark the relationship between the forest-types distribution in the area and climatic conditions governing is also given.

170. **Nair, K.K.N. & Nayar, M.P. 1986–1987.** *Flora of Courtallum*. Vol. 1: 1–180; Vol. 2: 181–442. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.

Abstract: Volume 1 contains an introductory chapter and artificial key to the

families, and taxonomic account of plants belonging to family Annonaceae to Euphorbiaceae, and volume 2 comprises Bischofiaceae to Trichopodaceae.

171. **Nair, N.C. & Henry, A.N. 1983.** *Flora of Tamil Nadu, India. Series I. Analysis. Vol. 1.* Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore. pp. i–xxii + 1–184.

Abstract: It comprises a comprehensive introductory chapter including details on location, climate, geology, vegetation types, pre- and post-Linnaean botanical history of Tamil Nadu state. Nomenclature and district-wise distribution of about 2000 angiospermic taxa from Ranunculaceae to Sambucaceae are provided.

172. **Nair, N.C. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1981.** "Observations on the botany of Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 74–78.

Abstract: The present paper gives a preliminary account on coastal and island vegetation, vegetation of the plains and eastern slopes of the Western Ghats of Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu.

173. **Nair, N.C. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1982.** "*Erechtites valerianifolia* (Wolf) DC. and *Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Benth.) S. Moore (Asteraceae): Their identity and distribution in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 289–294.

Abstract: *Erechtites valerianifolia* (Wolf) DC. and *Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Benth.) S. Moore are often confused. Distinguishing characters of the two taxa are given for easy determination. Both the species occur in South India (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Kerala). Photographs of the species involved are provided.

174. **Nair, N.C., Chandrabose, M. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1980.** "A further contribution to the weed flora of South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 3: 56–59.

Abstract: The paper enumerates 236 weeds not recorded in "*A Handbook of some South Indian Weeds*" by Tadulingam & Venkatanarayana revised and enlarged by Rajasekhara Mudaliar & Sakharam Rao (1955). Data on the frequency of distribution, flowering and fruiting period have also been given for each species. The number of species recorded from Tamil Nadu is 35.

175. **Nair, N.C., Chandrabose, M. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1980.** "A further contribution to the weed flora of South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 3: 111–115.

Abstract: The paper enumerates 89 weeds not recorded in "A Handbook of some South Indian Weeds" by Tadulingam & Venkatanarayana revised and enlarged by Rajasekhara Mudaliar & Sakharam Rao (1955). Data on the frequency of distribution, flowering and fruiting period have also been given for each species. The number of species recorded from Tamil Nadu is 39.

176. **Nair, N.C., Chandrabose, M. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1980.** "A further contribution to the weed flora of South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 3: 231–237.

Abstract: The paper enumerates 108 weeds not recorded in "A Handbook of some South Indian Weeds" by Tadulingam & Venkatanarayana revised and enlarged by Rajasekhara Mudaliar & Sakharam Rao (1955). Data on the frequency of distribution, flowering and fruiting period have also been given for each species. The number of species recorded from Tamil Nadu is 37.

177. **Nair, N.C., Vivekananthan, K. & Nair, V.J. 1983.** "The role of basic researches in the Botanical Survey of India, Southern Circle, during the past quarter century". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 81–105.

Abstract: The various explorations and critical studies conducted by this Circle have resulted in the discovery of 5 new genera and 59 new species, subspecies and varieties. General discussions on different floras of South India, notes and bibliography have also been given.

178. **Nair, N.C., Henry, A.N., Vivekananthan, K. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1984.** "Type materials on Ceylon plants in Southern Circle Herbarium (Madras Herbarium), Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore, India (MH)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 647–661.

Abstract: About 330 type materials of Ceylonese plants have been listed in the present paper. In the enumeration, under each taxon the original citation is given first followed by relevant nomenclatural synonym and the taxonomic synonym, collection number of the type, nature of type and the corresponding MH accession number(s) are also included.

179. **Naithani, H.B. & Raizada, M.B. 1976.** "New distributional records of eleven plants in India, Nepal and Burma". *Indian Forester* 102: 675–691.

Abstract: This paper presents new distributional records of 11 plants in India, Nepal and Burma. *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn. (Compositae) for South India,

this species has both medicinal and poisonous properties. Notes are supplemented by remarks on synonymy, description, distribution and distinction from the allied species. Species are arranged alphabetically and specimens are deposited in Dehra Dun Herbarium (DD).

180. **Natarajan, K., Manickam, V.S. & Murugan, C. 2002.** "Flora of Vallanadu Blackbuck Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 347–369.

Abstract: A floristic account of Vallanadu Blackbuck Sanctuary is given in this paper. The sanctuary lies between 8°40'–8°44' N and 77°54'–77°57' E in the Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) district of Tamil Nadu. A total number of 335 taxa of flowering plants (belonging to 229 genera and 68 families) are reported from the sanctuary. Two species not reported by Gamble and Fischer in the Flora of Presidency of Madras (1915–1936) have also been collected from this area. A map of the sanctuary is included.

181. **Nayar, M.P. 1959.** "The vegetation of Kanyakumari, Kanyakumari district". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 122–126.

Abstract: The vegetation of Kanyakumari is described as occurring in different regions for easy evaluation and study. The plant associations in each region are listed. The hydrophytes are classified based on their morphology and habit.

182. **Nehru, P., Gnanasekaran, G., Karthick, N.M. & Narasimhan, D. 2012.** "Angiosperms of Nanmangalam Reserve Forest, an urban forest in Metropolitan Chennai, India". *Check List* 8: 57–76.

Abstract: Nanmangalam Reserve Forest, located in the Metropolitan Chennai, Tamil Nadu, covering an area of 321 ha was explored. A total of 449 angiosperm species belonging to 313 genera representing 83 families were recorded, of which 79% were dicots and 21% were monocots. The most genera/species-rich families were Fabaceae (37/69) and Poaceae (34/52). The species rich genera included *Cassia* (10), *Crotalaria* (7), *Eragrostis*, *Hedyotis* and *Phyllanthus* (6 each). Six endemic species were recorded.

183. **Nicholson, A. 1887.** *A Manual of Coimbatore district in the Presidency of Madras.* Govt. Press, Madras.

184. **Pallithanam, J. 1957.** "Observations on the flora of Kodaikanal". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 835–844.

Abstract: This paper records the occurrence of, and some notes on, the morphology of 83 plants belonging to 27 families collected from Kodaikanal. Some of the plants are new records for the area, as they are not recorded by Fyson in his book. Extensive collections are still being made with a view to the preparation of a revised flora of the hills.

185. **Pallithanam, J.M. 2001.** *A pocket flora of the Sirumalai hills, South India.* (Edited by Matthew, K.M.). Rapinat Herbarium, St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.

186. **Pandey, D.S. 2004.** "Conservation of wild plant resources of the experimental Garden, Yercaud, Salem district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 795–822.

Abstract: A total of 199 species belonging to 175 genera covering 85 families are recorded as wild or naturalised plant resources from the National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Yercaud, Salem district. These included 106 species as medicinal, 37 as of economic value, 8 as fuel, 12 having edible fruits, 26 having showy flowers, which may be further developed and may be of immense horticultural importance, and 28 species turned out to be exotic/aliens or naturalised. Besides, 46 species are additions to the medicinal plants of Shevaroy hills, and 6 species are 'endemic', rare or 'scarce' in Shevaroy hills of Salem district, which need special conservation.

187. **Parthasarathy, N. 1988.** "A phytogeographic analysis of the flora of Kalakad Reserve Forest, Western Ghats". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 67: 342–346.

Abstract: A phytogeographic analysis of the flora of Kalakad, based on the distributional pattern of different taxa is presented. The distributional spectrum reveals that, of the 550 species of vascular plants enumerated from Kalakad, 18 species are endemic to the Tirunelveli and Travancore Hills, 73 are restricted to the Western Ghats and 116 are confined to Peninsular India. There are 240 species common to Sri Lanka; 125 species common to Malesia and 45 species common to Africa. The phytogeographic significance of the area is discussed and the need for conservation is emphasised.

188. **Parthasarathy, N. & Mahadevan, A. 1987.** "Floristic account of forest types in Kalakad Reserve forest, Western Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 355–360.

Abstract: Detailed floristic account of seven forest types classified as i) evergreen forest, ii) semi-evergreen forest, iii) mixed deciduous forest, iv) dry teak forest, v) scrub jungle, vi) high altitude grassland and vii) low altitude grassland in Kalakad Reserve Forest, Tamil Nadu is described. Rainfall, temperature, altitude, soil and topographic factors have influenced the floristic composition.

189. **Paul, Z.M. & Jeeva, S. 2013.** "Agrobiodiversity in the homegardens of Chirakkarai village, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian Forester* 139: 1003–1011.

Abstract: A floristic survey was conducted to assess the agrobiodiversity in the homegardens of Chirakkarai village, Kanyakumari district. A total of 238 plant species belonging to 194 genera and 81 families were collected from 5 homegardens. Among these, 49 species (20.59%) were trees, 58 (24.37%) shrubs, 102 (42.86%) herbs and 29 (12.18%) were climbers including lianas. Of the economically important species, medicinal plants ranked first with 98 species (41.18%) followed by 74 species of fodder value and 37 species (15.55%) were of ornamental importance. The results inferred that homegardens are rich in agrobiodiversity and are interesting for ethnobotanical research, and need to be considered for *in situ* conservation and development programmes.

190. **Paulsamy, S., Arumugasamy, K. & Rangarajan, T.N. 1997.** "Effect of annual summer fire on the primary production in Grass Hills ecosystem, Western Ghats". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 24: 151–154.

Abstract: Annual summer fire is an integral part of Grass Hills ecosystem, Coimbatore district, Western Ghats where the vegetation is being dominated by a highly palatable grass, *Chrysopogon zeylanicus*. The habitat is one of the highest productive grasslands in the tropical region. The total aboveground community productions in burnt plots were 4428 g/m²/yr (1988–89) and 4455 g/m²/yr (1989–90), again the productions, 3155 g/m²/yr (1988–89) and 2856 g/m²/yr (1989–90) registered in unburnt control plots. This indicates the annual summer fire maintains the aboveground organic matter production at constant level.

191. **Paulsamy, S., Manian, S. & Udaiyan, K. 1995.** "Relationship in the response of a grass, *Chrysopogon zeylanicus* and a fern, *Pteris aquilina* to annual summer fire on Grass Hills ecosystem, Western Ghats". *Indian J. Forest.* 18: 221–225.

Abstract: Fire response in terms of certain sociological behaviour of a grass, *Chrysopogon zeylanicus* and a fern, *Pteris aquilina* and the degree of their relationships in fire tolerance were studied in Grass Hills ecosystem of Anaimalai, Western Ghats, over a period of two years. The vegetation is being dominated by a perennial *C. zeylanicus*. Frequency, density and basal area of the two plants increased by burning and they showed a positive correlation between them in all the samplings.

192. **Paulsamy, S., Padmavathy, S., Vijayakumar, K.K. & Murugesan, M. 2006.** "Ecology of economically important plants in the understories of sholas at Manjur, the Nilgiris". *Adv. Biol. Sci.* 5: 57–65.

193. **Pragasan, L.A. & Parthasarathy, N. 2009.** "Angiosperms, tree species in tropical forests of southern Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *Check List* 5: 542–569.

Abstract: A total of 272 tree species (30 cm girth at breast height) representing 181 genera and 62 families were recorded from about 60 ha area sampled in the tropical forests of southern Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu are enumerated. Euphorbiaceae with 25 species was the most speciose family, followed by Moraceae (17 species), Rubiaceae (17), Rutaceae (14) and Lauraceae (12). At the generic level, *Ficus* dominated with 12 species, followed by *Diospyros* (9), *Acacia* (6), *Terminalia* (6) and *Grewia* (5). Anthropogenic activities such as hill cultivation, construction of dams, roads and buildings affect the already fragmented southern Eastern Ghats, and underline the need for effective conservation measures.

194. **Prasad, C.R., Sundar, V.R. & Rajan, S. 2001.** "Orchids in Government Botanical Garden, Udthagamandalam, the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu". *Zoos' Print J.* 16: 447–448.

Abstract: A total of 49 species of orchids have been grown in the Government Botanical Garden Udthagamandalam, the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu. Of which 21 species of orchids have been selected for *ex situ* conservation and 28 species selected for conservation for their economic value of cut flowers.

195. **Prema, P. 1993.** "Ecofloristic studies on the chasmophytic angiosperms on the fortwalls of Padmanabhapuram palace". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 206–212.

Abstract: The ecology and distribution of the chasmophytic flowering plants found

on the stones crevices of Padmanabhapuram palace fort in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu are described. A total of 40 species of angiosperms were reported. Three species not reported by Gamble in the Flora of the Presidency of Madras have also been collected from the study area. Successional trends have been studied with respect to the migration ecesis of new germules from the surroundings. The studies suggest that the vegetation constitutes a haphazard covering of plants, representing a process called 'Dominance' out of competition, governed by interaction of plants and their environment.

196. **Premalatha, S., Sanil, R. & Jose, F.C. 2009.** "Shola trees in the upper Nilgiris of Western Ghats". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 3: 97–102.

197. **Ragupathy, S. & Mahadevan, A. 1997.** "Studies on the mangrove forests of Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 20: 328–334.

Abstract: The mangroves in the Cauvery estuary of Thanjavur district display differences in species composition and growth. About 48 mangrove plant species and their associates were enumerated. A total of 37 non-mangrove species have advented in the mangrove forest and are listed in the results. For convenience of description, the mangrove forest has been divided into following three types: 1) the shore line, 2) the river bank, and 3) the islands and lagoons. About 13 mangrove species and associates were common to the mangrove forests, while others were restricted to a particular forest. Ecological stress, advent of non-mangrove species into mangrove forest and diversity of mangrove species have been studied.

198. **Ragupathy, S., Newmaster, S.G., Velusamy, B. & Murugesan, M. 2009.** "A two locus DNA barcoding discriminates ethnotaxa evidence from recently discovered and described two new species (*Biophytum* DC. and *Tripogon* Roem. & Schult.) with their respective allied". *Molec. Ecol. Resources* 9(Suppl. 1): 164–171.

199. **Rahmatullah, S.A. 1960.** Tropical rain forests of Madras state. Plant communities with special reference to successional relations and field characters. *Proc. Trop. Moist Ever. Symp. Forest Res. Institute, Dehra Dun.* pp. 152–159.

200. **Raja, V. & Rajasekaran, K. 1990.** "Flora of Gaganagiri hill – An enumeration". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 7: 73–77.

Abstract: The Ganaganagiri hill is situated 4 km north of Velampatti on the Kaveripatnam–Kakangarai road in Krsihnagiri taluk of Dharmapuri district in Tamil Nadu. The flora of this hill is unique and 237 species belonging to 185 genera under 76 families are enumerated.

201. **Rajan, R. & Vivekananthan, K. 1983.** "Contribution of J.S. Gamble and C.E.C. Fischer to the Flora of erstwhile Madras Presidency". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 1–6.

Abstract: The present attempt is to highlight the contribution of J.S. Gamble and C.E.C. Fischer to the floristic studies and publications concerned with Madras Presidency alone.

202. **Rajasingh, G.J. 1961.** "A contribution to the knowledge of tropical wet evergreen forests – The sholas of Papanasam hills in Madras state". *Indian Forester* 87: 77–86.

Abstract: The Papanasam hills of the Western Ghats in Tirunelveli North Division of Madras state, contain some of the best virgin evergreen forests, which can form an interesting subject for study. The sholas (as they are locally called) range from 2,000 to 4,500 ft where the rainfall varies from 120 to 200 inches. Within the general limits of the evergreen zone, climatic climaxes and edaphic variations can be recognised with reference to characteristic species and nature of growth. The ecological status of a pure reed climax found in the interior regions is also discussed. The two species peculiar to the hills are *Gluta travancorica* and *Balanocarpus utilis* a short account of which is also given.

203. **Rajesh, D., Sekar, T., Wesely, E.G., Augustus, G.D.P.S. & Jayabalan, M. 1999.** "A preliminary study on the moist deciduous forests of Anaimalai hills of Western Ghats". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 16: 61–62.

Abstract: A study of the moist deciduous forests of Topslip in Anaimalais is undertaken. The important plant communities recorded are *Anogeissus–Terminalia*, *Elaeocarpus–Dalbergia* and *Premna–Randia* associations. The abiotic and biotic factors that influence the vegetation of study area are wind, fire, soil nutrition, soil microflora, parasitic climbers and wild animals. Some suggestions on conservation measures to be undertaken are given.

204. **Rajvanshi, R., Kumar, V., Bachpai, W., Rajagopal, K. & Raj, S.F.H. 1987.** "Herbaceous undergrowth in some forest habitats in Nilgiris". *Indian Forester* 113: 599–608.

Abstract: The herbaceous undergrowth under natural sholas was found qualitatively most rich and with unique species composition. *Eucalyptus* plantations supported good undergrowth both qualitatively and quantitatively, while pines have much lesser undergrowth. A good grass cover was found under *Eucalyptus* with a biomass of $998.6 \pm 65.3 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$; the total biomass (kg ha^{-1}) of herbs under the three forest covers were 445.8 ± 55.7 (Sholas), 1235.2 ± 48.4 (*Eucalyptus*) and 54.7 ± 8.85 (pines).

205. **Ramachandran, A., Natarajan, D., Nagamurugan, N. & Balaguru, B. 2008.** "Assessment of tree species diversity in semi-evergreen forests of Chitteri hills, Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu, South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 175–180.

Abstract: This paper describes the status and tree species diversity of semi-evergreen forests in Chitteri hills, Tamil Nadu. Stratified random sampling method and distribution of sample plots using vegetation maps prepared from IRS LISS III FCC was used to study the tree species having girth ≥ 30 cm at breast height. A total number of 466 stems from 51 tree species were recorded from the study area representing 24 families and 40 genera. The total basal area was 21.92 m^2 . *Anogeissus latifolia* was the highest contributor (19.29%) followed by *Memecylon edule* (17.93%), *Psydrax dicoccos* (11%) and *Nothopegia colebrookiana* (10%). *Memecylon edule* (47.26) has the highest IVI value followed by *Anogeissus latifolia* (46.77), *Psydrax dicoccos* (38.34) and *Nothopegia colebrookiana* (28.87). Percentage of family important value was high in Combretaceae followed by Anacardiaceae, Verbenaceae, Rubiaceae, Ebenaceae and Euphorbiaceae. Shannon-Weiner and Simpson diversity Index value were 2.76 and 0.11 respectively.

206. **Ramachandran, V.S. & Raj, S.P. 2002.** "A note on the additional host range for the genus *Korthasella* van Tiegh. family Loranthaceae, from Nilgiris, Southern India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 560.

Abstract: In the present paper the authors have observed new host range of the genus *Korthasella* van Tiegh. family Loranthaceae, viz., *Canthium neilgherrense* Wight var. *chartaceum* (Gamble) Swamin. (Rubiaceae), *Ilex wightiana* Wall. ex Wight (Aquifoliaceae) and *Ternstroemia japonica* (Thunb.) Thunb. (Theaceae). This genus is normally grown on *Rhododendron arboretum* Sm. subsp. *nilagiricum* (Zenk.) Tagg. (Ericaceae).

207. **Ramachandran, V.S., Devi, K.R. & Sridevi, K. 2000.** "A preliminary census on the hosts of *Cuscuta hyalina* Roth in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 279–282.

Abstract: A detailed survey was conducted in order to locate the different hosts of *Cuscuta hyalina* Roth (Cuscutaceae) in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. The host species are arranged alphabetically with the name of the families to which they belong along with their habit.

208. **Ramamurthy, K. 1963.** "The vegetation of Kudiraimoli Teri, Tirunelveli district, Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 259–264.

Abstract: A detailed floristic and ecological study of Kudiraimoli Teri has been made during 1961–62. The whole range of forest is divided into southwest and northeast zones. The vegetation of northeast zone is formed by pure formation of *Borassus flabellifer* and that of the southwest zone is formed by the scrub jungle type. The vegetative analysis of the scrub vegetation has been made by quadrat study. The quantitative analytic characters of the species of the type have been worked out. Among the 105 species distributed under 45 families studied from this region, the family Leguminosae forms the physiognomic family dominance.

209. **Ramamurthy, K. 1978.** "Physiognomic features and distribution of the scrub jungles of Tamil Nadu". *Proc. Madras Univ. (P.G. Centre, Coimbatore)* 24: 2–5.

210. **Ramamurthy, K. 1981.** "Observations on the vegetations of South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 107–109.

Abstract: Altogether 433 field numbers belonging to 397 taxa have been collected from south Arcot district of Tamil Nadu.

211. **Ramanujam, C.G.K. 1996.** "Floristic diversity in the Neogene and modern forests of Pondicherry–Neyveli area of Tamil Nadu – Its impact on climatic and phytogeographic aspects". *Rheedea* 6: 29–41.

Abstract: The Neogene plant fossil (mega and micro) preserved abundantly in the sand-stones around Pondicherry and the lignite deposits near Neyveli in the Cauvery basin of Tamil Nadu have been extensively studied over the last three

decades. On the whole, 108 genera referable to 53 families of Angiosperms could be recognized in the Neogene flora of this region. Arecaceae are the predominant monocot family. Anacardiaceae, Barringtoniaceae, Clusiaceae, Combretaceae, Dipterocarpaceae and Fabaceae are numerically better presented among the dicots. The totality of the Neogene floral spectrum reveals the occurrence of discrete pockets of estuarine swamps at the coast line and tropical moist evergreen forest away from the coastal belt. As against the tropical wet evergreen Neogene vegetational type, the present day Pondicherry-Neyveli area shows only few strands of vegetation consisting of scrub-woodlands or the so-called dry evergreen forests. The probable reasons for this dramatic change in the climate and vegetational types in the Neogene *vis-à-vis* the present day, along with the phytogeographic significance of some taxa are highlighted.

212. **Ramanujam, M.P., Thandavamoorthy, M. & Kadamban, D. 2012.** "Plant biodiversity of Sevur hillock in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu, South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 250–260.

Abstract: Plant biodiversity and vegetation structure of Sevur hillock near Perumukkal Perumal hill temple in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu state was studied. The plant cover is of two types, viz., the patchy scrub jungle in the sandy plains and the hill vegetation up the boulders. It starts as dense thickets of scrub species from the lake on the southern side. Each thicket has 1–3 short trees (3–5 m), a few shrubs, stragglers and lianas. Closer to the hills, the gaps widen (3–6 m) and the discontinuity becomes discernible. The tree species become rare and the thorny *Euphorbia* species become common. The vegetation of the hillock is totally different. Only the cactiform species occupy the interface between the scrub jungle and the hillock. Floristically, 154 species of angiosperms, belonging to 129 genera and 58 families, have been enumerated; among these, 128 are dicot species distributed in 106 genera and 47 families. Habit-wise, there are 70 herbs, 29 climbers and 51 woody species. Fabaceae are the largest family, followed by Poaceae and Rubiaceae. Grasses (n = 13) dominate the ground cover. Grazing by cattle, cutting of trees and mining for blue metal and pebbles are the factors that have precipitated the decline of the forest cover.

213. **Ramaswami, M.S. 1914.** "A botanical tour in the Tinnevely hills". Superintendent, Government Print, Madras & *Rec. Bot. Surv. India* 6(1): 105–171, tt. 1–2.

Abstract: This book is a systematic account of plants collected by the author from the Tinnevely hills of South India. The whole collection comprises Phanerogamia 94 Natural Orders, 310 genera and 449 species and Dicotyledons, 80 Natural Orders, 266 genera, 394 species and the total number of plant collected are 1000 Natural Orders, 330 genera and 470 species.

214. **Rangachariar, K. 1919.** "Note on the flora of Tirunelveli district". *Madras Agric. Year Book* 1919: 95–109.

215. **Ranganathan, C.R. 1938.** "Studies in the ecology of the shola grassland vegetation of the Nilgiri Plateau". *Indian Forester* 64: 523–554.

Abstract: The natural vegetation of the plateau is a mixture of temperate evergreen forest (shola), its seres and grass. The grasslands are very extensive and are practically confined to the western plateau which is subject to annual ground forest. Here the shola is reduced to small, isolated woods occupying folds and hollows on the slopes. The shola is relatively more abundant on slopes protected from the morning sun. The absence of fringing forest along perennial water-courses is a feature of the frost zone. The study of altitudinal zonation shows shola to be the forest climax. Various considerations, such as its known antiquity and stability, indicate that the grass is also a natural climax. The relative distribution of the two climaxes is governed by the incidence of frost. Frost damage on the Nilgiris is confined to young plants and is probably a species of wilting effect due to plants exposed to the morning sun being unable to draw water from the frozen soil. The shola occupies slopes protected from the morning sun and sites where the danger of freezing is neutralized by abundant moving soil water. The grass though destroyed by frost revives quickly owing to its perennial root stock and its ability to spread vegetatively.

216. **Ranjithakani, P., Lakshmi, G. & Geetha, S. 1993.** "Altitudinal zonation of the vegetation in the Kolli hills of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 16: 357–359.

Abstract: This paper gives a brief account of altitudinal zonation of the vegetation in the Kolli hills. The forest type can be broadly divided into scrub jungle, deciduous forest, its secondary formation and the shola type. Dominant species of such type is also listed.

217. **Rao, A.V.N. 1966.** "A preliminary observation on the Orchidaceae of South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 221–227.

Abstract: In this paper information on 84 species of orchids of South India preserved in the Regional Herbarium, Coimbatore and under cultivation in the Orchidarium at Yercaud, is furnished. This is based on the data collected in the field and observations made in the Orchidarium. The nomenclature of these orchids has been brought up-to-date, wherever possible.

218. **Rao, A.V.N. 1979.** "The Orchidarium and Experimental Garden at Yercaud". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 19: 269–271.

Abstract: The Orchidarium and Garden area at Yercaud was opened in 25 acres of forest land (semi-evergreen) in Sanyasimalai Reserve forest of Shevaroy hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu during May 1963. About 2050 well-grown trees are identified under 58 species and also about 10 species of wild orchids. A total of 7476 sets of orchids in 179 species have been collected and cultivated. Maintenance of a seminum comprising seeds of about 450 species of plants; cultivation and conservation of about 60 species of rare and endangered plants.

219. **Rao, A.V.N., Hegde, S.N. & Banerjee, A.K. 1979.** "Cultivation and flowering behavior of orchids. No. 1: *Dendrobium*". *Orchid Rev.* 87: 195–201.

Abstract: In this communication, a study on the cultivation and flowering behaviour of 20 species of *Dendrobium* Sw. maintained at the National Orchidarium, Shevaroy hills, Yercaud, South India has been presented.

220. **Rao, A.V.N. & Mohanan, M. 1983.** "Alien orchids in South India. 1. Cultivation of *Epidendrum radicans* Pavon ex Lindl. in National Orchidarium, Yercaud, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 343–346.

Abstract: An alien orchid in South India, viz., *Epidendrum radicans* Pavon ex Lindl. has been cultivated in the National Orchidarium at Yercaud, Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

221. **Rao, G.V.S. 1959.** "Oil from the seeds of *Acacia decurrens* Willd." *Curr. Sci.* 28: 410.

Abstract: This note records the properties of the fixed oil from the seeds of *Acacia decurrens* Willd., which was largely grown on the Nilgiris. The oil was prepared in a yield of 9.41% by solvent extract of the powdered mature seed with ether in a Soxhlet.

222. **Rao, J.S. 1957.** "Grass flora of Coimbatore district (South India) with special reference to fodder grasses". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 674–689.

Abstract: A total of 178 fodder grasses have been recorded from Coimbatore district, South India. The grasses of the district have been classified into 3, viz., pasture grasses, forest or hill grasses and grass weeds on cultivated fields.

223. **Rao, J.S. 1957.** "Flora of Adyar". *Madras Agric. J.* 44: 462–475.

Abstract: It deals with the ornamental and other cultivated plants of the Theosophical Society and the estuarine flora of Adyar.

224. **Rao, S.M. & Ramalingam, C. 1965.** "Studies on grasses with particular reference to their winter fodder production in the Nilgiris". *Madras Agric. J.* 52: 271–274.

Abstract: Studies conducted in the Nilgiris on the different grasses with special reference to winter fodder production are reported in this article. Five grasses, viz., *Phalaris tuberosa*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *D. glomerata* var. *maritima*, *Festuca elatior* var. *arundinacea* and *Lolium perenne* have been recommended as suitable for this purpose.

225. **Rao, S.M. & Ramaswamy, K.P. 1965.** "Studies on grasses with special reference to their fodder production potential on contour bunds". *Madras Agric. J.* 52: 391–393.

Abstract: The findings of a study carried out at the Agricultural Research Station, Bhavanisagar on the fodder value of grasses raised on contour bunds are reported in this article. In addition to assuring economic return for the farmer, the growing of grasses on contours acts as a protection for the bunds.

226. **Rao, S.V.S. & Krishnaswamy, M.H. 1941.** *List of more important trees, shrubs, climbers and herbs occurring in the forests of the Madras Presidency with their local names.* Madras.

227. **Rao, T.A., Aggarwal, K.R. & Mukherjee, A.K. 1963.** "Ecological studies on the soil and vegetation of Krusadi group of islands in the Gulf of Mannar". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 141–148.

Abstract: The account presents the plant ecology with a description of soils and other related features of the Krusadi group of islands situated in the Gulf of Manaar approximately between 9°14'–9°15' N and 79°10.5'–79°14.5' E. Data on pH, organic matter content, total soluble salts, sodium chloride contents and calcium carbonate contents in the soils of different habitats are presented in the tabular form and an attempt made to correlate vegetation with the soil features. A classification of vegetation situations rather than strictly vegetation types has been brought out and comparison made with the main neighbouring island of Rameswaram with similar climate. The paper includes a vegetation map of the area prepared during the field work.

228. **Rao, T.A., Aggarwal, K.R. & Mukherjee, A.K. 1963.** "An ecological account of the vegetation of Rameswaram Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 301–323.

Abstract: The paper presents the ecological account of the vegetation of Rameswaram Island situated at 9°10'–9°19.5' N and 79°12.5'–79°25.5' E. The vegetation of the island with edaphic features has been distinguished broadly into eight distinct habitats: 1. Marine vegetation, 2. Strand vegetation, 3. Inland vegetation, 4. Mangrove vegetation, 5. Saline flats, 6. Sand dunes, 7. Dune slacks and 8. *Pandanus* swamp. The details of vegetation and soil features have been worked out under each habitat. Differences or similarities in the soil features of different habitats and inter-relationships of vegetation and habitat have also been brought out. The first annotated systematic list of the island's existing vegetation is prepared and appended as the background against which feature changes may be viewed.

229. **Rao, T.A., Sastry, A.R.K., Basu, P. & Mandal, N.R. 1975.** "A contribution to the coastal flora and vegetation of Tamil Nadu (India)". *Indian Forester* 101: 460–475.

Abstract: In this paper, an account on the components of the coastal flora and vegetational mosaic in a graded sequence largely influenced by textural affinity, soil reaction, calcium carbonate content and salinity tolerance has been recorded. A total of 192 taxa with succinct fields notes and specificity of plants for different habitats has been enumerated.

230. **Rao, Y.N. & Balasubramanian, P. 1993.** "Phytosociological analysis of wetland vegetation in Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 16: 144–150.

Abstract: The paper reports the vegetation analysis of wetlands at Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary, Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu. In total 27 species of aquatic angiosperms were recorded during monsoon survey. A total of 22 species were found in the forested zone among which *Limnophila indica* was dominant. Nine species were found in the grazing land zone where *Utricularia stellaris* was dominant. In the summer survey, 12 species were recorded from the forested zone and six species from grazing land zone. The weed *Croton bonplandianum* was found to be dominant in the forested zone and the salt-tolerant grasses. *Sporobolus tremulus* and *Aeluropus lagopoides* were dominant in the grazing land areas. The dominance-diversity curves are discussed.

231. **Reddy, C.S., Ugle, P., Murthy, M.S.R. & Sudhakar, S. 2008.** "Quantitative structure and composition of tropical forests of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, India". *Taiwania* 53: 150–156.

Abstract: The present study deals with the assessment of quantitative structure and floristic composition of tropical forests of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, India. Forest structure was analysed across girth classes and height intervals. Altogether 156 tree species were analysed. Vegetation type-wise Importance Value Index, Shannon-Weiner Index, Simpson index, Margalef's Index and Pielou Index were calculated. The tree stand density varies from 112 to 406.8 ha⁻¹ with the average basal area of 26.25 m²/ha⁻¹. Shannon-Weiner Index (H') ranges from 3.94–4.90. The Simpson Index of dominance varies from 0.86 to 0.94. The Margalef Species Richness Index varies from 4.61 to 8.31. The population density of tree species across girth class intervals shows that 65.4% and 36.4% of individuals belong to 30–60 cm girth. Tree distribution by height class intervals shows that around 28.7% of individuals are in the height class of 20–25 m, followed by 24.4% in the height of 15–20 m, whereas 3.37% of individuals are in the height class of >30 m.

232. **Rege, N.D., Devaraj, S.Y. & Nair, P.K. 1959.** "Botanical survey of the Nilgiris with special reference to the Central Soil Conservation Research Farm (Ree's Corner) Ootacamund (S.I.)". *Indian Forester* 85: 287–297.

Abstract: To augment the soil conservation measures on the Nilgiris a botanical study of the plateau in general and Research Farm in particular was taken up, to determine the comparative value of soil conserving grasses and trees for afforestation. A total of 36 species of trees, 24 shrubs and 148 herbs including 38 grasses have been recorded from this area.

233. **Revathi, K. 1993.** "Biology of two temple tanks at Kovur and Tiruninravur". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 20: 100–104.

Abstract: Biotic and abiotic factor studies were conducted in two temple tanks at Kovur and Tiruninravur. These tanks were compared with two other temple tanks.

234. **Richard, P.S.S. & Muthukumar, S.A. 2012.** "Arborescent angiosperms of Mundanthurai Range in the Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR) of the southern Western Ghats, India". *Check List* 8: 951–962.

Abstract: The present study was carried out to document the diversity of arborescent angiosperm taxa of Mundanthurai Range in the Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve of the southern Western Ghats in India. During the floristic survey carried out from January 2008 to December 2010, a total of 247 species and intraspecific taxa of trees and shrubs representing 175 genera in 65 families were recorded. The most speciose families are Euphorbiaceae (27 spp.), Rubiaceae (17 spp.), Myrtaceae (14 spp.), Lauraceae (13 spp.) and Annonaceae (11 spp.). Of the 247 taxa, 27 species are exclusively endemic to this region, which include *Agasthiyamalaia pauciflora*, *Elaeocarpus venustus*, *Garcinia travancorica*, *Gluta travancorica*, *Goniothalamus rhynchantherus*, *Homalium travancoricum*, *Homalium jainii*, *Orophea uniflora*, *Phlogacanthus albiflorus*, *Polyalthia shendurunii*, *Symplocos macrocarpa* and *Symplocos sessilis*.

235. **Richard, P.S.S. & Sudha, K. 2012.** "Deposition pattern of pollen and spores on the moss cushions of tropical dry evergreen forest (Madras Christian College campus), Chennai". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 207–212.

Abstract: Studies on the pollen and spore deposition pattern in the moss cushion is one of the important parameters in the assessment of aerospora of a particular region. The samples of moss cushions were collected from various parts of the tropical dry evergreen forests of Madras Christian College, Chennai, between December 2007 and February 2008. The pollen and spore analysed from moss

cushion samples revealed a total of 17 pollen types of tropical dry evergreen forest taxa and fungal spores such as *Alternaria* and *Curvularia*. In this study, the concentration of modern pollen taxa is dominant than the fungal spores during the month of January and February when compared to sample analysed during December. This data signify the relationship between the pollen and spore deposition pattern during this period.

236. **Richard, P.S.S., Muthukumar, S.A. & Mallehappa, H. 2011.** "Relationship between floral characters and floral visitors of selected angiospermic taxa from Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, southern Western Ghats, India". *Indian Forester* 137: 962–975.

Abstract: Diurnal floral visitors of 27 woody angiosperms were observed from Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR), southern Western Ghats, Tirunelveli district, between 2008 and 2010. The foraging profiles of floral visitors as well as the flower characters were analysed. It was found that although visitor profiles were sometimes consistent with classic pollination syndromes, these syndromes were unreliable predictors of floral visitors. The majority of flowering plants was unspecialised in their morphology and consequently hosted a diverse array of visitors. Bees being the potential pollinators visited species with purple or pink flowers that are not strictly confirm to the melittophilous syndrome. Bright-coloured, tubular flowers were associated with birds, with more accessible nectar. Ants were noted as nectar thieves in some plants. Altitude was a major factor in determining visitors, with flies being the most abundant visitors of many plant species, while other received very few potential pollen vectors.

237. **Rosayro, R.A. de 1955.** "Notes on an excursion to the Nilgiris and Western Ghats, South India, December 5th to 9th 1954". *Ceylon Forester* 2: 59–62.
238. **Rottler, J.P. 1803.** Botanische Bemerkungen auf der Hin-und Ruckreise von Tranckerbar nach Madras von Herrn Missionari Rottler zu Trankebar mit enmerikun-gen von Herrn Professor C.L. Willdenow. Ges. Naturf. Freuende Berlin Neue Schrift 4: 180–224, tt. 3–5. (Botanical observations of the journey to and from Tranckerbar, near Madras of the Missionary Rottlet at Tranckerbar, with notes from Prof. C.L. Willdenow).
239. **Roxburgh, W. 1795–1819.** "*Plants of the Coast of Coromandel*". W. Bulmer & Co., London.

Abstract: It provides drawings (made by various Indian artists) and descriptions of plants occurring on the coast of Coromandel.

240. **Samraj, P. 1977.** "The Nilgiri Trees". *Indian Fmg.* 26(11): 21–22, photo 1.
241. **Santhan, P. & Rajasekaran, K. 1993.** "A note on the flora of Thattakkal Dhurgam (Dharmapuri district) Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 468–470.
- Abstract: This work briefs floristic study of information regarding the locality, environmental condition, floristic wealth and forest types of the Thattakkal Reserve Forest of Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu. There are 378 species of flowering plants belonging to 258 genera and 82 families. Six taxa are new to the flora of Dharmapuri district. *Indigofera karnatakana* Sanjappa which is an addition to the flora of Tamil Nadu is illustrated.
242. **Saravanakumar, K. & Prabhakaran, J. 2013.** "Aquatic floral populations in Veeranam Lake command area, Tamil Nadu, India". *Intl. J. Curr. Biotechnol.* 1: 18–26.
- Abstract: It provides new baseline information on the diversity, distribution, and interspecific associations of floating-leaved and submersed aquatic plants in Veeranam command area that will be useful for managing and or controlling the plant species. A total of 1430 individuals belonging to 67 plant species falling under 53 genera and spreading over 29 families were recorded from the lake command area.
243. **Saroja, T.L. 1961.** "Observations on the actinomorphic form of *Clitoria ternatea* Linn.". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 3: 409–410.
- Abstract: Some observations on a garden form of *Clitoria ternatea* L. from Coimbatore, Madras state with actinomorphic flowers are recorded in the paper. The haploid chromosome number in the mutant is 8, as in the 'normal' form with papilionaceous flowers. Significant differences were, however, noticed in some characteristics of the pollen of the two forms. The action of the mutant gene is considered to be pleiotropic.
244. **Sarvalingam, A. & Rajendran, A. 2012.** "Diversity of lianas in Maruthamalai hills of the southern Western Ghats, India". *Phytotaxonomy* 12: 131–135.

Abstract: The primary goal of this paper is to estimate liana species richness on a site in the hitherto little studied Maruthamalai hills of the southern Western Ghats. In total, 60 species belonging to 47 genera of 18 families were collected. Fabaceae are the richest family followed by Cucurbitaceae and Convolvulaceae (8 species each), Asclepiadaceae (5 species) and Apocynaceae (3 species). Areas with density of small trees had high liana density and areas with a high number of trees saplings had a relatively high diversity of climbing lianas.

245. **Satyanarayana, P. 2010.** "Orchids in National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden (Botanical Survey of India), Yercaud: A census". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 24: 67–88.

Abstract: National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden at Yercaud houses 158 taxa under 51 orchid genera. These include 42 rare and 39 endemic species. The paper enumerates all these taxa (in alphabetical order), and provides their correct botanical names, synonyms, if any, habit and distribution. Flowering and fruiting period is also given for most of them. The endemics are marked with an asterisk (*). A brief note on the economic importance of some of these orchids is also given.

246. **Schmid, B. & Jenker, J.C. 1835.** *Plantae Indicae quas in montibus Coimbatouricis caeruleis, Neilgherries dictis, Collegit Rev. Bernhardus Schmid.* Illustravit Dr. Jonathan Carolus Zenker.... Decas. I, Jena and Paris. (see review in *Madras J. Lit. Sci.* 4: 156–157. 1836).

247. **Sebastine, K.M. 1959.** "A contribution to the flora of Vellingiri and Maruthamalai hills of the Coimbatore district". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 90–96.

Abstract: A detailed study of the flora of Vellingiri and Maruthamalai hills of the Coimbatore district has not been made so far and several field exploration trips were made for the collection of plants in the year 1956–1957. Plant collections were made at various places that had distinctly different ecological conditions and in all a total of 68 families represented by 379 species in the forest were found.

248. **Sebastine, K.M. 1960.** "Studies on the flora of the Pakasura hills (Hulical Drug R.F.) in the Nilgiri district, Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 1–7.

Abstract: The Pakasura hills remained botanically unexplored so far and four seasonal explorations were completed during 1957–1958. The slopes of the

mountain which reach an altitude of 2,097 m show zonations in their vegetation represented by the Southern tropical thorn type, Tropical secondary dry deciduous type, Nilgiri sun tropical evergreen type and Wet temperate type of forests. Some of the plants introduced in the Nilgiris have become naturalised and run wild adding new elements to its floristic composition. The collections from this area include species of plants which are not recorded by Fyson and Gamble for the Nilgiris though some of them are reported by the latter as occurring in the Western Ghats in a very general way.

249. **Sebastine, K.M. & Ellis, J.L. 1967.** "A contribution to the vascular flora of Vedharanyam and Tellaigai Reserve Forests, Tanjore district, Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 9: 199–200.

Abstract: The two reserves dealt with in this paper lie between 70°31'-80°E and 10°11'N on the eastern coast of Peninsular India in Tanjore district, Madras state. The two are separated from each other by about 18 kilometers; the Vedharanyam R.F. is lying a little south of Tellaigai shows characteristic salt-marsh or swamp vegetation. One new species and three new records have been noted. Two botanical tours were conducted in August 1960 and January 1961 and altogether 218 taxa were collected. All the specimens have been deposited in the Southern Circle Herbarium of Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore (MH).

250. **Sebastine, K.M. & Henry, A.N. 1960.** "Studies on the flora of Singampatti Reserve Forest in Tirunelveli district, Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 27–42.

Abstract: A detailed study of the flora of Singampatti Reserve Forest has not been made so far and four seasonal exploration trips were made for the collection of plants in the year 1957–1958. The vegetation of this region consists of the scrub jungle type which extends to a height of about 300 m, the deciduous and grassland regions lying between 300 m and 1000 m and get changed into the monsoon type above 1500 m. The Kakachi region which forms the highest peak in this area is the typical monsoon forest. Plant collections were made at various places that had distinctly different ecological conditions and in all a total of 92 families represented by 320 genera, 432 species, native to or naturalised in the forest was found. The families with quite a large number of species are: Gramineae, Euphorbiaceae, Leguminosae, Acanthaceae, Cyperaceae, Compositae, Polypodiaceae (*sensu lato*), Rubiaceae, Labiatae and Verbenaceae. These 10

families contain 54.4% of the total flora of the forest. The collections include species which are endemic to this region.

251. **Sebastine, K.M. & Henry, A.N. 1961.** "Vascular plants of Pachamalais". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 3: 55–65.

Abstract: The Pachamalais are covered by extensive forests and are situated along the north-western border of Tiruchirapally district in Madras state. The altitude of the hills ranges from 567 m to 1000 m. The range is surrounded by steep slopes and forms a plateau at the top. This area remained botanically unexplored until three exploration trips were conducted in the year 1958 – 59; a total of 285 species representing 226 genera and 75 families were collected. In the present enumeration the families with the largest number of species are Leguminosae 29, Gramineae 28, Euphorbiaceae 23, Acanthaceae 13, Cyperaceae 13, Verbenaceae 11 and Compositae 10. These 7 families contain 42.8% of the total flora of the forest.

252. **Sebastine, K.M. & Ramamurthy, K. 1966.** "Studies on the flora of Parambikulam and Aliyar submergible areas". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 169–182.

Abstract: The paper deals with a detailed account of the vegetation of the Parambikulam and Aliyar Submergible areas in Kerala and Madras state. Intensive botanical exploration was carried out in different seasons of the year during 1962–1963. The Parambikulam submergible area is situated in Trichur district, Kerala state at an altitude of \pm 610 m. It covers 20.8 sq km of virgin forests and is formed by the construction of the dam across the Parambikulam River. The forest presents different layers of vegetation which is a contribution of that of Malabar Province and the Deccan Province as described by Sir J.D. Hooker. The luxuriant and thick vegetation comprises 159 species of angiosperms belonging to 63 families. The families Papilionaceae and Euphorbiaceae are dominant. This vegetation includes several economically important timber-yielding trees and medicinal plants. The Aliyar submergible area is situated in the Coimbatore district, Madras state and it is formed by the dam construction across the Aliyar river. It covers an area of 6.5 sq km. The vegetation is mostly the scrub jungle type with the combination of dry deciduous type. It constitutes 229 species of angiosperms belonging to 71 families. The families such as Papilionaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Gramineae, Cyperaceae, Acanthaceae, Malvaceae and Labiatae are largely represented.

253. **Selvakumari, R. & Rajakumar, T.J.S. 2010.** "Floristic and phytogeographical analysis of Kudiraimozhi Theri in Tuticorin district, Southern India". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 253–256.

Abstract: A detailed floristic and phytogeographical study of Kudiraimozhi Theri was done during 2004–2007. Among the 510 taxa distributed under 94 families studied from this region, Poaceae are the largest family with 50 species.

254. **Selvam, A.B.D. & Rajasekaran, K. 1994.** "Chemotaxonomic studies on some South Indian species of Nyctaginaceae". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 499–500.

Abstract: Six species of Nyctaginaceae from Tamil Nadu, South India have been analysed phytochemically using Gibbs tests for chemotaxonomic investigation. The results obtained corroborate the existing classification and evaluate the usefulness of Gibbs tests.

255. **Senthil, D. 2012.** "A preliminary report of *Phumdis* from Narthamalai hills, Pudukkottai district, Tamil Nadu". *Zoos' Print J.* 27: 27.

Abstract: *Phumdis* commonly known as floating grass islands on the water bodies are found in Narthamalai hills, Pudukkottai district, Tamil Nadu. Earlier it was reported from Loktak lake, Manipur.

256. **Senthil Kumar, T. & Krishnamurthy, K.V. 1992.** "Comparative analysis of the flora of Shervaroy hills of Eastern Ghats". *Geobios, New Rep.* 11: 31–38.

Abstract: A total of 1184 species of flowering plants belonging to 674 genera under 150 families are recorded in this region, through studies extending from 1853 onwards. Of these, 62 species were already extinct, 21 are threatened/ endangered and 12 are established by the present authors as new records to this region. Invasion by exotics or aggressive weeds, modification or destruction of habitat, over-exploitation, grazing, arable farming, building, townships, roads, tourism, mining, pressure from introduced plants and increase in population are responsible for the extinction/endangerment of the plant taxa in the Shervaroy hills.

257. **Senthil Kumar, T. & Krishnamurthy, K.V. 1993.** "Raunkiaer's life forms, biological spectra and phytogeography of the flora of Shervaroy hills of Eastern Ghats (South India)". *Geobios, New Rep.* 12: 152–157.

Abstract: An analysis of the life-form classes and biological spectra shows a Thero-Phanerophytic plant climate for this region. This indicates that the vegetation of the study area has been subjected to much biotic interference. A phytogeographical analysis of the vegetation reveals the presence of altogether 16 types of floral elements in Shevaroy, of which the Indian elements constitute the majority. Endemic elements are extremely limited. Three of the endemics recorded *Crotalaria shervaroyensis*, *Notonia shervaroyensis* and *Vernonia shervaroyensis* are exclusive to Shervaroy.

258. **Senthil Kumar, T. & Krishnamurthy, K.V. 1993.** "Flora of Shervaroy hills of Eastern Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 729–748.

Abstract: The Shervaroy is a major hill range of Eastern Ghats situated to the north-east of Salem at a distance of 26 km. This hill range has been surveyed floristically 1853 onwards by several persons. Our explorations were made during the years 1987 and 1988. A total of 1101 species of flowering plants belonging to 647 genera under 149 families were recorded so far from this region. Of these, 3 species were already extinct, 13 are endangered and 9 are new records to this region. 170 species belonging to 60 families are exotic, cultivated or introduced plants.

259. **Shankarnarayan, K.A. 1958.** "The vegetation of the Nilgiris. 1. The Sholas and Grasslands". *J. Biol. Sci. (Bombay)* 1: 90–98.

Abstract: The vegetation of sholas and grasslands of the Nilgiris has been discussed in the paper.

260. **Shankarnarayan, K.A. 1960.** "The vegetation of Tirunelveli district". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 39: 474–479.

Abstract: An account is given of the disposition, climate, geology and soil of Tirunelveli district. The species collected include over 33 families of dicotyledons and one of monocotyledons. Out of the plants listed the Leguminosae are very well presented with the largest number of genera and species, the next being Euphorbiaceae and Gramineae. The structure and floristic composition of each of these types are given in detail.

261. **Shankarnarayan, K.A. & Dabholkar, M.V. 1959.** "Studies on the vegetation of Salem district". *Indian Forester* 85: 577–580.

Abstract: The situation, topography, geology and climate of Salem district are presented. Based on Champion's classification the following types are met with, viz., Southern Thorn Forest, Southern Dry Deciduous, Southern Dry Evergreen and Southern Evergreen. The Southern Thorn Forest comprises two subtypes, namely, *Acacia-Pterolobium* type and *Albizia-Chloroxylon* type. In the Dry Deciduous forests we encounter subtypes of *Anogeissus* and *Shorea talura*. The Dry Evergreen mainly consists of *Hardwickia binata*. The Southern Evergreen has predominantly *Syzygium-Wendlandia* type. The floristic composition of each type and subtype is presented in detail.

262. **Shankarnarayan, K.A. & Dabholkar, M.V. 1959.** "The flora of the scrub jungles of Madras state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 56: 282–292.

Abstract: An account of the flora of the scrub jungles of Madras state is presented. Enumeration is made of 153 species belonging to 51 families of dicotyledons and 19 species belonging to 6 families of the monocotyledons.

263. **Shankarnarayan, K.A. & Gupta, R.K. 1959.** "The vegetation of Coimbatore district". *Indian Forester* 85: 533–541.

Abstract: The physical position, configuration of the ground and climate of Coimbatore district are presented. For convenience of description the forest of both Coimbatore North and South are dealt with separately. In the former two types of vegetation are namely (1) The Southern Tropical Thorn Forest and (2) Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest according to Champion's classification. While the latter five types of forests are met with, viz., (1) Southern Wet Temperate, (2) Southern Tropical Wet Evergreen, (3) Southern Tropical Moist Deciduous and (5) Southern Tropical Thorn Forests. The Southern Thorn forest generally consists of *Acacia latronum* as dominant. *Anogeissus latifolia* is predominant in the Dry deciduous type. In the Moist deciduous forest, *Tectona grandis* is dominant associated with *Terminalia tomentosa*. The wet evergreen forest has mainly species, such as *Hopea parviflora*, *Mesua ferrea* and *Calophyllum elatum*. *Syzygium callophyllifolium*, *S. arnottianum* and *Meliosma wightii* dominate the Southern wet temperate forest. Grasslands here are regarded as "Subclimax", principally consisting of species, such as *Themeda cymbaria* and *Cymbopogon polyneuros*.

264. **Shanmugam, S., Selvakumar, P., Annadurai, M. & Rajendran, K. 2012.** "Edible weeds in Paddy (*Oryza sativa* L.) fields of Sivagangai district in Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian Forester* 138: 35–38.

Abstract: Occurrence of 19 weeds (18 angiospermic and 1 pteridophytic weed) was observed in the paddy fields of Sivagangai district in Tamil Nadu. The weeds are consumed as vegetables by the local people. During present study botanical names of the weeds along with their family, vernacular names, mode of consumption and utilities as food have been documented.

265. **Shanmughavel, P. & Francis, K. 1994.** "Production and utilization of *Bambusa bambos* at Kallipatty, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 17: 172–174.

Abstract: This paper reports the production and utilization of *Bambusa bambos* Druce at Kallipatty, Tamil Nadu. The productivity of *B. bambos* in an age series in presented, utilization of bamboos in and around Kallipatty discussed.

266. **Shanthakumari, S., Mohan, V.R. & De Britto, A.J. 2007.** "Chemical analysis of the rhizome of *Maranta arundinacea* L.". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 19–23.

Abstract: The tribal Kanikkars in Kanyakumari district consume the rhizome of *Maranta arundinacea* L. The information on the chemical analysis, nutritional attributes and the anti-nutritional properties of the rhizome of *M. arundinacea* are not readily available. The proximate composition, total protein, starch, sugars, *in-vitro* starch digestibility, *in-vitro* protein digestibility and certain anti-nutritional properties of the rhizome of *M. arundinacea* were analysed. The crude protein content was 13.13%, crude lipid 1.12%, crude fibre 3.48% and ash 2.10%. The rhizome was found to be a rich source of total starch. The *in-vitro* protein digestibility and *in-vitro* starch digestibility of the rhizome were 3.48 units and 6.11 units respectively. The anti-nutritional principles like total free phenolics, tannins, hydrogen cyanide, total oxalate, amylase inhibitor activity and trypsin inhibitor activity were also analysed.

267. **Sharma, B.D. & Pandey, D.S. 1995.** "Census of wild trees of the Experimental Garden, Botanical Survey of India, Yercaud, Salem district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 157–172.

Abstract: Study revealed 2095 trees belonging to 57 species comprising 51 genera

in 32 families, of which 26 species turned out to be economic-medicinal, 24 species economic, 3 species each of medicinal and fuel and 5 species of fruit value. Percentage of evergreen and deciduous trees was found to be 54.38 and 45.61, respectively. A total of 41 species are additions to the Fyson's *Flora of the South Indian Hill Stations*, 4 species are of exotic origin, 2 species are 'endemic', 'rare' and scarce' from Shevaroy hills and 2 species turned out to be additions to the flora of Salem district. Number of tree(s) of each species in descending order is also presented.

268. **Sharma, B.D., Shetty, B.V. & Karthikeyan, S. 1973.** "Studies on the vascular flora of Mahendragiri hills and the surrounding regions, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 45–70.

Abstract: The vascular flora of Mahendragiri hills and the surrounding regions, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts, Tamil Nadu, is dealt with in this paper. The floristic survey and investigations of the area reveal varied and heterogeneous vegetation. The vegetation varies from southern tropical wet-evergreen, moist and dry deciduous to grassland and thorn forests. In all five exploration visits in different seasons were conducted which resulted in a collection of 831 field numbers distributed over 120 families, 398 genera and 579 species. About 21 species endemic to Tirunelveli and Travancore hills, have been collected from this area. Of the families, Leguminosae, Gramineae, Euphorbiaceae, Acanthaceae, Labiatae, Orchidaceae, Asteraceae, Cyperaceae, Moraceae and Asclepiadaceae are in order of dominance. Pteridophytes are presented by 8 families, 14 genera and 16 species, the family Pteridaceae being dominant in having 6 genera and 7 species.

269. **Sharma, B.D., Shetty, B.V., Vivekananthan, K. & Rathakrishnan, N.C. 1978.** "Flora of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75: 13–42.

Abstract: A floristic account of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary which lies between 11°32'–11°43' N and 76°22'–76°45' E in the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu is given in this paper. A total of 506 taxa of flowering plants and ferns are reported from the sanctuary. Five species not reported by Gamble & Fischer (1915–1936) in the Flora of the Presidency of Madras have also been collected from this area. A map of the sanctuary is provided.

270. **Sharma, S.K., George, M., Prasad, K.G. & Krishnamurthy, T. 1986.** "Ecology of the tropical savannah vegetation of Nilgiris (T.N.)". *Indian J. Forest.* 9: 100–103.

Abstract: The savannah vegetation of Nilgiris has been studied in detail through quadrat analysis method and the community has been derived as *Careya-Emblica* community. Various ecological values have been calculated and the floristics described. The ecology of the savannah has been discussed and concluded that this must have been derived from Southern tropical moist deciduous forests as a result of over-exploitation and subsequent burning, cutting and grazing. Therefore, it is suggested that savannah derivative of tropical moist deciduous forests of South India may be described and incorporated in the Forest Types of India of Champion & Seth (1968) as it does not find a place for this type.

271. **Shetty, B.V., Karthikeyan, S. & Vivekananthan, K. 1976.** "Notes on some interesting grasses from Southern India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 276–278.

Abstract: This note records the occurrence of *Eulalia thwaitesii* (Hack.) Kuntze for the first time in India from Devicolam, Idukki district, Kerala and other two little known grasses, namely *Andropogon polytychus* Steud. and *Garnotia exaristata* F.W. Gould which are inadequately represented in the Indian herbaria have been recorded from Devicolam, Idukki district, Kerala. Previously, *Andropogon polytychus* Steud. has been reported from Tamil Nadu.

272. **Singh, J., Gupta, G.N. & Prasad, K.G. 1988.** "Soil vegetation relationship studies in some selected tree species of Mudumalai Forest Division". *Indian Forester* 114: 390–398.

Abstract: Present paper envisages information on the influence of climate, soil and topographic factors for the growth and distribution of three important tree species, namely *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Tectona grandis* in Mudumalai Forest Division of Tamil Nadu. *Terminalia tomentosa* was found suitable in regions having >1525 mm of annual rainfall, whereas *A. latifolia* and *T. grandis* performed well in the relatively lesser rainfall areas as well. *Terminalia tomentosa* prefers very deep soils (>120 cm), whereas good growth and density of *Tectona grandis* and *Anogeissus latifolia* were recorded on moderately deep soils. Density and growth of *Tectona grandis* were higher on medium-textured soil whereas the density of *A. latifolia* was not reflected by coarse-textured soils. Higher growth and density of *Terminalia tomentosa* was associated with poor P_2O_5 , K_2O and Mg

contents of the soil *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Tectona grandis* were found on soil rich in Ca and Mg. Soils rich in organic carbon and CEC occurred under better growth and density of teak.

273. **Singh, J.N. 2003.** "Grasses and their hydro-edaphic characteristics in the grassland habitat on Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 45: 143–164.

Abstract: The present investigation is aimed at to study the incidence of grass species at varied elevations alongwith their hydro-edaphic characteristics in Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu. The results show that grasses exhibit high species diversity and some confine to lower elevation (ranges from 500 m to 1500 m); while others to higher elevation (ranges from 1800 m to 2750 m). Some others show no elevation impact (ranges from 850 m to 2750 m). The edaphic characteristics and soil systems associated with the grasses are ecologically balanced at present, barring soil of Mashinaguri grass field, which are highly fragile. The soils irrespective of their location and elevation possess a high pool of energy materials (1.86% to 4.96%), clay (36.8% to 57.8%) and exhibit good water holding capacity (72.2% to 94.8%). They are feebly to moderately acidic (pH 4.4 to 5.8), moderate to high silica content (65.6% to 85.1%) and with sesqui-oxides producing a low silica/sesqui-oxides ratio. Soil saps are dominated by calcium within cations and bicarbonate within anions. Waters are neutral to feebly alkaline, bereft to charge carrying particles but dominated by calcium ions. The hydro-edaphic chemistry appears quite conducive to the flora and fauna of the area.

274. **Singh, J.N. 2006.** "Impact assessment of exotic plantations of varied ages on edaphic properties of Woodland habitat of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 113–124.

Abstract: The present investigation is aimed at to study the impact of plantations of exotic species of varied age groups on the edaphic properties in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (NBR), Tamil Nadu. It is observed that the soils, under natural forest possess the high pool of energy contents, organic carbon (3.46% to 5.20%), available nitrogen (0.295% to 0.399%), available phosphorus (0.006%), water holding capacity (105.2% to 115.6%) with proportionate values of porosity and cation exchange capacity. Results further exhibit that the same soils, when brought under monocultures of exotic species belonging to the genera *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*,

Pinus, *Casuarina*, *Araucaria* and *Tectona*. they lose their acquired characteristics rapidly. Such results are more apparent in mature (aged) species; however, in young stages these species in association with quickly renewable ground flora help the soils in their gradual recovery. Against soil's acquired characteristics, their inherent characteristics are excessively loaded with silica contents, sesquioxides and iron oxide. Soils reactions are either slightly or moderately acidic but with aged monoculture pH becomes exceptionally acidic. The vital edaphic characteristics, which get highly affected by such plantations are, soils energy materials, soil proteins, pH, water holding capacity, porosity, cation exchange capacity, exchangeable calcium and available phosphorus. Besides, the ecosystem loses its existing water regime permanently at its source. However, results again show that mixed plantation of *Eucalyptus globules* + *Casuarina equisetifolia* + *Acacia nilotica* proved better in promoting desired edaphic properties.

275. **Singh, J.N. 2006.** "Studies on hydro-edaphic properties of the natural habitat of *Rhododendron arboretum* Sm. subsp. *nilagiricum* (Zenker) Tagg. in the Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 343–351.

Abstract: The present investigation deals with the study of dominant habitats of *Rhododendron arboretum* subsp. *nilagiricum*, which is an endemic and a key species in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. The edaphic conditions of each habitat under investigation are quite conducive to proper growth and development of the species and ecologically balanced at present. It is further elucidated that Mukurty Reserve Forest has been the ideal habitat where this taxon shows its optimum growth and development. The habitat is characterised by montane climate and free flowing water sources along with clay-loam soil texture. The soils are slightly to moderately acidic in reaction (pH 4.6–5.5); quite rich in energy materials (carbon 2.95%–4.65%); available nitrogen (0.086%–0.386%); phosphorus (0.002%–0.006%) and excellent in water holding capacity (76.2%–116.4%); porosity (43.5%–59.6%) and cation exchange capacity (15.8 m.e.%–32.4 m.e.%). Waters are alkaline in reaction but completely free of alkali hazards. The chemistry of soils and water appears to be complementary to each other.

276. **Singh, S.K. 1998.** "Mangroves of Tamil Nadu". *Ann. Forest.* 6: 44–46.

Abstract: The distribution of mangrove vegetation in the coastal tract of Tamil Nadu, found in Muthupet and Pichavaram has been dealt in this study. The factors which lead to the improvement of these bizarre plants have also been discussed.

277. **Siva, N. & Muthuchelian, K. 2006.** "Plant diversity and population density of tree species in dry deciduous forest of Sathuragiri hills of Western Ghats, India". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 2: 211–218.

Abstract: The study area, Sathuragiri hills, in Reserve forest of Srivilliputtur is located 55 km south of Madurai between 9°42' N 77°37' E at 1234 – 1355 m and 9°41' N 77°38' E is at 1255 –1355 m elevation in Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu, India. The objective of the present investigation is to study the status and distribution of plant communities and biodiversity due to anthropogenic pressure in the Sathuragiri hills. Out of 17000 species flowering plants described in India, 106 plant species occurred in the study area of dry deciduous forest ecosystem. The floristic richness recorded is 65–71 species/0.1 ha. Herb diversity indices were greater in the disturbed area compared to the undisturbed area while dominance index showed reserve trend. This variation in herb diversity and dominance indices may be due to human disturbance, which provide suitable microenvironment for herbaceous community establishment. The human disturbance paves the way for the exotic plant invasion and also reduces the species richness, which inhibits the regeneration of native species. Human disturbance associated with exotic plant invasion resulted in the loss of local plant diversity. This preliminary study suggests that further studies are required to analyse the real pattern of regeneration and dynamic change due to human impact through long term monitoring with the establishment of large permanent plots.

278. **Soris, P.T., Esakkiraja, N., Maruthupandian, A. & Mohan, V.R. 2012.** "Pharmaco-chemical characterization of *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir., *Phyllanthus urinaria* L. and *Leptadenia reticulata* (Retz.) Wight & Arn.". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 324–329.

Abstract: The present study deals with the pharmaco-chemical characterisation of whole plant *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir., *P. urinaria* L. and the leaves of *Leptadenia reticulata* (Retz.) Wight & Arn. Since, the above said three plant species are used by the *Kanikkar* tribals of Agasthiarmalai Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu for treating various ailments. Physico-chemical contents (ash and extractive values), fluorescence analysis and preliminary phytochemical analysis were carried out. This preliminary study will be helpful to study the active principles using modern techniques in the later part of this work.

279. **Sreekala, A.K. & Pandurangan, A.G. 2004.** "Pollen biology of four endemic balsams from the Western Ghats". *Zoos' Print J.* 19: 1606–1608.

Abstract: The present investigation deals with pollen biology (*in vitro* and *in vivo* pollen germination) of four endemic balsams from the Western Ghats, namely, *Impatiens diversifolia*, *I. trichocarpa* and *I. verticillata* from Kerala and *I. fruticosa* from Tamil Nadu. Twenty percent sucrose medium supplemented with 150ppm boric acid was found to be the best for *in vitro* pollen germination. *In vivo* pollen germination in all the selected species were studied in different time intervals after anthesis. The results indicated that in *I. diversifolia* and *I. trichocarpa*, maximum stigma receptivity of 80% and 70% were observed for up to 18 hours with pollen germination of 66% and 62%, respectively. The other two species *I. verticillata* and *I. fruticosa* have extended their stigma receptivity for up to 15 and 24 hours with 60% and 40% receptivity but having recorded a low of 36% and 23% pollen germination respectively.

280. **Srinivasan, K.S. 1960.** "Aspects of vegetation of Church Island off Tuticorin Port in South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 57: 348–353.

Abstract: In this paper 28 species belonging to 13 families have been recorded from Church Island.

281. **Srinivasan, K.S. 1961.** "Observations on some drift algae at Mahabalipuram coast". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 57: 458–461.

Abstract: The present account is based on observations and collections made in the field by the author at Mahabalipuram coast, about 56 km south of Madras, during a study of the ecology and seasonal succession of the marine algae of the locality covering a period from October 1944 to September 1945.

282. **Stephen, A., Anupama, K., Aravajy, S. & Livingstone, C. 2012.** "Leaf classes, foliar phenology and life forms of selected woody species from the tropical forests of central and southern Eastern Ghats, India". *Check List* 8: 1248–1266.

Abstract: A checklist of selected woody species of angiosperms is provided with the aim of classifying their life forms, foliar phenology and leaf classes from the tropical forests of central and southern Eastern Ghats, India. The list, gathered from 388 individual plants through the study area, encompasses 156 species and 3 infraspecific taxa which belong to 116 genera and 50 families. Of the total 159

taxa, 83 are evergreen and 76 are deciduous. 135 taxa are trees, 13 are shrubs 10 are climbing shrubs and one hemiparasite. Among the leaf classes of species, mesophyll dominated with 87 species, followed by notophyll (39), microphyll (24) and macrophyll (9). Hence, quantitative leaf trait measurements for selected woody species and the methodology for such studies in the tropics is the unique contribution of the present paper to the existing state-of-the-art.

283. **Subramaniam, A. 1996.** "Cultivation of ornamental climbers at the Experimental Garden, Yercaud". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 341–344.

Abstract: Twenty different plant species of showy climbers which are under experimental trailing are under cultivation at the Experimental Garden, Botanical Survey of India, Yercaud, Salem district, Tamil Nadu, situated at an altitude of 1380–1511 m in the Sanyasimalai forest of the Shevaroy Hills. Trailing of the climbers, such as *Bignonia grandiflora*, *Monstera deliciosa*, *Philodendron scandens*, *Pothos scandens*, *Pyrostegia venusta*, *Thunbergia mysorensis* and *Wedelia trilobata* on green house, fences, arches, compound/building walls, trees, pillars and roof is of ornamental and horticultural attraction. These climbers take different periods for their full growth which vary from 1–2 years for giving a good display.

284. **Subramaniam, A. & Dwarakan, P. 2002.** "A catalogue of indigenous bulbous plants from Shevaroy hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 25–27.

Abstract: A total of 37 species of wild bulbous plants belonging to 29 genera under 16 families collected from Shevaroy hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu are reported in this paper.

285. **Subramanian, D. 1980.** "Chemotaxonomical studies in South Indian Polygonaceae". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 59: 119–122.

Abstract: The nature of free amino acids was studied by developing two-dimensional chromatograms from leaf extracts in *Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench, *Muehlenbeckia platyclados* (F. Muell.) Meisn., *Rumex nepalensis* Spreng., *Antigonon leptopus* Hook. & Arn., *Polygonum chinense* L., *P. plebejum* R. Br., *P. barbatum* L. and *P. glabrum* Willd., in order to understand the chemotaxonomical affinities among the different genera of Polygonaceae on one hand and among the species of *Polygonum* on the other. The species and genera of the plains, such as *Antigonon leptopus*, *Polygonum barbatum*, *P. glabrum* and *P. plebejum*

have in general more number of spots showing thereby that they are highly specialised in chemical composition when compared to the hill station genera and species, such as *Fagopyrum*, *Rumex*, *Muehlenbeckia* and *Polygonum chinensis*. As evidenced by the present chemotaxonomical investigation, it is clear that the members of Polygonaceae are polyphyletic in nature with multivarious characteristics.

286. **Subramanian, K.N. 1966.** "Further contribution to the flora of Boluvampatti valley forests, Coimbatore district, Madras state". *Indian Forester* 92: 39–50.

Abstract: A brief floristic account of the moist deciduous forests adjoining the Siruvani settling tank, Sadivayal, Singapatti and Vellappatti areas of Boluvampatti valley forests is furnished in this paper. A total of 194 species of angiosperms belonging to 152 genera and 3 species of ferns are enumerated.

287. **Subramanian, K.N. & Kalyani, K.B. 1977.** "Contribution to the flora of Dimbam ghats and adjoining areas of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu state". *Indian Forester* 103: 112–119.

Abstract: A general description of the vegetation of the area with an enumeration of 297 species within 82 families are provided in this paper.

288. **Subramanyam, K. 1959.** "Observations on the flora of Boluvampatti forest, Coimbatore taluk". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 127–137.

Abstract: The Boluvampatti Reserve Forests are divided into three blocks (1, 2 and 3) and extend along the horse-shoe-shaped range of hills which are situated exactly to the west of Coimbatore town. A list of 261 species belonging to 66 families has been collected from this region. Out of plants listed the dominant families are Leguminosae, Compositae and Gramineae. Among other families which have six or more species are Malvaceae, Convolvulaceae, Acanthaceae, Labiatae, Loranthaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Urticaceae and Cyperaceae. The herbs, shrubs and climbers are better represented than the trees.

289. **Subramanyam, K. & Henry, A.N. 1959.** "A contribution to the flora of Alagar hills, Karandamalais and surrounding regions in Madurai district, Madras state". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 38: 492–527.

Abstract: In the present paper 380 plants including 49 hydrophytes were collected

and enumerated from the Alagar hills, Karandamalais and surrounding regions in Madurai district, Madras state. Out of the plants listed the Leguminosae are very well presented with the largest number of genera and species, the next being Euphorbiaceae and Gramineae. The herbs and shrubs are better represented than the trees and climbers.

290. **Subramanyam, K. & Henry, A.N. 1967.** "On a collection of plants from Javadi hills, North Arcot district, Madras state". *Indian Forester* 93: 507–518.

Abstract: The Javadi hills form an interesting range of hills in North Arcot district, Madras state, and lie between 12°15'–12°40' N and 78°02'–79°10' E. The area remained botanically unexplored so far and three exploration trips were conducted in the year 1958, and a total number of 296 species representing 220 genera and 76 families were collected.

291. **Sukumaran, S. & Jeeva, S. 2011.** "Angiosperm flora from wetlands of Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu, India". *Check List* 7: 486–495.

Abstract: Qualitative floristic surveys were carried out during 2007 – 2009 in the wetland ecosystem of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. During the survey, 124 species of angiosperms belonging to 31 families and 81 genera were documented. Dominant families were Poaceae with 39 species followed by Cyperaceae (24), Scrophulariaceae (9), Commelinaceae (5), Acanthaceae and Convolvulaceae (4 species each) and Hydrocharitaceae and Verbenaceae (3 species each.) Ten families were represented by two species each, whereas thirteen families were unispecific. Of the 124 species, there are 21 dominant Pantropical species, 15 subdominant Asiatic species and 11 co-dominant Indian species. Five species are endemic to southern Western Ghats.

292. **Sukumaran, S. & Jeeva, S. 2012.** "A study on aquatic and wetland flora of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 223–243.

Abstract: An investigation was carried out on aquatic, semi-aquatic and marshland angiospermic plants of Kanyakumari district. A total of 124 species belonging to 81 genera and 31 families of angiosperms are documented along with their economic importance, phenology, ecology, habit and other diagnostic characters, besides correct botanical names.

293. **Sundararaj, D.D. & Nagarajan, M. 1965.** "The flora of Hare and Church Islands off Tuticorin". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 61: 587–602.

Abstract: A total of 112 species representing 39 families have been collected from these Islands.

294. **Suresh, H.S., Dattaraja, H.S. & Sukumar, R. 1996.** "Tree flora of Mudumalai Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu, Southern India". *Indian Forester* 122: 507–519.

Abstract: A survey conducted on the tree flora of Mudumalai Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu is given with brief notes. A total of 184 species belonging to 45 families has been recorded from this sanctuary.

295. **Suresh, H.S., Bhat, H.R., Dattaraja, H.S. & Sukumar, R. 2006.** "Revised flora of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 97–156.

Abstract: Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary (11°32' to 11°43' N and 76°22' to 76°43' E) in Tamil Nadu state, India, is spread across a rainfall gradient with corresponding change in vegetation types. This revised flora lists 625 species belonging to 401 genera and 101 families of flowering plants, which updates the earlier flora by Sharma & al. (1977) who listed only 506 species of flowering plants. For each species, a brief note on the ecology of the species, the flowering and fruiting period is given. Wherever data are available, notes on the phytogeographical affinities are also given. Nomenclature has been made up-to-date.

296. **Susila Rani, S.R.M. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1992.** "*Claoxylon wightii* Hook.f. (Euphorbiaceae) and its allies". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 733–736.

Abstract: The infraspecific variation in *Claoxylon wightii* Hook.f. has been studied in detail. It is found that this complex consists of 4 varieties, viz., var. *wightii*, var. *hirsutum*, var. *angustatum* var. nov. and var. *glabratum* var. nov. They are keyed out and described in detail from Tamil Nadu.

297. **Swamy, B.G.L. & Govindarajalu, E. 1956.** "Collection of plants from Courtallum". *J. Madras Univ.* 26B: 427–450.

298. **Thangadurai, R., Mycin, T.R., Lenin, M. & Devasena, T. 2012.** "Aquatic macrophytes in Veeranam tank, Cuddalore district (India)". *Intl. J. Curr. Sci.* 3: 67–71.

Abstract: A detailed survey of aquatic macrophytes in Veeranam tank, Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu was made during the period of one year (January, 2010 – December, 2010). A total of 50 species belonging to 21 family and 34 genera under 4 classes were identified, 16 species of 11 genera and 9 family under the class dicotyledons, 29 species of 19 genera and 8 family under the class monocotyledons, 3 species of 2 genera and 2 family under the class algae are recorded in this tank. Simultaneously physico-chemical parameters of Veeranam tank water were recorded.

299. **Thirumalraj, K. 1957.** Mangrove forests of Tanjore division. *Symp. Mangr. For.* Calcutta. pp. 100–101.

300. **Thirumurugan, B., Kala, B.K., Mohan, V.R. & Kalidass, C. 2009.** "Pharmaco-chemical characterisation of *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees, *Alpinia calcarata* Roscoe and *Hiptage benghalensis* (L.) Kurz". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 940–946.

Abstract: The present study deals with the Pharmaco-chemical characterisation of *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees, *Alpinia calcarata* Roscoe and *Hiptage benghalensis* (L.) Kurz. Since the above said three species are used by the *Kanikkar* and *Palliyar* tribals of southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu for treating various ailments, physicochemical contents (ash and extractive values), fluorescence analysis, preliminary phytochemical analysis and antibacterial activity were carried out. The preliminary study will be helpful to study the active principles using modern techniques in the later part of this work.

301. **Thomas, B., Ramachandran, V.S. & Rajendran, A. 2009.** "Chasmophytic diversity of the southern Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India". *Phytotaxonomy* 9: 135–140.

Abstract: A study was undertaken to assess the diversity of chasmophytic species in rocky habitats of Kinathukadavu, Kurunthamalai, Kanuvai and Madukkarai areas situated in the Western Ghats of Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu during the period 2007–2008. The present study enumerates 85 species belonging to 64 genera and 43 families of angiosperms. Of these, 23 species are shrubs, 12 climbers, 48 herbs and 2 grasses.

302. **Thomas, B., Rajendran, A., Kabeer, K.A.A. & Sivalingam, R. 2012.** "Chasmophytic grasses of Velliangiri hills in the southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 3462–3472.

Abstract: The present paper highlights the chasmophytic grass diversity of Velliangiri Hills, southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India. The present observation reveals that perennial grass is the major chasmophytic community in the rock crevices of the hill. A total of 30 species and their correct botanical identity, habit, habitat, phenology and distribution are also given.

303. **Udayakumar, M. & Ajithadoss, K. 2010.** "Angiosperms, hydrophytes of five ephemeral lakes of Thiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu, India". *Check List* 6: 270–274.

Abstract: A total of 45 species of hydrophytes belonging to 34 genera and 21 families were documented from five ephemeral lakes of Thiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu, Southern India. Most speciose families were Poaceae with 5 species followed by Polygalaceae and Nymphaeaceae (4), Cyperaceae, Hydrocharitaceae, Najadaceae, and Scrophulariaceae (3 species each). Mean depth of all five lakes shrinking gradually due to severe anthropogenic pressure. Conservation of wetlands is the need of the hour to protect the biota as well as quality of drinking water.

304. **Udayakumar, M. & Parthasarathy, N. 2010.** "Angiosperms, tropical dry evergreen forests of southern Coromandel Coast, India". *Check List* 6: 368–381.

Abstract: The article provides a check list of angiosperms with their bioresource potential as medicinal plants enumerated from a total of 75 tropical dry evergreen forest sites along the Coromandel Coast of peninsular India. Tropical dry evergreen forests harbour 312 species belonging to 251 genera and 80 families. The families with the greatest numbers of species were Euphorbiaceae (20 species), Apocynaceae (18 species), Rubiaceae (15), Fabaceae (12), Mimosaceae (11) and Capparaceae and Asteraceae (10 each). These forests are conserved by the local people on religious ground as sacred groves, although they are also subjected to various levels of anthropogenic impacts.

305. **Udayakumar, M., Ayyanar, M. & Sekar, T. 2011.** "Angiosperms, Pachaiyappa's College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India". *Check List* 7: 37–48.

Abstract: It provides a checklist of angiosperms along with the details of life form from a ~ 9.6 ha of non-concreted area of Pachaiyappa's College campus, Chennai.

A total of 256 species belonging to 212 genera in 71 families are recorded from the college campus. Families with maximum number of species include Fabaceae (31 species) followed by Malvaceae (15), Euphorbiaceae (13), Apocynaceae (12), Acanthaceae and Poaceae (11 each), Bignoniaceae and Rubiaceae (8 each) and Arecaceae, Moraceae, Rutaceae and Verbenaceae (7 each).

306. **Udayakumar, M., Dhatchanamoorthy, N., Ajithadoss, K. & Sekar, T. 2010.** "A floristic study in a perennial lake of Thiruvallur district, South India". *WebmedCentral ECOLOGY* 1(10): WMC001037.

Abstract: A total of 56 plant species including 52 Angiosperm and 4 Pteridophyte were observed and collected from the Ambattur lake, Thiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu. All the collected species were identified and checked with regional floras and available checklists. The most speciose families were Poaceae followed by Cyperaceae and Nymphaeaceae. Among five morpho-ecologic groups, emergent anchored with 30 species dominated the lake followed by floating and floating leaved anchored. Bioresource extraction was documented through contact and personal interviews with the local people. Anthropogenic pressure is escalating around the lake. Further qualitative and ecological assessments are needed to conserve this irreplaceable and invaluable perennial ecosystem.

307. **Vajravelu, E. & Chandrasekaran, R. 1981.** "Observation on the vegetation of Parali forest, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 146–148.

Abstract: Altogether 320 taxa have been collected from Parali forest, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

308. **Vajravelu, E. & Rathakrishnan, N.C. 1967.** "A contribution to the flora of Dharmapuri district, Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 9: 31–48.

Abstract: This paper presents an account of the vegetation of Woddapatti, Pennagaram, Guttirayan and Hogainakkal Reserve Forests of Dharmapuri district, as observed by the authors during the year 1964–1965. The vegetation in general is of scrub jungle in Pennagaram and Hogainakkal Reserve Forests and dry deciduous type towards the interior of the other reserve forests. The paper includes an enumeration of 473 species of flowering plants and ferns, comprising of 324 genera and 95 families.

309. **Vajravelu, E., Joseph, J. & Rathakrishnan, N.C. 1987.** "Flora of Kalakkadu hills, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 249–305.

Abstract: This paper presents a brief account of topography, soil, climate and vegetation of the Kalakkadu hills, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. Rare, endemic and interesting species are also dealt with. An enumeration of 520 species of flowering plants and ferns is also given.

310. **Velayudhan, K.C., Amalraj, V.A. & Muralidharan, V.K. 1988.** A note on 'viviparous' germination of bulbils in greater yam (*Dioscorea alata* L.). *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 235–236.

Abstract: Viviparous' germination of bulbils in greater yam *Dioscorea alata* L. have been found from the collection of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

311. **Vembu, B. & Sampathkumar, R. 1999.** "Notes on karyomorphological studies on two species of *Orthosiphon* Benth." *Geobios, New Rep.* 18: 39–42.

Abstract: Detailed karyomorphological characteristics of two species of *Orthosiphon*, viz., *O. viscosus* Benth. and *O. thymiflorus* (Roth.) Sleesen show $2n = 24$ chromosomes. These two species of *Orthosiphon* collected from Botanical Garden, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu. This is at variance with the earlier reports.

312. **Venkatachalam, S., Kalaiselvi, T., Neelakantan, K.S. & Gunasekaran, S. 2007.** "A comparative study on soil microflora nutrient status of sholas and adjoining vegetation". *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 135–140.

Abstract: With a view to assess microbial diversity and fertility status of shola of Nilgiris and adjoining vegetation, a laboratory study was carried out at Forest College and Research Institute, Mettupalayam. In general, the density of microflora varied widely among shola as well as between shola and other vegetation. The density of bacteria and actinomycetes was found to be higher in Longwood shola, while Thai shola exhibited greater bacterial diversity. Among the shola rhizosphere, *Evodia lunu-ankenda* harboured greater number of bacteria and actinomycetes. The physico-chemical analysis of soil samples showed that shola were less acidic with higher organic carbon content, available macronutrients, viz., nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium compared to the adjoining grasslands, tea plantations and mixed plantations of blue gum and black wattle.

313. **Venkatesan, K.R. 1966.** "The mangroves of Madras state". *Indian Forester* 92: 27–34.

Abstract: Twenty-one species of mangrove have been reported from Madras state.

Distribution, ecological status, adaptations, physiology, utilisation, their management and suggestions for future action have also been discussed.

314. **Vijayasankar, R., Ravikumar, K. & Ravichandran, P. 2011.** "*Plant resources of Tiruvannamalai district, Tamil Nadu, India*". Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.
- Abstract: This book deals with a total of 1365 taxa of angiosperms collected from the district including 1278 species, 18 subspecies and 69 varieties under 713 genera, spread over 158 families. Of which, 1111 are occurring naturally and the remaining 254 taxa are cultivated or planted in the district.
315. **Wight, R. 1831–1833.** "Illustrations on Indian Botany, principally of the southern parts of the Peninsula". *Bot. Misc.* 2: 344–360, tt. 11–19. 1831; 3: 84–104, suppl. tt. 21–32. 1833.
316. **Wight, R. 1836.** "Some account of a botanical excursion made in the neighbourhood of Courtallum and in the adjacent mountains". *Compan. Bot. Mag.* 1: 326–332.
317. **Wight, R. 1836.** "Observation on the flora of Courtallum". *Madras J. Lit. Sci.* 2: 380–391; 3: 84–96; 4: 57–66.
318. **Wight, R. 1836.** "On his visit to Pulney Mountains (letter)". *Madras J. Lit. Sci.* 4: 431–432.
319. **Wight, R. 1837.** "Statistical observations on the Vurragherries or Pulney mountains". *Madras J. Lit. Sci.* 5: 280–289.
320. **Wight, R. 1843.** "Practical remarks on the culture and preparation of *Senna* in Madras territories". *J. Agri. Hort. Soc. India* 2 (pt. 2 Cores & Selac.): 127–133.
321. **Wight, R. 1846.** "From Dr. Wight's Neilghery plants". *Calcutta J. Nat. Hist.* 6: 184–198.
322. **Wight, R. 1846 & 1851.** *Specilegium Neilgherrense or a selection of Neilgherry Plants drawn and coloured from nature with brief description of each.* Vol. 1: 1–87. 1846 & Vol. 2: 1–94. 1851.

Fungi, Algae, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms

323. **Agnihotrudu, V. 1954.** "Some slime-moulds from Southern India – I". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 177–181.

Abstract: This paper provides an account of some myxomycetes collected from Madras during the rainy months (September – December, 1953). *Physarum nutans* Pers. and *P. crateriforme* Petch are reported for the first time from India and *P. vernum* Sommerf. for the first time from Madras state.

324. **Agnihotrudu, V. 1954.** "Some slime-moulds from Southern India – II". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 182–188.

Abstract: Four myxomycetes, namely *Fuligo septica* J.F. Gmel., *Physarum nicaraguense* Macbr., *Diderma hemisphericum* (Bull.) Hornem. and *Arcyria cinerea* (Bull.) Pers. collected from Madras are described in this paper.

325. **Agnihotrudu, V. 1956.** "Some slime-moulds from Southern India – IV". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 35: 27–37.

Abstract: Eight myxomycetes, namely *Didymium crustaceum* Fries, *D. clavus* (Alb. & Schwein.) Rabenh., *D. squamulosum* Fries, *D. nigripes* (Link) Fries, *D. melanospermum* (Pers.) Macbride, *Perichaena vermicularis* Rostaf., *P. depressa* Libert and *Arcyria ferruginea* Sauter collected from Madras are described in this paper.

326. **Alam, A. & Srivastava, S.C. 2009.** "Current status of genus *Plagiochasma* in Nilgiri and Palni hills with SEM details of spores". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 623–634.

Abstract: Out of 35 species of *Plagiochasma* described from Asia and Oceania 7 are validly reported from the Indian subcontinent. Six species are known from Nilgiri and Palni hills (South India). Current status of genus *Plagiochasma* in Nilgiri and Palni hills along with addition of a new species, *P. udarii* sp. nov. has been described. It also provides the SEM details of sporoderm architecture in species under study area.

327. **Alam, A. & Srivastava, S.C. 2009.** "Liverwort diversity in Palni hills (Tamil Nadu), India – A check list". *Nelumbo* 51: 99–122.

Abstract: Current investigations show the occurrence of 75 taxa of liverworts in Kodaikanal and neighbouring areas. Each species has been enumerated along with the details of exsiccatae, ecology, range of distribution and status in the study area.

328. **Alam, A., Kumar, A. & Srivastava, S.C. 2007.** “*Jungermannia nilgiriensis*, a new species from Nilgiri hills (Western Ghats) India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 49: 219–224.

Abstract: *Jungermannia nilgiriensis* allied to *J. hasskarliana* (Nees) Steph. has been described from Ootacamund, Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu.

329. **Alam, A., Sharma, D. & Yadav, S. 2012.** “*Solenostoma tetragonum* (Lindenb.) R.M. Schust. ex Vaòà et D.G. Long var. *kodaikanalensis* var. nov. (Marchantiophyta: Jungermanniaceae) from Palni hills, Tamil Nadu, India”. *Phytotaxonomy* 12: 68–71.

Abstract: *Solenostoma tetragonum* (Lindenb.) R.M. Schust. ex Vaòà & D.G. Long var. *kodaikanalensis* is described as a new variety under genus *Solenostoma* Mitt. The plants are remarkably distinct in having dorsally incurved leaf margins and in the development of perigynium.

330. **Alam, A., Vats, S. & Behera, K.K. 2012.** “*Exormotheca ceylonensis* Meijer – A threatened liverworts in India, rediscovered in Palni hills, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 2593–2595.

Abstract: The genus *Exormotheca* Mitt. of the family Exormothecaceae is represented by two valid species in India, viz., *E. ceylonensis* Meijer and *E. tuberifera* Kashyap, interestingly both are rare in India. In a recent expedition to Palni hills, *E. ceylonensis* Meijer, a long lost liverwort is reported for a second time after its original discovery.

331. **Ammal, L.S. & Bhavanandan, K.V. 1989.** “Cytological studies on *Blechnum melanopus* Hook. from South India”. *Indian Fern J.* 6: 60–62.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the detailed investigation on the cytology of *B. melanopus* from Ootacamund (Tamil Nadu), South India. *Blechnum melanopus* (2n = 124) was studied for the first time. The spore mother cells showed multivalents, bivalents and univalents. Spore sterility was very high. Cytological data point to its possible autoployploid origin.

332. **Ammal, L.S. & Bhavanandan, K.V. 1991.** "Cytological studies on some members of Pteridaceae (sensu Copeland) from South India". *Indian Fern J.* 8: 87–92.

Abstract: Cytological studies on ten species covering six genera such as *Dennstaedtia scabra* ($n = 123$), *Microlepia trapeziformis* ($n = 86$), *Lindsaea heterophylla* ($n = 90$), *Pteris argyraea* ($n = 58$), *P. aspericaulis* ($n = 29$; $2n = 58$), *P. vittata* ($n = 29$; $2n = 58$), *P. octaria* ($n = 58$), *Cheilanthes varians* ($n = 60$; $2n = 120$), *Pellaea boivini* ($n = 60$; $2n = 120$) and *P. sagittata* ($n = 2n = 87$) from South India have been done. Of these, only two species are diploids and the others are polyploids. The polyploids are at different levels, such as one triploid (apomictic), six tetraploids and one octoploid. Basic chromosome number for *Lindsaea* and *Pellaea*, have been suggested. The systematic position of Pteridaceae has been discussed.

333. **Ammal, L.S. & Bhavanandan, K.V. 1992.** "Studies on the cytology of some ferns from South India". *Indian Fern J.* 9: 94–101.

Abstract: Cytological studies on 10 taxa under 9 species namely, *Ophioglossum reticulatum* ($n = ca 528$, $n = ca 230$), *Schizaea digitata* ($n = 240-250$), *Anemia tomentosa* ($n = 76$), *Lygodium microphyllum* ($n = 60$), *Trichomanes elegans* ($n = 36$), *Oleandra neriiformis* ($n = 82$), *Antrophyum plantagineum* ($n = 45$), *Vittaria elongata* ($n = 90$) and *Azolla pinnata* ($n = 44$) from Kerala and Tamil Nadu states have been made. All the species are found to be polyploids, tetraploids, predominating. On the basis of cytological evidence, the ancestral basic chromosome number, $x = 15$, has been suggested for *Ophioglossum* and *Antrophyum*.

334. **Ammal, L.S. & Bhavanandan, K.V. 1992.** "Cytological studies on some ferns from South India". *Indian Fern J.* 9: 113–118.

Abstract: Cytological studies on *Cyathea nilgirensis* ($n = 69$), *Parathelypteris beddomei* ($n = 90$), *Tectaria polymorpha* ($n = 40$) and *Asplenium nidus* var. *phyllitidis* ($n = 72$; $2n = 144$) have been carried out. The first species is from Tamil Nadu and last three species from Kerala. Detailed karyomorphological analysis has also been made on *A. nidus* var. *phyllitidis*. The karyotype belonged to 3C category. Autopolyploid origin for *A. nidus* var. *phyllitidis* is suggested.

335. **Antonisamy, R. & Manickam, V.S. 1992.** "Phytochemical studies on two species

of *Diplazium* viz. *Diplazium polypodioides* Bl. and *Diplazium brachylobum* (Sledge) Manickam & Irudayaraj". *Indian Fern J.* 9: 269–273.

Abstract: Phytochemistry of two taxa of *Diplazium*, viz., *D. polypodioides* Blume and *D. brachylobum* (Sledge) Manickam & Irudayaraj collected from Kothayar and Palni hills of Western Ghats is described. The parameters taken are pigments, phenols, nitrates, nitrogen, amino acids, protein, proline, total sugars, reducing sugars and starch. As a consequence of present studies, specific status of *Diplazium brachylobum* is supported, since it shows marked differences in chemical parameters from *Diplazium polypodioides*.

336. **Antony, R. 2008.** "Frond proliferation in *Asplenium phyllitidis* D. Don – A rare fern of South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 617–618.

Abstract: Frond proliferation in *Asplenium phyllitidis* D. Don is reported for the first time from Agasthiyamalai, Western Ghats. Observation and brief taxonomic description are provided.

337. **Antony, V.T. & Antony, R. 2003.** "*Selaginella dixitii* Madhusoodanan & Nampy (Selaginellaceae: Pteridophyta) – A new record for Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 1126–1127.

Abstract: A rare fern ally, *Selaginella dixitii* Madhusoodanan & Nampy, is reported for the first time from Tamil Nadu state.

338. **Awasthi, U.S. 1986.** "The genus *Leptolejeunea* (Spruce) Steph. in India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 65: 117–123.

Abstract: Two species of the genus *Leptolejeunea* (Spruce) Steph., viz., *L. balansae* Steph. from Andaman Island and *L. subacuta* Steph. from eastern India (Arunachal Pradesh, Jorpokhari, Khasia & Jaintia Hills and Rimbie) and south India (Agumbe and Kodaikanal) have been described. Of the five species of the genus known in India *L. balansae*, *L. foliicola*, *L. schiffneri* and *L. subacuta* are foliicolous and *L. sikkimensis* is corticolous.

339. **Ayyangar, M.O.P. 1919.** "Observations on the Volvocaceae of Madras". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 1: 330–336.

Abstract: Seven genera of the Volvocaceae, viz., *Chlamydomonas*, *Carteria*, *Gonium*,

Pandorina, *Eudorina*, *Pleodorina* and *Volvox* have been collected from Madras. The most common ones were *Chlamydomonas* and *Carteria* among the unicellular forms, and *Pandorina* and *Eudorina* among the coenobial forms. *Gonium* was a rarer form. *Pleodorina* was still rarer. But the rarest was *Volvox*.

340. **Babu, A., Johnson, M. & Raja, D.P. 2012.** "Diversity and distribution of seaweeds in the Manapad Regions, Southern coast of Tamilnadu, India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 75–78.

Abstract: The seaweeds composition and distribution in the Manapad region is reported in this paper. A total of 73 seaweeds were observed and recorded in the Manapad region: of which, 27 species are belonging to Chlorophyta, 20 species of Phaeophyta and 26 species of Rhodophyta. The results of the present study confirmed the seasonal influence on seaweeds occurrence in the Manapad region during pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon. *Enteromorpha compressa*, *Ulva fasciata*, *Caulerpa scalpelliformis* *Chaetomorpha antennia*, *Chaetomorpha balls*, *Sargassum wightii*, *Padina tetrastratica*, *Stoechospermum marginatum*, *Gracilaria fergusonii*, *Hypnea musciformis* and *Laurencia papillosa* were the commonly occurring seaweeds in the rocky shores and other submerged hard surfaces.

341. **Balaji, P. & Hariharan, G.N. 2004.** "Lichen diversity and its distribution pattern in tropical dry evergreen forest of Guindy National Park (GNP), Chennai". *Indian Forester* 130: 1155–1165.

Abstract: Quantitative ecological data suggested the impact of key site characters in lichens within the Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest at GNP. Twelve quadrats (each of 0.1 ha) were inventoried for lichen species diversity and their relationship with prominent site characters, such as vegetation structure, tree density and host tree diversity were analysed at GNP, Chennai. A total number of 31 species of lichens were found under 26 genera in 19 families in 9 fungal orders, recorded from 219 individuals of phorophytes in a total sample of 264 out of which 235 trees, 27 shrubs and 2 lianas of ≥ 3 cm gbh. There is a strongest correlation between tree density and host tree diversity on lichen distribution. Species such as *Arthopyrenia alboatra*, *Parmotrema saccatilobum*, *Strigula elegans*, *Tapellaria* sp. and *Verrucaria* sp. were found to be narrowly distributed in the park and specific to a single host.

342. **Balaji, P. & Hariharan, G.N. 2005.** "Annotated checklist of the lichens of Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India". *Phytotaxonomy* 5: 1–7.

Abstract: An annotated checklist of 50 lichen species is provided based on identification of specimens from 14 localities in and around Chennai. Maximum number of lichens were found to occur in Guindy National Park, Indian Institute of Technology and Madras Christian College. This can be attributed to the presence of a variety of host tree species providing diverse substrates for lichen colonisation and growth.

343. **Balasingh, G.S.R. & Prakash, J.W. 2007.** "Microalgal diversity in the artificial tanks of Scott Christian College campus, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 3: 57–62.

Abstract: This study was carried out during the period, 2005 June to 2006 July. In this present investigation, 85 species of microalgae were identified. Of these, 12 species were found as bio indicators. This shows the extent of pollution in the artificial tanks. During the study period, 8 hydrophytes were also observed. The physic-chemical parameters of artificial tanks varied drastically.

344. **Balasingh, G.S.R. & Shamal, V.P.S. 2007.** "Phytoplankton diversity of a perennial pond in Kanyakumari district". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 1: 23–26.

Abstract: Phytoplankton samples were collected and preserved, and identified using relevant literature. Species diversity and species richness were calculated. Phytoplankton analysis indicated a total of 35 species of which 10 species to Cyanophyta, 11 species to Chlorophyta, 9 species to Bacillariophyta and 5 species to Euglenophyta.

345. **Balasingh, G.S.R., Esakki, G. & Jemi, R.J. 2008.** "Phytoplankton diversity in Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary, Tirunelveli district – Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 2: 19–22.

Abstract: The algal diversity along with the physico chemical characteristics of the Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary Lake was studied for a period of eight months from October 2006 to May 2007. A rich algal flora with 33 species of Chlorophyta, 12 species of Cyanophyta, 5 species of diatoms and 3 species of Euglenophyta were reported. Phytoplankton peak was observed during October with maximum cell density (52.95×10^3 cells/m³) along with the species diversity (3.75).

Microcystis aeruginosa, *Chroococcus*, *Merismopedia glauca*, *Euglena gracilis* and *Scenedesmus quadricauda* were the common pollution indicators.

346. **Bappammal, M. & Hosagoudar, V.B. 1992.** "A new powdery mildew fungus from Tamil Nadu, India". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 19: 161–162.

Abstract: During a survey of the powdery mildews in Kodaikanal hills of Tamil Nadu, *Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume, a small tree in the dry deciduous forest, found infected with a powdery mildew fungus. Critical microscopic study of the fungus revealed that it was hitherto undescribed species of the genus *Oidium* Link, viz., *O. udaiyanii*.

347. **Bappammal, M., Hosagoudar, V.B. & Udaiyan, K. 1995.** "Powdery mildew of Tamil Nadu, India". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 22: 81–175.

Abstract: The paper gives an account of 304 powdery mildew collections collected from Tamil Nadu, resulted in recording 106 fungal taxa belonging to the genera, *Erysiphe*, *Leveillula*, *Microsphaera*, *Oidiopsis*, *Oidium*, *Ovulariopsis*, *Phyllactinia*, *Sphaerotheca* and *Uncinula*. Of these, *Oidium blainvilleae*, *O. boerhaaviae*, *O. doidgei*, *O. goosii*, *O. papaveracearum*, *O. pavettae*, *O. pileae*, *O. veroniicola*, *Uncinula fici-nervosae*, *U. ficireligiosae* and *U. garugae* are described as new species; *Erysiphe biocellata*, *E. galeopsidis*, *E. hommae*, *E. radosiae*, *E. verbenae*, *Microsphaera acacia*, *M. begonia*, *M. diffusa*, *Oidium bauhiniae*, *O. hiratae*, *O. schmiedeknechtii* and *O. urenae* are reported for the first time from India, while *Microsphaera pseudoloniceriae*, *Oidium antigononii*, *O. ailanthic*, *O. heliotropii-indici*, *O. leptadeniae*, *O. scopariae* and *Ovulariopsis lawsoniae* are reported for the first time from Tamil Nadu. All the species are illustrated and described in detail.

348. **Beddome, R.H. 1863.** The ferns of south India and Ceylon, being descriptions and plates of the ferns of the Madras Presidency.

349. **Beddome, R.H. 1863–1864.** "Ferns of Southern India". Grantz Brothers, Madras.

Abstract: All common and rarely occurring ferns in the region have been described in detail with line diagrams of many ferns.

350. **Bhardwaja, T.N., Gena, C.B. & D'Souza, M.I.C. 1994.** "A new species of *Marsilea* L. from India". *Indian Fern J.* 11: 49–52.

Abstract: A new species of *Marsilea*, viz., *M. kedarmalii* Bhardwaja, Gena & D'Souza related to *M. coromandeliana* is described from Tamil Nadu, India growing on pond margins.

351. **Bhargavan, P. 1973.** "Studies on South Indian ferns – III: Notes on two rare and little known taxa". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 281.

Abstract: *Microsorium hymenodes* (Kuntze) Ching has been reported for the first time for South India from Karian shola, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu. *Doodia dives* Kuntze has been reported for the first time for India from Coonoor, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

352. **Bhargavan, P. 1974.** "Studies on South Indian Ferns – I: *Tectaria vasta* (Bl.) Copel. (Aspidiaceae) – A new record for South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 16: 150.

Abstract: *Tectaria vasta* (Bl.) Copel. has been reported for the first time for South India from Tamil Nadu, previously reported from Assam.

353. **Bhargavan, P. & Vivekananthan, K. 1987.** "*Huperzia ceylanica* (Spring) Trev. (Huperziaceae) – A rare and little known pteridophyte from south India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 257–258.

Abstract: This paper deals with *Huperzia ceylanica* (Spring) Trev. (Huperziaceae) a rare pteridophyte collected from Bangihalla, Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu – the core zone of proposed Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.

354. **Bhavanandan, K.V. & Ammal, L.S. 1991.** "Cytological investigations on family Aspidiaceae (sensu Copeland) from South India". *Indian Fern J.* 8: 78–86.

Abstract: Cytological studies on 17 taxa under 16 species of Aspidiaceae, such as *Polystichum auriculatum* ($n = 82$), *Arachnoides conifolia* ($n = 82$; $2n = 164$), *Bolbitis kanarensis* ($n = 41$; $2n = 82$), *B. presiliana* ($n = 41$; $2n = 82$), *Elaphoglossum conforme* ($n = 41$; $2n = 82$), *Dryopteris cristata* ($n = 41$; $2n = 82$; $n = 123$), *Cyclosorus gongylodes* ($n = 72$), *Thelypteris paludosa* ($n = 31$), *T. pyrrochachis* ($n = 90$), *Anisocampium cumingianum* ($n = 40$), *Athyrium anisopterum* ($n = 82$; $2n = 164$), *A. drepanophyllum* ($n = 120$), *Diplazium esculentum* ($n = 82$), *D. japonicum* ($n = 82$), *D. muricatum* ($n = 82$) and *D. travancoricum* ($n = 41$; $2n = 82$) from Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been conducted. Out of these 17 taxa, only 8 are

diploid and others are polyploides. Existence of different cytotypes has been discussed in some species complexes. Basic chromosome numbers for *Thelypteris* and *Athyrium* have been suggested.

355. **Bhavanandan, K.V. & Ammal, L.S. 1993.** "Studies on the spore morphology of some south Indian ferns". *Indian Fern J.* 10: 12–16.

Abstract: Spore morphology of 15 species under 12 genera belonging to 6 families from Kerala and Tamil Nadu, South India has been studied. The spores of Ophioglossaceae, Pteridaceae, Cyatheaceae and Vittariaceae are trilete and tetrahedral, whereas the spores of Davalliaceae and Polypodiaceae are monolete and bilateral. Perine may be present or absent.

356. **Bir, S.S. & Vasudeva, S.M. 1971.** "Pteridophytic flora of Kodaikanal". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 68: 169–195.

Abstract: A total of 14 species belonging to 4 genera of fern-allies and 120 species including two varieties belonging to 52 genera of fern have been recorded from Kodaikanal.

357. **Biswas, A. 1984.** "*Microlepia fadenii* Pichi Sermolli – A species new to India". *Indian J. Forest.* 7: 241–242.

Abstract: *Microlepia fadenii* Pichi Sermolli has been reported for the first time for Indian flora from Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, earlier reported from Tanzania.

358. **Biswas, A. 1984.** "Taxonomic notes on *Hypolepis punctata* (Thunb.) Mett. and *H. rugosula* (Labill.) J. Sm.". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 705–707.

Abstract: A note has been given on *Hypolepis punctata* (Thunb.) Mett. and *H. rugosula* (Labill.) J. Sm. in the present paper. These two species are quite distinct and both are occurring in India. To distinguish the two species, key, detailed description, the current nomenclature, illustration of diagnostic value and distribution are provided to facilitate their identification. *Hypolepis rugosula* is reported from Tamil Nadu and *H. punctata* from Meghalaya and West Bengal.

359. **Britto, A.J.D., Pravin, A.S., Kumar, N.N. & Harikrishnan, S. 2006.** "Isozyme analysis in *Arachniodes amabilis* (Bl.) Tindale, an extreme endemic species of Western Ghats of South India". *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 421–422.

Abstract: *Arachniodes amabilis* (Blume) Tindale, is a geographically restricted plant species known only from Western Ghats of South India. We examined genetic diversity in seven individuals of the plant species through isozymic analysis. Isozymes are powerful tool for determining genetic variability within and between the populations of plant species. The endangered *Arachniodes amabilis* was monomorphic for the all twelve loci scored. The study emphasises the potential use of data on population structure for managing and monitoring rare species.

360. **Daniels, A.E.D. & Daniel, P. 2002.** "Two new species of *Riccia* L. (Hepaticae: Marchantiales) from the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 44: 135–140.

Abstract: *Riccia poihaiana* and *R. velimalaiana*, two new species, allied to *R. billardieri* Mont. & Nees and *R. grollei* Udar respectively, from the southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, are described and illustrated.

361. **Daniels, A.E.D. & Daniel, P. 2003.** "Addition to the bryoflora of India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 45: 225–226.

Abstract: *Sematophyllum humile* (Mitt.) Broth., earlier known from Nepal and Sri Lanka, is recorded for the first time for India from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

362. **Daniels, A.E.D. & Daniel, P. 2003.** "*Fissidens griffithii* Gangulee (Musci: Fissidentales) – An addition to the bryoflora of India". *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 193–194.

Abstract: *Fissidens griffithii* Gangulee, a moss, earlier known to occur only in Bhutan, is recorded for India from the Maramalai, Kanyakumari district, southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. A detailed description and an illustration are provided.

363. **Daniels, A.E.D. & Daniel, P. 2003.** "Additions to the bryoflora of Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 389–396.

Abstract: Three mosses, viz., *Fissidens kalimpongensis*, *F. leptopelma* and *Leucobryum juniperoideum* and three liverworts, viz., *Leptolejeunea himalayensis*, *L. sikkimensis* and *Radula madagascariensis* are recorded for the first time for Peninsular India from Agasthiyamalai and its surroundings. Each species is provided with the correct name and basionym/synonym, if any, a detailed description, notes on habitat and distribution and an illustration.

364. **Daniels, A.E.D. & Daniel, P. 2004.** "*Leptolejeunea balansae* Steph. (Hepaticae: Jungermanniales) – A new record of bryoflora from the Indian mainland". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 33–334.

Abstract: A folicolous liverwort, *Leptolejeunea balansae* Steph. has been reported for the first time for Indian mainland from Western Ghats of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts of Tamil Nadu, earlier known to occur only in the Andamans.

365. **Daniels, A.E.D. & Daniel, P. 2005.** "Additions to the moss flora of the Indian mainland". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 47: 93–100.

Abstract: Four mosses, viz., *Calymperes motley* Mitt. ex Dozy & Molk., *Fissidens robinsonii* Broth., *Leucophanes glaucescens* C. Mull. ex M. Fleisch. and *L. nicobaricum* C. Mull. ex Gangulee are recorded for the Indian mainland from Tamil Nadu. They are described in detail and illustrated.

366. **Daniels, A.E.D. & Daniel, P. 2008.** "*Frullania ceylanica* Nees (Frullaniaceae) – New to the hepatic Flora of India". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 637–639.

Abstract: *Frullania ceylanica*, earlier thought to be endemic to Ceylon (Sri Lanka), is added here to the bryoflora of India from the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. Based on earlier literature its taxonomy and nomenclature are discussed and a detailed description is provided along with an illustration and information on habitat.

367. **Daniels, A.E.D. & Mabel, J.L. 2009.** "Two mosses new to the bryoflora of the Indian mainland". *Nelumbo* 51: 179–182.

Abstract: Two mosses, viz., *Calymperes moluccense* and *C. taitense*, earlier known to occur only in the Andamans in India, are recorded for the Indian mainland. The first species is from Tamil Nadu and the second one from Tamil Nadu and Kerala. They are described in detail and illustrated.

368. **Daniels, A.E.D. & Mabel, J.L. 2013.** "Two new records of mosses for the Indian mainland from the Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve in the Western Ghats, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 110: 90–92.

Abstract: In the present paper, the occurrence of two mosses, viz., *Taxithelium vernieri* (Duby) Besch. and *Trichosteleum punctipapillosum* Paris, earlier known to be distributed only in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India, in the mainland from Tamil Nadu, Agasthyamalai region of the Western Ghats.

369. **Daniels, A.E.D., Kariyappa, K.C. & Daniel, P. 2011.** "Two species of *Daltonia* Hook. & Taylor (*Daltoniaceae*: Bryophyta) – New to the moss flora of India". *Nelumbo* 53: 133–139.

Abstract: *Daltonia angustifolia* and *D. contorta* are added to the bryoflora of India from the part of the Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve of Tamil Nadu in the southern Western Ghats. The genus *Daltonia*, earlier known to be distributed only in the Himalaya in India, is new to the bryoflora of Tamil Nadu, Peninsular India.

370. **Daniels, A.E.D., Kariyappa, K.C. & Sheeba, R. 2013.** Rediscovery of *Trichostomum hyalinoblastum* (Bryophyta: Pottiaceae), an exclusive endemic moss of Western Ghats. *Nelumbo* 55: 205 – 208.

Abstract: *Trichostomum hyalinoblastum* has been rediscovered from Anamalais, Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, after 85 years. A brief description along with illustration and distribution map is provided.

371. **Daniels, A.E.D., Mabel, J.L. & Sreeji, S. 2011.** "Mosses new to the bryoflora of the Western Ghats from the Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve". *Nelumbo* 53: 145–154.

Abstract: The mosses *Chaetomitrium papillifolium*, *Entodon ovicarpus*, *E. scariosus*, *Glossadelphus bilobatus*, *Pseudobarbella ancistrodes*, *Sematophyllum micans* and *Taxithelium kerianum*, earlier known to be distributed in the Himalaya, Northeast and/or the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, are recorded for the Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats. They are described and illustrated.

372. **Daniels, A.E.D., Mabel, J.L. & Daniel, P. 2012.** "The Erpodiaceae (Bryophyta: Isobryales) of India". *Taiwania* 57: 168–182.

Abstract: Three genera, viz., *Aulacopilum*, *Erpodium* and *Solmsiella* are recognised in the moss family *Erpodiaceae*. *Aulacopilum* and *Erpodium* have two species each while *Solmsiella* has only one. *Aulacopilum beccarii* and *Erpodium glaziovii* are added to the moss flora of Asia, and South and Southeast Asia respectively. *Aulacopilum glaucum* is added to the moss flora of India. All the specimens are collected from Mahendragiri hills in the Western Ghats, falling within the Tamil Nadu part of the Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve. The name *Aulacopilum beccarii* is resuscitated. The genera and species are keyed out. Apart from a detailed description and information on habitat, each species is illustrated and its distribution is mapped.

373. **Davidson, S.S., Johnsy, G., Samuel, A.S. & Kaviyarasan, V. 2012.** "Mushrooms in the food culture of the *Kaani* tribe of Kanyakumari district". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 11: 150–153.

Abstract: India is inhabited by over 50 million tribals belonging to 550 communities and in Tamil Nadu 36 tribal communities live, while 6 tribal communities are found in the southernmost Kanyakumari district. Of the six tribes, Kaani tribe lives in the forests and hills of the Western Ghats. The Kaani tribe lives in consonance with nature and their life is linked to the forest ecosystem. Though they live in settled areas, they still retain the traditional hunter-gatherer instinct, and they collect their food from the forests that include mushrooms. Mushrooms contain a host of defense potentiators, which stimulate the immune system of humans. These mushrooms provide rich resources for the gene banks.

374. **De Britto, A.J. & Manickam, V.S. 1993.** "Phytochemistry of *Christella* and *Trigonospora* of Western Ghats, South India". *Indian Fern J.* 10: 214–218.

Abstract: Quantitative analysis of total sugars, total starch, total nitrogen, amino acids, proline and pigments is described in two species each of *Christella* and *Trigonospora*. Qualitative analysis, paper chromatography for amino acids and sugars are also described. Wide variations are observed in the chemical compounds in these species.

375. **De Britto, A.J., Manickam, V.S. & Gopalakrishnan, S. 1992.** "Preliminary phytochemical analysis of *Sphaerostephanos* species of Western Ghats in South India". *Indian Fern J.* 9: 144–146.

Abstract: Preliminary phytochemical analysis based on estimation of amino acids, sugars, organic compounds, secondary metabolites and fluorescent substances for three species of *Sphaerostephanos*, viz., *S. unitus*, *S. arbuscula* and *S. substruncatus* collected from Western Ghats in South India is given. The three species show lot of variations in chemical contents.

376. **De Britto, A.J., Manickam, V.S. & Gopalakrishnan, S. 1994.** "Phytochemical studies on members of Thelypteridaceae of the Western Ghats of South India". *Indian Fern J.* 11: 116–123.

Abstract: Phytochemical studies on 19 taxa of Thelypteroid ferns of the Western Ghats of South India have been done. The relationship between the amount of

pigments, such as chlorophylls, carotenoids, anthocyanins and flavonoids and the habitat of the species has been studied. The variation in the amount of pigments with the altitudinal range has been discussed. The relationship between the other primary metabolites with habitat and the altitudinal range has also been discussed.

377. **De Britto, A.J., Manickam, V.S. & Gopalakrishnan, S. 1994.** "Ecology of the Thelypteroid ferns of the Western Ghats of South India". *Indian Fern J.* 11: 130–136.

Abstract: The Thelypteroid ferns (24 species and 2 taxa) occur in a wide altitudinal range from sea level up to 2,400 m. The species are grouped into two categories depending on their exposure to sun. Most of the species are terrestrial and a few are lithophytes. *Christella parasitica* and *C. dentata* are the large species complexes and *Pseudocyclosorus ochthodes* is a small species complex in South India.

378. **De Britto, A.J., Manickam, V.S. & Gopalakrishnan, S. 1994.** "Chemotaxonomical studies on Thelypteroid ferns of the Western Ghats of South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 639–644.

Abstract: Paper chromatography for sugars and amino acids and then layer chromatography for flavonoids have been performed in the 19 species of Thelypteridaceae of Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats of South India. Paired affinity and group affinity indices were calculated to find out the relationship between species.

379. **Dhanasekaran, D., Panneerselvam, A. & Thajuddin, N. 2005.** "Antifungal Actinomycetes in marine soils of Tamil Nadu". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 32: 37–40.

Abstract: A total of 107 actinomycetes isolated from 16 marine soil samples of Tamil Nadu were surveyed for their antifungal property against 5 test fungi, *Aspergillus niger*, *Curvularia pallescens*, *Candida albicans*, *C. tropicalis* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Six isolates were found to exert strong antifungal activity.

380. **Dixit, R.D. 1983.** "Four new species of *Selaginella* P. Beauv. from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 223–227.

Abstract: Four new species of *Selaginella*, viz., *S. coonooriana*, *S. jainii*, *S. panigrahi* and *S. panchghaniana* have been described from India. The first species is from Tamil Nadu, next two species from Madhya Pradesh and last species from Maharashtra.

381. **Dixit, R.D. & Das, S. 1993.** "A new species of fern genus *Loxogramme* Presl from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 35: 133–136.

Abstract: A new species of *Loxogramme* Presl, viz., *L. avalanchia* has been described from Naduvattam, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

382. **Dixit, R.D. & Das, S. 1993.** "*Loxogramme cuspidata* (Zenk.) Price – A little known endemic fern from south India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 35: 139–141.

Abstract: *Loxogramme cuspidata* (Zenk.) Price has been recorded from Ootacammand, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

383. **Dixit, R.D. & Mondal, P. 1993.** "Fern-allies of Southern India". *Indian Fern J.* 10: 157–171.

Abstract: The paper provides up-to-date data on the fern-allies of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Southern India for the first time. A total of 6 families, 9 genera and 43 species have been recorded, of which 9 species are endemic. Keys to the genera and species are provided to facilitate easy identification. Enumeration of species with correct nomenclature, basionym and important synonyms, notes on the habitat and distribution in India and specimens examined have been provided.

384. **Foreau, G. 1961.** "The moss flora of the Palni hills". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 13–47.

Abstract: In the present paper the work done on the moss flora of the Palni hills during the last fifty years has been summarised. Total 368 species of mosses have been listed in this paper.

385. **Ghosh, S.R. 1985.** "A note on a species of fern genus *Phymatosorus* Pic. Serm. in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 433–434.

Abstract: *Phymatosorus beddomei* has been described from Devicolam, Kerala. This species is also reported from Tamil Nadu also.

386. **Gopalakrishnan, S., Rama, V., Angelin, S. & Manickam, V.S. 1993.** "Phyto-chemical studies on tree ferns of Western Ghats". *Indian Fern J.* 10: 206–213.

Abstract: Phytochemical studies on the lamina of three tree ferns, viz., *Cyathea crinita* (Hook.) Copel., *C. gigantean* (Wall. ex Hook.) Holtt. and *C. nilgherensis* Holtt. have been performed. Primary metabolites, such as starch, total sugars,

amino acids, proteins, chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, total chlorophylls and carotenoids have been estimated quantitatively. The results have been compared.

387. **Gupta, A.K. & Chauhan, S. 1996.** "Two new species of the genus *Penicillium* from Indian forests". *Indian Forester* 122: 1181–1182.

Abstract: Two new species of the genus *Penicillium*, viz., *P. ootensis* belonging to the *Monoverticillata* and *P. pachmariensis* belonging to the *Asymmetrica velutina* section of Raper *et al.* (1949), isolated from Ooty, Tamil Nadu and Pachmari, Madhya Pradesh forest soils from India are described and illustrated.

388. **Gupta, S. & Singh, K.P. 2013.** "Three new records of *Pertusaria* (Lichenized Ascomycota) from India". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 301–304.

Abstract: The paper reports three species, viz., *Pertusaria endoxantha* Vain. from Tamil Nadu, *P. hartmannii* Müll.Arg. from Sikkim and *P. thiospoda* Knight from Assam and Himachal Pradesh, which are the new records for Indian lichen flora. These are briefly described to facilitate their identification.

389. **Hariharan, G.N., Krishnamurthy, K.V. & Upreti, D.K. 2003.** "Lichens of Shevaroy hills of Eastern Ghats, India". *Phytotaxonomy* 3: 1–23.

Abstract: A total of 118 species belonging to 13 orders, 24 families and 45 genera of lichens were enumerated in 8 vegetation types of Shevaroy hills of Eastern Ghats of India. The lichen family, Parmeliaceae is dominant in the area with 25 species, while genus *Parmotrema* is the largest genus with 12 species. Different climatic factors responsible for distribution of lichens in the area are discussed.

390. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 1987.** "Meliolaceae of South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 157–160.

Abstract: The paper gives an account of six taxa of the genus *Meliola*. Of these, *Meliola drepanochaeta* Syd. var. *insignis*, *M. tenella* Pat. var. *atalanticola* are the new varieties; *M. eugeniae-jamboloidis* Hansf. is reported here for the first time from India, while *M. bicornis* Wint., *M. heudelotii* Gaill. and *M. optliae* Syd. are reported here for the first time from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

391. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 1989.** "A new *Oidium* species from Coimbatore, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 31: 162–163.

Abstract: A new *Oidium*, viz., *O. fabacearum* on leaves of *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Poir. (Fabaceae) has been described from Pudur, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

392. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 1989.** "*Oidium bonplandiani* – A new species of powdery mildew from Coimbatore, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 31: 183–184.

Abstract: A new *Oidium*, viz., *O. bonplandiani* on leaves of *Croton bonplandianum* Baill. (Euphorbiaceae) has been described from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

393. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 1990.** "Some powdery mildews from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 13: 223–225.

Abstract: An account of eight powdery mildews is presented. Of these, *Oidium malachrae* and *O. rosacearum* are new species, while, the conidial state of *Erysiphe glycines* Tai var. *glycines* is reported for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and rest of the species are reported on hitherto unrecorded hosts.

394. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 1993.** "Miscellaneous fungi from southern India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 35: 118–120.

Abstract: Five fungi, viz., *Asperosporium caricae* (Speg.) Maubl., *Phyllachora bambusae* (Sydow & Butler) Sydow & Butlet var. *ochlandrae*, *P. viventis* (Cooke) Sacc., *P. elattariae* (Ramkr., T.S. & K. Kamat, Seshadri & Pande and *P. purpurea* Cooke have been recorded for the first time from Tamil Nadu.

395. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 2003.** "Meliolaceous fungi on rare medicinal plants in Southern India". *Zoos' Print J.* 18: 1147–1154.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of eleven species of the genus *Meliola* on eight rare medicinal plants in Southern India. All the fungal species are described in detail with their geographical distribution and host range. Of these six species are endemic, viz., *Meliola ardigoosii* and *M. buchananiicola*, from Kerala, *M. banosensis* var. *puerariicola* Tamil Nadu, *M. chandrasekharanii* from Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, *M. kingiodendri* from Karnataka and *M. thitei* from Maharashtra.

396. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 2003.** "Endemic Meliolas and Meliolas on endemic plants in Western Ghats, India". *Zoos' Print J.* 18: 1243–1252.

Abstract: The Western Ghats consists of about 4000 species of flowering plants, of which about 1500 are endemic to the area. India harbours about 500 Meliolaceae members belonging to the genera *Amazonia*, *Asteridiella*, *Appendiculella*, *Irenopsis*, *Meliola* and *Prataprajella*. Of these, 409 taxa with all the representative genera of Meliolaceae in India are known from the Western Ghats. They are categorised thus: 277 Meliolaceae members endemic to the Western Ghats which occur on 306 hosts and 78 Meliolaceae members, which occur on 66 hosts, endemic to the Western Ghats. A total of 130 Meliolaceae members show their phytogeographical affinity with all the 6 continents, except Antarctica. Meliolaceae members are predominantly ectophytes, having superficial mycelium with lateral appressoria; phialides unicellular and ampulliform; setae simple or branched; perithecia globose or flattened-globose; asci unitunicate and early evanescent; ascospores brown, 3 or 4-septate, germinate on compatible hosts by producing appressoria.

397. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 2006.** "Biogeographical distribution of Meliolaceae members in India". *Zoos' Print J.* 21: 2495–2505.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of 533 taxa belonging to the meliolaceous genera: *Amazonia* (27), *Appendiculella* (8), *Armatella* (12), *Asteridiella* (60), *Irenopsis* (27), *Meliola* (397) and *Prataprajella* (2) known from India. Biogeographically, India has been classified into ten regions. Of these, the Trans Himalayan, Desert, Semi Arid and Coastal vegetations are apparently devoid of meliolaceous taxa. The Western Ghats is presently represented by 488 taxa (*Amazonia* 24, *Appendiculella* 5, *Armatella* 12, *Asteridiella* 54, *Irenopsis* 26, *Meliola* 365 and *Prataprajella* 2), and the Himalayan region 12 taxa (*Amazonia* 1, *Appendiculella* 1, *Asteridiella* 1 and *Meliola* 9). Deccan region 16 taxa (*Amazonia* 1, *Appendiculella* 1, *Asteridiella* 1 and *Meliola* 13), Gangetic plain with 39 taxa (*Amazonia* 1, *Appendiculella* 4, *Armatella* 1, *Asteridiella* 5, *Irenopsis* 1 and *Meliola* 27), Northeastern India with 7 taxa (*Amazonia* 1, *Meliola* 6) and all the Islands represent 3 species (of the genus *Meliola*). Biogeographically, most of the fungi are restricted in their distribution to a particular region, but there are a few which are common to Eastern and Western Ghats, Western Ghats and Himalayan region, Eastern Ghats and Himalayan regions and Western Ghats and the Islands.

398. **Hosagoudar, V.B. 2013.** "My contribution to the fungal knowledge of India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 5: 4129–4348.

Abstract: This work is mainly based on the Western Ghats fungi but very are from cooling towers, Eastern Ghats, Northeastern India and Andaman Islands. The work includes the fungi from Satara in Maharashtra; Nilgiris, Anamalai, Seithur hills and Godheyar, etc. from Tamil Nadu; mainly from Kodagu in Karnataka; most of the places in the Western Ghats of Kerala state have been covered. Since my work is distributed in 391 reprints (save the subsequent ones), an effort has been made here to bring all the taxa and information in one place. It comprises 6059 entries from the reprints giving an account of 2084 fungal taxa belonging to 259 genera on 2969 hosts/substrates. This is presented here as: Introduction, list of publications, entries from the reprints, list of fungi, fungal genera, host/substratum-fungus Index and host plants.

399. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Hanlin, R.T. 1995.** "New species of *Asterina* and *Echidnodes* from India". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 22: 187–192.

Abstract: Collections of foliicolous ascomycetes in the tropical rain forests of the Western Ghats in southern India have yielded undescribed species and new records. *Asterina thotteae* and *Echidnodes pandaniicola* are described as new species, and *Asterina aganosmae* Petrak is reported for the first time from India.

400. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Mohanan, M. 1990.** "A new powdery mildew fungus from Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 617–618.

Abstract: *Oidium betulacearum* on *Alnus nepalensis* D. Don (Betulaceae) has been described from Yercaud, Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

401. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Raghunathan, A.N. 1985.** "Mycological notes on some rust fungi reported from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 237–239.

Abstract: Two species, viz., *Puccinia citrullina* and *P. coimbatorensis* have been validated by providing Latin translation from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. Spermogonial stage of *Aecidium cinnamomi* Racib. described here for first time.

402. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Rajendran, A. 1989.** "Meliolaceae of South India – VI". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 75–77.

Abstract: *Meliola mitrephorae* and *M. thirumalacharii* have been described from Shencottah, Tamil Nadu on the leaves of *Mitrephora heyneana* Thwaites (Annonaceae) and *Microcos paniculata* L. (Tiliaceae).

403. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Lakshmanan, K.K. & Viswanathan, M.B. 1988.** "Meliolaceae of South India – III". *Indian J. Bot.* 11: 185–187.

Abstract: Six taxa of Meliolaceae were taken up for study: *Meliola chandleri* Hansf. var. *excoecariae* as a new variety, *M. jasmini* Hansf. & Stev. was first reported from India, *M. tawaoensis* Hansf. was reported for the first time from South India and *M. nothopegiae* Hansf., *M. opiliae* Syd. and *M. petchi* Hansf. were reported for the first time from the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, respectively. The materials have been deposited in AMH, MACS Research Institute, Pune, Maharashtra.

404. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Manian, S. & Pandurangan, A.G. 1993.** "New and hitherto unrecorded *Phyllachora* species from Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 441–444.

Abstract: *Phyllachora isonandrae* and *P. ramamurthyi* are described here as new species from Karnataka and Kerala. *Phyllachora javanica* (Koord.) Petrak is reported for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu.

405. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Manian, S. & Vasuki, S. 1988.** "Miscellaneous fungi from South India – IV". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 421–423.

Abstract: *Phyllachora balakrishnanii* and *P. keralense* are the two new species described from the Western Ghats forests of Tamil Nadu and Kerala states respectively.

406. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Patil, M.S. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1989.** "Taxonomic notes on Indian Meliolaceae". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 78–82.

Abstract: The paper gives an account of seven meliolaceae taxa. Of these, *Amazonia daphniphylli*, *A. karij*, *Diporothea litseae* are the new species from Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu respectively; *Meliola rubi* Stev. & Rold. ex Hansf. var. *garhwalensis* (Srivast. & Topal) stat. & comb. nov.; *Meliola parvifoliae* Singh & Kamal made synonym to *M. mitragynae* Syd. while, *Asteridiella perrottetiae* (Stev.) Hansf., *Meliola ambigua* Pat. & Gaill. are reported for the first time for India from Maharashtra.

407. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Rajendran, A. & Daniel, P. 1989.** "A new species of *Phyllachora* from the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 60–61.

Abstract: A new species of *Phyllachora*, viz., *P. klotzschiani* has been described from Mundanthurai, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu on the leaves of *Croton klotzschianus* (Wight) Thwaites (Euphorbiaceae).

408. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Ravikumar, K. & Archana, G.R. 2007.** "Two new fungi from Mukurthi National Park, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu". *Zoos' Print J.* 22: 2832–2833.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of two new species. Of these, *Prillieuxina aquifoliacearum* differs from *P. illicicola* in having smaller ascospores and *Questieriella rhamni* differs from *Schiffnerula rhamnocola* in having only anamorphic state. Both these fungi are described and illustrated in detail from Mukurthi National Park, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

409. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Ravikumar, K. & Archana, G.R. 2009.** "Two new *Asteridiella* species from Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 1: 434–436.

Abstract: *Asteridiella kodaikanalensis* and *A. shenbaganurensis* are the two new species infecting the leaves of *Symplocos anamallayana*, an endemic plant species of the Western Ghats, in the Shenbaganur forest near Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu. Both are described and illustrated in detail.

410. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Dhivaharan, V., Thiyagesan, K. & Kandavel, K. 2010.** "Foliicolous fungi of Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 2: 705–708.

Abstract: The survey of foliicolous fungi during February–March 2007 in the montane forests of Kodaikanal, Madurai district of Tamil Nadu, India resulted in the discovery of a new species of *Phyllachora*, *P. sageretiae* on living leaves of *Sageretia hamosa* besides reporting two interesting rusts and one rare *Helicosporous hypomyces*. The two rust fungi are *Gambleola cornuta* (a subsequent collection after four decades) and *Kernella lauricola* (collected after five decades from a second site in Western Ghats) with telial columns, and *Trochophora fasciculata*, a rare hypophyllous fungus on *Daphniphyllum neilgherrense* from Mathikettan Shola of Kodaikanal hills (re-located after the lapse of more than five decades).

411. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Madhavan, S., Dhivaharan, V. & Sangeetha, G. 2007.** "A new species of *Questieriella* from Tamil Nadu". *Zoos' Print J.* 22: 2861.

Abstract: *Questieriella toddaliae* sp. nov. collected on *Toddalia* sp. from Kodaikanal has been described and illustrated as a new species.

412. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Vijayanthi, V., Udaiyan, K. & Manian, S. 1992.** "Some interesting and heretofore unrecorded powdery mildews from Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 15: 156–163.

Abstract: The paper gives an account of 22 species and infra-specific taxa of the powdery mildews collected from Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts of Tamil Nadu. *Oidiopsis tagetedis*, *Oidium abri*, *O. balakrishnanii*, *O. coriandri*, *O. seaforthiani*, *O. trichiliae* are the new species; *O. cassia-siameae* Yen var. *indica*, *O. peltophori* (Yen) Boesewinkel var. *indica* are the new varieties; *O. crotalariae* (Ciff. & Frag.) comb. nov. (basionym: *O. erysiphoides* f. *crotalariae* Ciff. & Frag.) and *O. sesame* (Paul & Kapoor) comb. nov. (basionym: *Euiodium sesame* Ciff. & Frag.) is affected here. *Oidium hortensiae* Joerst. is reported here for the first time from India; *Erysiphe betae* (Vanha) Weltwein, *E. cruciferarum* Opiz ex Junell, *E. heraclei* DC., *E. polygoni* DC., *Oidiopsis macrospora* (Uppal, Patil and Kamat) Mundk. & Thirum. are reported for the first time from Southern India; *Microsphaera trifolii* (Grev.) Braun and *Oidium indigoferae* Yen are reported for the first time from the state of Tamil Nadu.

413. **Hosagoudar, V.B., Vijayanthi, V., Udaiyan, K. & Siddappa. 1991.** "*Oidium cryptolepidis* sp. nov. from Tamil Nadu, India". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 18: 241–242.

Abstract: A new species of powdery mildew fungus *Oidium* Link, viz., *O. cryptolepidis* on upper surface of leaves of *Cryptolepis buchanani* Roem. & Schult. (Periplocaceae) has been described and illustrated from Kotagiri, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

414. **Irudayaraj, V. 1994.** "Observations on the morphological variations in *Christella parasitica* (L.) Lev. from the Western Ghats, South India". *Indian Fern J.* 11: 102–115.

Abstract: A detailed morphological analysis of 102 gatherings of *Christella parasitica* (L.) Lev. from the Western Ghats of South India (Tirunelveli hills, Palni hills, Anamalais and Kerala Ghats) has been made. The results indicate

that each character shows broad range of continuous variations. The variation of each character has been described and discussed separately. In addition, cytological details of each species complex from the area of investigation have also been provided. Nearly one-sixth of the present gatherings were seen to be of hybrid origin because of their morphological or cytological irregularities or spore sterility. The present study from the wild with regard to dominant/recessive characters in this species complex, is in agreement with Panigrahi & Manton (1958) except the dominant character, the presence of glandular hairs which is yet to be confirmed.

415. **Irudayaraj, V. 1999.** "*Selaginella wightii* Hieron. (Selaginellaceae: Pteridophyta): A new record for the Nilgiris". *Indian Fern J.* 16: 28–29.

Abstract: The fern ally *Selaginella wightii* Hieron. which is confined to South India and Sri Lanka has been newly located from the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

416. **Irudayaraj, V. & Manickam, V.S. 1992.** "Natural apospory in *Arachniodes aristata* (Forst.f.) Tindale from South India". *Indian Fern J.* 9: 102–106.

Abstract: Natural apospory is reported in *Arachniodes aristata* (G. Forst.) Tindale from Kalakad Hills, Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats (South India). The aposporous gametophytes are the greenish, dichotomously branched, thaloid outgrowths from the lower surface of the pinnules. The present observation of natural apospory and the report of supernumerary cell division that the life cycle of this species is of special interest which is yet to be studied clearly.

417. **Iyengar, M.O.P. 1924–1925.** "*Hydrodictyon indicum*, a new species from Madras". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 4: 315–317.

Abstract: *Hydrodictyon indicum* allied to *H. reticulatum* (L.) Lagerh. has been described and illustrated from a rainwater pool at Madras.

418. **Iyengar, M.O.P. & Bai, B.V. 1941.** "Desmids from Kodaikanal, South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 20: 73–99.

Abstract: A total of 33 forms of Desmids are recorded in this paper, representing 13 genera. Of these 7 are new varieties and 1 a new form. Of the remaining 27 forms, 8 are new to India, Burma and Ceylon.

419. **Iyengar, M.O.P. & Ramanathan, K.R. 1942.** "*Triplastrum*, a new member of the Desmidiaceae from South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 21: 225–229.

Abstract: A new species of *Triplastrum*, viz., *T. indicum* has been described and illustrated from Madras, South India. The genus is also reported for the first time for India. A new combination *T. abbreviatum* has been proposed.

420. **Iyengar, M.O.P., Ramakrishnan, K. & Subramanian, C.V. 1955.** "A new species of *Sapromyces* from South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 140–145.

Abstract: *Sapromyces indicus* sp. nov., an aquatic Phycomycete (Leptomitales, Rhipidiaceae) is described from Kambakkam, Madras state. This species differs from the other known species of *Sapromyces*, in having oospores with reticulately thickened walls and in the size of the sporangia and the basal pseudo-cell. The taxonomic criteria useful in delimiting genera in the Rhipidiaceae are discussed.

421. **Jeeva, S., Mahesh, M. & Sukumaran, S. 2012.** "Taxonomic survey of pteridophytes in Chengamal Forest – Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu, South India". *Indian Fern J.* 29: 72–75.

Abstract: Seventeen species of pteridophytes have been collected from Chengamal Forest – Rosmiapuram peak, Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu. Taxonomically, Pteridaceae was the dominant family with seven genera and nine species, followed by Aspleniaceae were the codominant family presented by two species. Information on species richness along with their habitat is provided in this communication.

422. **Jesudass, L.L., Manickam, V.S. & Gopalakrishnan, S. 2001.** "Phytochemical studies on members of Pteridaceae in the Western Ghats of South India". *Indian Fern J.* 18: 67–71.

Abstract: In the present investigation it has been found that the amount of sugars is more in fronds than in rhizomes; but the amount of starch is more in rhizome than in fronds of all the 15 taxa of *Pteris*. In the present study it has been also observed that sugars are present in greater quantity in most of the sun species than in the shaded species. The total free amino acids, proline and phenol contents are higher in fronds than in rhizomes in all the 15 taxa of Pteridaceae.

423. **Jesudass, L.L., Manickam, V.S., Gopalakrishnan, S. & Irudayaraj, V. 2001.** "Epidermal studies in the genus *Pteris* (Pteridaceae: Pteridophyta) from the Western Ghats, South India". *Indian Fern J.* 18: 55–66.

Abstract: Stomatal characteristics, such as stomatal type, stomatal frequency, stomatal index and size of the stomatal guard cells have been studied in the epidermal peelings from the lamina of 15 species of the genus *Pteris* from the Western Ghats of South India. In all the 14 species studied, the stomata are of polocytic type with the sub-types, such as axillocytic, parietocytic and co-parietocytic. Based on the stomatal guard cell size and cytology, the South Indian *Pteris* species are divided into three species complexes, namely *P. quadriaurita* complex, *P. scabripes* complex and *P. biaurita* complex. Apart from these, some species are treated separately. All the species studied do not bear any epidermal hairs, but long or short spines/teeth are present on the costa/costules, particularly in species belonging to *P. quadriaurita* complex.

424. **Joseph, J. & Balsingh, R. 2009.** "Diversity of Chroococcales in the freshwater ponds of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 5: 197–202.

Abstract: The diversity of order Chroococcales was studied during 2007 to 2009. The present study was carried out in two fresh water ponds of Kanyakumari district. Thirty-three species of algae were reported, of which seven species was found throughout the year.

425. **Joseph, J. & Balasingh, R. 2009.** "Phytoplankton diversity of a freshwater ecosystem of Kanyakumari district – South Tamilnadu, India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 3: 129–133.

426. **Joseph, L.H., Manickam, V.S. & Gopalakrishnan, S. 1993.** "Phytochemistry of members of *Polystichum* Roth from the Western Ghats". *Indian Fern J.* 10: 152–156.

Abstract: Phytochemical analysis of the three taxa of *Polystichum* collected from different places of the Western Ghats has been carried out. The parameters' such as pigments contents, amino acids, carbohydrates, nitrates and total phenolic content were studied in rhizomes, rachises and leaves separately. The results are based only on preliminary study about their chemical nature which will be helpful in future in evaluating their taxonomic positions and their relationships. The analysis is also a base for investigation on medicinal uses of ferns.

427. **Joseph, L.H., Manickam, V.S. & Gopalakrishnan, S. 2003.** "Phytochemical studies of the Dryopteridaceous ferns of the Western Ghats – South India". *Indian Fern J.* 20: 97–104.

Abstract: Phytochemical studies have been performed on 16 species of Dryopteridaceae growing at various altitudes of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, South India. Carbohydrates, starch, proteins, amino acids, lipids and phenol content have been estimated using standard methods. An attempt has also been made to find out the relationships among the above said characteristics, morphology and habitat.

428. **Josephine, M.M., Usha, R. & Rani, S.M.V. 2013.** "Current status of seaweed diversity and their seasonal availability at Hare Island, Gulf of Mannar". *Sci. Res. Report.* 3: 146–151.

Abstract: Seaweed diversity and their seasonal availability in Hare Island, Gulf of Mannar were studied during the year 2011–2012. A total of 90 species were identified of which 11 genera with 30 species, 13 genera with 28 species and 19 genera with 32 species were belonged to Chlorophyceae, Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae. Species richness was found to be more in *Caulerpa* (10) followed by *Sargassum* (9) and *Gracilaria* (7). Seasonal distribution of seaweeds revealed that the members of Rhodophyceae (*Gracilaria corticata*, *G. verrucosa* and *G. pygmaea*) and Phaeophyceae (*Padina tetrastratica* and *P. pavonia*) were most abundant in all the seasons (pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon). Species such as *Turbinaria ornata*, *T. conoides*, *Rosenvingea intricata*, *Pocokiella variegata* and *Scinaia furcellata* were completely absent in pre-monsoon season. Other species showed seasonal fluctuation in their distribution and abundance. The abundance of economically beneficial seaweeds assessed during this survey revealed the feasibility of commercial exploration of seaweeds, such as *Gracilaria corticata*, *G. verrucosa* and *G. pygmaea* (agarophytes), *Padina tetrastratica*, *P. pavonia*, *Spathoglossum asperum*, *Stoechospermum marginatum*, *Turbinaria ornata*, *T. conoides* (alginophytes), *Hypnea musciformis*, *Acanthophora spicifera*, *Corynomorpha prismatica* and *Kappaphycus alvarezii* (carrageenophytes) for phycocolloid industry.

429. **Kariyappa, K.C. & Daniels, A.E.D. 2010.** "The African moss *Trachyphyllum dusenii* (Mull.Hall. ex Broth.) Broth. (Hypnobryales: Entodontaceae) in India". *Nelumbo* 52: 131–134.

Abstract: The African moss *Trachyphyllum dusenii* (Mull.Hall. ex Broth.) Broth. on *Hopea parviflora* Bedd. (Dipterocarpaceae) has been collected for the first time for India from Mundanthurai, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

430. **Krishnamurthy, V. 1954.** "A contribution to the diatom flora of South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 354–381.

Abstract: A total of 58 species of diatoms are described from some districts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka of which two species, four varieties and four forms are new.

431. **Kumar, M. & Kaviyarasan, V. 2011.** "A rare agaric (Agaricomycetes: Agaricaceae) from a sacred grove of Eastern Ghats, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 1778–1781.

Abstract: *Clarkeinda trachodes*, a rare tropical Asian agaric was recorded for the first time in the Eastern Ghats, India, from a sacred grove in the Kolli hills. It is a large lepiotoid fungi characterised by the presence of volva and annulus, with olive-brown spore print and small spores with truncated germ pore.

432. **Kumar, R.S., Thajuddin, N. & Upreti, D.K. 2009.** "Additions to lichen flora of Yercaud (Shevaroy hills), Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 673–676.

Abstract: A total of 36 species belonging to 14 families and 18 genera of lichens are added to the Yercaud (Shevaroy hills) region of Tamil Nadu in eastern Ghats of India.

433. **Kurup, V.V., Babu, E.A. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 2008.** "Wide occurrence of *Marattia fraxinea* Smith (Marattiaceae) in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 72–75.

Abstract: Wide occurrence of *Marattia fraxinea* Sm., a rare fern in the Western Ghats, South India, is reported from Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The taxon is described and illustrated.

434. **Leena, K.R. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 1992.** "Ecology and distribution of Thelypteroid ferns in South India". *Indian Fern J.* 9: 174–183.

Abstract: Thelypteridaceae are the largest family of South Indian ferns, represented by 28 species under 15 genera. This family represents a heterogenous assemblage of genera, which are distinguished by the combination of characters rather than by conspicuous salient features. In South India most species grow in humid well-

shaded forest floors and stream banks. The ecology of each species and world distribution are presented in the form of a table.

435. **Leena, K.R. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 1993.** "Taxonomy and distribution of the genus *Pseudocyclosorus* Ching (Thelypteridaceae) in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 645–650.

Abstract: Species of *Pseudocyclosorus* in South India are described. *Pseudocyclosorus ochthodes* (Kuntze) Holttum & al. is reported from Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and *P. tylodes* (Kunze) Ching from Kerala. A key is provided for the identification of species. Morphology, taxonomy, palynology, ecology, cytology and distribution of each species critically discussed.

436. **Leena, K.R. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 1994.** "Taxonomy and distribution of *Sphaerostephanos* J. Sm. (Thelypteridaceae – Pteridophyta) in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 653–659.

Abstract: The genus *Sphaerostephanos* J. Sm. is represented by four species in South India, viz., *S. arbuscula* (Willd.) Holttum, *S. subtruncatus* (Bory) Holttum, *S. unitus* (L.) Holttum and *S. wynadensis* B.K. Nayar & Geev. Morphology, taxonomy, palynology, cytology, ecology and distribution of each species critically discussed. A key for the identification of South Indian species is also included.

437. **Madhusoodanan, P.V. & Hameed, C.A. 1997.** "*Crepidomanes christii* (Copel.) Copel. (Hymenophyllaceae), a new filmy fern species from India". *Indian J. Forest.* 20: 190–192.

Abstract: A rare filmy fern species, viz., *Crepidomanes christii* (Copel.) Copel. is reported for the first time for India from Vayuthamalai, Kattabomman district of Tamil Nadu, previously reported from Sumatra, Malaya to Philippines. This taxon is described and illustrated.

438. **Madhusoodanan, P.V. & Leena, K.R. 1994.** "Spore morphology of South Indian Thelypteroid ferns". *Indian Fern J.* 11: 73–82.

Abstract: The catholicity of the spores and their specific characteristics make them an important criterion in the taxonomy of ferns (Devi, 1977). In all the South Indian Thelypteroid ferns, the spore form is stable, i.e., monolete, bilateral except in the genus *Trigonospora* Holttum. The occurrence of trilete and monolete spores

in *Trigonospora* with intermediate forms is possibly due to change in ploidy or meiotic irregularities (Khare & Kaur, 1983). The spore coat is more developed on the distal half of the spore compared to the proximal half. The exine is generally smooth except in *Pseudophegopteris pyrrhorachis* and *Pseudocyclosorus ochthodes*. In almost all the Thelypteroid ferns there is a well-developed and conspicuous outer layer over the exine, the perispore or perine, which is variously ornamented and folded. In some species there is a supralaesural fold of perine. Detailed description of the spores of each species is given below. The palynology of *Thelypteris confluens* (Thunb.) Morton could not be studied for want of adequate fertile material.

439. **Madhusoodanan, P.V. & Nampy, S. 1994.** "*Loxogramma chinensis* Ching (Loxogrammaceae) – A misunderstood species from South India". *Indian Fern J.* 11: 56–59.

Abstract: *Loxogramma chinensis* Ching is reported from Naduvattam, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu. Detailed description, illustration and key to South Indian species are given.

440. **Madhusoodanan, P.V., Sijimol, P.S. & Rajesh, K.P. 2001.** "Fifty years of Pteridology in India" (1947–1997) Pteridology in South India – A retrospection". *Indian Fern J.* 18: 18–34.

Abstract: The pteridological studies done in South India during the past 50 years (1947–1997) have been reviewed. The bibliography on South Indian ferns has been updated.

441. **Makhija, U.V. & Patwardhan, P.G. 1987.** "Some new and interesting lichens from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 497–503.

Abstract: Four species of lichens hitherto not reported from India are discussed. These are *Bottaria awasthii*, *Cryptothelium andamanicum*, *Minksia alba* from Andaman Islands and *Conotrema indicum* from Tamil Nadu. *Pleurotheliopsis australiensis* (Müll.Arg.) A. Zahlbr. and *Tylophoron diplotyrium* Nyl. are additions to the lichen flora of India from Andaman Islands.

442. **Mani, S. & Kumaresan, V. 2009.** "Occurrence of macrofungi on the Coromandel Coast of Tamil Nadu, southern India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 1: 54–57.

Abstract: A groundwork survey of macrofungi was carried out in three forest sites on the Coromandel Coast of Tamil Nadu, southern India. A total of 39 species, belonging to 26 genera in 16 families were recorded in the 3 study sites. Of the 39 species, 9 species (23%) were common in all the sites. The species colonising different substrates varied considerably across the sites. More number of species were recorded from soil (50.8%) and leaf litter scored very poor (9.5%) in all the sites. This study gives some insight into the macrofungal composition in tropical dry evergreen forest type, not studied so far.

443. **Mani, S. & Kumaresan, V. 2009.** "Diversity and distribution of macrofungi in the man-made Pitchandikulam Forest of Tamil Nadu, southern India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 1: 340–343.

Abstract: Diversity and distribution of macrofungi in relation to rainfall and humidity in the man-made Pitchandikulam Forest of Tamil Nadu, southern India were studied. The 335 samples from 5 study plots were composed of 18 species assigned to 14 genera and eight families. Species density ranged from 46 to 87 individuals per plot. Of these, 164 collections were from soil, 147 from leaf litter, 21 from twig and 3 from dead wood. The Shannon Diversity Index ranged from 0.64 to 0.91. Overall, four species, i.e., *Lycoperdon* sp. (63 individuals), *Marasmiellus nigripes* (58), *Termitomyces* sp. 1 (53) and *Marasmiellus* sp. 1 (39) were recorded from all the plots. The species rank abundance measures were used to visualise distribution. Linear regression indicated no relationship between rainfall and species density. The quantitative analysis of macrofungi revealed a positive trend towards re-creation of forest too.

444. **Manickam, V.S. & Dominic, R.S. 1999.** "Polymorphic ferns of the Western Ghats – South India". Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: This book provides a complete detail on the taxonomy, cytology and ecology of species complexes of 1000 specimens of ferns.

445. **Manickam, V.S. & Irudayaraj, V. 1990.** "*Diplazium cognatum* (Hieron.) Sledge, a new record for India". *Indian Fern J.* 7: 54–57.

Abstract: *Diplazium cognatum* (Hieron.) Sledge was considered to be an endemic of Sri Lanka. It is reported here for the first time for India from various localities in Anamalais and the Palni hills. Detailed description and illustration are given with ecological and cytological notes.

446. **Manickam, V.S. & Irudayaraj, V. 1990.** “*Diplazium brachylobum* (Sledge) Manickam & Irudayaraj from the Western Ghats (South India)”. *Indian Fern J.* 7: 118–120.

Abstract: The field observations and morphological and cytological studies justify the recognition of *Diplazium polypodioides* Blume var. *brachylobum* Sledge as distinct species, i.e. *Diplazium brachylobum* (Sledge) Manickam & Irudayaraj. This species is recorded from Palni hills.

447. **Manickam, V.S. & Irudayaraj, V. 2003.** “Pteridophyte flora of Nilgiris, South India”. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: This book is a comprehensive and up-to-date account of ferns and fern allies of Nilgiris with brief description of 148 taxa (4 varieties) belonging to 64 genera and 35 families of pteridophyte species along with identification keys for genera and species, ecology and distribution notes of the specimen cited for all the species.

448. **Manickam, V.S. & Ninan, C.A. 1976.** Enumeration of ferns of the Palni hills. *Bot. Rec. & Monogr.* 1: 1–53. Lucknow.

449. **Manickam, V.S., Benniamin, A. & Harikrishnan, S. 2004.** “*Pteris ensiformis* Burm.f. (Pteridaceae), a new distributional record for Tamil Nadu, South India”. *Indian Fern J.* 21: 93–95.

Abstract: *Pteris ensiformis* Burm.f. has been recorded for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Kanyakumari hills, previously recorded from Kerala, Assam and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

450. **Manickam, V.S., Benniamin, A. & Krishnan, S.H. 2004.** “*Pteris wallichiana* Agardh (Pteridaceae) from South India: A new record”. *Indian J. Forest.* 27: 151–152.

Abstract: *Pteris wallichiana* Agardh (Pteridaceae) has been reported as a new record for the flora of South India from Azhagarkoil hills, Madurai, Tamil Nadu. Previously this species is reported from Western, Eastern Himalaya and North-eastern India.

451. **Manickam, V.S., Harikrishnan, S. & Benniamin, A. 2004.** “Additions to the pteridophytic flora of the Sirumalai hills, South India”. *Indian Fern J.* 21: 126–132.

Abstract: Survey and field work of ferns and their allies in Sirumalai Hills, South

India has been undertaken. These are 22 taxa recorded now for the first time from these hills. The distribution and ecological notes of ferns and their allies are described in this paper.

452. **Manickam, V.S., Irudayaraj, V. & Rajkumar, S.D. 1998.** "Studies on intraspecific variation in South Indian ferns: VI. Tripinnate form of *Angiopteris evecta* (Forst.) Hoffm." *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 139–144.

Abstract: A tripinnate form of *Angiopteris evecta* (G. Forst.) Hoffm. was collected from Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu, South India. Occurrence of tripinnate frond is reported for the first time for the genus *Angiopteris* which is usually with bipinnate or simply pinnate species. Morphological comparison of the tripinnate specimen with about 92 gatherings of bipinnate or simply pinnate specimens has been made. The size of the stomatal guard cells and spores of the tripinnate specimen in comparison with the tetraploid bipinnate specimens indicate the diploid level of ploidy in the tripinnate specimen. Evolutionary importance of the tripinnate fronds has also been discussed.

453. **Manickam, V.S., Harikrishnan, S., Benniamin, A. & Joseph, L.H. 2003.** "Rediscovery of *Tectaria zeilanica* (Houtt.) Sledge, Dryopteridaceae: A rare species of the Western Ghats, South India". *Indian Fern J.* 20: 94–96.

Abstract: *Tectaria zeilanica* (Houtt.) Sledge, Dryopteridaceae, a rare species is recollected from the Western Ghats KMTR (Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve), Valayar after a lapse of 120 years.

454. **Manju, C.N., Rajesh, K.P. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 2009.** "Contribution to the bryophyte flora of India: Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve in Western Ghats". *Taiwania* 54: 57–68.

Abstract: The bryophyte flora of the Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve is catalogued. There is no previous report of bryophytes from this area. The checklist consists of 90 taxa (58 mosses and 32 liverworts), of which 16 species are newly reported for the Peninsular India (*Asterella reticulata*, *Bazzania sumbavensis*, *Cephalozia pandei*, *Clastobryopsis muelleri*, *Cyathophorella adiantum*, *Dicranoloma subreflexifolium*, *Herbertus dicranus*, *Himantocladium cyclophyllum*, *Hypnum plumaeforme*, *H. sikkimense*, *Leucobryum cucullifolium*, *Radula grandifolia*, *Symblepharis vaginata*, *Symphiodon echinatus*, *Trichocolea udarii* and

Trichostelium boschii) and another six are new for the Kerala state (*Campylopus involutus*, *Cephaloziella willisiana*, *Frullania ericoides*, *Macromitrium moorcroftii*, *Metzgeria decipiens* and *Leucobryum mittenii*).

455. **Mohan, V., Bappammal, M., Malathy, N. & Manokaran, P. 2005.** "Distribution of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal (AM) fungi in association with some important medicinal plants of Tamil Nadu". *Indian Forester* 131: 797–804.

Abstract: The status of the Arbuscular Mycorrhizal (AM) fungi associated with the roots of ten different medicinal plants, viz., *Aristolochia bracteolata*, *Centella asiatica*, *Cichorium intybus*, *Eclipta prostrata*, *Hygrophila auriculata*, *Indoneesiella echioides*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Phyla nodiflora* and *Solanum trilobatum* belonging to eight families, such as Apiaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Solanaceae, Verbenaceae, Oxalidaceae, Labiatae, Acanthaceae and Asteraceae growing in the State Forest Department's medicinal garden at Aliyar, Tamil Nadu was investigated. The study revealed that all the plant species had AM colonization in the roots and spore population in the rhizosphere soils. But there is a variation in per cent colonisation in the roots and soil spore population in different plant species. Among different plants studied, maximum per cent root colonisation and soil spore population of AM fungi were observed in the plant samples of *Ocimum sanctum* and *Centella asiatica*. Low per cent colonisation and soil spore population were observed in the plant samples of *Cichorium intybus*. Among the different AM fungi isolated and identified, the most dominant was *Glomus*, which had ten different species found in the rhizosphere of different medicinal plants studied.

456. **Mohankumar, V. & Mahadevan, A. 1988.** "Studies on Vesicular-Arbuscular Mycorrhizal association in some tropical plant species in Kalakad Reserve Forest, India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 67: 41–46.

Abstract: The number of mycorrhizal spores in the rhizosphere and per cent infection in roots of *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Anisomeles malabarica*, *Cinnamomum iners*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Clausena heptaphylla*, *Cyanotis villosa*, *Eupatorium odoratum*, *Filicium decipiens*, *Justicia prostrata* and *Tectona grandis* occurring in different ecosystems of Kalakad Reserve Forest (KRF), Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, is influenced by temperature, moisture, altitude and vegetation type. Number of mycorrhizal spores increased in summer than in winter season. Variation in mycorrhizal infection in roots is attributed to physiological differences between the species.

457. **Nagarajan, N., Maheswari, U., Mohan, V. & Suresh, S.N. 2011.** "Distribution of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal (AM) fungi in Koochi hills, Western Ghats, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian Forester* 137: 322–332.

Abstract: An attempt has been made to investigate the occurrence and distribution of arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi in association with the roots and rhizosphere soils of 46 different plant species belonging to 25 families grown in Koochi hills, Western Ghats, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. It was found that all the samples had AM fungal colonisation in the form of vesicular, arbuscular and hyphal structures in the roots and spores from the rhizosphere soils but there was variation in per cent root colonisation and soil spore population. Total of 18 different AM fungi belonging to four genera, viz., *Acaulospora*, *Gigaspora*, *Glomus* and *Scutellospora* were recorded from the rhizosphere of different plant species. Among them, the genus *Glomus* was found most dominant group of AM fungi. In this study, AM fungal association was reported for the first time in some of the plants of the families, such as Araceae, Caryophyllaceae, Asteraceae, Chenopodiaceae, Elaeagnaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Poaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Oleaceae, Onagraceae, Polygonaceae and Portulacaceae, which were reported to the non-mycorrhizal.

458. **Nair, N.C. & Ghosh, S.R. 1976.** "A new species of *Cheilanthes* from Western Ghats of India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 55: 52–55.

Abstract: A new species of *Cheilanthes*, viz., *C. keralensis* allied to *C. farinosa* (Forssk.) Kaulf. and *C. belangeri* (Bory) C. Chr. has been described and illustrated from Kiripara, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district, Western Ghats of India. Segments of sterile pinnae show bulbils at vein-endings and this is one of the efficient modes of propagation of the species.

459. **Nair, N.C., Biswas, M.C. & Basu, S.K. 1982.** "*Davallia fejeensis* Hook. in India & its nomenclature". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 783–785.

Abstract: *Davallia fejeensis* Hook. has been reported for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu.

460. **Nampy, S. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 1995.** "*Loxogramme cuspidata*: A little known polypodioid fern from South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 741–744.

Abstract: The specimens from South India (Tamil Nadum, Kerala, Karnataka) belonging to *Loxogramme cuspidata* (Zenker) Price were formerly treated under *L. involuta* (D. Don) Presl. Detailed description, illustration and taxonomical notes of it are provided for easy identification.

461. **Natarajan, K. & Kolandavelu, K. 1980.** "Occurrence of *Auricularia delicata* (Fr.) Henn. from India". *Indian J. Bot.* 3: 39–41.

Abstract: *Auricularia delicata* (Fr.) Henn., an interesting heterobasidiomycete is reported for the first time for India from Kalakad Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu. Description and illustration of this species are also given.

462. **Natarajan, K. & Manjula, B. 1981.** "South Indian Agaricales XIV". *Indian J. Bot.* 4: 50–59.

Abstract: The following 8 species of Agarics are described and illustrated: *Chlorophyllum molybdites* (Meyer ex Fries) Masee, *Macrolepidota rhachodes* (Vittadini) Singer, *Leucoagaricus naucinus* (Fries) Singer, *L. fuliginus* Pegler, *Leucocoprinus birnbaumii* (Corda) Singer, *L. flavipes* Patouillard & Gaillard, *Agaricus trisulphuratus* Berkeley and *Macrolepidota dolichaula* (Berkeley & Broome) Pegler & Rayner. The first seven species are from Tamil Nadu and last one from Kerala.

463. **Natarajan, K. & Manjula, B. 1983.** "South Indian Agaricales XV". *Indian J. Bot.* 6: 227–237.

Abstract: The following 11 species of Agarics are described and illustrated from Tamil Nadu: *Hygrocybe miniata* (Fries) Kummer, *H. chlorophana* (Fries) Wunsche, *H. ceracea* (Fries) Kummer, *H. westii* (Murrill) Natarajan & Manjula comb. nov., *Tricholoma lobayense* Heim, *Omphalotus olearius* (De Candolle ex Fries) Singer, *Cantharocybe gruberi* (Sm.) Bigelow & Sm., *Crinipellis stipitaria* (Fries) Patouillard, *C. subtomentosa* (Peck) Singer, *Cyptotrama asprata* (Berkeley) Redhead & Ginns and *Anthracophyllum nigratum* (Leveille) Kalchbrenner.

464. **Nath, V. & Asthana, A.K. 1998.** "Diversity and distribution of genus *Frullania* Raddi in South India". *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 85: 63–82.

Abstract: The genus *Frullania* Raddi (Family – Frullaniaceae) is represented in South India by its twelve species, viz., *F. acutiloba* Mitt., *F. apiculata* Nees, *F. campanulata* Sande Lac., *F. inflexa* Mitt., *F. gaudichaudii* (Nees & Mont.) Nees & Mont., *F. intermedia* (R. Bl. & Nees) Dum., *F. muscicola* Steph., *F. neurota* Tayl., *F. serrata*

Gott., *F. squarrosa* (R. Bl. & Nees) Dum., *F. tamarisci* (L.) Dum. and *F. wallichiana* Mitt. The morphological diversity among vegetative and reproductive parts of each species is discussed and the distribution pattern and altitudinal range of each taxon in south India (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andaman Islands) is also provided along with a key to species.

465. **Nettar, P.S. & Panikkar, M.V.N. 2004.** "Phaeophyceae of South India – II. *Colpomenia* (Endlich.) Derbes & Solier (Scytosiphonales, Scytosiphonaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 366–369.

Abstract: The structure of the thallus and reproductive structure of *Colpomenia sinuosa* (Endlich.) Derbes & Solier were collected and studied from Tuticorin coast of Tamil Nadu. The nature of paraphyses and plurilocular sporangia were also observed in detail.

466. **Nettar, P.S. & Panikkar, M.V.N. 2004.** "Phaeophyceae of South India – I. *Stoechospermum* Kuetzing (Dictyotales, Dictyotaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 370–375.

Abstract: Detailed morpho-anatomical studies of the tetrasporic and oogonial plants of *Stoechospermum marginatum* (Ag.) Kutz. have been studied in detail from Thirumullavaram coast of Kollam, Kerala and Tuticorin coast of Tamil Nadu with suitable illustration. Its structural characteristics were also compared with the similar features of the other members of Dictyotales.

467. **Nettar, P.S. & Panikkar, M.V.N. 2004.** "Phaeophyceae of South India – III. *Spatoglossum* Kutzing (Dictyotales, Dictyotaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 376–381.

Abstract: The detailed vegetative and reproductive morphology of the two Indian species of *Spatoglossum*; *S. asperum* J. Agardh and *S. variabile* Figari & De Notaris collected from Kerala and Tamil Nadu coasts are given. Morphological and anatomical details of both sporophytic and gametophytic plants are described in detail. The antheridial and oogonial plants of these two Indian species are described for the first time from this region.

468. **Nettar, P.S. & Panikkar, M.V.N. 2004.** "Phaeophyceae of South India – IV. *Chnoospora* J. Agardh (Chnoosporaceae, Scytosiphonales)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 382–386.

Abstract: The vegetative and reproductive morphology of the two species of *Chnoospora*, viz., *C. bicanaliculata* Krishnamurthy & Thomas and *C. minima* (Hering) Papenfuss collected from various localities of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are studied in detail.

469. **Nirmala, R., Premila, N. & Barathan, S. 1990.** "On some *Stigeoclonium* from Madras". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 69: 477–478.

Abstract: The genus *Stigeoclonium*, a green alga was established by Kutzing (1843) with *S. tenue* as the type species. Islam (1963) recognised 28 species while Printz (1964) identified 40 species. Cox & Bold (1966), on the basis of their experimental studies, reviewed the species concept and brought down the number of species to seven and later it was further reduced to four by Francke & Simons (1984). Thus there exists a great controversy regarding the number of species assigned to it. Hence a need has arisen to carry out extensive collection and critical evaluation of the taxa described so far, including the extent of polymorphism prevalent among them. As a first step towards fulfilling the above objectives, the specimen of *Stigeoclonium* occurring in Madras was collected and investigated.

470. **Pande, A. & Rao, V.G. 1991.** "On three Hysteriaceae fungi from Peninsular India". *Geobios, New Rep.* 10: 62–64.

Abstract: Three Hysteriaceae fungi, viz., *Gloniella corticola*, *Glonium abbreviatum* (Schw.) Lohman and *Gloniopsis praelonga* (Sch.) Zogg. have been reported from India. The first species is described from Maharashtra and last two species are reported from Tamil Nadu.

471. **Pandit, G. & Sharma, B. 2011.** "Rediscovery of endemic *Usnea* species from Western Ghats, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 108: 241–244.

Abstract: Three species of *Usnea*, viz., *U. austroindica* G. Awasthi, *U. nilgirica* G. Awasthi and *U. tumida* Mot. were hitherto known only from their type locality, has been rediscovered from different places of Tamil Nadu after a lapse of 30, 14 and 73 years, respectively. *Usnea strigosa* (Ach.) Eaton has been reported from Sims Park, Tamil Nadu, earlier reported from Himalayas.

472. **Pandurangan, A.G. & Satyanarayanan, T.S. 1985.** "A survey of the mycoflora associated with some fresh vegetables and fruits in a market". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 309–315.

Abstract: Fungi belonging to all the major groups are known to cause post-harvest damage to fresh vegetables and fruits. A survey of the mycoflora associated with some fresh vegetables and fruits in a market situated in Madras at Saidapet. Koch's postulates were used to know whether the fungi appeared on the surface of the vegetables and fruits in the market are really pathogenic or merely saprophytic. This approach was found quite useful. On the other hand, the study of aerospora of the market showed that most of the fungi developed on the vegetables and fruits transmitted from the field or during transportation.

473. **Parthipan, M. & Rajendran, A. 2013.** "*Selaginella eurynota* A. Braun (Selaginellaceae) – A new record for India". *Zoos' Print J.* 28: 27.

Abstract: The present paper illuminates the occurrence of a unique lycophyte, *Selaginella eurynota* A. Braun for India collected from Yercaud hills in Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. This species can be distinguished from other species by its rhizophores springing from the upper surface of the stem for V 3–3/4ths of its length. In the present study taxonomic description, distribution and line drawing of this newly recorded species are provided. Earlier this species is reported from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala and Panama.

474. **Parthipan, M., Rajendran, A., Sasi, R. & Francisca, G. 2013.** "*Selaginella opaca* Warb. (Selaginellaceae) – A new record for India". *Zoos' Print J.* 28: 17–18.

Abstract: The present paper reports a new recorded lycophyte, *Selaginella opaca* Warb. for India collected from Yercaud hills in Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. This species can be distinguished from other co-genera by its solitary strobilus, ovate leaf shape and distinctly glabrous margins of ventral and dorsal leaves. In the present study taxonomic description, distribution and line drawing of this newly recorded species are provided. Earlier this species is reported from Java, Philippines, Sumatra, New Guinea and Indonesia.

475. **Patwardhan, P.G. & Makhija, U. 1981.** "The lichen genus *Lopadium* (Family Lecideaceae) in the Western Ghats, Southwestern India". *Indian J. Bot.* 4: 20–26.

Abstract: Ten species of the genus *Lopadium* known from the Western Ghats, Southwestern India are reported and described, of which eight are corticolous

and two are foliicolous species. Four new species of *Lopadium*, viz., *L. coorgianum* from Coorg, Karnataka, *L. granulosum* from Kerala and *L. ionoexcipulum* and *L. palniensis* from Palni hills, Tamil Nadu have been described. A key and illustrations are provided for easy identification.

476. **Paulsamy, S., Rangarajan, T.N., Manian, S. & Udaiyan, K. 1995.** "Impact of annual fire on the socioecological attributes of the fern *Pteridium aquilinum* L. in the Grass Hills ecosystem, Western Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 745–749.

Abstract: Response of *Pteridium aquilinum* L. to surface fire was studied in a *Chrysopogon zeylanicus* dominated grassland in Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats, India. The fern improved its socioecological position in terms of frequency, density and basal cover on the post-fire community. However, it failed to maintain its ecological status when the annual fire is discounted. The relative values of frequency, density and basal cover and importance value index of *P. aquilinum* indicates its better performance in the community where annual fire is an integral part of the ecosystem.

477. **Perumal, G.M. & Anand, N. 2009.** "*Manual of freshwater algae of Tamil Nadu*". Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abstract: This book contains a general account on the structure, morphology, classification and detailed taxonomy of fresh water micro algae from Tamil Nadu. A total of 115 genera comprise 554 colour photomicrographs of different species of algae were collected in different freshwater ecosystems throughout Tamil Nadu.

478. **Ponnuswamy, P.K. 1982.** "Introduction of Pines in Tamil Nadu". *Indian Forester* 108: 123–130.

Abstract: Trials with tropical pines have been taken up in the state of Tamil Nadu for the last few years. In the altitudinal zone below 1100 m with rainfall 1000 mm or less *Pinus caribaea* has been tried but the conclusion cannot be drawn yet; in the altitudinal zone 1050–1250 m which has a rainfall 100–1200 mm *P. caribaea* appears to be the best choice followed by *P. kesiya* though at Topslip *P. caribaea* grows quite fast. In the higher hills in the Palnis and Nilgiris, *P. patula* has already established itself as an outstanding species and is now being raised in conjunction with *kumri* crop for afforestation of forestry localities. Nearly 2000 ha have already been planted with *P. patula*. The spacing used with *kumri* is 3.5 m 3.5 m. A mean annual increment of 20 m³ per ha per year is expected at a rotation of 15

years. Around 120 candidates have been selected and 31 approved as plus tree till now for *P. patula*. A germplasm bank has been established and another is being raised. Top cleft grafting of tender shoots on 1 to 2 years old stock (container seedlings) has been 85% success.

479. **Prakash, J.W., Hepsibha, S., Joseph, J. & Balasingh, G.S.R. 2008.** "Antibacterial activity of selected macro algae from the river Thambraparani, Tamil Nadu" *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 4: 405–409.

Abstract: Plants are wonderful chemists a trait that benefits not only the plants themselves but also human. Aquatic plants are a rich source of structurally novel and biologically active metabolites. Now-a-days new diseases are evolving in different parts of the world, including bacterial and viral diseases. Plants are good source of developing new drugs. Plant-based antimicrobials have enormous therapeutic potential as they can serve the purpose with lesser side effect that are often associated with synthetic antimicrobials. The methods employed in this study were designed with the purpose of providing baseline information on antibacterial activity of eight macro-algal species collected from Thambraparani river, Tamil Nadu.

480. **Raj, D.K. & De Britto, A.J. 2000.** "Preliminary phytochemical studies on some species of Polypodiaceae of Tirunelveli hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 57–66.

Abstract: In order to understand the role of chemical compounds in medicine, a preliminary phytochemical screening and separation of flavonoids by paper chromatography have been carried out in the medicinally important ferns. Flavonoids have been reported in six out of seven species analysed. Catachin and tannin have been observed in six species except in *Drynaria quercifolia*. Anthroquinone is absent in all the seven taxa. Steroid, sugar, alkaloids, phenolic groups and amino acids are present in all the taxa. From the chromatographic studies it has been found out that about five flavonoids are reported to be present in these species.

481. **Raja, D.P. & Manickam, V.S. 1992.** "Eco-physiological studies on the ferns of Kothayar and Palni hills". *Indian Fern J.* 9: 138–143.

Abstract: Qualitative analysis of pigments (chlorophyll, carotenoids and anthocyanins) sugars and starch have been estimated in 12 species of

homosporous ferns collected from Kothayar and Palni hills. Relationship is discussed between physical (altitude, light conditions), leaf lamina texture and chemical (sugars, starch and pigments) parameters.

482. **Rajan, S. & Rajendran, A. 2000.** "Horto-taxonomy of the genus *Araucaria* Juss. in Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 151–156.

Abstract: *Araucaria* Juss. is one of the unique examples of living fossils in the world. It is evergreen of great ornamental value and probably the most-priced pot-plant and having peculiar appeal in landscaping and conservatories under temperate to subtropical climatic conditions. *Araucaria bidwillii* Hook., *A. columnaris* (G. Forst.) Hook., *A. cunninghamii* D. Don and *A. heterophylla* (Salisb.) Franco are well-established in Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu. The present article communicates the taxonomic account of this genus, horticultural significance, ecology, propagation method and its distribution in Nilgiris.

483. **Rajasekaran, K. & Santhan, P. 1996.** "The pteridophyte flora of High Wavy Mountains, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 351–354.

Abstract: This study enumerates 47 species of pteridophytes with brief description from High Wavy Mountains, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu. Seven species are belonging to fern allies, the rest are ferns.

484. **Rajkumar, S.D. 2005.** "A new species of *Pteris* L. (Pteridaceae: Pteridophyta) from Western Ghats of South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 313–314.

Abstract: A new species of the *Pteris* L., viz., *P. manickami* allied to *P. confusa* T.G. Walker has been described and illustrated from the Western Ghats of Karnataka (Devigar-Nagarigar path) and Tamil Nadu (Maramalai hills).

485. **Rajkumar, S.D. & Manickam, V.S. 2001.** "Unusual absence of auricles in *Pteris confusa* T.G. Walker of Western Ghats, South India". *Indian Fern J.* 18: 83–88.

Abstract: *Pteris confusa* is an apomintic fern species with auricles on the basal pair of pinna. Unusual absence of auricles has been observed from the wild condition (Tamil Nadu and Kerala) and is reported for the first time for this species. The causative agents for such unusual occurrence and their taxonomic status are also discussed.

486. **Rajkumar, S.D. & Manickam, V.S. 2002.** "Rediscovery of a rare and little known fern *Elaphoglossum commutatum* (Mett. ex Kuhn) v.A.v.R. in India". *Indian J. Forest.* 25: 185–186.

Abstract: *Elaphoglossum commutatum* (Mett. ex Kuhn) v.A.v.R. has been recollected after 130 years in a new locality along the evergreen forests of the Upper Kothayar, southernmost Tirunelveli hills of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. This species has been so far recorded only from Bolampatty hills, Coimbatore district and Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu. The present report of this species from Upper Kothayar of Tirunelveli hills at the southernmost end of the Western Ghats is the third distributional area in India and that too after a long gap of 130 years.

487. **Ramachandran, E., Rajendran, S., Manickam, V.S. & De Britto, A.J. 1991.** "Phytochemical studies on some ferns from Kothayar hills, South India". *Indian Fern J.* 8: 5–8.

Abstract: Phytochemistry of six species of ferns belonging to different genera and collected from different habitats in Kothayar hills, Tamil Nadu, South India have been chemically analysed. The parameters covered include chlorophylls, carotenoids and starch in leaves and only starch in rhizomes. The present investigation shows some relationship of present of chemicals with ecological factors such exposure to sunlight and altitudes.

488. **Ramakrishnan, K. 1956.** "*Sapucchaka*, a new genus of the Hemisphaeriales". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 35: 114–116.

Abstract: *Sapucchaka madreeya* on dead twig of *Quisqualis indica* L. has been described and illustrated from Madras University Botany Laboratory campus, Madras.

489. **Ramesh, K.R. 2000.** "Collar rot disease caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* in teak (*Tectona grandis* Linn.f.) – A new record from the nurseries of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 23: 322–323.

Abstract: Collar rot in seedlings of Teak (*Tectona grandis* L.f.), a serious nursery disease caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* Khun anamorph of *Thanatephorus cucumeris* is recorded for the first time from Tamil Nadu. An account on disease symptoms, pathogenicity test and isolation of causal organism is given. The disease incidence

ranged from 20 to 100% and was found maximum in the month of July, August and September.

490. **Rani, V., Banu, N.R.L. & Prakash, J.W. 2007.** "Algal diversity of a rural pond in Kalkulam taluk, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 1: 35–37.

Abstract: The present investigation was mainly aimed for to know the algae diversity of rural ponds in Kanyakumari district. The study was carried out for 1 year survey of algae taxa which deals with the planktonic, epithelic and benthic algae of pond were studied. The total 97 taxa of Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Euglenophyceae and Xanthophyceae have been recorded. The green algae were predominant members of phyto-cenose in the biotype.

491. **Rao, A.R. & Udar, R. 1957.** "On a collection of liverworts from Yercaud, South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 36: 328–334.

Abstract: *Archilejeunea* sp., *Harpalejeunia indica* St., *Eulejeunea* sp., *Ptychocoleus fertilis* (R. Bl. N.) Trev., *Thysananthus polymorphus* Sande and *Plagiochila* sp. have been collected from Yercaud, Shevaroy hills, South India. Detailed description of the specimens, which are mostly sterile, and their habitats are given.

492. **Ravikumar, M., George, V.K. & Selvaraj, R. 1998.** "Seasonal distribution of fungi in Kaveri, Kollidam rivers and Uyyakondan canal in Tiruchirapalli district". *Geobios, New Rep.* 17: 51–62.

Abstract: A significant relationship was observed between physico-chemical parameters and distribution of fungi, during four seasons of the year in Kaveri (K), Kollidam (Ko) rivers and Uyyakondan Canal (U). Of the 119 species isolated, 27 were found to be common to all seasons, followed by 19 species exclusively to monsoon and post-monsoon, 9 in premonsoon and 3 in summer. The remaining 42 species did not show any specific seasonal relationship.

493. **Salunkhe, V.S. 2005.** "Pteridophytic remains from Uttatur plant beds of Tiruchirapalli district, Tamil Nadu". *Bioinfolet* 2: 286–287.

Abstract: The paper deals with morphological studies of the fossil flora of Uttatur plant beds in Tiruchirappalli district of Tamil Nadu belonging to early Cretaceous age. Two pteridophytic impressions are described.

494. **Santhaguru, K. & Sadhana, B. 2000.** "Vesicular-Arbuscular Mycorrhizal status of *Acacia* species from Madurai district". *Ann. Forest.* 8: 266–269.

Abstract: The occurrence of Vesicular-Arbuscular Mycorrhizal (VAM) spores in the rhizosphere soils of *Acacias* from Madurai district (Tamil Nadu) and the extent of infection in the roots of these plants are reported. Altogether 19 species of VAM fungi belonging to 6 genera, viz., *Acaulospora*, *Entrophospora*, *Gigaspora*, *Glomus*, *Sclerocystis* and *Scutellospora* were recorded. The pH of the soil samples ranged from 7.4 to 8.0 and the E.C. Value from 0.27 to 0.54 dSm⁻¹. The extent of VAM infection ranged from 56 to 80 per cent. Among the species investigated, the maximum infection of 80 per cent was found in *Acacia leucophloea*.

495. **Sarma, P.S. & Ramanujam, C.G.K. 1988.** "Pteridophytic sporomorphs from the second mine of the Neyveli Lignite deposit in Tamil Nadu". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 5: 143–149.

Abstract: The present investigation deals with the systematic study of pteridophytic spores recovered from the second mine area of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. In the Neyveli palynoassemblage, the pteridophytes are represented by 11 genera and 18 species belonging to Lycopodiaceae, Schizaeaceae, Pteridaceae and Parkeriaceae. Schizaeaceae constitute numerically the most predominant taxon.

496. **Sarma, P.S. & Reddy, P.R. 1988.** "Fungal spores from the Neyveli lignite deposit". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 5: 5–11.

Abstract: The present paper deals with a fairly rich assemblage of fossil fungal spores recovered from the second mine area of the Neyveli lignite corporation in the South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu. The palaeomycological assemblage is of varied and diverse nature and consists of 18 genera and 18 species, of which 2 species, viz., *Diporisorites microreticulatus* and *Fusiformisporites conspicua* constitute the new taxa. The paper also highlights the potential of some of the above taxa in palaeoenvironmental considerations.

497. **Saxena, G. 1984.** "*Triorites arcotensis* sp. nov. from the Neyveli lignite of Tamil Nadu". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 63: 464–465.

Abstract: A new species of *Triorites*, viz., *T. arcotensis* allied to *T. bellus* Sah and Kar has been described from the Neyveli lignite, South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu.

498. **Selvaraj, T. & Manivannan, G. 1997.** "VA-Mycorrhizal fungi in saline soils of Nagai Quaid-E-Milleth district, Tamil Nadu". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 24: 17–20.

Abstract: A survey of VAM fungi was made in saline ecosystem with scanty vegetation. VAM colonization was observed on all plant species, the maximum being in *Alloteropsis cimicina* (92%), *Glomus aggregatum*, *G. ambisporum* and *Sclerocystic pakistanika* were recorded as dominant. The VAM fungal spore density was relatively very high in summer season in all the sites.

499. **Shamal, V.P.S. & Balasingh, G.S.R. 2007.** "Observation of sequential bloom in a temporary pond of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 1: 12–13.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the sequential bloom of *Chroococcus minutes*, *Oscillatoria princeps* and *Euglena* species in a freshwater environment of Kanyakumari district. Alkaline nature of water with rich nitrogen, phosphate and organic matter of the ecosystem favours the formation of a sequential bloom.

500. **Singh, K.P. & Awasthi, D.D. 1978.** "Two new species and two new combinations in Graphidaceae". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 20: 136–139.

Abstract: The paper deals with four taxa of Graphidaceous lichens. *Phaeographina ceylonensis* and *P. nilgiriensis* are new species from Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu respectively. *Phaeographina dividens*, *Saecographina glyphiza* are new combination, and *S. gyrizans* has been considered conspecific to *S. glyphiza*.

501. **Singh, K.P. & Chandra, S. 2007.** "Three new records of lichen, family Physciaceae from India". *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 245–246.

Abstract: Three species, viz., *Dirinaria confusa* D.D. Awasthi, *Heterodermia pandurata* (Kurok.) J.C. Wei and *H. squamulosa* (Degel.) W.L. Culb. are reported for the first time from India. The first two species are from Arunachal Pradesh and last one from Tamil Nadu.

502. **Sreenivas, V.K., Fraser-Jenkins, C.R. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 2013.** "The genus *Pteris* L. (Pteridaceae) in South India". *Indian Fern J.* 30: 268–308.

Abstract: A total of 26 species, 1 additional subspecies and one additional cultivar of the genus occurring in Southern India are treated, of which 4 taxa are cultivated or locally adventive exotics. Their description, a key to the species, their reported chromosome numbers, taxonomic comments are colour photographs are provided. Of these, *Pteris reptans* T.G. Walker has not been recorded before in India until the report by Sreenivas (2011 *ined.*) and *P. arisanensis* Tagawa and *P. perrottetti* Hieron. had not previously been reported from Kerala state. Comments are made concerning some of the taxonomically confused species and the conservation status of the species is listed.

503. **Srivastava, O.N., Srivastava, M. & Singh, A.K. 1989.** "A note on record of *Gloeobotrys limnesticus* (G.M. Smith) Pascher from India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 68: 429.

Abstract: *Gloeobotrys limnesticus* (G.M. Smith) Pascher, fresh water alga has been recorded for the first time for India from Pykara, Tamil Nadu. Previously this species is known only from America and Europe.

504. **Srivastava, S.C. & Alam, A. 2005.** "Family Scapaniaceae – New to South Indian bryoflora". *Indian J. Forest.* 28: 291–294.

Abstract: Scapaniaceae Migula, a well-known group of Jungermanniales from Himalayas (Darjeeling) made its debut in South Indian bryoflora (Kotagiri, Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu) through *Diplophyllum nanum* Herz., thus extending its range of distribution.

505. **Srivastava, S.C. & Dixit, R. 1993.** "Two little known species of *Plagiochila* from Peninsular India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 72: 227–231.

Abstract: Morpho-taxonomic details of *Plagiochila acuta* St. and *P. luthiana* St. from Nilgiri hills (Ootacamund), South India have been provided. Both species, although identical in sporophytic details differ in the colour of plants, frequency of branching, shape of leaf, number of dentations on leaf and their distribution at the margins. Remarkable differences in the two species also exist in the sporoderm ornamentation as revealed under SEM.

506. **Srivastava, S.C. & Verma, P.K. 2005.** "*Gongylanthus indicus* sp. nov. (Hepaticae) from Nilgiri hills, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 28: 200–205.

Abstract: The genus *Gongylanthus* Nees (Arnellaceae) is reported as an addition to India with *G. indicus* sp. nov. as new to science. The plant grows in Naduvattam (Nilgiri hills), Tamil Nadu forming terricolous population. The genus is remarkable in having a well-defined positively geotropic cylindrical marsupium – a special protective device (shoot-calyptra) over the developing sporophyte. This species is characterised by perfectly connate and highly concave leaves, and feebly developed trigones in leaf cells and scattered rhizoids.

507. **Srivastava, S.C., Verma, P.K. & Alam, A. 2006.** “*Plagiochila gracilis* Lindenb. & Gott. and *P. subtropica* St. in Western Ghats (Nilgiri Hills)”. *Phytotaxonomy* 6: 78–83.

Abstract: *Plagiochila gracilis* Lindenb. & Gott. and *P. subtropica* St. earlier known from the Himalayas, are new additions to the liverworts (Hepaticae) diversity of Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats.

508. **Subramanian, C.V. 1953.** “*Koorchaloma*, a new genus of the Tuberculariaceae”. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 32: 123–126.

Abstract: An interesting Tuberculariaceous fungus, viz., *Koorchaloma madreeya* has been described on dead culms of paddy (*Oryza sativa* L.) from a private farm on the road to Poonamallee in the Chingleput district, Madras state.

509. **Subramanian, C.V. 1954.** “Fungi Imperfecti from Madras – VI”. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 36–42.

Abstract: In this paper three new species of Fungi Imperfecti are described, viz., *Actiniceps cocos* on *Cocos nucifera* L., *Blodgettia indica* on dead stubble and *Memnoniella levispora* on dead stems from Madras. Three other fungi, viz., *Antromycopsis broussonetiae* Pat. & Trab. var. *minor* Penz. & Sacc., *Chloridium schulzerii* Link. and *Volutina concentrica* Penz. & Sacc. are recorded for the first time for India from Madras.

510. **Subramanian, C.V. 1955.** “Studies on South Indian Fusaria. IV. The ‘Wild Type’ in *Fusarium udum* Butler”. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 34: 29–36.

Abstract: The ‘Wild Type’ in *Fusarium udum* Butler (the fungus causing vascular wilt in *Cajanus cajan*) are presented in this paper.

511. **Subramanian, D. 1985.** "New varieties of *Nitella* from Tamil Nadu". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 64: 306–311.

Abstract: Two varieties of *Nitella pseudoflabellata*, viz., *N. pseudoflabellata* var. *corymbosa* and *N. pseudoflabellata* var. *gelatinosa* and three varieties of *N. hyalina*, viz., *N. hyalina* var. *chelliammai*, *N. hyalina* var. *athanurensis* and *N. hyalina* var. *puduchittirensis* which are new to science, have been described from Tamil Nadu.

512. **Subramanian, D. 2008.** "*Mosses of Tamil Nadu*". Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh. Dehra Dun.

Abstract: This book is the first attempt to describe 250 species of mosses with illustration from Tamil Nadu.

513. **Subramanian, S. & Sivakumar, C.V. 1999.** "Nematode-trapping fungi occurring in the Nilgiris soils". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 26: 1–5.

Abstract: An attempt was made to isolate and identify the native nematode trapping fungi occurring in the Nilgiris soils. Soil samples collected from the rhizosphere of ornamentals, fruit crops, vegetables, spices and condiments revealed the presence of two species, viz., an adhesive hyphae-forming fungus, *Arthrobotrys cladodes* var. *macroides* and an adhesive network-forming fungus, *Arthrobotrys oligospora*.

514. **Subramanyam, K., Balakrishnan, N.P. & Saroja, T.L. 1961.** "The pteridophytes of Cumbum valley and Pachakumatchi hills, Madurai district, Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 3: 209–214.

Abstract: The Cumbum valley and Pachakumatchi hills are situated to the southwest of Madurai town and lie between 77°12' and 77°30' E and 9°30'-9°50' N. Three seasonal explorations were conducted in the months of June 1959, October 1959 and April 1960. The pteridophyte vegetation is rich in the Pachakumatchi hills where the humidity is high and the altitude reaches 1600 m. A total of 50 species representing 14 families and 35 genera were collected and enumerated. The classification of Copeland is followed. Out of the plants listed, Pteridaceae is well represented, and next in order being Aspidiaceae and Polypodiaceae (sensu stricto).

515. **Subramanyam, K., Thothathri, K. & Henry, A.N. 1960.** "On a collection of ferns from Shevaroy Hills, Salem district, Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 323–327.

Abstract: The Shevaroy Hills are situated to the north-east of Salem town at a distance of 26 km, the main hill station being Yercaud. Two seasonal explorations were made in the year 1958 and in all a total number of 51 species of ferns representing 14 families and 35 genera were collected. In Shevaroy, the evergreen moist type of forest is seen where the vegetation is undisturbed and it is interesting to note that all the important fern families are represented here, such as Ophioglossaceae, Marattiaceae, Osmundaceae, Schizaeaceae, Gleicheniaceae, Hymenophyllaceae, Cyatheaceae and Polypodiaceae (sensu lato). Among the rare and interesting ferns, mention may be made of: *Anemia tomentosa* (Sav.) Sw., *Antrophyum plantagineum* (Cav.) Kaulf., *Athyrium macrocarpum* Bedd., *Botrychium daucifolium* Wall., *B. lanuginosum* Wall., *Cyrtomium falcatum* Presl var. *caryotideum* Wall., *Dryopteris cochleata* C. Chr., *Hymenophyllum exsertum* Wall., *Leptochilus decurrens* Blume, *Lindsaea heterophylla* Dry., *Lygodium scandens* Sw., *Niphobolus gardneri* (Mett.) Kuntze, *Osmunda regalis* L., *Pteris cretica* L., *P. quadriaurita* Retz. var. *argentea* Bedd. and *Trichomanes proliferum* Blume. The classification of Copeland is followed and the salient taxonomic features of the ferns collected are mentioned in the enumeration. Out of the plants listed Pteridaceae are well represented, the next in order being Aspidiaceae and Polypodiaceae (sensu stricto). The collections include a number of species which are new distributions to Salem district.

516. **Sukumaran, S., Jeeva, S. & Raj, A.D.S. 2009.** "Diversity of pteridophytes in miniature sacred forests of Kanyakumari district, southern Western Ghats". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 285–290.

Abstract: Pteridophytes do not form dominant vegetation anywhere on the earth surface now, but have been replaced by the seed-bearing plants. Their occurrence in several small patches relays the message of richness. During the present study, 24 species of pteridophytes were inventoried from Vilavancode, Kalkulam and Thovalai sacred groves in Kanyakumari district, southern Western Ghats, India. Some of them are well-known for their economic values. The species richness was more or less similar in the first two sacred groves, however, it was reduced to six in Thovalai. The terrestrial pteridophytes were dominant over epiphytes. The lithophytic species were least in number. As a result of rapid urbanisation and

biotic interference these important plants are under threat and their population is being reduced, due to the ever-increasing human population. Some rare, endangered and endemic species are still present only in some pockets of this district and are conserved by indigenous people in the form of sacred groves.

517. **Sukumaran, S., Raj, A.D.S., Irudayaraj, V. & Raj, K.P. 2006.** "Enumeration of pteridophytes in the sacred groves of Kanyakumari district- South India". *Indian Fern J.* 23: 45–51.

Abstract: Survey of the pteridophytes Flora of the sacred groves of Kanyakumari district, South India was undertaken for a period from November 1998 to December 2001. A total of 24 species under 22 genera belonging to 17 families have been recorded. Distributional and ecological notes have also been presented. This is the first report of pteridophytes from the sacred groves of Kanyakumari district.

518. **Sundar, S.K., Palavesam, A., Mohan, V. & Parthipan, B. 2011.** "Diversity of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal fungi associated with medicinally important and natural dye yielding plant (*Indigofera tinctoria* L.) from Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian Forester* 137: 822–833.

Abstract: In the present study, an attempt was made to investigate the status of AM fungal association and the physico-chemical properties of the rhizosphere soil of an important medicinal plant, *Indigofera tinctoria* from three different localities of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. The physico-chemical analysis showed that the soil was slightly acidic and neutral in pH. The nutrient status was found to be low to moderate in nature. The diversity of AM fungal species was also investigated and it was observed that the plant was positive for AM association and has distinct pattern of AM fungal diversity with 15 different AM fungal species of four genera in the three sites studied. Among them, the genus *Glomus* was the dominant one. Trap culture study was conducted to isolate AM fungal spores which showed presence of two additional AM fungal species. The species richness, diversity indices, colonisation percentage and spore number of AM fungi were higher in Veli hills region followed by other two sites.

519. **Suxena, M.R. 1979.** "A new *Xanthidium* Ehr. from Kodaikanal, South India – *X. prescottii*, sp. nov.". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 58: 267–269.

Abstract: A new species of *Xanthidium* Ehr., viz., *X. prescottii* has been described and illustrated from Kodaikanal, South India.

520. **Tewari, V. & Upreti, D.K. 2007.** "Some additions to the Graphidaceous lichen flora of India". *Ann. Forest.* 15: 91 –96.

Abstract: Three taxa of family Graphidaceae namely *Fissurina subcontexta* (Nyl.) Nyl. from Arunachal Pradesh, *Phaeographis intricans* (Stirt.) Staiger from Tamil Nadu and *P. scalpturata* (Ach.) Staiger from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Kerala and Sikkim are described as new additions to lichen flora of India.

521. **Udaiyan, K. 1991.** "Some interesting Hyphomycetes from the industrial water cooling towers of Madras". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 627–647.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of two genera: *Phaeodactylella* and *Phialoselenospora* have been proposed with *P. lignicola* sp. nov. and *P. elegans* sp. nov. as type species respectively, while ten new species: *Bactrodesmium indica*, *B. fusiformis*, *Blodgettia aquatic*, *Dactylaria aquatica*, *Gangliophragma subramanianii*, *Gonytrichum indica*, *Sporotrichum lignicola*, *Stachybotrys ramosa*, *Trichocladium heterospora* and *Zalerion thermophylli* are described and illustrated from Madras.

522. **Udaiyan, K. & Hosagoudar, V.B. 1993.** "A note on new and less known powdery mildews from Coimbatore, India". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 20: 115–117.

Abstract: A new species of *Oidium* Link, viz., *O. parksonite* on *Parkinsonia aculeata* L. has been described from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. *Oidium ocimi* S. Naray. & K. Ramakr. on *Ocimum tenuiflorum* L. has also been reported from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

523. **Udaiyan, K. & Hosagoudar, V.S. 1991.** "Some interesting fungi from the industrial water cooling towers of Madras – II". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 649–666.

Abstract: The paper gives an account of nine new taxa. Of these, four new genera namely, *Anekabeeja lignicola* gen. & sp. nov., *Mukhakesa lignicola* gen. & sp. nov., *Neelakesa lignicola* gen. & sp. nov. and *Phialogangliospora lignicola* gen. & sp. nov. while, *Chaetomium lunasporium*, *Didymosphaeria pittospora*, *Leptosphaeria dimidiata*, *Mycosphaerella aquatica* and *Pleospora subramanianii* are the new species. All the cultures of the type materials have been deposited in the centre for Advanced Studies in Botany, University of Madras, Madras.

524. **Udaiyan, K., Hosagoudar, V.B. & Manian, S. 1993.** "Some interesting fungi from the industrial water cooling towers of Madras – III. The genus *Chaetomium* Kunze ex Fries". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 121–137.

Abstract: The paper gives an account of 23 species of the genus *Chaetomium* Kunze ex Fries isolated from the industrial water cooling towers of Madras, Tamil Nadu, India. A key and detailed description of the species are given with notes on their substrata.

525. **Udar, R. & Awasthi, U.S. 1982.** "The genus *Drepanolejeunea* St. in India". *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 53: 419–437.

Abstract: Taxonomic details of *D. angustifolia* (Mitt.) Grolle, *D. erecta* (St.) Mizut., *D. pulla* (Mitt.) Grolle, *D. ternatensis* (Gott.) St., *D. ternatensis* var. *lancispina* Herz. and *D. vesiculosa* (Mitt.) St. have been given for Indian plants. *Drepanolejeunea vesiculosa* is a new record for the Indian bryoflora from Meghalaya. *Drepanolejeunea ternatensis* var. *lancispina* Herz. has been reported from Tamil Nadu. Brood-branches have been described in *D. erecta* and *D. pulla* for the first time.

526. **Udar, R. & Awasthi, U.S. 1982.** "The genus *Spruceanthus* Verd. in India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 61: 183–190.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the genus *Spruceanthus* Verd. in India reported to be represented by *S. polymorphus* (Sande Lac.) Verd., *S. semirepandus* (Nees) Verd. and *S. marianus* (Gott.) Mizut. The occurrence of *S. polymorphus* in Kodaikanal could not be confirmed while the report of *S. marianus* (Gott.) Mizut. from India is not tenable and the plant is thus not recognised to be occurring in the country. In the present communication illustrated details of *S. semirepandus* has been given which is apparently the only genuine species occurring in India. The plant has never been investigated in Indian bryology even though it is widely distributed in Eastern Himalayas, Nilgiris and Palni hills.

527. **Udar, R. & Gupta, A. 1983.** "*Targionia lorbeeriana* Müller from India". *Indian J. Bot.* 6: 215–219.

Abstract: *Targionia lorbeeriana* Müller is reported for the first time in Indian bryoflora from Ootacamund and Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu. Taxonomic details of the plant have been given. Spore morphology provides most reliable parameter in the taxonomy of this genus.

528. **Udar, R. & Kumar, A. 1981.** "Genus *Notoscyphus* Mitt. in India". *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 49: 247–260.

Abstract: Two new species of *Notoscyphus* Mitt. have been described from Eastern Himalaya: *N. darjeelingensis* sp. nov. from Darjeeling and *N. pandei* sp. nov. from Gangtok., Kurseong and Shillong. Both these are also represented in South India in Nilgiri hills. The genus has four species in India including *N. lutescens* (Lehm.) Mitt. from Darjeeling, Kudremukh, Uttarakhand and Palni hills (South India) and *N. paroicus* Schiffn. from Kudremukh and Nilgiri hills. All the four species show differentiating features in sexuality, stem anatomy, nature of leaf cell walls, under leaves, male bracts, female bracts and pseudoperianth.

529. **Udar, R. & Kumar, D. 1982.** "The genus *Radula* Dumort. in India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 61: 177–182.

Abstract: The morphological and anatomical details of stem and leaf, gemmae and their development, propagule formation, androecial branches, gynoecia and sporophytes are described in *Radula nilgiriensis* sp. nov. and *R. tabularis* St. from Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu. The structure of the capsule wall and spores are taxonomically significant and may provide additional parameters in the taxonomy of this region. The presence of mostly tetragonal tetrads in *R. tabularis* is an interesting feature.

530. **Udar, R. & Nath, V. 1973.** "Studies in South Indian Hepaticae: 3. *Cephalozia siamensis* Kitagawa – A new record from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 149–151.

Abstract: *Cephalozia siamensis* Kitagawa, endemic to Thailand has been reported for the first time for India from Coonoor, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

531. **Udar, R. & Nath, V. 1975.** "Studies in South Indian Hepaticae* 4. *Leucolejeunea xanthocarpa* (Lehm. et Lindenb.) Evans – New to Indian flora". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 180–182.

Abstract: *Leucolejeunea xanthocarpa* (Lehm. et Lindenb.) Evans has been reported for the first time for India from Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu.

532. **Udar, R. & Shaheen, F. 1982.** "*Marchantia kashyapii* sp. nov. from South India". *Indian J. Bot.* 5: 1–6.

Abstract: *Marchantia kashyapii* sp. nov. has been described from South India. The plants are robust and commonly distributed in Nilgiris and Palni hills. The thallus has mucilage canals and thick-walled porous cells in the storage zone, variations in the shape of gemmae are frequent, there is a pronounced tendency for development of androgynous female receptacles, stalks of archegoniophores invariably tend to form four rhizoidal furrows and there is common but unusual formation of tetragonal spore tetrads apart from the tetrahedral tetrads.

533. **Udar, R. & Shaheen, F. 1983.** "Morpho-taxonomy of *Porella perrottetiana* (Mont.) Trev. from South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 62: 319–325.

Abstract: The paper deals with morpho-taxonomy of *P. perrottetiana* (Mont.) Trev. – a taxon originally described from Nilgiris, South India. The complete details of gametophyte including gametangial organisation and the sporophyte have been studied for the first time. Light microscope and SEM details of both spores and elaters have also been given. The elaters are characteristic in having single, broad, unispiral thickening band – a feature not shared by any other species belonging to this genus. The taxon has a reported distributional range in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China, Indochina, Burma, Bhutan, Ceylon, Philippines and Nepal apart from India.

534. **Udar, R. & Srivastava, S.C. 1975.** "Notes on south Indian Hepaticae – 2, the genus *Herberta* Gray". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74: 255-263.

Abstract: The genus *Herberta* is represented in the Hepatic flora of South India by four species, namely, *H. pinnata*, *H. capense*, *H. nilgerriensis* and *H. sanguine*. Illustrated taxonomic account and critical distinguishing features of the first three species have been given in this paper. The observations recorded are entirely based on a collection of plants made by Rev. P. Pfeleiderer from south Indian territory as well as on the type specimens obtained from Stephani Herbarium, Geneva.

535. **Udar, R., Srivastava, G. & Srivastava, S.C. 1987.** "On two new species of *Cololejeunea* (*Pedinolejeunea*) new to India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 66: 22–26.

Abstract: *Cololejeunea formosana* Mizutani and *C. sigmoidea* Jovet-Ast & Tixier belonging to the subgenus *Pedinolejeunea*, growing epiphyllously are recorded for the first time from India, the former in dense forests of Periakulam at Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu) and Arunachal Pradesh and latter from Jog Falls (Karnataka). The species is characterised by linear-flexuose marginal cells -

characteristic of the subgenus *Pedinolejeunea*. *Cololejeunea formosana* is monoecious and has ciliate lobule with inflated base whereas *C. sigmoidea* has highly reduced one-celled lobule which is often absent. The Indian population, however, contains few leaves with well-developed inflated lobule which may represent antheridial bracts.

536. **Upreti, D.K., Joshi, Y., Divakar, P.K., Lumbsch, H.T. & Nayaka, S. 2008.** "Notes on some interesting lichens from Western Ghats in India". *Phytotaxonomy* 8: 113–116.

Abstract: Five lichen species are recorded for the first time from India. The present paper includes description of these species, which are found in central regions of the Western Ghats. The genera *Normandina*, *Placynthiella* and *Trapeliopsis* are reported for the first time from India. *Lecanora galactiniza* Nyl. has been recorded from Karnataka and *Normandina pulchella* (Borrer) Nyl., *Placynthiella icmalea* (Ach.) Coppins & P. James, *Trapelia placodioides* Coppins & P. James and *Trapeliopsis flexuosa* (Fr.) Coppins & P. James from Tamil Nadu.

537. **Upreti, D.K., Nayaka, S., Divakar, P.K. & Elix, J.A. 2007.** "Additions to the Parmelioid lichen flora of India". *Indian Forester* 133: 139–142.

Abstract: Two Parmelioid lichens, viz., *Canoparmelia owariensis* (Asah.) Elix from Meghamalai, Madurai district and *Xanthoparmelia subramigera* (Gyelnik) Hale from Perumalmalai area, near Perumal peak, Palni hills, Tamil Nadu have been reported for the first time for the lichen flora of India.

538. **Venkataraman, G.S. 1957.** "A list of marine Myxophyceae from Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari), India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 36: 472–474.

Abstract: Nineteen species of marine Myxophyceae have been collected from Cape Comorin, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

539. **Verma, P.K. 2009.** "Genus *Cololejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffn. in Nilgiri hills (Western Ghats)". *Nelumbo* 51: 157–160.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the status of the *Cololejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffn. in Nilgiri hills of Western Ghats. Till date the genus is represented in Nilgiri hills by 5 species *Cololejeunea nilgiriensis* G. Asthana & S.C. Srivast., *C. latilobula* (Herzog) Tixier, *C. minutissima* (Sm.) Schiffn., *C. appressa* (A. Evans) Benedix and *C. pseudofloccosa* (Harik.) Benedix. Recent investigation has

however, shown the presence of two more species, *C. udarii* G. Asthana & S.C. Srivast. and *C. cardiocarpa* (Mont.) A. Evans.

540. **Verma, P.K. & Rawat, K.K. 2013.** “*Lejeunea srivastavae* sp. nov. (Marchantiophyta: Lejeuneaceae), from Nilgiri hills of Western Ghats (India)”. *Taiwania* 58: 7–11.

Abstract: A new species of *Lejeunea*, viz., *L. srivastavae*, is described and illustrated as new to science from central part of Nilgiri mountains of Western Ghats, a global biodiversity hotspots, India. The species characterised by large plant size, pale greenish to yellowish green colour, imbricate leaves with large leaf-lobule, contiguous – distant underleaves, 4 or 5 times as wide as stem and single gynoecial innovation. Details of its mopho-taxonomy, distribution and affinities are provided along with a key to the genus *Lejeunea* species in Nilgiri hills to distinguish it with other known species of the area.

541. **Verma, P.K. & Srivastava, S.C. 2008.** “*Plagiochila junghuhniana* Sande Lac. – a new record to Indian mainland (Nilgiri hills, Western Ghats)”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 105: 236–238.

Abstract: *Plagiochila junghuhniana* Sande Lac. has been recorded for the first time to Indian mainland from Coonoor, Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu. Earlier this species is reported from Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

542. **Verma, P.K. & Srivastava, S.C. 2011.** “*Lejeunea tuberculosa* Steph. (Hepaticae) from Nilgiri hills, Western Ghats”. *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 477–478.

Abstract: *Lejeunea tuberculosa* Steph. (Lejeuneaceae) has been recorded for the first time from Peninsular India (Devala, Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu). The species was earlier reported from Western as well as Eastern Himalayas. The species is easily separable from other 22 known Indian species of the genus in their perianth morphology, which is ornamented by mammillose cells (tubercules) on the keel.

543. **Verma, P.K. & Srivastava, S.C. 2011.** “Species diversity of genus *Microlejeunea* Steph. (Lejeuneaceae, Hepaticae) in Nilgiri Hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 108: 120–125.

Abstract: A survey of *Microlejeunea* Steph. (Lejeuneaceae) in Nilgiri hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India, is presented with *M. udari* described as new species. *Microlejeunea punctiformis* and *M. ulicina* reported for the area are also discussed.

New Discoveries/New Reports/Rediscoveries

544. **Alagesaboopathi, C. & Balu, S. 1996.** “*Andrographis macrobotrys* Nees (Acanthaceae) – A new record for Salem district, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 677–678.

Abstract: *Andrographis macrobotrys* Nees has been recorded from the forest margins of Shevaroy hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

545. **Alagesaboopathi, C. & Balu, S. 1997.** “*Andrographis elongata* (Vahl) T. And. (Acanthaceae) – A new record for Tiruchirapalli district, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 657–658.

Abstract: *Andrographis elongata* (Vahl) T. Anderson has been recorded for the first time from Tiruchirappalli district, Tamil Nadu and described in detail.

546. **Ananthan, R., Bai, V.N., Murugan, C. & Gopalan, R. 2012.** “Rediscovery of *Ceropegia barnesii* Bruce & Chatterjee (Asclepiadaceae) from the type locality – Nilgiris, Western Ghats, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 57–58.

Abstract: *Ceropegia barnesii* Bruce & Chatterjee (Asclepiadaceae), a threatened and endemic species is rediscovered from the type locality – Nilgiris, Western Ghats, India. For easy identification and further collection in field, a brief description is provided here.

547. **Ananthi, P. & Soosairaj, S. 2009.** “An extended distribution of a rare tree *Manilkara roxburghiana* (Wight) Dubard to the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu”. *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 26: 9–10.

Abstract: *Manilkara roxburghiana* (Wight) Dubard, a rare tree has been reported first time from the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. So far it has been collected from the evergreen forest of Western Ghats of India. Due to its rarity, no illustration of this species is available in previous floristic books, hence its description and illustration are provided in this article.

548. **Ansari, A.A. 1992.** “*Crotalaria longipes* Wight & Arn. – An endemic/endangered plant from Kolli hills”. *Indian J. Forest.* 15: 81–82.

Abstract: *Crotalaria longipes* Wight & Arn., an endemic/endangered species

reported from the type locality (Kolli hills) after a gap of 54 years alongwith details on its representation in Indian herbaria.

549. **Ansari, A.A. & Diwakar, P.G. 1995.** “*Epipogium roseum* (D. Don) Lindl. – A rare saprophytic orchid and new record from Salem district”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 11: 127–128.

Abstract: A rare saprophytic orchid, *Epipogium roseum* (D. Don) Lindl. has been recorded for the first time for Salem district from Pattipadi, Shevaroy hills.

550. **Ansari, A.A. & Dwarakan, P. 1992.** “*Papilionanthe teres* (Roxb.) Schltr. – A new record for Tamil Nadu with notes on its cultivation”. *Indian J. Forest.* 15: 186–187.

Abstract: *Papilionanthe teres* (Roxb.) Schltr. has been reported for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Kaka shola, bauxite mines area of Yercaud and notes on its cultivation also given.

551. **Ansari, A.A. & Dwarakan, P. 1995.** “*Luisia abrahami* Vatsala (Orchidaceae) – A new record for Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 11: 143–144.

Abstract: *Luisia abrahami* Vatsala, an epiphytic orchid is recorded for the first time from Shevaroy hills of Tamil Nadu, hitherto reported only from Kerala.

552. **Ansari, A.A., Diwakar, P.G. & Dwarakan, P. 1994.** “Occurrence of *Taeniophyllum alwisii* Lindl. – A tiny rare and little known orchid from Shevoroy & Kolli hills of Tamil Nadu”. *Indian J. Forest.* 17: 260–261.

Abstract: A tiny rare and little-known orchid species, *Taeniophyllum alwisii* Lindl. has been reported from Kaka sholai, Shevoroy and Kulivalu, Kolli hills, Tamil Nadu. Earlier this species is reported from Servarayans (Yercaud) with only one flower without mentioning any specific locality.

553. **Ansari, A.A., Diwakar, P.G. & Dwarakan, P. 1995.** “Two interesting orchids from Southern India”. *J. Orchid Soc. India* 9: 19–21.

Abstract: A variegated form of *Calanthe sylvatica* (Thou.) Lindl. and *Luisia trichorhiza* (Hook.) Blume, earlier known from northern parts of the country are reported for the first time from Southern India from Kollimalai hills of Salem district and Yercaud, respectively. Analytical sketches and some notes are appended.

554. **Anil Kumar, N. & Ravi, N. 1992.** "A taxonomic note on *Passiflora foetida* Linn. in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 69–72.

Abstract: Occurrence of two varieties of *Passiflora foetida* L., viz., *P. foetida* var. *foetida* from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and *P. foetida* var. *hispida* from Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have been reported in the present paper.

555. **Arisdason, W. & Daniel, P. 2005.** "*Fimbristylis aggregata* C.E.C. Fisch. (Cyperaceae), rediscovered from the Anamalais, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 47: 163–166.

Abstract: *Fimbristylis aggregata* C.E.C. Fisch. (Cyperaceae) has been rediscovered from the Indira Gandhi National Park, Anamalais, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu after a lapse of about 70 years.

556. **Arisdason, W. & Daniel, P. 2005.** "Rediscovery of *Arisaema sarracenioides* E. Barnes & Fisch. (Araceae) from the Anamalais, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 47: 173–176.

Abstract: *Arisaema sarracenioides* E. Barnes & C.E.C. Fisch. (Araceae) has been rediscovered from the Indira Gandhi National Park, Anamalais, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu after a lapse of about 70 years. Previously this species is reported from Idukki district, Kerala.

557. **Arisdason, W. & Daniel, P. 2007.** "Additions to the flora of Tamil Nadu". *Eco-Chronicle* 2: 159–161.

Abstract: Three species, *Cyclea barbata* Miers (Menispermaceae), *Alysicarpus hamosus* Edgew. (Fabaceae) and *Indigofera constricta* (Thwaites) Trimen (Fabaceae) are added to the flora of Tamil Nadu from the Indira Gandhi National Park, Anamalais, Coimbatore district.

558. **Arisdason, W. & Daniel, P. 2009.** "*Dimeria jayachandranii* (Poaceae), a new species from the Western Ghats, India". *Kew Bull.* 64: 345–347.

Abstract: A new grass, *Dimeria jayachandranii* Arisdason & P. Daniel, allied to *D. kanjirapallilana* K.C. Jacob is described and illustrated from the Karian Shola, Coimbatore district, Anamalai Hills on the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu.

559. **Arul, A.A.A., Jeeva, S. & Karuppusamy, S. 2013.** "On the occurrence of *Blyxa aubertii* in Allamparai hills (Kanyakumari district) of southern Western Ghats". *Sci. Res. Report.* 3: 38–40.

Abstract: *Blyxa aubertii* Rich. (Hydrocharitaceae) is extended its distribution in southern Western Ghats of Kanyakumari district, earlier it was reported in many parts of northern and central Tamil Nadu and plain districts of other states. The relevant notes with photograph are provided, for easy identification of this submerged aquatic species.

560. **Augustine, K.T. 2002.** "New report of *Lindernia rotundifolia* (L.) Alston (Scrophulariaceae) from Killekarithurai, Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 88–90.

Abstract: New report of *Lindernia rotundifolia* (L.) Alston (Scrophulariaceae) from East Coast, Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu. Only three representative specimens collected from near Kumili, Madurai district. It is very rare in East Coast, especially at sea level (alt. 0 m).

561. **Augustine, K.T. 2002.** "Re-report of *Oldenlandia trinervia* Retz. (Rubiaceae) after 98 years (1902–2000) from Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu, S. India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 91–93.

Abstract: Re-report of *Oldenlandia trinervia* Retz. (Rubiaceae) after 98 years from Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu. There are only 5 representative specimens from Tamil Nadu (at Adayar Bridge in 1902). It is a threatened species due to habitat destruction.

562. **Augustine, S.J. 2002.** "Rediscovery of *Phyllanthus rotundifolius* Klein ex Willd., Euphorbiaceae, after 101 years (1899–2000) in Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu, South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 562–564.

Abstract: A threatened species, *Phyllanthus rotundifolius* Klein ex Willd. has been rediscovered from Mamallapuram sand dunes, Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu, south India after a lapse of 101 years.

563. **Ayyangar, K.R., Ramarethinam, S. & Dhanamjayamoorthy, V. 1967.** "*Oldenlandia maheshwarii* Sant. & Merch.: A new record for Annamalainagar, Madras state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 64: 390–391.

Abstract: *Oldenlandia maheshwarii* Santapau & Merch. has been reported for the first time for Madras state from Annamalainagar.

564. **Ayyappan, N. & Parthasarathy, N. 2005.** "*Prismatomeris tetrandra* (Roxb.) K. Schum. subsp. *malayana* (Ridley) J.T. Johansson – A new record to Indian tree flora". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 802–804.

Abstract: *Prismatomeris tetrandra* (Roxb.) K. Schum. subsp. *malayana* (Ridley) J.T. Johanss. has been reported as a new record to Indian tree flora from Varagalaiar, Anamalais, Tamil Nadu.

565. **Baburaj, D.S. & Nain, S.S. 1991.** "*Argemone ochroleuca* Sweet – A new record for Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 467–468.

Abstract: The present communication deals with the collection of *Argemone ochroleuca* subsp. *ochroleuca* from the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu, thereby extending its distribution within the southernmost state of Peninsular India. A short description and a key is given.

566. **Baburaj, D.S., Britto, S.J. & Michael, P. 1994.** "*Xanthium spinosum* L. – A new record for Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 235–238.

Abstract: A hitherto unreported species of *Xanthium*, viz., *X. spinosum* L. has been collected from Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu. A brief description, a key and an illustration are provided.

567. **Baburaj, D.S., Nain, S.S. & Rajan, S. 1991.** "Additions to the flora of Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu". *Ancient Sci. Life* 11: 78–93.

Abstract: Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu is one of the most botanised areas of southern India. In spite of it a number of wild plants had been missed by previous collectors. In addition a number of exotics and ornamentals having importance in alternative systems of medicine, such as Homoeopathy and Unani have not been collected and preserved as herbarium records. The present paper lists 36 species of wild plants and 69 species of exotics. Their areas of occurrence, phenological data, accession numbers and names of collectors have been given.

568. **Baburaj, D.S., Rajan, S. & Britto, S.J. 2000.** "Three hitherto undescribed aliens of Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 270–275.

Abstract: The description and illustrations of three alien species, *Mirabilis longiflora*, *Scrophularia peregrine* and *Voacanga grandiflora* from Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu hitherto not described in southern Indian floras have been provided.

569. **Baburaj, D.S., Rajan, S. & Britto, S.J. 2001.** "An extended distribution of *Spermacoce latifolia* Aubl. (Rubiaceae) and a new record for Tamil Nadu, south India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 7–9.

Abstract: *Spermacoce latifolia* Aubl. (Rubiaceae) occurring hitherto in Kerala state only in southern Peninsular India has been collected from Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu, thereby extending its distribution as well as forming a new record for the state.

570. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Chakrabarty, T. 1983.** "A new variety of *Croton caudatus* Geisel. (Euphorbiaceae) from Peninsular India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 190–191.

Abstract: A new variety of *Croton caudatus* Geisel., viz., *C. caudatus* var. *obovoideus* has been described from Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

571. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Subramanyam, K. 1963.** "A new genus of Acanthaceae from Peninsular India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 42: 411–415.

Abstract: A new genus of Acanthaceae, viz., *Santapaua* based on *S. madurensis* has been described and illustrated from Nallakulam, Alagar Hills, Madurai district, Madras state.

572. **Balasubramanian, K. 1972.** "Some noteworthy plants on the Pulneys and Nilgiris". *Indian Forester* 98: 298–306.

Abstract: This paper gives a short account of 34 flowering plants that have not been reported so far either on the Pulneys or on the Nilgiris. Added to this, some phenological data that were collected during the visit to these hills, coupled with short foot-notes for some of the species are also furnished.

573. **Balasubramanian, V., Thirumaran, G. & Ramachandran, V.S. 2005.** "*Ixora johnsoni* Hook.f. (Rubiaceae) and *Syzygium travancoricum* Gamble (Myrtaceae): Additions to the flora of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 382–384.

Abstract: In this paper, two plant species, viz., *Ixora johnsoni* Hook.f. (Rubiaceae) and *Syzygium travancoricum* Gamble (Myrtaceae) endemic to Western Ghats are

reported as additions to the flora of Tamil Nadu for the first time, reported so far only from Kerala state.

574. **Balasubramanian, V. & Arulappan, C. 1990.** "On the occurrence of *Dimeria thwaitesii* Hack. (Poaceae) from Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 7: 41–42.

Abstract: *Dimeria thwaitesii* Hack. has been reported for the first time for Pudukottai district from Narthamalai.

575. **Banerjee, R.N. & Banerjee, L.K. 1975.** "*Polygala raoi* (Polygalaceae), a new species from Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu, India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 82B: 218–220.

Abstract: A new species of *Polygala*, viz., *P. raoi* allied to *P. javana* DC. has been described from Vivekanandapuram, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

576. **Barnes, E. 1938.** "New or little known plants from South India VIII". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1938: 32–37.

Abstract: Eleven species have been reported from South India, of which five are new species. Five new species described are *Impatiens munnarensis*, *I. pandata*, *Ophiorrhiza munnarensis* and *Didymocarpus macrostachya* from Kerala and *Sonerila barnesii* from Tamil Nadu. Two species are new reports to Tamil Nadu and remaining four are new to Kerala.

577. **Basu, S.K. 1989.** "*Calamus pseudofeanus* S.K. Basu – A new rattan species from South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 133–136.

Abstract: A new rattan species, *Calamus pseudofeanus* S.K. Basu has been described from south Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

578. **Beddome, R.H. 1865.** "On a new genus of *Ternstroemiaceae*: *Poeciloneuron* from Nilgiris". *J. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 8: 267.

579. **Benjamin, J.H.F., Sasikala, K., Murugan, C., Kabeer, K.A.A. & Kalidass, C. 2012.** *Bibliography of Indian Poaceae*. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata.

Abstract: It includes about 4500 references covering taxonomy, morphology, ecology, phytogeography, palynology, embryology, anatomy, cytology, and utilisation of Indian grasses (Poaceae).

580. **Bhargavan, P. & Ramachandran, V.S. 1984.** "*Gymnostachyum ceylanicum* Arn. & Nees (Acanthaceae) – An addition to the flora of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 445–446.

Abstract: *Gymnostachyum ceylanicum* Arn. & Nees previously thought to be an endemic to Sri Lanka has been discovered from an earlier collection from Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

581. **Bhattacharjee, R. 2006.** "Two new taxa of *Galium* L. (Rubiaceae) from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 484–487.

Abstract: One new species, *Galium falconeri* from Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh and one new variety, *G. javanicum* Blume var. *pulneyense* from Tamil Nadu are described with illustrations.

582. **Binojkumar, M.S. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1992.** "*Euphorbia leucocephala* Lotsy – A new record for India". *Indian J. Forest.* 15: 181–182.

Abstract: An interesting garden plant, *Euphorbia leucocephala* Lotsy which are either not reported in Indian floras or wrongly treated so far. In the present paper the authors reported this plant from Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, as a new record for India.

583. **Binojkumar, M.S. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1993.** "Additions to Indian *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 449–453.

Abstract: During the revisionary studies on the genus *Euphorbia* L. in India, the authors found certain additives belonging to this genus which were not reported earlier from the country or were misidentified. In the present paper, three taxa, viz., *E. lathyris* L. belonging to the subg. *Esula* from West Bengal, *E. mauritanica* L. belonging to the subg. *Euphorbia* from all states of India and *E. agowensis* Boiss. var. *pseudoholstii* (Pax) Bally & Carter belonging to the subg. *Erymophyton* from Tamil Nadu are reported as new records for India.

584. **Binojkumar, M.S. & Gopalan, R. 1998.** "A new species of *Euphorbia* L. (Euphorbiaceae) from Southern India". *Rheedea* 8: 67–70.

Abstract: A new species of *Euphorbia* L., viz., *E. balakrishnanii* allied to *E. corrigioloides* Boiss. is described and illustrated from Vallanad R.F., Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

585. **Biswas, K. 1937.** "Two new flowering plants". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 16: 57–61.
Abstract: Two new species, viz., *Diospyros kika* allied to *D. kaki* L.f. of Ebenaceae from Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya and *Crotalaria kodaiensis* allied to *C. madurensis* Wight and *C. candicans* Wight & Arn. of Leguminosae from Kodaikanal hills have been described and illustrated after careful scrutiny of herbarium sheets.
586. **Biswas, S.N. 1983.** "A new variety of *Hypericum hookerianum* Wt. et Arn. from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 195–196.
Abstract: A new variety of *Hypericum hookerianum* Wight & Arn., viz., *H. hookerianum* var. *dentatum* has been described and illustrated from Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu.
587. **Blatter, E. 1928.** "A list of orchids, with some new species from the High Way Mountain (Madura district)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 32: 518–523.
Abstract: A total of 34 species of orchid from 19 genera have been recorded from the High Way Mountains, Madurai district. Three new species, viz., *Chrysoglossum hallbergii*, *Eria pseudoclavicaulis* and *Odontochilus rotundifolius* and one new variety *Dendrobium nutans* Lindl. var. *rubrolabris* have been described from this area.
588. **Bor, N.L. 1973.** "Two new species of Gramineae from Asia". *Bot. Tidsskr.* 67: 324–326.
Abstract: Two new species of Gramineae, viz., *Capillipedium sulcatum* from Thailand and *Brachiaria nilgirica* from Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu, India, have been described.
589. **Britto, S.J. 1986.** "*Calpurnia aurea* (Aiton) Benth. subsp. *aurea* (Papilionoideae) in Tamil Nadu Carnatic, a new record". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 83: 468–470.
Abstract: *Calpurnia aurea* (Aiton) Benth. subsp. *aurea* has been reported from Yercaud, Salem district, Tamil Nadu. A key to subspecies, *C. aurea* (Aiton) Benth. subsp. *aurea* and *C. aurea* (Aiton) Benth. subsp. *indica* has also given.
590. **Britto, S.J. 1989.** "On the occurrence of *Dimeria acutipes* Bor (Gramineae) in Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 86: 274–277.
Abstract: *Dimeria acutipes* Bor has been rediscovered after nearly 90 years from Narthamalai in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu other than the type locality.

591. **Britto, S.J. 2002.** "*Senna uniflora* (Mill.) H.S. Irwin & R.C. Barneby – A new plant record for Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 133–135.

Abstract: *Senna uniflora* (Mill.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby, a member of the subfamily Caesalpinioideae has been described with illustrations as a new plant record from Tamil Nadu. Latest botanical name along with synonyms, frequency, phenology and distribution have also been provided.

592. **Britto, S.J. 2002.** "Rediscovery of *Crotalaria orixensis* Rottler ex Willd. (Papilionaceae) after 90 years – A little known and rare species in Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 583–585.

Abstract: *Crotalaria orixensis* Rottler ex Willd. has been spotted again in Tamil Nadu after 90 years.

593. **Britto, S.J. 2002.** "First report of *Neptunia triquetra* (Willd.) Benth. (Mimosoideae) in central and southern Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 597–599.

Abstract: *Neptunia triquetra* (Willd.) Benth. has been collected for the first time in central and southern Tamil Nadu from Tiruchirappalli.

594. **Britto, S.J., Balaguru, B. & Soosairaj, S. 2003.** "Extended distribution of *Desmodium tortuosum* (Sw.) DC. (Papilionoideae) in Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 1232–1234.

Abstract: *Desmodium tortuosum* (Sw.) DC., an exotic species, collected from the Shervarayan hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu is described and illustrated.

595. **Britto, S.J., Soosairaj, S., Balaguru, B. & Nagamurugan, N. 2009.** "*Stenochlaena palustris* (Burm.f.) Beddome (Blechnaceae): A new record for the Eastern Ghats in Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 318–320.

Abstract: *Stenochlaena palustris* (Burm.f.) Bedd. collected for the first time in the Eastern Ghats from Karandamalai, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu, is described and illustrated.

596. **Britto, S.J., Soosairaj, S., Balaguru, B. & Natarajan, D. 2003.** "The first report of *Syzygium alternifolium* (Wight) Walp. (Myrtaceae) in southern Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 1229–1231.

Abstract: *Syzygium alternifolium* (Wight) Walp. is recorded for the first time in southern Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. Detailed description and illustration are provided.

597. **Britto, S.J., Soosairaj, S., Balaguru, B. & Natarajan, D. 2009.** “*Anisochilus dysophylloides* Benth. (Lamiaceae): A little known species from the Shervarayans, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 51–53.

Abstract: *Anisochilus dysophylloides* Benth. – A rare and vulnerable species collected after about 70 years from the Shervarayan hills, Tamil Nadu, is described and illustrated.

598. **Britto, S.J., Soosairaj, S., Natarajan, D., Nagamurugan, N. & Ravipaul, S. 2002.** “*Euphorbia fusiformis* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don (Euphorbiaceae): A new record for Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 469–471.

Abstract: *Euphorbia fusiformis* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don is recorded for the first time from Chitteri hills, Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu. Detailed description and illustrations are provided.

599. **Chandra, D. & Ghosh, R.B. 1979.** “*Rhus tomentosus* L. – A new record for India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 2: 264–265.

Abstract: *Rhus tomentosus* L., a native of tropical Africa has been recorded for the first time for India from Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu. A detailed description along with an illustration of the taxon has also been provided.

600. **Chandrabose, M. 1967.** “A new species of *Polygala* from South India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 9: 288–290.

Abstract: A new species of *Polygala*, viz., *P. jacobii* has been described from the banks of Noyil River, Coimbatore town, Tamil Nadu.

601. **Chandrabose, M. 1968.** “Notes on the occurrence of *Indigofera hochstetteri* Baker and *Acalypha malabarica* Muell.Arg. in Madras state”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 243–244.

Abstract: *Indigofera hochstetteri* Baker and *Acalypha malabarica* Müll.Arg. have been reported for the first time for Southern India from Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

602. **Chandrabose, M. 1973.** "Two noteworthy flowering plants from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 160–162.

Abstract: *Abutilon theophrasti* Medicus (Malvaceae) and *Brachiaria deflexa* (Schum.) C.E. Hubb. ex Robyns (Poaceae) have been reported for the first time for Southern India from Coimbatore district. Earlier, the former is reported only from Northwest India, Kashmir and West Bengal and the latter from Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

603. **Chandrabose, M. 1979.** "A new species of *Impatiens* Linn. (Balsaminaceae) from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75: 901–902.

Abstract: A new species of *Impatiens*, viz., *I. chandrasekharanii* has been described from Akkamalai, Anamalai hills in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

604. **Chandrabose, M. & Chandrasekaran, V. 1981.** "A new species of *Syzygium* Gaertn. (Myrtaceae) from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 354–356.

Abstract: A new species of *Syzygium*, viz., *S. chandrasekharanii* has been described from Konalar, Anamalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

605. **Chandrabose, M. & Chandrasekaran, V. 1981.** "Hitherto undescribed flowers of *Sonerila pulneyensis* Gamble (Melastomataceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 2: 243 – 244.

Abstract: *Sonerila pulneyensis* Gamble has been relocated from Anamalai hills after a lapse of about 80 years, from other than its type locality (Palni hills). A short description of flower has also been given.

606. **Chandrabose, M. & Chandrasekaran, V. 1982.** "A new species of *Eriocaulon* L. (Eriocaulaceae) from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 79: 165 – 167.

Abstract: *Eriocaulon nairii*, a new species has been described from the moist rocky localities of grasslands at Konalar, Grass Hills, Anamalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

607. **Chandrabose, M. & Chandrasekaran, V. 1987.** "A new variety of *Rungia latior* Nees (Acanthaceae) from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 722–723.

Abstract: A new variety of *Rungia latior* Nees, viz., *R. latior* var. *anamalayana* has been described from Akkamalai R.F., Anamalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

608. **Chandrabose, M. & Shetty, B.V. 1973.** "A new species of *Rhynchosia* Lour. (Papilionaceae) from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 139–141.

Abstract: A new species of *Rhynchosia* Lour., viz., *R. jacobii* has been described from Thulukkamparai, eastern slopes of Mahendragiri hills, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

609. **Chandrabose, M. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1975.** "*Leucas lavanduliifolia* Rees and its varieties (Lamiaceae) in South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 164–167.

Abstract: A new variety of *Leucas lavanduliifolia*, viz., *L. lavanduliifolia* var. *nagalapuramiana* has been described from Nagalapuram hills in Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh. *Leucas lavanduliifolia* var. *decipiens* (Hook.f.) Chandrab. & S.R. Sriniv. comb. nov. is proposed. This variety is reported from Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

610. **Chandrabose, M. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1981.** "Notes on two rare and interesting plants from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 630–632.

Abstract: The paper presents the description of hitherto undescribed fruits and seeds of *Lasianthus dichotomous* Wight, a rare and endemic species which was collected after a lapse of over 100 years from Mahendragiri peak, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu and records the occurrence of *Pueraria phaseoloides* (Roxb.) Benth. for the first time in South India from Angamuzhi, Ranni R.F., Quilon district, Kerala.

611. **Chandrabose, M., Chandrasekaran, V. & Nair, N.C. 1981.** "A new species of *Dendrobium* Sw. (Orchidaceae) from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 575–576.

Abstract: A new species of *Dendrobium*, viz., *D. anamalayanum* has been described from Kavarkal, Anamalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

612. **Chandrabose, M., Chandrasekaran, V. & Nair, N.C. 1984.** A new species of *Sonchus* L. (Asteraceae) from South India. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 149 – 151.

Abstract: *Sonchus jainii*, a new species has been described from the grasslands of Konalar, Grass Hills, Anamalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

613. **Chandrabose, M., Chandrasekaran, V. & Nair, N.C. 1984.** "A new species of *Impatiens* L. (Balsaminaceae) from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 676–677.

Abstract: A new species of *Impatiens*, viz., *I. konalarensis* has been described from Konalar, Anamalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

614. **Chandrabose, M., Nair, N.C. & Chandrasekaran, V. 1979.** "Rediscovery of two rare and threatened flowering plants of South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 235–237.

Abstract: *Psychotria barberi* Gamble and *Helichrysum perlanigerum* Gamble have been rediscovered after the type collection from Tamil Nadu.

615. **Chandrabose, M., Nair, N.C. & Chandrasekaran, V. 1980.** "Notes on some rare and interesting plants from South India". *Indian J. Bot.* 3: 176–177.

Abstract: The paper records the rediscovery of three rare and interesting plant species, viz., *Gynura travancorica* W.W. Sm. from Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu after a lapse of 82 years, *Impatiens wightiana* Bedd. from Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu after a lapse of over 53 years and *Mackenzia gracilis* (Bedd.) Bremek. from Kerala after a lapse of 70 years.

616. **Chandrabose, M., Nair, N.C. & Chandrasekaran, V. 1982.** "Two rare and threatened flowering plants of South India – Rediscovered". *Indian J. Forest.* 5: 159–160.

Abstract: Two rare and threatened plant species, viz., *Memecylon lawsonii* Gamble and *Sonerila pulneyensis* Gamble have been rediscovered from Anamalai hills, Tamil Nadu after a lapse of about 80 years. The former species previously reported from Davala, Nilgiri hills and later from Palni, Pambar ravine, Madurai district.

617. **Chandrasekaran, R. 1982.** "The occurrence of *Portulaca oleracea* L. var. *linearifolia* Sivarajan & Manilal (Portulacaceae) in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 608.

Abstract: *Portulaca oleracea* L. var. *linearifolia* Sivar. & Manilal (Portulacaceae) has been reported for the first time for Southern India from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, previously known from Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The present report of this variety reveals its distribution from Punjab in the north to the southern districts of Tamil Nadu.

618. **Chelladurai, V. & Gopalan, R. 2001.** "A new *Vernonia* (Asteraceae) from Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 271–273.

Abstract: A new species of *Vernonia*, viz., *V. pothigaiana* has been described from Pothigaimalai, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

619. **Chhabra, T. 2001.** “*Coelogyne mossiae* Rolfe in the upper Nilgiri plateau”. *Zoos’ Print J.* 16: 409.

Abstract: The orchid *Coelogyne mossiae* Rolfe has been reported from the upper Nilgiri plateau, Tamil Nadu, previously reported from Silent Valley, Kerala.

620. **Daniel, P. & Rajendran, A. 1989.** “*Eugenia singampattiana* Beddome (Myrtaceae) – Its status after rediscovery from the Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 31: 122–125.

Abstract: *Eugenia singampattiana* Bedd., an endemic species of the Tirunelveli-Travancore hills on the Western Ghats has been rediscovered after Beddome in the 1860s–1870s. Mature fruits and seeds are described for the first time. It is reportedly an endangered or possibly extinct species. Its present status is discussed and conservation measures are suggested.

621. **Daniel, P. & Umamaheswari, P. 2001.** “*Schoenoplectus littoralis* (Schrader) Palla subsp. *littoralis*: New to the Indian Cyperaceae”. *Indian J. Forest.* 24: 305–310.

Abstract: *Schoenoplectus littoralis* (Schrader) Palla subsp. *littoralis* is added to the Indian flora from Tuticorin on the Gulf of Mannar Coast in Tamil Nadu. It is pointed out that the names *Scirpus littoralis* auct., *Schoenoplectus littoralis* auct. and *S. littoralis* subsp. *littoralis* auct. in Indian literature refer to the other subspecies *Scirpus littoralis* (Schrader) Palla subsp. *thermalis* (Trab.) Murb. *Schoenoplectus littoralis* is described in detail and the subspecies *littoralis* and *thermalis* are keyed out. Notes on habitat and distribution are provided.

622. **Daniel, P., Umamaheswari, U. & Kumar, K.S. 1999.** “*Cassine balae* Kosterm. – New to the Celastraceae of India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 96: 493–496.

Abstract: *Cassine balae* Kosterm. has been reported for the first time for India from Gulf of Mannar Coast, Tamil Nadu, previously known from Sri Lanka.

623. **Das, S. & Jain, S.K. 1976.** “*Coelogyne glandulosa* Lindl. and its two new variety”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 18: 241–244.

Abstract: Two new varieties of *Coelogyne glandulosa* Lindl., viz., *C. glandulosa* var. *sathyannarayanae* and *C. glandulosa* var. *bournei* have been described from Tamil Nadu.

624. **David, S.J., Livingstone, C., Narasimhan, D. & Kingstone, C. 2002.** “*Sphaeranthus africanus* L. – A poorly known taxon from Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 509–511.

Abstract: *Sphaeranthus africanus* L., a paleotropical species shows a very restricted occurrence and distribution in Tamil Nadu. Its detailed description, illustration and relevant notes are given to facilitate the identification of this taxon.

625. **Deb, D.B. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1984.** “New species of *Psychotria* L. (Rubiaceae) from Indian subcontinent”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 477–479.

Abstract: Two new species of *Psychotria*, viz., *P. caldera* and *P. beddomei* have been described and illustrated from Myanmar and Tamil Nadu (India), respectively.

626. **Devarajan, P.T., Girivasan, K.P., Kader, S.A. & Veerabadran, V. 2012.** “Occurrence of *Khaya senegalensis* A. Juss. (= *Swietenia senegalensis* Desr.) (Meliaceae) in Tamil Nadu – An addition to the flora of South India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 820–822.

Abstract: During the studies on the flora of Loganatha Narayanasamy Government College campus, Ponneri, one interesting tree, viz., *Khaya senegalensis* A. Juss. was noticed. A perusal of literature dealing with the flora of that area indicated that this species was not reported so far from Tamil Nadu by the earlier workers (Gamble, 1921; Matthew, 1983). This is the first report on the distribution of this species in Tamil Nadu and, hence, the present observation is very significant phytogeographically.

627. **Domettila, C. & Jeeva, S. 2013.** “Additions to the seaweed flora of Muttom coastal waters, southwest coast of India”. *Sci. Res. Report.* 3: 208–209.

Abstract: During our field survey, 92 taxa were collected from the Muttom coastal waters of southwest coast of India. Specimens were brought to laboratory and processed for herbarium specimens with standard procedure and identified by using pertinent literature. After critical investigations, authors found that 52 taxa are not earlier reported from the region. So present paper deals new records of

54 taxa with its correct and updated citation and the seaweed flora of Muttom coast now consists of 92 taxa belonging to 42 genera and 28 families.

628. **Dunn, S.T. 1916.** "Notes on the flora of Madras". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1916: 57–65.

Abstract: Six new species, viz., *Polygala bolbothrix*, *Garcinia tinctoria*, *Milusa eriocarpa*, *Cyclea cleghorni*, *C. tomentella* and *Bombax scopulorum* have been described from Madras. A new name, viz., *Cyclea fissicalyx* has been proposed and in some species, notes have also been given.

629. **Dwarakan, P. 1996.** "Additions to the flora of Kolli hills, Eastern Ghats, Salem district of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 651–652.

Abstract: In the present paper 26 species of angiosperms belonging to 12 families have been reported from Kolli hills of Eastern Ghats, Salem district in Tamil Nadu.

630. **Dwarakan, P. & Ansari, A.A. 2001.** "Additions to the orchids of National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Yercaud, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 539–541.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 19 species of orchids hitherto not recorded from the National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Yercaud and 2 reported individually. Two species not seen earlier in flowering have been observed flowering and one also produced fruits. The details include correct names with authority, localities from where collected, phenological observation including habit, flowering and fruiting period, flower colour and its duration.

631. **Ellis, J.L. 1964.** "A new subspecies of *Crotalaria willdenowiana* from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 97–98.

Abstract: A new subspecies of *Crotalaria willdenowiana* DC., viz., *C. willdenowiana* var. *glabrifoliata* has been described and illustrated from Gandhi Memorial Library, Coimbatore, Madras state.

632. **Ellis, J.L. 1983.** "*Mallotus subramanyamii* Ellis (Euphorbiaceae) – A new species from the Western slopes of Nilgiris, Peninsular India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 199–201.

Abstract: *Mallotus subramanyamii* J.L. Ellis has been described and illustrated from western slopes of the Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu.

633. **Ellis, J.L. & Saroja, T.L. 1961.** "A new species of *Jatropha* from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 834–836.

Abstract: A new species of *Jatropha*, viz., *J. tanjorensis* has been described from Kallimedu in Vedharanyam forest, Tanjore district, Madras state, South India.

634. **Ellis, J.L. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1975.** "*Trifolium cernuum* Brot. – A new entrant to the Indian flora". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 186–187.

Abstract: *Trifolium cernuum* Brot. has been reported for the first time for India from Staircase Shola, near Windcap road, Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu.

635. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1932.** "New or little known plants from South India: I". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1932: 245–247.

Abstract: Three new species have been described from Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. *Eriochrysis rangacharii* allied to *E. purpurata* Stapf has been described from Tamil Nadu, and *Embelia adnata* Bedd. has been reported for the first time for South India from Tamil Nadu.

636. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1933.** "New or little known plants from South India: II". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1933: 339–357.

Abstract: Two new species from Kerala, three from Karnataka and two new species, viz., *Arisaema translucens* C.E.C. Fisch. allied to *A. wightii* Schott and *A. tylophorum* C.E.C. Fisch. allied to *A. barnesii* C.E.C. Fisch. from Tamil Nadu, have been described. Four species have been reported for the first time for South India of which three from Karnataka and one, i.e., *A. wightii* Schott from Tamil Nadu.

637. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1934.** "New or little known plants from South India: III". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1934: 165–172.

Abstract: One new species from Kerala and two new species, viz., *Sonerila tinneveliense* allied to *S. brunonis* Wight & Arn. and *Tripogon pungens* from Tamil Nadu, have been described. *Carex rara* Boot subsp. *capillacea* Boot has been described from Tamil Nadu.

638. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1935.** "New or little known plants from South India: VI". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1935: 157–160.

Abstract: Two new species have been described from Kerala and Karnataka. Thirteen plants reported from South India of which one from Kerala, eleven from Karnataka and one, i.e., *Cyperus zollingeri* Steud. from Tamil Nadu.

639. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1936.** "New or little known plants from South India: VII". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1936: 274–278.

Abstract: In the present paper two new species have been described from Kerala. Eleven plants reported from South India of which three from Kerala, four from Karnataka and four, i.e., *Arisaema barnesii*, *Hibiscus canescens*, *Strobilanthes wightianus* and *Peperomia dindigulensis* are from Tamil Nadu.

640. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1938.** "New or little known plants from South India: VIII". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1938: 32–37.

Abstract: In the present paper four plants reported from South India of which three from Kerala and one, i.e. *Biophytum intermedium* from Tamil Nadu. Five new species have been described of which *Sonerila barnesii* allied to *S. tinneveli* C.E.C. Fisch. from Tamil Nadu. Two new names have also been proposed.

641. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1938.** "New or little known plants from South India: IX". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1938: 123–127.

Abstract: In the present paper six plants reported from South India of which four from Kerala and two, i.e. *Portulaca wightiana* and *Cheirostylis pauciflora* Lindl. from Tamil Nadu. Two new species have been described of which *Ophiorrhiza incarnata* allied to *O. pectinata* Arn. from Tamil Nadu. One new variety *Lagenandra toxicaria* Dalzell var. *barnesi* has been described from Tamil Nadu.

642. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1939.** "New or little known plants from South India: X". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1939: 247–251.

Abstract: In the present paper three plants reported from South India of which two from Kerala and one, i.e., *Tetracera scandens* (L.) Merr. from Tamil Nadu. Four new species have been described of which three from Kerala and one from Karnataka.

643. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1939.** "New or little known plants from South India: XI". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1939: 659–662.

Abstract: In the present paper two plants reported from South India of which one from Karnataka and one, i.e., *Myriactis glutinosa* Schltld. from Tamil Nadu. Two new species, viz., *Barleria morrisiana* allied *B. pilosa* Wall. and *B. lawii* T. Anderson and *Amorphophallus mysorensis* E. Barnes & C.E.C. Fisch. allied to *A. sylvaticus* (Roxb.) Kunth have been described from Karnataka.

644. **Fischer, C.E.C. 1940.** "New or little known plants from South India: XII". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1940: 44–46.

Abstract: In the present paper two new species, viz., *Centratherum mayurii* allied *C. indica* (Less.) C.E.C. Fisch. from Karnataka and *Senecio kundaicus* allied to *S. wightii* (DC.) C.B. Clarke from Tamil Nadu, have been described.

645. **Francisca, G., Rajendran, A. & Parthipan, M. 2013.** "*Hybanthus verticillatus* (Ortega) Baill. – Violaceae: A new record for India". *Zoos' Print J.* 28: 16–17.

Abstract: The paper reports a new record of *Hybanthus verticillatus* (Ortega) Baill. known only from USA recorded for the first time for India from Red hills and Coastal Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Earlier this species was reported from Mexico.

646. **Ganesan, R. 2011.** "*Litsea kakkachensis* (Lauraceae) – A new species from Agasthyamalai, Western Ghats, India". *Rheedea* 21: 143–146.

Abstract: *Litsea kakkachensis* R. Ganesan, a new species of Lauraceae from Kakkachi, Agasthyamalai hills, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu is described with illustration. It differs from its allied species *L. venulosa* (Meisn.) Hook.f. in number of lateral nerves, floral characters and shape of the fruit. The habitat, phenology, abundance and threat status are also discussed.

647. **Gangopadhyay, M., Chakrabarty, T. & Chauhan, A.S. 2002.** "An overlooked species of *Cryptocarya* R. Br. (Lauraceae) from Peninsular India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 472–474.

Abstract: A new species, *Cryptocarya praetervisa* Gangop. & al., is described and illustrated from Periya shola, Pulney hills, Tamil Nadu.

648. **Gastmans, W.F. & Balachandran, N. 2006.** "*Jasminum angustifolium* (L.) Willd. var. *hirsutum* Green (Oleaceae) – An addition to the flora of India from Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 365–367.

Abstract: This paper deals with the description of *Jasminum angustifolium* (L.) Willd. var. *hirsutum* Green, belonging to the family Oleaceae, a taxon new to the flora of India and found along the Coromandel Coast, Tamil Nadu, southern India, based on collections made from various sacred groves and reserve forests around Cuddalore and Villupuram districts in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

649. **Ghatak, J. 1964.** "*Trichomanes late-alatum* (v.d.B.) Chr. s.l. from Shevaroy Hills; a new record for South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 93–94.

Abstract: *Trichomanes late-alatum* (Bosch) Christ s.l. has been recorded for the first time for Southern India from Shevaroy hills, Salem district, Madras state.

650. **Ghosh, S.R. 1984.** "On the identity of Beddome's *Cyrtomium caryotideum* fern of South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 495.

Abstract: A new species, *Cyrtomium beddomei* S.R. Ghosh has been described and a key to differentiate it from *C. caryotideum* is also provided.

651. **Giri, G.S. & Nayar, M.P. 1984.** "A new variety of *Sonerila sadasivanii* Nayar (Melastomataceae) from southern India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 189–190.

Abstract: A new variety of *Sonerila sadasivanii* M.P. Nayar, viz., *S. sadasivanii* var. *kanniyakumariensis* has been described and illustrated from Vanamutti, Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

652. **Giri, G.S. & Nayar, M.P. 1985.** "A new species of *Sonerila* Roxb. (Melastomataceae) from India". *Blumea* 31: 235–237.

Abstract: A new species of *Sonerila* Roxb., viz., *S. gamblei* allied to *S. wightiana* Arn., a Ceylonese species, has been described and illustrated from Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu.

653. **Giri, G.S. & Nayar, M.P. 1985.** "New taxa of *Osbeckia* L. with a note on *O. lineolata* Gamble". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 241–245.

Abstract: A new species of *Osbeckia* L., viz., *O. darjeelingensis* (allied to *O. stellata* Buch.-Ham. ex Ker Gawl.) has been described and illustrated from Jhenaikuri, Darjeeling district, West Bengal. A note on the systematic position of *O. lineolata* Gamble with a new variety, *O. lineolata* Gamble var. *anamalayana* is also presented.

654. **Gopalan R. 1999.** "Rediscovery of little known *Drypetes malabarica* (Bedd.) Airy Shaw and *Trigonostemon nemoralis* Thwaites (Euphorbiaceae) from Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 697–700.

Abstract: *Drypetes malabarica* (Bedd.) Airy Shaw and *Trigonostemon nemoralis* Thwaites (Euphorbiaceae) have been recollected from Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu after a gap of 63 and 117 years, respectively.

655. **Gopalan, R. 2001.** "Rediscovery of *Palaquium bourdillonii* Brandis (Sapotaceae) – An endemic species of Agasthiyamalai (Pothigaimalai) and its environs, southern Western Ghats, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 24: 231–232.

Abstract: A strict endemic plant species of Agasthiyamalai (Pothigaimalai) and its environs, *Palaquium bourdillonii* Brandis was recollected after a lapse of about 70 years from Kannikatty R.F. Only a few trees were noticed in two different localities.

656. **Gopalan, R. 2002.** "A new species of *Exacum* L., Gentianaceae, from Agasthiyamalai (Pothigai), southern Western Ghats, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 271.

Abstract: A new species of *Exacum* L., viz., *E. klackenbergi* has been described from Sangumuthirai, Pothigaimalai (Agasthiyamalai) in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

657. **Gopalan, R. & Chithra, V. 2008.** "*Cissampelos vivekananthanii* (Asteraceae) – A new plant species from southern Western Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 599–601.

Abstract: *Cissampelos vivekananthanii* Gopalan & Chithra, a new species of Asteraceae, allied to *C. ansteadii* (Tadul. & K.C. Jacob) C. Jeffrey & Y.L. Chen from Agasthiyamalai, southern Western Ghats of India is described and illustrated.

658. **Gopalan, R. & Henry, A.N. 1987.** "A new orchid record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 231–232.

Abstract: *Gastrochilus acaulis* (Lindl.) Kuntze has been recorded for the first time for India from Muthukuzhivayal, Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

659. **Gopalan, R. & Henry, A.N. 1988.** "A new subspecies of *Symplocos pulchra* Wight (Symplocaceae) from Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 231–232.

Abstract: A new subspecies of *Symplocos pulchra* Wight, viz., *S. pulchra* subsp. *coriacea* has been described from Kodayar to Nalumukku, Kanniyakumari district of Tamil Nadu.

660. **Gopalan, R. & Henry, A.N. 1988.** "A new subspecies of *Dendrobium diodon* Reichb.f. (Orchidaceae) from Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 481–482.

Abstract: A new subspecies of *Dendrobium diodon* Rchb.f., viz., *D. diodon* subsp. *kodayarensis* has been described from Muthukuzhivayal, Kanniyakumari district of Tamil Nadu.

661. **Gopalan, R. & Henry, A.N. 1989.** "A new *Sonerila* Roxb. (Melastomataceae) from Southern India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 86: 82–83.

Abstract: A new species of *Sonerila* Roxb., viz., *S. kanniyakumariana* has been described and illustrated from Upper Kodayar, Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

662. **Gopalan, R. & Henry, A.N. 1989.** "*Schoenorchis nivea* (Lindl.) Schltr. (Orchidaceae) – A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 258.

Abstract: A rare epiphytic orchid, viz., *Schoenorchis nivea* (Lindl.) Schltr. known only from Sri Lanka so far is recorded for the first time for India from Upper Kodayar forests in Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

663. **Gopalan, R. & Henry, A.N. 1990.** "A new subspecies of *Dendrobium panduratum* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) from Southern India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 87: 128–129.

Abstract: A new subspecies of *Dendrobium panduratum* Lindl., viz., *D. panduratum* subsp. *villosum* has been described and illustrated from Inchikkuzhi in Kannikatty R.F., Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

664. **Gopalan, R. & Murugan, C. 2008.** "*Eugenia agasthiyamalayana* (Myrtaceae) – A new species from the southern Western Ghats of India". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 641–642.

Abstract: *Eugenia agasthiyamalayana* (Myrtaceae) allied to *E. discifera* Gamble is described and illustrated as a new species from the Agasthiyamalai, southern Western Ghats of India.

665. **Gopalan, R. & Murugan, C. 2008.** "*Pavetta badullensis* Ridsd. (Rubiaceae) – A Sri Lankan element and an addition to India from Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 447–448.

Abstract: *Pavetta badullensis* Ridsd. (Rubiaceae), a Sri Lankan species forms a new distributional record for India from the Western Ghats of Pothigai (Agasthiyamalai), Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

666. **Gopalan, R. & Srinivasan, S.R. 2003.** "A new species of *Eugenia* L., Myrtaceae from Seithur hills, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 100: 78–80.

Abstract: A new species of *Eugenia* L., viz., *E. seithurensis* allied to *E. calcadensis* Bedd. from Virudhunagar district, southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, is described and illustrated.

667. **Gopalan, R., Chelladurai, V. & Subramanian, M.P. 2000.** "Rediscovery of *Schefflera bourdillonii* Gamble (Araliaceae): An endemic species from Agasthiyamalai and its environs, Southern India". *Rheedea* 10: 69–71.

Abstract: *Schefflera bourdillonii* Gamble (Araliaceae), an endemic species is recollected from Agasthiyamalai (Pothigaimalai) and described with illustrations.

668. **Govindarajalu, E. 1966.** "Studies in Cyperaceae: II. *Cyperus melanospermus* subsp. *bifolius* (Miq.) Kern – A new record for South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 352–353.

Abstract: *Cyperus melanospermus* subsp. *bifolius* (Miq.) Kern has been recorded for the first time for Southern India from Muthukuzhi forest, Kanyakumari district, Madras state.

669. **Govindarajalu, E. 1972.** "Studies in Cyperaceae – V. Novelties in *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 69: 159–164.

Abstract: Three species of *Fimbristylis*, viz., *F. latinucifera*, *F. latiglumifera* and *F. multinervia* has been described. The first two species are from Nilgiri and the last one from Myanmar.

670. **Govindarajalu, E. 1972.** "Studies in Cyperaceae – VIII. Novelties in *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 76B: 181–193.

Abstract: Four novelties belonging to the genus are recognised during the course of the revision of this genus. Four new species, viz., *Fimbristylis dauciformis* (sect. *Trichelostylis*) allied to *F. glabra* Steud. from Sholayar, Kerala, *F. eligulata* (sect. *Fimbristylis*) allied to *F. dichotoma* (L.) Vahl from Ennore, Chinglepet district, Tamil Nadu, *F. ligulata* (sect. *Fimbristylis*) allied to *F. tenuinervia* Kern from Borivili, Maharashtra and *F. longistigmata* (sect. *Cymosae*) allied to *F. dura* (Zoll. & Merr.) Merr. from Kodhaiyar, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu have been described.

671. **Govindarajalu, E. 1973.** "Studies in Cyperaceae – IX. Novelties in *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 78B: 45–58.

Abstract: Four novelties belonging to the genus are recognised during the course of the revision of this genus. Four new species, viz., *Fimbristylis rigidiuscula* (sect. *Cymosae*) allied to *F. uliginosa* Hochst. ex Steud. from Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, *F. rugosa* (sect. *Miliaceae*) allied to *F. salbundia* (Nees) Kunth from Kodhaiyar, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, *F. semidisticha* (sect. *Tenerae*) allied to *F. merguensis* C.B. Clarke from Aravankadu, Nilgiri district and *F. strigosa* (sect. *Leptocladae*) allied to *F. paupercula* Boeck. from Aliyar, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu have been described.

672. **Govindarajalu, E. 1974.** "Studies in Cyperaceae. XI. Novelties in *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 79B: 160–172.

Abstract: Four new species of *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl, viz., *F. carpopoda* allied to *F. schoenoides* (Retz.) Vahl from Naga hills, *F. circumciliata* allied to *F. squarrosa* Vahl from Sibsagar district, Assam, *F. crystallina* allied to *F. woodrowii* C.B. Clarke from Valparai, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu and *F. monospicula* allied to *F. kingii* from Biligirirangan hills, Mysore district, Karnataka, have been described. They belong to the sections *Dichelostylis*, *Pogonostylis*, *Trichelostylis* and *Heleocharoides*, respectively.

673. **Govindarajalu, E. 1974.** "Studies in Cyperaceae – XII. Novelties in *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 80B: 41–50.

Abstract: Three novelties, *Fimbristylis amplocarpa* (sect. *Cymosae*), *F. multicephala* and *F. rectifolia* (sect. *Eufimbristylis*) which are recognised during the course of the revision of this genus. These three new species, viz., *Fimbristylis amplocarpa* allied to *F. insignis* Thwaites from Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, *F. multicephala* allied to

F. dichotoma (L.) Vahl from Rajpur, Dehra Dun, Uttaranchal and *F. rectifolia* allied to *F. dichotoma* (L.) Vahl from Pykara, Tamil Nadu have been described.

674. **Govindarajalu, E. 1975.** "Studies in Cyperaceae – XIII. Novelties in *Cyperus* L. subgen. *Pycreus* (Beauv.) C.B. Clarke". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 81B: 187–196.

Abstract: Four novelties belonging to the genus *Cyperus* are described and illustrated from South India. Out of them two species come under the section *Flavescentes* and the other two under the sections *Propinqui* and *Latespicati*, respectively. Within four novelties *Cyperus atroglumosa* allied to *C. substramineus* Kükenth. and *C. plurinodosa* allied to *C. aschenbornianus* Boeck. from Shimoga district, Karnataka and *Cyperus lurida* allied to *C. rehmannianus* (Clarke) Boeck. ex O. Kuntze and *C. stricticulmis* allied to *C. setiformis* Korshinsky from Valparai, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

675. **Govindarajalu, E. 1996.** "Cyperaceae Indiae Australis Praecursores – Novelties in *Pycreus* Beauv.". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 299–304.

Abstract: Three new species of *Pycreus* P. Beauv., viz., *P. mahadevanii* from Karnataka, *P. pyramidalis* from Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *P. fasciculatus* from Tamil Nadu have been described and illustrated.

676. **Govindarajalu, E. 1996.** "Cyperaceae Indiae Australis Praecursores – One new species of *Carex* L. and its vegetative anatomy". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 305–310.

Abstract: One new species of *Carex* L., viz., *C. thanikaimoniana* has been described and illustrated from Kodaikanal, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu.

677. **Govindarajalu, E. 1997.** "Monographia Indicorum Fimbristylium Praecursores – Novelties in *Fimbristylis* Vahl – II". *Rheedea* 7: 115–126.

Abstract: Six new species of *Fimbristylis*, viz., *F. benthamiana*, *F. humerosa*, *F. ultragluma*, *F. dimorphonucifera*, *F. mycosa* and *F. pandurata* have been described and illustrated from India. The first species is from West Bengal, second from Kerala, and third Maharashtra, fourth Karnataka and last two species from Tamil Nadu.

678. **Govindarajalu, E. 2000.** "*Fimbristylis pycnocephala* Hillebr. – Hawaiian species, a new record to India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 733–736.

Abstract: *Fimbristylis pycnocephala* Hillebr., an interesting species, indigenous to

Hawaii was recently collected from Tamil Nadu. It is described, illustrated and distinguished from its nearest ally *F. cymosa* R. Br. A key is also provided.

679. **Gupta, B.K. 1970.** "Studies in the genus *Cymbopogon* Spreng. VII. Some new varieties in Indian *Cymbopogons*". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 71B: 94–100.

Abstract: Two new varieties under the genus *Cymbopogon*, viz., *C. flexuosus* (Nees ex Steud.) Will. Watson var. *coimbatorensis* and *C. jwarancusa* (Jones) Schult. var. *assamensis* have been described based on morphology and chromosome studies from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu and Assam, respectively.

680. **Gupte, S.C. 1964.** "An addition to the grass flora of India – *Andropogon polyptychus* Steud. var. *polyptychus*". *Madras Agric. J.* 51: 398–399.

Abstract: This note records the occurrence of *Andropogon polyptychus* Steud. var. *polyptychus* for the first time in the Nilgiris and incidentally in India.

681. **Henry, A.N. 1964.** "A new variety of *Elatostema lineolatum* Wt. from Agastyamalai hills, Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 317–318.

Abstract: A new variety of *Elatostema lineolatum* Wight, viz., *E. lineolatum* var. *setosum* has been described from Agastyamalai Hills, Madras state.

682. **Henry, A.N. 1964.** "A new species of *Euphorbia* from Agastyamalai hills, Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 329–330.

Abstract: A new species of *Euphorbia*, viz., *E. santapauii* has been described from Agastyamalai hills, Madras state.

683. **Henry, A.N. 1965.** "A new species of *Laurembergia* Berg. (Haloragaceae) from Madras state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 62: 603–605.

Abstract: A new species of *Laurembergia* Berg., viz., *L. agastyamalayana* has been described from Agastyamalai hills in Tirunelveli district, Madras state.

684. **Henry, A.N. 1966.** "A hitherto unlocalised *Rostellularia* Reichb. (Acanthaceae)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 361–362.

Abstract: *Rostellularia simplex* Wight has been reported from Agastyamalai and surrounding regions in Tirunelveli district, Madras state.

685. **Henry, A.N. 1966.** "*Antidesma walkeri* – A new record for India". *Curr. Sci.* 35: 106.
Abstract: *Antidesma walkeri* (Tul.) Pax & K. Hoffm. has been recorded for the first time for India from Agastyamalai hills, Tirunelveli district, Madras state. Earlier this species was known from Sri Lanka.
686. **Henry, A.N. 1967.** "A new *Tylophora* R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) from South India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 65B: 161–164.
Abstract: A new species of *Tylophora* R. Br., viz., *T. subramanii* allied to *T. dalzellii* Hook.f. collected from Kuthiraivetti, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, is described and illustrated.
687. **Henry, A.N. 1981.** "A new *Memecylon* L. (Melastomataceae) from Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 492–493.
Abstract: A new species of *Memecylon*, viz., *M. subramanii* has been described from Kannikatti, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.
688. **Henry, A.N. & Chandrabose, M. 1973.** "Two new flowering plants from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 142–145.
Abstract: *Zenkeria sebastinei* (Poaceae) and *Euodia lunu-ankenda* (Gaertn.) Merr. var. *tirunelvetica* (Rutaceae) have been described from Agastyamalai, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.
689. **Henry, A.N. & Chandrabose, M. 1975.** "A new variety of *Neanotis monosperma* (Wt. & Arn.) Lewis (Rubiaceae) from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 188–189.
Abstract: A new variety of *Neanotis monosperma* (Wight & Arn.) Lewis, viz., *N. monosperma* var. *tirunelvetica* has been described from Manjanamparai in Singampatti R.F., Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.
690. **Henry, A.N. & Gopalan, R. 1987.** "A new variety of *Vernonia peninsularis* (Clarke) Clarke ex Hook.f. (Compositae) from southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 233–234.
Abstract: A new variety of *Vernonia peninsularis* (C.B. Clarke) C.B. Clarke ex Hook.f., viz., *V. peninsularis* var. *kodayarensis* has been recorded for the first time for India from Muthukuzhivayal, Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

691. **Henry, A.N. & Subramanyam, K. 1970.** "A new *Ophiorrhiza* Linn. (Rubiaceae) from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 12: 277–278.

Abstract: A new species of *Ophiorrhiza* L., viz., *O. tirunelvelica* has been described from Upper Kodaiyar, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

692. **Henry, A.N. & Subramanyam, K. 1971.** "*Memecylon hookeri* Thw. (Melastomataceae) –A new record for India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 165.

Abstract: *Memecylon hookeri* Thwaites, an endemic to Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time for India from Agastyamalai hills, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

693. **Henry, A.N. & Subramanyam, K. 1972.** "New or rare *Hedyotis* Linn. (Rubiaceae) from South India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 76B: 26–30.

Abstract: A new species of *Hedyotis* L. (Rubiaceae), viz., *H. gamblei* A.N. Henry & Subr. allied to *H. pruinosa* Wight & Arn. is described and illustrated from Manjanamparai, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. One new variety, viz., *H. eualata* var. *agastyamalayana* from Agastyamalai, Tirunelveli district has been described and one new combination, viz., *H. barberi* has been proposed.

694. **Henry, A.N. & Subramanyam, K. 1976.** "A new *Marsdenia* R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 73: 186–187.

Abstract: A new species of *Marsdenia*, viz., *M. tirunelvelica* has been described from Agastyamalai hills in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

695. **Henry, A.N. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1979.** "A new *Hoya* R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75: 462–464.

Abstract: A new species of *Hoya*, viz., *H. kanyakumariana* has been described from Vallachithodu – Lower Kodayar in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

696. **Henry, A.N. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1980.** "Rare or little known plants from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 76: 373–376.

Abstract: Five species of angiosperms, viz., *Byrsophyllum tetrandrum* (Bedd.) Hook.f. ex Bedd., *Didymocarpus missionis* Wall. ex R. Br., *D. ovalifolia* Wight, *Elaeocarpus venustus* Bedd., and *Eugenia floccosa* Bedd. known to be endemic to Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts of Tamil Nadu and adjoining regions of Kerala, South India,

are reported in this paper. These species were rediscovered recently after a lapse of 70 to 100 years.

697. **Henry, A.N. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1981.** "Rediscovery of *Rhynchosia velutina* Wight & Arn. (Papilionaceae) and *Toxocarpus beddomei* Gamble (Asclepiadaceae)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 227–229.

Abstract: *Rhynchosia velutina* Wight & Arn. (Papilionaceae) has been rediscovered from Vivekanandapuram, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu after a lapse of over 100 years, previously reported from Nagapatnam, Thanjavur district. *Toxocarpus beddomei* Gamble (Asclepiadaceae) has been rediscovered from Muthukuzhivayal, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu after a lapse of over 100 years, previously reported from Athrayamallay hills, Tirunelveli district.

698. **Henry, A.N. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1981.** "On the rediscovery of four rare species of *Symplocos* Jacq. (Symplocaceae) in the Muthukuzhivayal region of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian Forester* 107: 700–703.

Abstract: Four rare species of *Symplocos* Jacq. were relocated in the dense evergreen forest patches of Muthukuzhivayal region of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, *S. latifolia* C.B. Clarke is a new record for India; *S. oligandra* Bedd., *S. sessilis* C.B. Clarke and *S. wynadense* (Kuntze) Noot. are recorded after a lapse of six to ten decades.

699. **Henry, A.N. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1981.** "A new species of *Homalium* Jacq. (Flacourtiaceae) from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 570–572.

Abstract: A new species of *Homalium* Jacq., viz., *H. jainii* has been described from Muthukuzhivayal, Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

700. **Henry, A.N. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1982.** "On the rediscovery of two rare endemic plants of India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 234–235.

Abstract: Two rare endemic species, viz., *Hedyotis villosostipulata* (Gamble) R.S. Rao & Hemadri (Rubiaceae) and *Semecarpus auriculata* Bedd. (Anacardiaceae) were rediscovered after a lapse of about eight decades from Tamil Nadu.

701. **Henry, A.N. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1982.** "Five rare orchids from Southern India". *Indian J. Forest.* 5: 78–80.

Abstract: Five rare orchids, viz., *Chiloschista pusilla* (Retz.) Schltr., *Cymbidium ensifolium* (L.) Sw. var. *haematodes* (Lindl.) Trimen, *Kingidium decumbens* (Griff.) Hunt, *Oberonia tenuis* Lindl. and *Smithsonia maculata* (Dalzell) C.J. Saldanha have reported for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Kanyakumari district.

702. **Henry, A.N., Chandrabose, M. & Chandrasekaran, V. 1982.** "On the rediscovery of *Tritaxis beddomei* Benth. (Euphorbiaceae) and its correct taxonomic placement". *Indian J. Forest.* 5: 248–250.

Abstract: *Tritaxis beddomei* Benth. has been rediscovered from its type locality, i.e., from Tirunelveli ghat after a lapse of over 100 years with female flowers including fruits, which were hitherto not known and this species has been transferred to *Dimorphocalyx*. Detailed description along with flowering and fruiting period and distribution has also been given.

703. **Irudayaraj, V. & Ganapathi, A. 2000.** "Rediscovery of a rare and endangered fern *Elaphoglossum commutatum* (Mett.) Alderw. (Lomariopsidaceae: Pteridophyta)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 254–256.

Abstract: The rare and endangered fern, *Elaphoglossum commutatum* (Mett.) Alderw. has been newly located from Kothayar hills in Kanniyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. The present study is an attempt to update the pteridophyte flora of the Western Ghats, south India. Detailed description has also been provided. Comparison of the spore size indicates the diploid nature of this species.

704. **Irwin, S.J., Narasimhan, D. & Ganesan, R. 2003.** "Status of *Syzygium gambleanum* Rathakr. & Chithra (Myrtaceae) from southern Western Ghats, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 45: 111–120.

Abstract: *Syzygium gambleanum* Rathakr. & Chithra, an endemic species, was relocated after a lapse of about 120 years from its type locality (Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu). This paper provides description, critical notes, observations and threat status of this taxon.

705. **Jacob, K.C. 1941.** "A new species of *Coleus*". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 42: 320–322.

Abstract: A new species of *Coleus*, viz., *C. vettiveroides* has been described from Tanjore district, Tamil Nadu.

706. **Jacob, K.C. 1947.** "Some new species of South Indian plants". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 47: 48–51.

Abstract: Three species, viz., *Dimeria kanjirapallilana*, *D. kurumthotticalana* and *Eragrostis uniolooides* Nees var. *tremula* of Gramineae from Travancore, and one species of Malvaceae, viz., *Sida beddomei* from Kannothe, Malabar district have been described from Southern India.

707. **Jain, S.K. 1966.** "Notes on Indian grasses – III. A new form of *Cynodon barberi* Rang. & Tad." *Indian Forester* 92: 699–700.

Abstract: A new form of *Cynodon barberi* Rang. & Tadul., viz., *C. barberi* f. *longifolium* has been described and illustrated from Puri, Orissa. This species is also distributed in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

708. **Jain, S.K. & Pal, D.C. 1975.** "A new species and notes on the genus *Anthoxanthum* L. (Poaceae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 72: 90–96.

Abstract: A new grass *Anthoxanthum borii* is described from Pambar stream, near Shenthadikanal, Pulneys, Tamil Nadu. A dichotomous key is provided for six species of the genus *Anthoxanthum* L. occurring in India. Important distinguishing characters of the new species are also illustrated. Some critical notes on the identity of certain taxa are also given.

709. **Jayanthi, J., Arisdason, W., Narasimhan, D. & Livingstone, C. 2002.** "*Fimbristylis acuminata* Vahl – An addition to sedge flora of Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 236–238.

Abstract: *Fimbristylis acuminata* Vahl is described and illustrated as an addition to the sedge flora of Tamil Nadu.

710. **Jeeva, S., Brintha, T.S.S. & Rasingam, L. 2012.** "*Striga scottiana* (Scrophulariaceae) – A new species from southern Western Ghats of Tamilnadu, India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 79–82.

Abstract: *Striga scottiana* Jeeva & al., a new species of Scrophulariaceae from Allamparai, Chunkankadai and Marunthuvalmalai hills of southern Western Ghats is described with photographs and other relevant notes. The habitat and status are also discussed.

711. **Jeysingh, D.E.P. & Devadass, M. 1996.** "A new species and a new report of a species of petrified angiosperm woods from the Cuddalore sandstones, Tamil Nadu, India". *Rheedea* 6: 103–113.

Abstract: Two new taxa, *Holigranoxylon assamicum* and *Pithcellobioxylon cuddaloreense* are added to the reports of about 75 dicots woods from the Cuddalore sandstones formation. The former forms a new report of the species from the area, whereas the latter forms a report of a new genus and species from the area to science.

712. **John, K.S., Scariah, S., Nissar, V.A.M., Bhat, K.V. & Yadav, S.R. 2013.** "*Abelmoschus enbeepeegearense* sp. nov. (Malvaceae), an endemic species of Okra from Western Ghats, India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 31: 170–175.

Abstract: *Abelmoschus enbeepeegearense* J. John & al. is a new species occurring at low elevations in the Western Ghats of India, comprising Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The taxon is morphologically allied to *A. moschatus* subsp. *moschatus*, *A. moschatus* subsp. *tuberosus* and *A. crinitus*, but easily distinguishable by virtue of its orthotropic branching, 3–5-angled leaves, glandular-hairy plant body with whitish waxy secretions, glandular non-setose epiclax segments which is more than eight in number and ovate hirsute fruits with a short mucro at the apex. It can be crossed with all three taxa with varying degree of success, but the hybrids are sterile. The material belonging to it was earlier identified as and placed under *A. moschatus* Medik. The taxon is described and illustrated with notes on its phenology, ecology and distribution. In addition, a key to all *Abelmoschus* taxa occurring in India is provided.

713. **Joseph, J. 1962.** "A new record of orchid for India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 41B: 297–299.

Abstract: *Saccolabium roseum* Lindl., an endemic to Sri Lanka has been recorded for the first time for India from Anamalais, Coimbatore district, Madras state.

714. **Joseph, J. 1963.** "A new species of orchid from South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 42: 222–224.

Abstract: A new species of orchid, viz., *Oberonia anamalayana* allied to *O. brunonianum* Wight has been described and illustrated from Waverly Estate Reserve Forest, Anamalais, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

715. **Joseph, J. & Ramamurthy, K. 1961.** "Occurrence of *Utricularia hirta* Klein in South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 832–833.

Abstract: A rare insectivorous plant, *Utricularia hirta* Klein ex Link has been reported for the first time for southern India from Gingee Reserve Forest, Madras state, previously reported from Bihar and Meghalaya.

716. **Joseph, J. & Vajravelu, E. 1971.** "*Oberonia seidenfadeniana* Joseph et Vajravelu – A new species of orchid from Anamalai Hills, South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 344–345.

Abstract: A new species of orchid, namely *Oberonia seidenfadeniana* J. Joseph et Vajr. has been described from Anamalai Hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

717. **Joseph, J. & Vajravelu, E. 1974.** "*Proteroceras holttumii* (Orchidaceae) – A new find belonging to a new genus from Vellingiri Hills, South India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 53: 189–193.

Abstract: Descriptions of a new genus *Proteroceras* J. Joseph & Vajr. and a species, *P. holttumii* J. Joseph & Vajr. (Orchidaceae) from Vellingiri Hills, South India are given along with analytic sketches.

718. **Joseph, J. & Vajravelu, E. 1981.** "*Thrixspermum muscaiflorum* Rao & Joseph var. *nilagiricum* Joseph & Vajravelu – Orchidaceae – A new variety from Nilgiri hills, South India". *Indian Forester* 107: 648–651.

Abstract: A new variety of an orchid, viz., *Thrixspermum muscaiflorum* A.S. Rao & J. Joseph var. *nilagiricum* J. Joseph & Vajr. from Ronning town forests, Nilgiri hills, South India is described with analytical sketches.

719. **Joseph, K.T. & Suresh, C.R. 1982.** "Notes on two interesting exotic species from South India". *Indian J. Bot.* 5: 126–127.

Abstract: This paper deals with two exotic species, namely *Indigofera teysmanii* Miq. and *Mecardonia procumbens* (Mill.) Small, which have been introduced to the southern parts of India and have got naturalised. This is the first report of the former for India from Kerala. There is no report of the latter from Kerala and Tamil Nadu so far.

720. **Josephine, M.M., Manickam, V.S., Murugan, C., Sundaresan, V. & Jothi, G.J. 2003.** "*Sonerila longipetiolata* Manickam *et al.*, a new species of Melastomaceae from Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 100: 81–83.

Abstract: A new species of *Sonerila*, viz., *S. longipetiolata* allied to *S. travancorica* Bedd. has been described and illustrated from Muthukuzhivayal path, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

721. **Jothi, G.J. & Manickam, V.S. 2004.** "A new variety of *Glochidion hohenackeri* (Muell.-Arg.) Bedd. (Euphorbiaceae) from Agasthiyamalai, Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 27: 41–42.

Abstract: A new variety of *Glochidion hohenackeri* (Müll.Arg.) Bedd., viz., *G. hohenackeri* var. *kothayarensis* Jothi & Manickam (Euphorbiaceae) is described from Agasthiyamalai, Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu, India. Latin diagnosis, detailed description and illustrations are provided.

722. **Jothi, G.J., Manickam, V.S., Sundaresan, V. & Murugan, C. 2001.** "Addition to the description of *Dimorphocalyx beddomei* (Benth.) Airy Shaw (Euphorbiaceae) from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 721–726.

Abstract: *Dimorphocalyx beddomei* (Benth.) Airy Shaw, a rare species of Euphorbiaceae is redescribed and figured in detail from Tamil Nadu. The variations and the distribution of this species are also given. Voucher specimens are deposited at St. Xavier's College Herbarium (XCH), Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu.

723. **Jothi, G.J., Manickam, V.S., Sundaresan, V. & Mary, M.J. 2002.** "New species of *Glochidion* Forst. (Euphorbiaceae) from southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 114–116.

Abstract: A new species of *Glochidion* Forst., viz., *G. balakrishnanii* has been described and illustrated from Tirunelveli hills of Tamil Nadu.

724. **Jyothi, P.V. & Madhusoodanan, P.V. 1993.** "Cheilanthoid ferns of South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 31–36.

Abstract: Twelve species of Cheilanthoid ferns under five genera are described with key for their identification. Nine species are reported from Kerala and three from Tamil Nadu. Morphology, palynology, ecology and distribution of each species are discussed.

725. **Kabeer, K.A.A. & Nair, V.J. 2005.** “*Streblochaete* Hochst. ex Pilger (Poaceae): A new genus record for India with a new species *S. sanjappae* K.A.A. Kabeer & V.J. Nair”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 47: 133–138.

Abstract: The paper reports the genus *Streblochaete* Hochst. ex Pilger (Poaceae) for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu. A new species of *Streblochaete*, viz., *S. sanjappae* K.A.A. Kabeer & V.J. Nair allied to *S. longiaristata* (A. Rich.) Pilger is described and illustrated from Dodabetta, Ooty, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

726. **Kabeer, K.A.A. & Nair, V.J. 2006.** “*Vulpia bromoides* (L.) Gray (Poaceae): A new record to India from the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 480–483.

Abstract: *Vulpia bromoides* (L.) Gray, a grass native mainly to Europe and the Mediterranean regions is reorded for the first time for India from Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu. Details on its nomenclature, habitat and distribution along with description and illustration are provided.

727. **Kabeer, K.A.A. & Nair, V.J. 2007.** “*Poa stapfiana* Bor (Poaceae) – A orophyte discovered from Nilgiri mountains of Tamil Nadu”. *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 451–453.

Abstract: The present study reports *Poa stapfiana* Bor, a grass species known earlier only from the Himalayas, from Nilgiri mountains of Tamil Nadu. A detailed taxonomic account of the species along with an illustration containing habit and analytical sketches of floral and other relevant parts is given.

728. **Kabeer, K.A.A. & Nair, V.J. 2007.** “*Polypogon nilgircus* – A new species of Poaceae from India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 25: 9-11.

Abstract: *Polypogon nilgircus* Kabeer & V.J. Nair, sp. nov. (Poaceae) collected from Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu in India is described and illustrated. Differences from an allied species, *P. interruptus* Kunth is discussed.

729. **Kabeer, K.A.A. & Nair, V.J. 2008.** “*Ehrharta stipoides* Labill. (Poaceae): A new record for India from the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu”. *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 123–126.

Abstract: *Ehrharta stipoides* Labill. has been collected for the first time for India from Thittukal to Kuruthukuli, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu. Earlier this species known to occur from Australia, Malesia, New Zealand and Sri Lanka.

730. **Kabeer, K.A.A. & Nair, V.J. 2009.** "*Panicum plenum* Hitchc. & Chase (Poaceae): A new record for India". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 473–476.

Abstract: *Panicum plenum* Hitchc. & Chase (Poaceae), a species predominantly American in distribution is described as a new record for India, based on a collection from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. *Panicum garadei* Sundararagh. & Karthik. was found to be conspecific with this species and has been treated as a new synonym.

731. **Kabeer, K.A.A., Nair, V.J. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2008.** "*Tripogon borii* – A grass species new to science from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 50: 115–118.

Abstract: A new species of Poaceae, viz., *Tripogon borii* allied to *T. ananthaswamianus* Sreek. & al. and *T. bromoides* Roem. & Schult. discovered is described and illustrated from Tamil Nadu.

732. **Kalidass, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2009.** "Rediscovery of *Teucrium plectranthoides* Gamble (Lamiaceae) from Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 549–551.

Abstract: *Teucrium plectranthoides* Gamble (Lamiaceae), described in 1924, has been rediscovered after 50 years from Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu. Detailed description with suitable illustrations is provided.

733. **Karthikeyan, S. 1971.** "A contribution to the family Gramineae of the 'Flora of the Presidency of Madras'". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 175–179.

Abstract: This paper deals with the grasses added to the region since the publication of the *Flora of the Presidency of Madras* (Fischer, 1934, 1936). Altogether 78 grasses are enumerated. From a careful study of the collections deposited in the herbarium of the Southern Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore (MH), seven new records for the area are reported here.

734. **Karuppusamy, S. & Pullaiah, T. 2006.** "*Bonamia evolvuloides* (Choisy) Raizada – A poorly known taxon from Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 243–245.

Abstract: *Bonamia evolvuloides* (Choisy) Raizada, an endemic species shows a very restricted distribution in Tamil Nadu. Its detailed description, distribution, illustration and relevant notes given to facilitate the identification of this taxon.

735. **Karuppusamy, S. & Pullaiah, T. 2007.** “*Convolvulus microphyllus* Sieb. ex Spreng. (Convolvulaceae): A new record for Peninsular India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 104: 118.

Abstract: *Convolvulus microphyllus* Sieb. ex Spreng. (Convolvulaceae) has been reported for the first time for Peninsular India from Oddanchatram, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu, earlier reported from Rajasthan.

736. **Karuppusamy, S. & Pullaiah, T. 2007.** “Two new varieties of *Caralluma stalagmifera* C.E.C. Fisch. (Asclepiadaceae) from Peninsular India”. *Rheedea* 17: 41–45.

Abstract: Two new varieties of *Caralluma stalagmifera* C.E.C. Fisch. (Asclepiadaceae), viz., *C. stalagmifera* var. *longipetala* and *C. stalagmifera* var. *intermedia*, are described from Peninsular India. The first variety is from Tamil Nadu and second from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Identification key for the three varieties is provided.

737. **Karuppusamy, S. & Rajasekaran, K.M. 2007.** “*Sonerila wallichii* Benn. (Melastomataceae) – A new record for Palni hills of South India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 470–471.

Abstract: Paper deals with first record of *Sonerila wallichii* Benn. from Palni hills. It is a rare taxon confined to Southern India at high altitude.

738. **Karuppusamy, S., Rajasekaran, K.M. & Pullaiah, T. 2007.** “*Diospyros nigrescens* (Dalz.) Saldanha (Ebenaceae): An addition to the flora of Tamil Nadu”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 104: 117.

Abstract: *Diospyros nigrescens* (Dalzell) C.J. Saldanha (Ebenaceae) has been reported for the first time for the flora of Tamil Nadu from Sirumali hills, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu, earlier confined to regions of Konkan and Kanara.

739. **Karuppusamy, S., Sivakamasundari, S. & Parthipan, B. 2013.** “Extended distribution of *Cleidion nitidum* (Muell.-Arg.) Thw. ex Kurz (Euphorbiaceae) in southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 113–115.

Abstract: *Cleidion nitidum* (Müll.Arg.) Thwaites ex Kurz a lesser known taxon, is recently recorded for Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India. The present communication reports first time that the species extended its distribution in Thadagaimalai range, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, southern Western Ghats. Hitherto this species

has been reported only from Eastern Ghats of Madurai district in Tamil Nadu and Andaman Islands for Indian region as well as in Sri Lanka. A brief description, nomenclature and illustrations are given for easy identification and conservation measures.

740. **Kottaimuthu, R. 2012.** "Two new records to the Asteraceae of Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Biosci. Res.* 3: 175–178.

Abstract: *Blepharispermum petiolare* DC. and *Calyptocarpus vialis* Less is reported as new records of Asteraceae in Eastern Ghats. A brief description with photographs and relevant notes are provided for easy identification of the taxa in the field.

741. **Kottaimuthu, R. & Ganesan, R. 2012.** "Rediscovery of *Crotalaria digitata* (Fabaceae) from Madurai district, Tamil Nadu, India". *Rheedea* 22: 103–106.

Abstract: *Crotalaria digitata* Hook., an endemic and rare species has been collected after 178 years from its type locality (Alagar Hills, Pulipatti, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu). A detailed description, illustration and information on its habitat and threats are provided based on field survey. Confusion on its distribution due to misidentification of few collections from Coorg district in Karnataka also resolved.

742. **Kottaimuthu, R. & Vasudevan, N. 2013.** "On the occurrence of *Crotalaria filipes* Benth. (Fabaceae) in Tamil Nadu". *J. Biosci. Res.* 4: 1–3.

Abstract: Occurrence of *Crotalaria filipes* Benth. in Tamil Nadu is reported. A brief description, nomenclature and other relevant notes of the species are provided.

743. **Kottaimuthu, R., Kalidass, C. & Ponnuchamy, R. 2013.** "*Desmidorchis pauciflora* (Wight) Decne. (Asclepiadaceae): A new record for Eastern Ghats, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 259–260.

Abstract: *Desmidorchis pauciflora* (Wight) Decne. is recorded as new for the flora of Eastern Ghats from Sirumalai hills, Madurai district and it was previously reported only from Tirunelveli and Travancore hills of southern Western Ghats, India.

744. **Kottaimuthu, R., Suresh, K. & Kumuthakalavalli, R. 2011.** "Addition to the legumes of Eastern Ghats, India". *Pl. Arch.* 11: 447–448.

Abstract: Intensive field surveys conducted in the hill ranges of southern Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu resulted in a collection of several interesting plant species. Among that four leguminous plants, viz., *Chamaecrista nigricans*, *Senna spectabilis* var. *excelsa*, *S. uniflora* and *Acacia melifera* are added as an addition to the flora of Eastern Ghats.

745. **Krishnaraj, M.V., Ajesh, T.P., Mohanan, N. & Kumar, N.P. 2009.** “*Calamus shendurunii* Anto, Renuka & Sreekumar (Arecaceae) – A new record for Tamil Nadu, India”. *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 5: 123–124.

Abstract: *Calamus shendurunii* Anto & al hitherto known only from the type locality, Shendurunii Valley, Kollam district of Kerala, is reported for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Lower Kothayar forest, Kanyakumari district. The current status of the species is also highlighted.

746. **Kumar, E.S.S., Kumar, P.C.S. & Kumar, C.S. 1999.** “Rediscovering *Sciaphila janthina* (Champ.) Thw. (Triuridaceae) and *Schizaea dichotoma* (L.) Sm. (Schizaeaceae) in Kalakkadu-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 711–714.

Abstract: *Sciaphila janthina* (Champ.) Thwaites of the family Triuridaceae and *Schizaea dichotoma* (L.) Sm. of fern family Schizaeaceae, collected earlier by Beddome has been recollected from Kalakkadu-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu.

747. **Kumar, E.S.S., Mathew, D. & Nair, G.M. 2004.** “A new species of *Acrotrema* (Dilleniaceae) from India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 24: 543–546.

Abstract: *Acrotrema agastyamalayanum*, a new species of Dilleniaceae from India is described and illustrated. The new species is allied to *A. arnottianum*, an endemic species of the southern Western Ghats.

748. **Kumar, K.M.P., Thomas, B., Sreeraj, V., Balachandran, I. & Rajendran, A. 2013.** “Critical notes on the occurrence of *Dipcadi montanum* (Dalz.) Baker (Hyacinthaceae) in South India”. *Sci. Res. Report.* 3: 120–123.

Abstract: *Dipcadi montanum* (Dalzell) Baker is reported so far only from the Belgaum district of Karnataka in South India. The present collection of taxon from Madukkarai hills shows its extended distribution to the Tamil Nadu parts of southern Western Ghats of India. The paper provides some critical notes on *D. montanum* var.

madrasicum. Detailed description, photographs, distributional and ecological details are provided.

749. **Kumar, V.S. & Sharma, B.D. 1995.** "Two new taxa of *Pogostemon* (Lamiaceae) from India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 15: 163–166.

Abstract: A new species, viz., *Pogostemon hedgeri* allied to *P. travancorica* Bedd. and *P. reflexa* Benth. has been described and illustrated from Muthukuzhivayal, Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. A new variety, viz. *P. speciosus* var. *filiformis* has been described from Thai Shola, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu. Both belong to section *Pogostemon*.

750. **Kumara, K.K.S., Subbiah, V. & Prakash, H.S. 2010.** "*Phyllanthus scabrifolius* Hook.f. (Euphorbiaceae): A rare species in Gudalur, new distributional record for Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 388–390.

Abstract: *Phyllanthus scabrifolius* Hook.f., a rare and endemic species for India, previously reported from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka, is the first for Tamil Nadu from Gudalur, Nilgiri district.

751. **Kumari, G.R. & Rao, G.V.S. 1973.** "*Euphorbia agowensis* Hochst. ex Boiss. – A new record for India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 126–127.

Abstract: *Euphorbia agowensis* Hochst. ex Boiss. has been reported for the first time for India from Nilgiri district, on way from Anaikatty to Kutrapatti, Tamil Nadu.

752. **Kumari, G.R. & Rao, G.V.S. 1976.** "A new species of *Caralluma* (Asclepiadaceae) from India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 73: 194–196.

Abstract: A new species of *Caralluma*, viz., *C. nilagiriana* has been described from Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

753. **Léveillé, F.H. 1891.** "Concerning the presence of the *Taraxacum officinale* in the Nilgherries". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 6: 106.

Abstract: Common Himalayan plant *Taraxacum officinale* Wigg has been reported for the first time for Nilgherries, Tamil Nadu from Ootacamund.

754. **Livingstone, C., Narasimhan, D. & Janarthanam, M.K. 1985.** "A note on an alien weed *Sesamum alatum* Thonn. (Pedaliaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 448.

Abstract: The alien weed, *Sesamum alatum* Thonn. has been collected from Chengalpattu district, Tamil Nadu. The occurrence of this plant in Tamil Nadu is of distributional interest.

755. **Lorch, J.W. 1960.** "Arthrochloa – A new genus of grasses from India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 39: 490–495.

Abstract: Monograph of the genus *Dactyloctenium*, the author noticed that *D. henrardianum* Bor differed in several respect from all other genera of the Eragrostae and should therefore be placed in a separate genus, which it is proposed to called *Arthrochloa*, i.e., *A. henrardianum* (Bor) J.W. Lorch.

756. **Madhusoodanan, P.V. & Nampy, S. 1993.** "The genus *Microsorium* Link in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 43–47.

Abstract: The genus *Microsorium* Link is represented by four species, viz., *M. linguaeforme* (Mett.) Copel. from Kerala, *M. membranaceum* (Don) Ching from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, *M. pteropus* f. *minor* (Bedd.) Ching from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *M. punctatum* (L.) Copel from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Enumeration of each taxon with critical notes on their taxonomy and nomenclature is discussed with special emphasis on their ecology. A key for the identification of Southern Indian species is also included.

757. **Majumdar, N.C. 1968.** "*Drymaria villosa* Cham. & Schlecht – A new record for South India". *Indian Forester* 94: 645.

Abstract: *Drymaria villosa* Cham. & Schltld. has been recorded for the first time for South India from Kotagiri, Nilgiri district Tamil Nadu.

758. **Manickam, V.S. 1988.** "A new species of *Vittaria* from South India". *Indian Fern J.* 5: 180–181.

Abstract: A new species of *Vittaria*, viz., *V. montana* sp. nov. has been described from Thevankarai, Anna district, Tamil Nadu.

759. **Manickam, V.S. & Murugan, C. 2001.** "*Osbeckia tirunelvelica*, a new species of Melastomataceae from Western Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 626–628.

Abstract: A new species, *Osbeckia tirunelvelica* Manickam & Murugan (Melastomataceae), from Kalakkad hills, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, southern Western Ghats, India is described and illustrated. The morphological variations between the new species and allied taxon are included.

760. **Manickam, V.S. & Murugan, C. 2004.** “*Gomphia barberi*, a new species of Ochnaceae from Tirunelveli Hills, Western Ghats of India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 24: 411–413.

Abstract: *Gomphia barberi* sp. nov. (Ochnaceae) is described with an illustration from the Tirunelveli hills of southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India.

761. **Manickam, V.S. & Murugan, C. 2005.** “Two additions to Flora of India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 709–712.

Abstract: Two species, viz., *Eurya ceylanica* Wight (Theaceae) and *Sonerila pedunculosa* Thwaites (Melastomataceae) are new distributional records for India from Tirunelveli Hills, Tamil Nadu.

762. **Manickam, V.S. & Murugan, C. 2008.** “*Nothopegia sivagiriana* V.S. Manickam & C. Murugan: A new plant species of Anacardiaceae from Sivagiri Hills, Tamil Nadu, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 522–524.

Abstract: *Nothopegia sivagiriana* Murugesan & Manickam sp. nov. (Anacardiaceae) is described with an illustration from the Sivagiri Hills of southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India.

763. **Manickam, V.S., Uthayakumari, F. & Dulcy, J. 2003.** “*Zeuxine affinis* (Lindl.) Benth. ex Hook.f. (Orchidaceae) – An addition to the flora of Tamil Nadu”. *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 412–413.

Abstract: *Zeuxine affinis* (Lindl.) Benth. ex Hook.f. has been reported for the first time for the state of Tamil Nadu from Mahendragiri hills, Kanyakumari district. Earlier this species was known to occur from Sikkim, Meghalaya and Kerala.

764. **Manickam, V.S., Uthayakumari, F. & Dulcy, J. 2003.** “Notes on *Zeuxine* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) from Tamil Nadu, India”. *Rheedea* 13: 57–62.

Abstract: Four species of *Zeuxine* (Orchidaceae) – *Z. affinis* (Lindl.) Benth. ex Hook.f., *Z. flava* (Wall. ex Lindl.) Benth. ex Hook.f., *Z. gracilis* (Breda) Blume and *Z. longilabris* (Lindl.) Benth. ex Hook.f. are reported from Tirunelveli hills in southern

Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India. All are illustrated and described based on new collections. The discovery of *Z. affinis* constitutes a new distributional record for Tamil Nadu. Artificial key for all the four species are given.

765. **Manickam, V.S., Murugan, C., Jothi, G.J. & Sundaresan, V. 2004.** "A new species of *Beilschmiedia* (Lauraceae) from the Western Ghats, India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 24: 407–410.

Abstract: *Beilschmiedia tirunelvelica* is described and illustrated as a new species from the Western Ghats of Agasthiyamalai Biosphere Reserve, India. The differences to similar taxa are provided with dichotomous key and table.

766. **Manickam, V.S., Murugan, C., Jothi, G.J. & Sundaresan, V. 2007.** "*Memecylon courtallense* – A new species (Melastomataceae) from Courtallum hills of Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 77–80.

Abstract: A new species of *Memecylon*, viz., *Memecylon courtallense* allied to *M. umbellatum* Burm.f. is described and illustrated from Courtallum hills, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

767. **Manickam, V.S., Murugan, C., Sundaresan, V. & Jothi, G.J. 2000.** "Genus *Clidemia* D. Don (Melastomataceae) – A new record of naturalized taxon for Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 23: 442–443.

Abstract: A noxious weed, *Clidemia hirta* (L.) D. Don is recorded for the first time for the state of Tamil Nadu from Vaithamalai, Tirunelveli district. Earlier this species was known to occur from Kerala.

768. **Manickam, V.S., Murugan, C., Sundaresan, V. & Jothi, G.J. 2002.** "*Ventilago bombaiensis* Dalz., Rhamnaceae – New distributional record for Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 153–155.

Abstract: *Ventilago bombaiensis* Dalzell has been recorded for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Tirunelveli hills. This species has so far been recorded from the Western Ghats of Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra.

769. **Manickam, V.S., Murugan, C., Sundaresan, V. & Jothi, G.J. 2003.** "*Eurya ceylanica* Wight (Theaceae) – An addition to Indian flora from southern Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 1137–1139.

Abstract: *Eurya ceylanica* Wight (Theaceae) is reported for the first time for Indian flora from Kanniyakumari and Tirunelveli hills of Tamil Nadu.

770. **Manickam, V.S., Murugan, C., Sundaresan, V. & Jothi, G.J. 2007.** “*Schefflera agasthiyamalayana*, a new species of Araliaceae from southern Western Ghats, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 61–62.

Abstract: A new species, viz., *Schefflera agasthiyamalayana* Manickam & al. described and illustrated from Ullar river bank, Agasthiyamalai hills, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. The new species appears to be related to *S. venulosa* (Wight & Arn.) Harms, from which it is easily distinguishable by inflorescence and fruits.

771. **Manickam, V.S., Murugan, C., Sundaresan, V., Jothi, G.J. & Chelladurai, V. 2003.** “*Cissus xavierensis* (Vitaceae), a new species from Tamil Nadu, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 1225–1228.

Abstract: *Cissus xavierensis* sp. nov. is described and illustrated from Palayamkottai, St. Xavier’s College, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. This species is allied to *Cissus quadrangularis* L. but differs from having flat stem and acute calyx lobes.

772. **Manickam, V.S., Sundaresan, V., Murugan, C. & Jothi, G.J. 2001.** “*Thottea dinghoui* Swarup., family Aristolochiaceae, a new record for Tamil Nadu”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 98: 318–320.

Abstract: *Thottea dinghoui* Swarup. has been reported for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Agatyamalai hills, previously reported from Kerala.

773. **Manickam, V.S., Sundaresan, V., Murugan, C. & Jothi, G.J. 2002.** “On the occurrence of *Pogostemon travancoricus*, family Labiatae and *Argyreia choisyana*, family Convolvulaceae in Tamil Nadu”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 155–156.

Abstract: *Pogostemon travancoricus* (Labiatae) and *Argyreia choisyana* (Convolvulaceae) have been recorded for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Tirunelveli hills.

774. **Manickam, V.S., Uthayakumari, F., Josephine, M.M. & Sundaresan, V. 2001.** “*Habenaria dichopetala* Thw. (Orchidaceae) – A new record for India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 514–516.

Abstract: *Habenaria dichopetala* Thwaites is recorded for the first time for India from Kothaiyar hills, Tamil Nadu.

775. **Maulik, M. 1971.** “*Cayratia anemonifolia* (Zippel ex Miq.) Susseng. (Vitaceae) – A new addition to the flora of India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 158–159.

Abstract: *Cayratia anemonifolia* (Zippel ex Miq.) Susseng. has been reported for the first time for Indian flora from Naduvattam, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

776. **Mitra, R.L. 1972.** “*Euphorbia serpens* H.B.K. (Euphorbiaceae), a hitherto unrecognized species in India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 68: 852–856.

Abstract: *Euphorbia serpens* Kunth has been reported for the first time for India from West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

777. **Mitra, R.L. 1985.** “*Phyllanthus tenellus* Roxb. (Euphorbiaceae) – An adventives in Indian flora and its typification”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 27: 154–157.

Abstract: *Phyllanthus tenellus* Roxb., a native of Mascarene Islands, though originally described from a population raised in the Indian Botanic Garden, is reported as an adventive from Salem district in Tamil Nadu and from Greater Bombay in Maharashtra. It is also being lectotypified with Roxburgh’s unpublished Flora Indica drawings.

778. **Mukherjee, N. 1972.** “Six new taxa of Flacourtiaceae from India and Burma”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 69: 390–394.

Abstract: Six new taxa of Flacourtiaceae, viz., *Homalium ciliatum* from Meghalaya, *Scolopia burmanica* from Burma, *S. crenata* (Wight) Clos var. *brevifolia* from Tirunelveli, *Casearia sikkimensis* from Sikkim, *C. rubescens* Dalzell var. *gamblei* from Pirmed and N. Canara and *Hydnocarpus kurzii* (King) Warb. subsp. *australis* Sleu. forma *latifolia* from Lower Burma have been described.

779. **Mukerjee, S.K. 1959.** “A new *Polygala* from South India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 54–56.

Abstract: A new species of *Polygala*, viz., *P. ramaswamiana* has been described from Peermade, S. India. A new forma, *P. ramaswamiana* f. *devicolamensis* from Devicolam and a new variety, *P. ramaswamiana* var. *palniensis* from Kilavare, Palni hills have also been described.

780. **Murthy, G.V.S., Gopalan, R. & Murugan, C. 2012.** “*Hedyotis trimenii* Deb & Dutta (Rubiaceae) – A new distributional record for India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 89–90.

Abstract: *Hedyotis trimenii* Deb & Ratna Dutta is reported for the first time to the flora of India from Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu. It provides a short description, distribution, specimens examined and other relevant notes of this interesting taxon.

781. **Murugan, C. 2002.** “New species of *Xanthophyllum* Roxb. (Xanthophyllaceae) and *Eugenia* L. (Myrtaceae) from Peninsular India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 413–418.

Abstract: *Xanthophyllum manickamii* (Xanthophyllaceae) and *Eugenia manickamiana* (Myrtaceae) are described as new species from Tamil Nadu, Peninsular India; both are illustrated. *Xanthophyllum manickamii* is closely allied to *X. flavescens* Roxb. while *Eugenia manickamiana* is closely allied to *E. mabaeoides* Wight.

782. **Murugan, C. & Gopalan, R. 2004.** “*Psychotria henryana* (Rubiaceae), a new species from the southern Western Ghats, India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 24: 415–418.

Abstract: *Psychotria henryana* (Rubiaceae), a new species from the hills of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts in Tamil Nadu at the core zone of Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve and Agasthiyamalai Biosphere Reserve in the southern Western Ghats, India is discussed and illustrated.

783. **Murugan, C. & Gopalan, R. 2005 & 2006.** “*Clinacanthus nutans* (Burm.f.) Lindau – An addition to Indian Acanthaceae”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 925–928; 30: 291–193.

Abstract: *Clinacanthus nutans* (Burm.f.) Lindau is an addition to Indian Acanthaceae from Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu. A brief description with an illustration is provided to facilitate the botanists for further collection and identity.

784. **Murugan, C. & Gopalan, R. 2006.** “Four additions to Indian *Memecylon* L. (Melastomataceae) from South India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 105–108.

Abstract: Four species of *Memecylon* L. (Melastomataceae), viz., *Memecylon gracillimum* Alston from Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, *M. leucanthemum* Thwaites from Tamil Nadu, *M. rostratum* Thwaites from Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *M. royerii* Blume from Andhra Pradesh are first and new distributional records for India. All

the four species were earlier considered endemic to Sri Lanka. A short description with ecology, flowering and fruiting period, distribution and specimens examined are provided here.

785. **Murugan, C. & Gopalan, R. 2006.** "Rediscovery of two endemic and threatened taxa from the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 305–306.
Abstract: Rediscovery of *Euonymus paniculatus* Wight & M.A. Lawson (Celastraceae) and *Syzygium beddomei* (Duthie) Chithra (Myrtaceae), these two endemic and threatened taxa are relocated from the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India after a lapse of about 110 years.
786. **Murugan, C. & Gopalan, R. 2006.** "Three additions to angiosperm flora of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 973–974.
Abstract: *Pavetta siphonantha* Dalzell, *P. travancorica* Bremek. and *Tarenna tiruchurensis* N. Sasidh. & Sivar. (Rubiaceae) are reported for the first time to the angiosperm flora of Tamil Nadu from Tirunelveli Hills, southern Western Ghats, India. A short description with relevant notes is provided here.
787. **Murugan, C. & Gopalan, R. 2007.** "*Psychotria beddomei* Deb & M. Gangop. (Rubiaceae): A strict endemic – located in other than type locality". *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 491–492.
Abstract: *Psychotria beddomei* Deb & M. Gangop. (Rubiaceae) is a rare and strict endemic species of Tirunelveli Hills (southern Western Ghats) Tamil Nadu, India. It was relocated from other than its type locality from Papanasam and Courtallum Hills.
788. **Murugan, C. & Gopalan, R. 2009.** "*Eugenia discifera* Gamble (Myrtaceae) – Relocated other than type locality". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 305–306.
Abstract: *Eugenia discifera* Gamble (Myrtaceae) is relocated after a gap of 96 years from Agasthiyamalai, Tamil Nadu, other than its type locality (Cheminji, Travancore), is described with a colour plate for the further collection and identification in field.
789. **Murugan, C. & Gopalan, R. 2010.** "*Hopea jucunda* Thwaites subsp. *modesta* DC. – An addition to Dipterocarpaceae of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 521.

Abstract: *Hopea jucunda* Thwaites subsp. *modesta* DC. is a new distributional record for India from the Courtallum hills, Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats, India.

790. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2001.** "Two distributional records for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 346–349.

Abstract: Two species namely, *Butea acuminata* (Benth.) Kurz and *Memecylon variens* Thwaites are new distributional records for India from Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu.

791. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2001.** "New species of *Memecylon* and *Sonerila* (Melastomataceae) from Southern Western Ghats of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 509–513.

Abstract: Two new species, namely *Memecylon gopalanii* and *Sonerila inaequalis* are described and illustrated for India from Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu. *Memecylon gopalanii* is allied to *M. angustifolium* Wight and *Sonerila inaequalis* is allied to *S. clarkei* Cogn.

792. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2003.** "*Elaeocarpus lanceifolius* Roxb. (Elaeocarpaceae) – An addition to the flora of the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 159–161.

Abstract: *Elaeocarpus lanceifolius* Roxb. (Elaeocarpaceae) was earlier known to occur in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal, added to the flora of Tamil Nadu from the Courtallum hills, Tirunelveli.

793. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2004.** "Two distributional records of Caesalpiniaceae for Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 194.

Abstract: Two species of Caesalpiniaceae, viz., *Caesalpinia major* (Medik) Dandy & Exell and *Cassia sericea* Sw. have been reported for the first time for the state of Tamil Nadu from Tirunelveli district.

794. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2004.** "Two additions to Myrtaceae of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 523–526.

Abstract: Two species, viz., *Syzygium scoparium* Wall. and *S. venosum* DC. (Myrtaceae) are new distributional records for India from Tamil Nadu. A brief description, ecology, distribution and illustrations are provided for the easy identity.

795. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2004.** "*Glycosmis tirunelveliensis* C. Murugan & V.S. Manickam (Rutaceae): A new species from Tirunelveli Hills, southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 559–561.

Abstract: *Glycosmis tirunelveliensis* C. Murugan & V.S. Manickam (Rutaceae) is described with illustration from Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu.

796. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2005.** "*Euonymus kanyakumariensis* – A new species of Celastraceae from India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 198–200.

Abstract: *Euonymus kanyakumariensis* (Celastraceae), a new species resembling to *E. pendulus* Wall. from the Mahendragiri hills in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu is described and illustrated.

797. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2006.** "*Euonymus barberi* – A new species of Celastraceae from Agasthiyamalai, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 199–200.

Abstract: A new species of Celastraceae, viz., *Euonymus barberi* allied to *E. dichotomus* B. Heyne ex Wall., collected from Agasthiyamalai of Tamil Nadu in Peninsular India, is described and illustrated.

798. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2006.** "*Syzygium bourdillonii* (Gamble) Rathakr. & Nair (Myrtaceae) – A critically endangered taxon relocated other than type locality". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 498–500.

Abstract: A new distributional record of *Syzygium bourdillonii* (Gamble) Rathakr. & N.C. Nair (Myrtaceae), a critically endangered species, from Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu state is described with suitable illustrations.

799. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2008.** "*Grewia kothayarensis* (Tiliaceae), a new species from southern Western Ghats, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 121–122.

Abstract: A new species of Tiliaceae, viz., *Grewia kothayarensis* allied to *G. oppositifolia* Buch.–Ham. ex DC. is described and illustrated from Nallumukku–Kothayar path, Kothayar hills, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, southern Western Ghats.

800. **Murugan, C. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2010.** "Recollection of *Vernonia pulneyensis* Gamble (Asteraceae) from the type locality". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 512–513.

Abstract: *Vernonia pulneyensis* Gamble is recollected from the type locality, Pulney Hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu and relocated from other than its type locality. A brief description with relevant notes is provided for further identity in field.

801. **Murugan, C. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2010.** “*Memecylon macrocarpum* Thwaites – An addition to Memecylaceae of India from Courtallum hills, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 522–523.

Abstract: *Memecylon macrocarpum* Thwaites (Memecylaceae) is a new distributional record for India from Courtallum hills, Tamil Nadu.

802. **Murugan, C. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2012.** “Three additions to the angiosperm flora of India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 119–122.

Abstract: Three taxa, viz., *Blumea milnei* Seem (Asteraceae), *Strobilanthes viscosa* T. Anderson var. *viscosa* and *S. viscosa* T. Anderson var. *digitalis* (Nees) C.B. Clarke (Acanthaceae) are distributional records for India from the southern Western Ghats, India. The first species is from Kerala and last two varieties are from Tamil Nadu. A short description with illustrations and relevant notes is provided here for further collection and identification in field.

803. **Murugan, C. & Natarajan, K. 2008.** “*Theriophonum manickamii* (Araceae) – A new plant species from the Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 618–623.

Abstract: *Theriophonum manickamii* Murugan & K. Natarajan, a new species of Araceae, allied to *T. sivaganganum* (Ramam. & Sebastine) Bogner, from Sivanthipatti village, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, is described and illustrated.

804. **Murugan, C. & Sudhakar, J.V. 2008.** “*Mastixia euonymoides* Prain (Cornaceae): An addition to the flora of Tamil Nadu”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 50: 204.

Abstract: *Mastixia euonymoides* Prain has been recorded for the first time to the flora of Tamil Nadu from Nadugani, Nilgiri district, previously known from Manipur. This is also a new distributional record for the Western Ghats, Peninsular India.

805. **Murugan, C., Chithra, V. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2008.** “Two additions to the Asteraceae (Compositae) of India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 449–450.

Abstract: *Cyanthillium hookerianum* (Arn.) H. Rob. and *Vernonia pectiniformis* DC. subsp. *puncticulata* (DC.) Grierson (Asteraceae) are reported as addition to the flora of India from Tamil Nadu and Kerala, southern Western Ghats respectively. Short descriptions with illustrations and other details are provided.

806. **Murugan, C., Kabeer, K.A.A. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2008.** “*Phyllanthus rangachariarii* – A new species of Euphorbiaceae from Agasthiyamalai, India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 50: 201–203.

Abstract: A new species of Euphorbiaceae, viz., *Phyllanthus rangachariarii* n. sp. to *P. heyneanus* Müll.Arg. has been described and illustrated from Agasthiyamalai Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu.

807. **Murugan, C., Manickam, V.S. & Sundaresan, V. 2001.** “*Memecylon tirunelvelicum* – A new species of Melastomataceae from Peninsular India”. *Novon* 11:197–199.

Abstract: A new species *Memecylon tirunelvelicum* (Melastomataceae), allied to *M. grande* Retz. collected from the Tirunelveli hills of Tamil Nadu in Peninsular India, is described and illustrated.

808. **Murugan, C., Manickam, V.S. & Sundaresan, V. 2002.** “*Syzygium neesianum* Arn. (Myrtaceae) – An addition to the Indian flora”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 553–555.

Abstract: *Syzygium neesianum* Arn. is recorded for the first time for Indian flora from Kodayar Hills, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

809. **Murugan, C., Sundaresan, V. & Jothi, G.J. 2000.** “*Memecylon manickamii* – A new species of Melastomataceae from the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu”. *Kew Bull.* 55: 1001–1003.

Abstract: A new species *Memecylon manickamii* (Melastomataceae), allied to *M. angustifolium* Wight has been described and illustrated from Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve on the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu.

810. **Murugan, C., Manickam, V.S., Josephine, M.M. & Sundaresan, V. 2002.** “Extended distribution of two rare and endangered taxa from Tirunelveli hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 545–546.

Abstract: Two rare and endangered taxa, viz., *Memecylon flavescens* Gamble (Melastomataceae) and *Ilex denticulata* Wall. ex Wight (Aquifoliaceae) have been recorded from Kalakad–Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu.

811. **Murugan, C., Manickam, V.S., Jothi, G.J. & Sundaresan, V. 2003.** “*Acacia pruinescens* Kurz (Mimosaceae): An addition to the Western Ghats, India”. *Rheedea* 13: 71–72.

Abstract: *Acacia pruinescens* Kurz (Mimosaceae) was collected from Tirunelveli Hills in Tamil Nadu. This species so far reported only from the Northeastern region of India and hence, it constitutes a new distributional record for the Western Ghats. Prominently reticulate nerves on the leaflets distinguish this species from the closely allied *A. pennata* L.

812. **Murugan, C., Manickam, V.S., Sundaresan, V. & Jothi, G.J. 2004.** “*Miliusa tirunelvelica*, a new species of Annonaceae from the Kalakkadu – Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Western Ghats, India”. *Novon* 14: 102–104. 2004.

Abstract: A new species of *Miliusa tirunelvelica* (Annonaceae), allied to *M. wightiana* Hook.f. & Thomson collected from the Kalakkadu-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve on the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, is described and illustrated.

813. **Murugan, C., Sivalingam, R., Benniamin, A. & Kannan, S.G.D. 2002.** “*Lindernia srilankana* Cramer & Philcox (Scrophulariaceae) – A new record for India”. *Rheedea* 12: 155–157.

Abstract: *Lindernia srilankana* Cramer & Philcox is recorded for the first time for India from Palyamkottai taluk, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. A short description with illustration and relevant notes is provided.

814. **Murugan, R. & Livingstone, C. 2010.** “*Pogostemon raghavendrarii* (Lamiaceae), a new species from Anamalai hills, India”. *Rheedea* 20: 21–24.

Abstract: A new species of Lamiaceae, viz., *Pogostemon raghavendrarii* R. Murugan & Livingst. allied to *P. speciosus* Benth. and *P. hedgei* V.S. Kumar & B.D. Sharma is described and illustrated from Akkamalai Shola, Valparai, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. This new species can be placed under the section *Racemosus* (Benth.) Bhatti & Ingr. and subsection *Glabriusculus* (Briq.) Bhatti & Ingr., as it lacks moniliform trichomes on the filaments. Morphological differences among the species under subsection *Glabriusculus* are tabulated and a distribution map is also provided.

815. **Murugan, R., Ravikumar, K. & Livingstone, C. 2010.** "Rediscovery of *Pogostemon nilagiricus* (Lamiaceae), a steno-endemic and critically endangered aromatic species". *Rheedea* 20: 50–52.

Abstract: *Pogostemon nilagiricus* (Lamiaceae) is rediscovered from Nilgiri hills, the type locality, after a gap of 97 years. A detailed description, photograph and note on its taxonomy are provided. Current threat status has also been assessed based on the recent botanical explorations.

816. **Murugan, S., Ranjithakani, P. & Vishwanathan, M.B. 1995.** "Two additions as new records to the flora of Eastern Ghats in Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest.* 18: 174–175.

Abstract: Two species, viz., *Pseudaidia speciosa* (Bedd.) Tirveng. (Rubiaceae) and *Epipogium roseum* (D. Don) Lindl. (Orchidaceae) has been reported for the first time for Eastern Ghats in Peninsular India from Kolli hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

817. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2006.** "Rediscovery of *Helichrysum perlanigerum* Gamble (Asteraceae) from Velliangiri Hills of Western Ghats, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 429–430.

Abstract: *Helichrysum perlanigerum* Gamble (Asteraceae), a rare, endemic and endangered species, rediscovered from Velliangiri Hills of Western Ghats, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu after 147 years.

818. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2006.** "Additions to the flora of Tamil Nadu, India – With particular reference to endemic plants". *My Forest* 42: 327–330.

Abstract: *Anaphalis adnata* DC. (Asteraceae), *Swertia lawii* (Wight ex C.B. Clarke) Burkill (Gentianaceae) and *Fimbristylis lawiana* (Boeck.) Kern. (Cyperaceae) collected from Velliangiri hills, Western Ghats of Coimbatore district are reported as additions to the flora of Tamil Nadu. Brief description with phenological and distributional data is given for further collections and easy identification.

819. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2007.** "A new species of *Hedyotis* L. (Rubiaceae) from the Velliangiri Hills, the Western Ghats, India". *Rheedea* 17: 25–27.

Abstract: *Hedyotis nairii* Murug. & V. Balas., a new species is described and illustrated from Velliangiri Hills in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India. It differs from the

allied *H. beddomei* Hook. f., in having elliptic, elliptic-lanceolate or oblanceolate leaves, lanceolate glandular stipules, glabrous cymes and pedicellate flowers.

820. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2008.** “*Tripogon velliangiriensis* (Poaceae) – A new species from Tamil Nadu, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 109–111.

Abstract: A new species of *Tripogon*, viz., *Tripogon velliangiriensis* Muru. & V. Balas. allied to *T. wightii* Roem. & Schult. is described and illustrated from Velliangiri hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India.

821. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2008.** “*Ambrosia artemissifolia* L. (Asteraceae) – A new record for the flora of Southern India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 461–462.

Abstract: *Ambrosia artemissifolia* (Asteraceae) collected from Velliangiri hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India is described with illustration as a new record for Southern India.

822. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2009.** “Additions to the flora of Tamil Nadu, India with reference to rare, endemic, red-listed and endangered plants from Velliangiri hills, a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 327–330.

Abstract: This paper deals with the occurrence of five rare, endemic, red-listed and endangered plants, such as *Buchanania lanceolata* Wight, *Syzygium bourdillonii* (Gamble) Rathak. & N.C. Nair, *S. travancoricum* Gamble, *Begonia trichocarpa* Dalzell and *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) Naithani of angiosperms collected from Velliangiri hills, a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, the Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. They are reported for the first time from Tamil Nadu state. Correct nomenclature, brief description, specimen examined and critical notes, if any, along with phenological and distributional data are given for each species to facilitate for further collections and easy identification.

823. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2009.** “Relocation and extended distribution of some little known endangered plants from Velliangiri hills, the Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India”. *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 16: 331–336.

Abstract: The present paper records the relocation and extended distribution of certain little known endangered and endemic plant species such as *Crotalaria longipes* Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae), *Hedyotis eualata* (Gamble) A.N. Henry & Subram.

(Rubiaceae), *Helichrysum wightii* C.B. Clarke ex Hook.f. (Asteraceae), *Senecio lessingianus* (Wight & Arn.) C.B. Clarke (Asteraceae), *Lilium neilgherrense* Wight (Liliaceae) and *Eriocaulon ensiforme* C.E.C. Fisch. (Eriocaulaceae) of angiosperms collected from Velliangiri hills, a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu. The above said species are restricted only to the hill ranges of southern Western Ghats. Correct status, nomenclature, brief description, distribution with phenological data and critical notes are given for further collections.

824. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2010.** "Occurrence of two neo-endemic species from Velliangiri hills – An addition to the Flora of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 123–124.

Abstract: *Biophytum longipedunculatum* Govind. (Oxalidaceae) and *Oberonia chandrasekharanii* V.J. Nair & al. (Orchidaceae), were occurring hitherto in Kerala state in southern Peninsular India have been collected from Velliangiri hills, the Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu form an extension of the known range of distribution as well as additions to the Flora of Tamil Nadu.

825. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2011.** "A new species of *Sonerila* (Melastomataceae) from the Western Ghats – India". *Taprobanica* 3: 93–95.

Abstract: A new species of *Sonerila* Roxburgh (Melastomataceae) is described and illustrated. *Sonerila nayarana* sp. nov. occurs in the Velliangiri hills, the Western Ghats in the Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, India. It seems most similar to *Sonerila parameswaranii* Ravikumar & Lakshmanan, 1999.

826. **Murugesan, M., Amirthalingam, K. & Balasubramanian, P. 2010.** "Addition of two genera, *Nothapodytes* Blume and *Fagraea* Thunb. to the flora of Eastern Ghats, India". *Indian Forester* 136: 365–368.

Abstract: Distribution of two genera namely *Nothapodytes* Blume, viz., *N. nimmoniana* (Icacinaceae) and *Fagraea* Thunb., viz., *F. ceilanica* (Loganiaceae) was studied and reported from Minchigully Valley, Sathyamangalam Forest Division, Tamil Nadu, Eastern Ghats. These are additions to the flora of the area.

827. **Murugesan, M., Balasubramaniam, V. & Nagarajan, N. 2010.** "Description of two new species of the genus *Fimbristylis* Vahl (Cyperaceae) from Velliangiri hills, Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 2: 1379–1381.

Abstract: Two new species of *Fimbristylis* Vahl (Cyperaceae), viz., *F. matthewii* and *F. velliangiriensis* from Velliangiri hills in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve located in the Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India have been described. *Fimbristylis matthewii* is close to *F. uliginosa* Steud. but differs by the presence of glabrous culms, much-thickened culm-base by imbricating old leaf-sheaths, inflorescence terminal and subterminal or pseudolateral; involucre bracts 3–5; spikelets 2–9 (10) together, 15–30-flowered; glumes aristate; arista 0.6–1.2 mm long, sparsely scaberulous on the upper half of upper surface, and on nerves of the keels; nuts sparsely and minutely tuberculate. *Fimbristylis velliangiriensis* is close to *F. insignis* Thwaites but differs by the presence of leaves involute, acute at apex; spikelets 0.4–0.8 cm long; involucre bracts 3–5, rarely 8, equal to or longer than spikelets; glumes minutely scaberulous on upper surface, and aristate at apex; anthers with 2–8 ciliate hairy at tip; filaments broadly winged, often with a reddish gland at base; style winged; nut obovoid.

828. **Murugesan, M., Balasubramaniam, V. & Paulsamy, S. 2007.** “Rediscovery of *Memecylon sisparensense* Gamble (Melastomataceae) and *Swertia beddomei* C.B. Clarke (Gentianaceae)”. *Rheedea* 17: 33–34.

Abstract: *Memecylon sisparensense* Gamble and *Swertia beddomei* C.B. Clarke were rediscovered from the Velliangiri Hills of the Western Ghats in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu after 122 years and 135 years respectively after type collection. They are additions to the flora of Coimbatore district. A detailed description is provided.

829. **Murugesan, M., Balasubramaniam, V., Paulsamy, S. & Arumugasamy, K. 2004.** “An extended distribution of *Mikania cordata* (Burm.f.) Robins. (Asteraceae) and a new record for Tamil Nadu, southern India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 75–77.

Abstract: *Mikania cordata* (Burm.f.) Robins. (Asteraceae) occurring hitherto in Kerala state in southern India has been collected from Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu, thereby extending its distribution as well as forming a new record for the state.

830. **Muthuraja, G. & Karuppusamy, S. 2011.** “*Fibraurea tinctoria* Lour. (Menispermaceae) – A new report to Western Ghats of Peninsular India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 103–104.

Abstract: *Fibraurea tinctoria* Lour., collected from Tirunelveli hills of Tamil Nadu. It has identified as a new report to Western Ghats of Peninsular India is described and illustrated.

831. **Naidu, B.A. 1953.** "A new species of *Sesamum*". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 51: 697–698.

Abstract: A new species of *Sesamum*, viz., *S. ekambaramii* has been described from Stuartpuram, Bapatla, Madras.

832. **Nair, K.K.N. 1978.** "A new species of *Lobelia* Linn. (Campanulaceae) from South India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 87B: 105–107.

Abstract: A new species of *Lobelia* L., viz., *L. courtallensis* allied to *L. nicotianaefolia* Roth ex Roem. & Schult. and *L. trichandra* Wight is described and illustrated from Courtallum, Tamil Nadu. The description of the genus is amended to accommodate the new species.

833. **Nair, K.K.N. 1985.** "Additions to Gamble's Flora of the Presidency of Madras (1915–1935) from the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh up to 1982". *Indian J. Forest.* 8: 250–261.

Abstract: Gamble's "Flora of the Presidency of Madras" (1915–1935) is an account of the flowering plants of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and major parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Since the publication of this flora, a number of plants have been reported from this region either as new to science or as new distributional records. The present catalogue is the result of an attempt to compile all those additions to "Flora of the Presidency of Madras" with original citation for new taxa and the publication reporting in the case of new distributional records. Thus a total of 584 taxa are listed in alphabetical order.

834. **Nair, N.C. & Bhargavan, P. 1981.** "*Cryptocarya griffithiana* Wight (Lauraceae) – A Malaysian element new to Indian flora". *Indian J. Forest.* 4: 157.

Abstract: *Cryptocarya griffithiana* Wight (Lauraceae) has been reported for the first time for Indian flora from Valayar Reserve Forest, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, previously reported from Malacca.

835. **Nair, N.C. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1982.** "On the rediscovery of *Koilodepas calycinum* Bedd. (Euphorbiaceae) and *Holcolemma canaliculatum* (Nees ex Steud.) Stapf et Hubbard (Poaceae) from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 241–242.

Abstract: *Koilodepas calycinum* Bedd. (Euphorbiaceae) and *Holcolemma canaliculatum* (Nees ex Steud.) Stapf & C.E. Hubb. (Poaceae) were rediscovered after a lapse of several decades from Tamil Nadu.

836. **Nair, N.C. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1982.** "Re-discovery of *Eugenia discifera* Gamble (Myrtaceae) and its lectotypification". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 232–233.

Abstract: While describing *Eugenia discifera*, Gamble (1981) remarked 'Fructus ignotus'. This species has been rediscovered with flowers and fruits from Sethur Hills, Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu, after a lapse of 85 years. Earlier it was known to occur in Chimunji, Travancore.

837. **Nair, N.C., Nair, V.J. & Ansari, R. 1980.** "Notes on some rare plants from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 205–207.

Abstract: Some rare plants, viz., *Fuirena trilobites* C.B. Clarke, *Hedyotis bourdillonii* (Gamble) R.S. Rao & Hemadri, *Isachne gracilis* C.E. Hubb. and *Nervilia crispata* (Blume) Schltr. have been rediscovered from South India. The first species is reported from Tamil Nadu and last three species from Kerala.

838. **Nair, V.J. & Pandey, D.S. 1972.** "On the occurrence of *Lepidium ruderale* Linn. and *Lepidium virginicum* Linn. (Brassicaceae) in South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 14: 157.

Abstract: *Lepidium ruderale* L. and *L. virginicum* L. have been reported for the first time for Southern India from Shevaroy Hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

839. **Nampy, S. & Paul, J. 2011.** "*Cyanotis racemosa* (Commelinaceae), a new record for India". *Rheedea* 21: 8–9.

Abstract: *Cyanotis racemosa* B. Heyne ex Hassk. is earlier known only from Sri Lanka is recorded for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu (Dindigul, Western Ghats of Nilgiri and Tirunelveli districts), Karnataka and Kerala (Kottayam district). A detailed description with an illustration of the species is provided.

840. **Nampy, S., Manudev, K.M. & Pradeep, A.K. 2011.** "Two new species of *Eriocaulon* (Eriocaulaceae) from India". *Edinburgh J. Bot.* 68: 257 – 263.

Abstract: Two new species of *Eriocaulon* L. (Eriocaulaceae) from India, *E. malabaricum* Pradeep & Nampy from Wayanad district in Kerala and *E. pykarensis* Nampy & Manudev from Pykara in Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu, are described, illustrated and compared with *E. sollyanum* Royle and *E. ansarii* Pradeep & Sunil, respectively.

841. **Nandikar, M.D., Gurav, R.V. & Umesh, D. 2011.** "Rediscovery of *Murdannia striatipetala* (Commelinaceae) – A little known species from southern India with a note on its identity and distribution". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 108: 67–68.

Abstract: *Murdannia striatipetala* has been rediscovered from Thirumullaivoyal, on the banks of Red Hills lake, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, Southern India after a lapse of 111 years after Barnes and Bourne (1899). Previously, this species was known from an unknown locality near Tambaram, Tamil Nadu.

842. **Narasimhan, D., Gnanasekaran, G. & Nehru, P. 2011.** "*Spermacoce remota* Lam. (Rubiaceae) – A potential invasive weed of wetlands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 645–647.

Abstract: *Spermacoce remota* Lam. is a recently invading tropical American invasive species, that has a potential to become an aggressive colonizer of the wetlands in India. It is reported here as an addition to the Flora of Tamil Nadu.

843. **Narayana, B.M. 1981.** "A new species of *Centratherum* Cass. (Compositae) from South India". *Curr. Sci.* 50: 279–280.

Abstract: A new species of *Centratherum* Cass., viz., *C. sengaltherianum* (allied to *C. rangacharii* Gamble) has been described and illustrated from Sengaltheri, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

844. **Nayar, M.P. 1969.** "A new species of *Sonerila* Roxb. (Melastomataceae) from South India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 69B: 256–258.

Abstract: A new species of *Sonerila* Roxb., viz., *S. sadasivanii* allied to *S. brunoni* Wight & Arn. is described and illustrated from Chimunjee, Madras, South India.

845. **Nehru, P. & Balasubramanian, P. 2010.** "Notes on the distribution of *Capparis grandiflora* Wall. ex Hook.f. & Thomson, an endemic shrub of Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 271–272.

Abstract: The present paper highlights the distribution of an endemic shrub, *Capparis grandiflora* Wall. ex Hook.f. & Thomson (Capparaceae) in Peninsular India. It also reports the additional locality (Ullarukan hills of Satyamangalam Forest Division, Erode district and Anaikatty hills of Coimbatore Forest Division, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu) records hitherto unreported.

846. **Newmaster, S.G., Balasubramaniam, V., Murugesan, M. & Ragupathy, S. 2008.** “*Tripogon cope* (Poaceae: Chloridoideae), a new species supported by Morphometric analysis and a synopsis of *Tripogon* in India”. *Syst. Bot.* 33(4): 695-701.

Abstract: *Tripogon cope* Newmaster & al., a new species from South India, is described and illustrated. A key for the identification of all Indian *Tripogon* species is included. A detrended correspondence analysis identified 21 groups of taxa including the sp. novum from the 48 samples, analyzing 36 morphological characters. A discriminant function analysis was used to rigorously test the classification of specimens provided in the cluster analysis. This study provides preliminary evidence of morphometric variation within and among species of *Tripogon*, which allows further development of hypothesis concerning species boundaries. Discussions concerning ecological data and distribution are presented in the context of conservation initiatives of rare and endemic *Tripogon* taxa within India.

847. **Paithane, V.A. & Bhuktar, A.S. 2012.** “New plants records from Marudhamalai hills of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu (India)”. *Zoos’ Print J.* 27: 24–26.

Abstract: Specimens of the genus *Grewia* L. collected from Marudhamalai hills and campus of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore were identified as *G. flavescence* A. Juss., *G. tillifolia* Vahl var. *leptopetala* (Brandis) T. Cooke and *G. villosa* Willd., which were not recorded for the Coimbatore district so far. The paper records them with nomenclature, description and notes.

848. **Pandey, D.S. 1971.** “On the occurrence of *Galinsoga ciliata* (Rafin.) Blake (Asteraceae) in South India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 158.

Abstract: *Galinsoga ciliata* (Rafin.) Blake (Asteraceae) has been reported for the first time for Southern India from Yercaud, Salem district, Tamil Nadu, previously known from Mussoorie, Uttar Pradesh.

849. **Pandey, H.S. & Dwarakan, P. 1995.** "*Eria muscicola* (Lindl.) Lindl. var. *brevilinguis* Joseph & Chandrasekaran – A tiny orchid as new record for Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 498–500.

Abstract: *Eria muscicola* (Lindl.) Lindl. var. *brevilinguis* J. Joseph & V. Chandras. – a tiny bulbous creeping epiphytic herb hitherto unrecorded in Tamil Nadu is reported from Akkamalai area of Anamalai hills of Tamil Nadu.

850. **Pandey, H.S., Dwarakan, P. & Ansari, A.A. 1996.** "A new record of *Schoenorchis nivea* (Lindl.) Schltr. (Orchidaceae) from Kolli hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 679–680.

Abstract: The paper presents a new record of *Schoenorchis nivea* (Lindl.) Schltr. from Kolli hills area, Salem district, Tamil Nadu. It is a rare, tiny epiphytic orchid known so far from Kanniyakumari district. The occurrence of this species in the Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu forms an interesting phytogeographical record of its distribution. This species has been introduced in the National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Botanical Survey of India, Yercaud, and now growing very well.

851. **Pandey, H.S., Dwarakan, P. & Subramaniam, A. 1995.** "*Schoenorchis latifolia* (Fischer) Saldanha – A new record for Tamil Nadu with notes on its cultivation". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 489–490.

Abstract: *Schoenorchis latifolia* (C.E.C. Fisch.) Saldanha has been recorded for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Valparai, previously known from Karnataka and Kerala.

852. **Panigrahi, G. 1975.** "Notes on a species of *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae) from the Indian region". *Kew Bull.* 30: 531–532.

Abstract: *Euphorbia laciniata* allied to *E. fimbriata* B. Heyne ex Roth, non Scop. is described from Tinnevelley ghat, Tamil Nadu together with a new subspecies *burmanica* from Burma

853. **Panigrahi, G. & Dixit, R.D. 1971.** "Two new varieties of *Dicranopteris linearis* (Burm.) Underw. from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 162–163.

Abstract: Two new varieties of *Dicranopteris linearis* (Burm.) Underw., viz., *D. linearis* var. *wattii* and *D. linearis* var. *sebastiana* have been described from Manipur and Tamil Nadu respectively.

854. **Parthasarathy, N. & Karthikeyan, R. 1995.** "On the rediscovery of *Grewia pandaica* Drumm. (Tiliaceae) in Tirunelveli hills, Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 486–488.

Abstract: A rare and endemic plant species *Grewia pandaica* Drumm. (Tiliaceae) has been rediscovered from Kannikatti and Karaiyar areas, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu nearly a century after its type collection.

855. **Parthasarathy, N. & Mahadevan, A. 1985.** "*Reidia singampattiana* Sebastine et Henry (Euphorbiaceae) – A rare and little known taxon from Western Ghats". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 27: 259.

Abstract: This communication reports on the rediscovery of the rare, endemic taxon *Reidia singampattiana* K.M. Sebastine & A.N. Henry, about three decades after its type collection from Kakkachi area, Kalakad Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu.

856. **Parthasarathy, N. & Mahadevan, A. 1988.** "*Roscoea alpina* Royle (Zingiberaceae) – A new record for South India". *Geobios, New Rep.* 7: 40–41.

Abstract: *Roscoea alpina* Royle has been reported for the first time for South Indian flora from Kalakad Reserve Forest, Western Ghats. Earlier this species was known to occur in Old Simla.

857. **Parthasarathy, N., Ramamurthy, K. & Ravikumar, K. 1987.** "Two interesting taxa of plants from Coromandel Coast of South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 207–209.

Abstract: A comprehensive note on two less known coastal plants, viz., *Pemphis acidula* Forst. and *Cyperus conglomeratus* Rottb. subsp. *pachyrrhizus* (Nees) T. Koyama is provided from Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu.

858. **Parthipan, M. & Rajendran, A. 2013.** "Occurrence of an endemic species *Alysicarpus naikianus* Porkle in the Eastern Ghats, India". *Zoos' Print J.* 28: 28–29.

Abstract: *Alysicarpus naikianus* Porkle has been reported for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Yercaud hills, earlier this species was reported from Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

859. **Paul, T.K. & Nayar, M.P. 1982.** "*Thespesia danis* Oliver (Malvaceae) – A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 655–656.

Abstract: *Thespesia danis* Oliver has been recorded for the first time for India from coastal area of Nagore, Tamil Nadu.

860. **Paul, T.K. & Nayar, M.P. 1983.** "A new variety of *Abutilon neelgherrense* Munro ex Wt. (Malvaceae) from Tamil Nadu, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 183–184.

Abstract: A new variety of *Abutilon neelgherrense* Munro ex Wt., viz., *A. neelgherrense* var. *fischeri* has been described and illustrated from Coonoor river beach, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India.

861. **Paul, T.K. & Nayar, M.P. 1983.** "*Decaschistia cuddapahensis* T.K. Paul et Nayar – A new species from India". *Geobios, New Rep.* 2: 156–157.

Abstract: A new species of *Decaschistia* Wight & Arn. viz., *D. cuddapahensis* allied to *D. rufae* Craib has been described and illustrated from southern Andhra Pradesh (Cuddapah and Chittoor districts) and northern Tamil Nadu (North Arcot district).

862. **Prabhu, N.R., Das, A.K., Stalin, N. & Swamy, P.S. 2012.** "A report on the addition of new taxon to Indian flora, *Delairea odorata* Lem. – An invasive weed from Nilgiris in the Western Ghats of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 843–847.

Abstract: *Delairea odorata* Lem. (Syn: *Senecio mikanioides* Otto ex Walp.) is a native of South Africa, commonly called German Ivy and is a monotypic genus under the tribe Senecioneae, belonging to the family Asteraceae. This is the first report on the occurrence of *D. odorata* an alien invasive climber from the Ootacamund, Nilgiris of Western Ghats, India.

863. **Pragasam, L.A. & Parthasarathy, N. 2009.** "Rediscovery of *Memecylon madgolense* Gamble (Melastomataceae) after a century from Eastern Ghats of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 337–338.

Abstract: This communication reports the rediscovery of *Memecylon madgolense* Gamble nearly after a century from the Eastern Ghats of India. We encountered this species during our quantitative plant biodiversity inventory in Kolli hills of southern Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India. This species was rediscovered nearly a century after its type collection from Madgol hills of Andhra Pradesh, central Eastern Ghats.

864. **Pragasan, L.A. & Parthasarathy, N. 2009.** “*Memecylon parvifolium* Thwaites (Melastomataceae) from southern Eastern Ghats – A new record to tree flora of India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 426–427.

Abstract: This paper reports the collection of *Memecylon parvifolium* Thwaites (Melastomataceae) for the first time from India. This tree species, which was earlier reported as endemic to Sri Lanka was encountered from Shervarayan hills of Tamil Nadu during the quantitative assessment of plant resources of southern Eastern Ghats, carried out in 2006–08. Thus, it forms an addition to the tree flora of India.

865. **Pragasan, L.A. & Parthasarathy, N. 2010.** “*Flacourtia jangomas* (Lour.) Raeusch. (Flacourtiaceae) – A new record to tree flora of southern Eastern Ghats, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 407–408.

Abstract: This paper reports the collection of *Flacourtia jangomas* (Lour.) Raeusch (Flacourtiaceae) for the first time from the southern Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India. During the quantitative assessment of plant resources of southern Eastern Ghats, this tree species was encountered from Kolli hills of Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu. It forms an addition to the tree flora of southern Eastern Ghats, India.

866. **Prakash, V. & Jain, S.K. 1982.** “A new variety of *Coelachne* R. Br. (Poaceae) from India – *Coelachne perpusilla* (Arn. ex Steud.) Thw. var. *nilagirica* Ved Prakash et Jain var. nov.” *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 187–188.

Abstract: A new variety of *Coelachne* R. Br. (Poaceae), viz., *C. perpusilla* (Arn. ex Steud.) Thwaites var. *nilagirica* Ved Prakash & S.K. Jain has been described and illustrated from Parthimund, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu, India.

867. **Pramanik, A. & Thothathri, K. 1988.** “Notes on taxonomy and distribution of two *Alysicarp*”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 363–364.

Abstract: The systematic position of *Alysicarpus monilifer* var. *venosa* is changed and is placed in *A. vaginalis*. This species is endemic to Rajasthan, but collection from West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh constitutes new record of its occurrence from these states. *Alysicarpus meeboldii* is treated as a variety of *H. heyneanus*. New distribution data of the two varieties and diagnostic keys are recorded.

868. **Pushpakaran, B. & Gopalan, R. 2013.** “*Kaempferia rotunda* L. (Family – Zingiberaceae) – A new record to the flora of Tamil Nadu, India”. *Zoos’ Print J.* 28(4): 29–31.

Abstract: *Kaempferia rotunda* L. has been recorded for the first time for the flora of Tamil Nadu from Gamehut Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. Earlier this species is reported from Kerala, Nagaland and Mizoram.

869. **Pushpakaran, B. & Gopalan, R. 2014.** “*Zingiber neesatum* (J. Graham) Ramamoorthy in C.J. Saldanha and D.H. Nicolson (Zingiberaceae) – A new record for Tamil Nadu, India”. *Zoos’ Print J.* 29: 23–24.

Abstract: Recent botanical exploration in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve was carried out and the authors came across a *Zingiber* growing on the slopes of the moist and dense semi-evergreen forest. After critical examination and thorough literature review, it was identified as *Zingiber neesatum* (J. Graham) Ramamoorthy. *Zingiber neesatum* is endemic to Peninsular India and Myanmar. So far it has been reported from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala (Sabu, 2006). The present report indicates that the species has an extended distribution to the state of Tamil Nadu.

870. **Ragupathy, S., Mahadevan, A. & Thothathri, K. 1991.** “*Acacia minutifolia* Ragu. *et al.* (Leguminosae–Mimosoideae) – A new species from the Coromandel Coast of Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu”. *Indian J. Forest.* 14: 65–66.

Abstract: A new species of *Acacia*, viz., *A. minutifolia* closely allied to *A. wightii* Baker has been described and illustrated from Rajamadam, Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu.

871. **Ragupathy, S., Thothathri, K. & Mahadevan, A. 1990.** “A new species of *Acacia* (Mimosaceae) from Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 751–752.

Abstract: *Acacia tanjorensis* Ragu. & al., a new species from Thanjavur district is described with illustrations.

872. **Raja, P., Dhathchanamoorthy, N., Kala, A. & Soosairaj, S. 2013.** “Extended distribution of *Capparis shevaroyensis* Sund-Ragh. (Capparaceae), an endemic and vulnerable shrub in Peninsular India to southern Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu”. *Ind. J. Fund. & Appl. Life Sci.* 3: 137–140.

Abstract: The paper reports the expended distribution of an endemic and vulnerable shrub of Peninsular India, *Capparis shevaroyensis* Sundararagh. (Capparaceae) to southern Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. A detailed description, illustration and distribution are provided.

873. **Raja, P., Dhatchanamoorthy, N., Kala, A. & Soosairaj, S. 2013.** “*Spilanthes radicans* Jacq. (Asteraceae), a new record to Tamil Nadu”. *Intl. J. Integr. Sci. Innov. & Tech.* 2: 34–35.

Abstract: *Spilanthes radicans* Jacq. (Asteraceae) that resembles that of *S. calva* was collected in from the tapioca cultivated field of Pacchaimalai hills, Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. A brief description with illustration, distribution and relevant notes are provided to enable its easy identification in the field.

874. **Rajakumar, T.J.S. & Selvakumari, R. 2013.** “An extended distribution of three threatened plants from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu”. *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 285–288.

Abstract: This paper highlights an extended distributional record of three threatened species, *Coffea travancorensis* Wall. ex Wight & Arn. (Rubiaceae), *Neanotis rheedei* (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) W. Lewis (Rubiaceae) and *Struchium sparganophorum* (L.) Kuntze (Asteraceae) from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

875. **Rajakumar, T.J.S., Selvakumari, R., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2009.** “*Didymocarpus sivagiriensis*, a new species of Gesneriaceae from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 481–483.

Abstract: A new species, *Didymocarpus sivagiriensis*, is described and illustrated from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. The species differs from its closely allied species, *D. wightii* (C.B. Clarke) Gamble, in having longer leaves, presence of glandular hairs, longer and dichotomously branched scapes, bluish corolla, puberulous style and longer capsules.

876. **Rajakumar, T.J.S., Selvakumari, R., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2009.** “*Biophytum puliyangudiense*, a new species of Oxalidaceae from Tamil Nadu, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 497–499.

Abstract: A new species, *Biophytum puliyangudiense* is described and illustrated from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. The species differs from its closely allied species,

B. longipedunculatum Govind., in having smaller size, longer bract, very short pedicel, longer petals and lobed stigma.

877. **Rajakumar, T.J.S., Selvakumari, R., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2010.** “*Theriophonum danielii*, a new species of Araceae from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 447–448.

Abstract: A new species, *Theriophonum danielii*, is described and illustrated from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. The species differs from its closely allied species, *Theriophonum infaustum* N.E. Br. in having differently shaped leaf, long petiole, short spathe, short spadix, long sterile flowers and black-dotted staminate flowers.

878. **Rajakumar, T.J.S., Selvakumari, R., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2011.** “*Indigofera karaiyarensis*, a new species of Fabaceae from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 485–486.

Abstract: A new species, *Indigofera karaiyarensis* allied to *I. astragalina* DC. has been described and illustrated from Karaiyar, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

879. **Rajakumar, T.J.S., Selvakumari, R., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2012.** “*Lasianthus oblongifolius* Beddome (Rubiaceae): A critically endangered species recollected after a lapse of 140 years in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu”. *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 403–404.

Abstract: *Lasianthus oblongifolius* Bedd. (Rubiaceae) is a Critically Endangered species of Tirunelveli hills (southern Western Ghats), Tamil Nadu, India. It was recollected after a lapse of 140 years from Thavakadu in Mekkarai forests, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

880. **Rajakumar, T.J.S., Daniel, P., Selvakumari, R., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2010.** “*Cryptocoryne tambraparaniana*, a new species of Araceae from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 643–646.

Abstract: A new species, *Cryptocoryne tambraparaniana* is described and illustrated from Cheranmahadevi, along Tambraparani River, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. The species differs from its closely allied species, *C. spiralis* (Retz.) C.E.C. Fisch. ex Wydler, in having long peduncle, long runner internodes, cataphylls shape, number of appendages, nature of spathe margins, long staminate flower, syncarpium shape and number of seeds.

881. **Rajasugunasekar, D., Mohan, V. & Kunhikannan, C. 2007.** "First report of plant parasite *Helicanthus elastica* (Ders.) Dans. in *Ailanthus* plantation in Tamil Nadu". *Indian Forester* 133: 1277–1278.

Abstract: During a survey of *Ailanthus excelsa* plantation at Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, incidence of plant parasite, *Helicanthus elastica* (Ders.) Danser severely affecting the growth and survival of *Ailanthus excelsa* was noticed. This is the first report of this plant parasite on *A. excelsa* plant. Previously this plant parasite was also recorded on mango, orange, nutmeg and *Thespesia* species.

882. **Rajendran, A. & Daniel, P. 1992.** "A new species of *Premna* L. (Verbenaceae) from southern India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 34: 174–176.

Abstract: A new species of *Premna*, viz., *P. balakrishnanii* has been described and illustrated from Kalakkadu Wildlife Sanctuary, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, southern India.

883. **Rajendran, A. & Daniel, P. 1993.** "A new *Premna* L. (Verbenaceae) from the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 89: 80–82.

Abstract: *Premna mundanthuraiensis*, a new species described from Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

884. **Rajendran, A. & Parthipan, M. 2013.** "Occurrence of *Dalechampia scandens* L. var. *cordofana* (Hochst. ex Webb.) Müll.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) in Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *Zoos' Print J.* 28: 24.

Abstract: Occurrence of *Dalechampia scandens* L. var. *cordofana* (Hochst. ex Webb.) Müll. Arg. in the Yercaud hills of the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu shows its extended distribution in the S. India, earlier reported from Gujarat and Rajasthan.

885. **Rajendran, A., Parthipan, M. & Sasi, R. 2013.** "Extended distribution of *Hybanthus puberulus* M. Gilbert (Violaceae) in India". *Zoos' Print J.* 28: 15–16.

Abstract: *Hybanthus puberulus* M. Gilbert, an Ethiopian species, so far known to occur only in the southern Western Ghats, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka (Mysore). Occurrence in Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu forms an additional/ extended distribution in India.

886. **Rajendran, S.M. & Agarwal, S.C. 2004.** "*Chrysanthellum americanum* (L.) Vatke (Asteraceae) – A new record for the flora of Western Ghats, India". *Phytotaxonomy* 4: 55–56.

Abstract: *Chrysanthellum americanum* (L.) Vatke (Asteraceae) collected from Virudunagar hills, Tamil Nadu, is described with illustrations as a new record for Western Ghats, India.

887. **Rajendran, S.M., Agarwal, S.C. & Verma, H.N. 2002.** "*Vaccinium leschenaultii* Wight var. *pubescens* (Vacciniaceae) – A new variety from Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 173–175.

Abstract: *Vaccinium leschenaultii* Wight var. *pubescens* described as a new variety from Virudunagar district, Tamil Nadu.

888. **Rajendran, S.M., Agarwal, S.C. & Verma, H.N. 2002.** "Extended distribution of *Euphorbia vajravelui* Binojk. & Balakr. (Euphorbiaceae) in Virudunagar Hills, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 233–235.

Abstract: A note on the extended distribution of an endemic and endangered taxon *Euphorbia vajravelui* Binojk. & N.P. Balakr. (Euphorbiaceae) – a first report of its kind from Virudunagar Hills, Tamil Nadu.

889. **Rajendran, S.M., Agarwal, S.C. & Verma, H.N. 2002.** "Notes on *Grewia barberi* J.R. Drumm. (Tiliaceae) – A lesser known taxon from southern Western Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 673–675.

Abstract: *Grewia barberi* J.R. Drumm. (Tiliaceae) a lesser known taxon is collected from Thanipparai Reserve Forest of Virudunagar district, Tamil Nadu of southern Western Ghats, India and described with illustration, as well as distribution and phenology in detail are provided.

890. **Rajendran, S.M., Agarwal, S.C. & Verma, H.N. 2003.** "*Miliusa velutina* Hook.f. & Thoms. var. *deviyarina* (Annonaceae) – A new variety from southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 220–221.

Abstract: A new variety of *Miliusa velutina* Hook.f. & Thomson, viz., *M. velutina* var. *deviyarina* has been described and illustrated from Virudunagar district, southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India. This new variety differs from *M. velutina* var. *velutina* in having saccate petals, short flower stalk and glabrescent nature of leaves.

891. **Rajendran, S.M., Agarwal, S.C. & Verma, H.N. 2003.** “*Osbeckia minor* Triana (Melastomataceae) – A new record for Tamil Nadu, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 279–280.

Abstract: *Osbeckia minor* Triana has been reported for the first time for the state of Tamil Nadu from Virudunagar hills, southern Western Ghats of India.

892. **Rajkumar, S.D. 2002.** “*Microsorium linguaeforme* (Mett.) Copel. – A new record to Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 111–113.

Abstract: *Microsorium linguaeforme* (Mett.) Copel. is a new record to Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu and the present report from Anamalai Hill is the second distributional area for this species in India.

893. **Raju, V.S. 1984.** “Distributional notes on *Margaritaria* L.f. (Euphorbiaceae) in South India and Sri Lanka”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 526–528.

Abstract: *Margaritaria indica* (Dalz.) Airy Shaw has been reported from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Sri Lanka and *M. cyanosperma* (Gaertn.) Airy Shaw from Sri Lanka.

894. **Raju, V.S. 1984.** “Notes on *Mischodon zeylanicus* Thwaites: A little known Euphorbiaceous plant from Sri Lanka and Southern India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 165–167.

Abstract: A review has been made on the occurrence of *Mischodon zeylanicus* Thwaites (Euphorbiaceae) in Tamil Nadu, Southern India. Its placement in the subtribe Dissiliariinae by Pax & Hoffman (1922) as well as its affinities with the allied genera are discussed.

895. **Raju, V.S. 1988.** “On the occurrence of three interesting sedges in Tamil Nadu”. *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 5: 161–162.

Abstract: Three interesting sedges, viz., *Cyperus meeboldii* Kuek., *Rikliella kernii* (Raymond) Raynal and *Scleria neesii* Kunth have been recorded for the first time from Tamil Nadu. *Cyperus meeboldii* is reported earlier from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, *R. kernii* from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh and *Scleria neesii* from Kerala. The first species is reported from Aliyar Dam area, Coimbatore district and the last two species from Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli district.

896. **Raju, V.S. & Rao, R.N. 1986.** "On the identity and distribution of *Cassia obtusifolia* in southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 485–487.

Abstract: The so-called *Cassia tora* auct. non L. in Peninsular India is found to be an admixture of two closely allied but clearly distinct Linnaean species namely, *C. tora* and *C. obtusifolia*. Their populations are found to be sympatric though they flower at different times to start with. An examination of the specimens kept under *C. tora* L. at Madras Herbarium, fresh collections from Andhra Pradesh and the work of W. Roxburgh disclosed the occurrence of *C. obtusifolia* L. from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states in southern India.

897. **Ramachandran, A. & Soosairaj, S. 2006.** "*Hibiscus surattensis* Linn. and *Hibiscus panduriformis* Burm.f. – Little known species from the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *Indian Forester* 132: 1509–1510.

Abstract: Two little known species, viz., *Hibiscus surattensis* L. and *H. panduriformis* Burm.f. have been reported from the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu from Namakkal district and Arcot district, respectively.

898. **Ramachandran, A. & Soosairaj, S. 2008.** "*Mikania micrantha* Kunth – A climbing exotic weed – A new report to the flora of Tamil Nadu". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 25: 15–18.

Abstract: Sri Rangam is an island formed by the river Cauvery and Kolirone, in central part of Tamil Nadu, about 8 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth. It is rich in terms of floristic composition, 470 species (Matthew, 1983). While taking a field visit in the Island, the authors have collected a climber, a member of Asteraceae family close to Mukkombu. On close observation with herbarium specimens from MH, Coimbatore, it was identified as *Mikania micrantha* Kunth, a new report to the flora of Tamil Nadu. This paper presents illustrations, distributions and the ecology of this species.

899. **Ramachandran, A. & Soosairaj, S. 2008.** "An extended distribution of *Ipomoea rumicifolia* Choisy and *Jatropha heynei* Balakr. – to the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *J. Swamy Bot. Cl.* 25: 19–22.

Abstract: Floristic exploration in the Eastern Ghats is an enduring process because this region is distinctive in many aspects. At the time of a field visit the authors collected and identified two rare and little known species, *Ipomoea rumicifolia*

Choisy and *Jatropha heynei* N.P. Balakr. belonging to the family Convolvaceae and Euphorbiaceae, respectively. Description and an illustration of the same are provided.

900. **Ramachandran, A. & Soosairaj, S. 2012.** "Distributional new report of *Cymbidium macrorhizon* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) a terrestrial orchid to Peninsular India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 853–855.

Abstract: *Cymbidium macrorhizon* Lindl. is a very rare terrestrial orchid, devoid of leaves, found distributed in tropical regions of the world. It is reported for the first time from Peninsular India, that too from a single locality in Chetteri hills, Tamil Nadu (11°51.740 N and 78°27.986 E) of the Eastern Ghats at 1050 m. Illustration and description are provided so as to assist taxonomists in the future endure and to initiate conservation measures.

901. **Ramachandran, A. & Viswanathan, M.B. 2010.** "*Solanum cordatum* (Solanaceae) – A new record to southern India". *Rheedea* 20: 56–58.

Abstract: While preparing an inventory of flowering plants of the Kolli hills, Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu, southern India, some specimens of *Solanum* L. were collected and identified as *S. cordatum* Forssk. On scrutiny of literature, it is revealed that this species is known only from Gujarat in India and forms a new record to southern India. Hence, a detailed description, phenology and illustration are provided to facilitate easy identification of the species.

902. **Ramachandran, A., Soosairaj, S. & Jayakumar, S. 2006.** "A new report of *Geophila repens* (L.) I.M. Johnston – A species rare to the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu". *Indian Forester* 132: 118–120.

Abstract: *Geophila repens*, a rare species from the family Rubiaceae was believed to be restricted in its distribution to the Western Ghats of Peninsular India. The present collection from the Pacchaimalai hills, Eastern Ghats is a new report to this region. An illustration and description of this species is specified.

903. **Ramachandran, V.S. 1998.** "Rediscovery of two endemic taxa from Southern India with notes on their distribution". *Rheedea* 8: 83–86.

Abstract: *Claoxylon wightii* Hook.f. var. *wightii* (Euphorbiaceae) and *Clematis bourdillonii* Dunn (Ranunculaceae), endemic to Southern India, were re-collected

from Mathikettan Shola near Berijam, Dindigul district after the type collection. Notes on their distribution are provided.

904. **Ramachandran, V.S. & Balasubramanian, V. 1988.** "On the occurrence of *Alternanthera tenella* Colla (Amaranthaceae) and *Torenia lindernioides* Sald. (Scrophulariaceae) in Tamil Nadu". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 5: 101–103.

Abstract: *Alternanthera tenella* Colla (Amaranthaceae) and *Torenia lindernioides* C.J. Saldanha (Scrophulariaceae) have been recorded for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Ramanathapuram district. Previously, *Alternanthera tenella* reported from Kerala, Odisha and West Bengal and the other species from Karnataka and Kerala.

905. **Ramachandran, V.S. & Balasubramanian, V. 1990.** "Notes on the occurrence of two interesting grasses from south India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 131–134.

Abstract: Two interesting grasses, viz., *Chloris wightiana* Nees and *Sorghum arundinaceum* (Desv.) Stapf have been reported for the first time for India from Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu.

906. **Ramachandran, V.S. & Paulraj, S. 2008.** "*Arisaema tuberculatum* C. Fischer (Araceae) from Mukurthi National Park, Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu, India – A note". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 105: 228–229.

Abstract: *Arisaema tuberculatum* C.E.C. Fisch. (Araceae) has been reported for the first time for India from Mukurthi National Park, Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu.

907. **Ramachandran, V.S. & Sasi, R. 2012.** "Rediscovery of *Argyreia coonoorensis* Smith & Ramas. (Convolvulaceae) after a century from the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 109: 221–222.

Abstract: *Argyreia coonoorensis* Smith & Ramas. has been rediscovered from Killkothagiri, Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu, other than its type locality, after a gap of 99 years.

908. **Ramachandran, V.S., Balasubramanian, V. & Binojkumar, M.S. 1993.** "*Euphorbia hispida* Boiss. (Euphorbiaceae) – An addition to the flora of Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 497–499.

Abstract: *Euphorbia hispida* Boiss. has been reported for the first time for Southern India from Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu, previously reported from Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Orissa.

909. **Ramachandran, V.S., Balasubramaniam, V. & Pandikumar, P. 2005.** "Additions to the grass flora of Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 362–364.

Abstract: Four species of grasses, viz., *Arthraxon lancifolius* (Trin.) Hochst., *Bothriochloa parameswaranii* Sreek. & al., *Eragrostis zeylanica* Nees & Mey. and *Isachne gracilis* C.E. Hubb. have been reported for the first time for the flora of Tamil Nadu from Mukurthi National Park and the Tropical Gene Pool Garden, Nadugani, Nilgiris, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu.

910. **Ramachandran, V.S., Ravikumar, K. & Balasubramanian. 1992.** "*Croton hirtus* L'Herit. (Euphorbiaceae): A new record for India". *Indian J. Forest.* 15: 183–185.

Abstract: *Croton hirtus* L'Her. is recorded for the first time for India from Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. Detailed description and illustration are also provided.

911. **Ramachandran, V.S., Udhayavani, C. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2014.** "*Passiflora alata* Curtis (Passifloraceae), an edible fruit-yielding plant species – A new record for India". *Zoos' Print J.* 29: 27.

Abstract: *Passiflora alata* Curtis, a wild edible plant species has been collected from Gudalur taluk of Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu. It is reported here as a new record for India. A brief description and a photograph of the species are also provided.

912. **Ramachandran, V.S., Joseph, S., John, H.A. & Sofiya, C. 2011.** "*Caralluma bicolor* sp. nov. (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae) from India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 29: 447–450.

Abstract: A new species, *Caralluma bicolor* Ramach. & al. (Apocynaceae) collected from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu in India is described and illustrated. Morphological differences between the new species and the allied species *C. adscendens* (Roxb.) Haw. and *C. sarkariae* Lavranos & R. Frandsen are discussed.

913. **Ramachandran, V.S., Thomas, B., Sofiya, C. & Sasi, R. 2011.** "Rediscovery of endemic plant *Caralluma diffusa* (Wight) N.E. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) from Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India, after 160 years". *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 1622–1623.

Abstract: *Caralluma diffusa* (Wight) N.E. Br. is an important edible succulent potted and rockery plant of curiosity as an endemic species of southern India occurring in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

914. **Ramamurthy, K. 1967.** "A new variety of *Jatropha villosa* from Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 9: 278–279.

Abstract: A new variety of *Jatropha villosa* Wight, viz., *J. villosa* var. *ramnadensis* has been described from Melamadam forest, Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu.

915. **Ramamurthy, K. & Joseph, J. 1965.** "A new species of *Dicraea* from South India". *Proc. Madras Univ. (P.G. Centre, Coimbatore)*. 6: 333–334.

916. **Ramamurthy, K. & Sebastine, K.M. 1964.** "A new variety of *Geniosporum prostratum* from Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 325–326.

Abstract: A new variety of *Geniosporum prostratum* Benth., viz., *G. prostratum* var. *longiracemosum* has been described from Kudiraimoli Teri R.F., Tirunelveli district, Madras state.

917. **Ramamurthy, K. & Sebastine, K.M. 1966.** "A new genus of Araceae from Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 348–351.

Abstract: A new genus *Pauella* of Araceae, viz., *P. sivagangana* Ramam. & K.M. Sebastine has been described from Sivaganga, Ramnad district, Madras, India.

918. **Ramayya, N. & Rajagopal, T. 1969.** "*Chenopodium pumilio* R. Br. – An addition to the Indian flora with an enlarged key to the South Indian species of the genus". *Curr. Sci.* 38: 173–175.

Abstract: *Chenopodium pumilio* R. Br., native of Australia has been reported for the first time for Indian flora from Coonoor railway station, Ootakamund. An enlarged key to the four species (including the present one) of the genus occurring in the South has also been given.

919. **Rangachariar, K. & Tadulingam, C. 1921.** "A new grass *Chloris bournei* sp. nov." *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 2: 189–191.

Abstract: A new grass, viz., *Chloris bournei* allied to *C. barbata* Sw. has been described and illustrated from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

920. **Ranjithakani, P., Murugan, S., Viswanathan, M.B., Geetha, S. & Lakshmi, G. 1992.** "Notes on three Rubiaceous species as new records to the Eastern Ghats in Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest.* 15: 273–275.

Abstract: Three Rubiaceous species, viz., *Canthium angustifolium* Roxb., *Pavetta blanda* Bremek. and *P. brunonis* Wall. ex G. Don have been reported for the first time to the Eastern Ghats in Peninsular India from Kolli hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

921. **Rao, A.N. 1989.** "*Tropidia thwaitesii* Hook.f. (Orchidaceae) – A new record to India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 68: 409–410.

Abstract: *Tropidia thwaitesii* Hook.f. (Orchidaceae), endemic to Sri Lanka has been recorded for the first time for India from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. The specimen of this species was collected by B.V. Shetty in 1969, but was mistakenly identified as *T. curculigoides* Lindl. In the present paper author proved that Shetty's specimen is *T. thwaitesii* Hook.f., not *T. curculigoides* Lindl.

922. **Rao, A.V.N. 1969.** "*Solanum hispidum* Pers. – A new record for South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 197–198.

Abstract: *Solanum hispidum* Pers. has been recorded for the first time for Southern India from Shevaroy hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

923. **Rao, G.V.S. & Gopalan, R. 1981.** "The genus *Macroptilium* (Benth.) Urb. – A new record for India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 357–359.

Abstract: *Macroptilium atropurpureum* (DC.) Urb. has been reported for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Campus, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

924. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1971.** "*Scleranthus annuus* Linn. – A new record for India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 347.

Abstract: A native of Europe, *Scleranthus annuus* L. has been recorded for the first time for Indian flora from Kukal Betta hill, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

925. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1973.** "A new record of *Chenopodium* for India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 69: 683.

Abstract: *Chenopodium carinatum* R. Br. has been reported for the first time for India from Nilgiri district. A key to *C. ambrosioides* and *C. carinatum* has also been given.

926. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1976.** "A new species of *Polygonum* (Polygonaceae) from India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 55: 168–170.

927. **Rao, G.V.S. & Kumari, G.R. 1976.** "A new variety of *Arundinella setosa* Trin. from India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 72: 827–828.

Abstract: A new variety of *Arundinella setosa* Trin., viz., *A. setosa* Trin. var. *nilagiriana* has been described from Koibetta, Ebanad in Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

928. **Rao, G.V.S., Kumari, G.R. & Chandrasekaran, V. 1973.** "Notes on some rare plants collected from Nilgiri district, South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 275–276.

Abstract: *Asplenium exiguum* Beed. and *Bulbophyllum elegantulum* (Rolfe) J.J. Sm. have been collected from Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu away from its type locality after a gap of 100 years and 80 years respectively.

929. **Rao, G.V.S., Kumari, G.R. & Chandrasekaran, V. 1981.** "A new species of *Capparis* Linn. (Capparaceae) from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 146–148.

Abstract: A new species of *Capparis*, viz., *C. nilgiriensis* has been described from Chinnacoonoor, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

930. **Rao, N.R. 1988.** "Three new varietal combinations in flowering plants of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 378.

Abstract: Three new combinations, viz., *Leucas flaccida* R. Br. var. *sebastiana* (Subbarao & Kumari) Ramarao, *L. indica* (L.) R. Br. ex Vatke var. *nagalapuramiana* (Chandr. & Sriniv.) Ramarao and *Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle var. *luridus* (Hook.f.) N. Rama Rao are proposed in this paper. The first two from Andhra Pradesh and last one from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

931. **Rao, R.S. 1966.** "Indian species of Commelinaceae. Miscellaneous Notes – 2". *Blumea* 14: 345–354.

Abstract: Four species of *Cyanotis* and nine species of *Commelina* have been discussed in the present paper. A new species of *Cyanotis*, viz., *C. arcotensis* allied to *C. burmanniana* Wight and *C. vaginata* Wight has been described from Tippukadu Reserve Forest, North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu.

932. **Rao, T.A. 1964.** "*Ipomoea tuba* (Schlecht.) G. Don from Rameswaram Island – A new distributional record for South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 307.

Abstract: *Ipomoea tuba* (Schltdl.) G. Don has been reported from Rameswaram Island, Madras state, previously from North Kanara, Laccadive Islands.

933. **Rao, T.A., Banerjee, L.K. & Mukherjee, A.K. 1975.** "A few unrecorded taxa for the flora of Kanyakumari shore (Cape Comorin), Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 71: 346–349.

Abstract: During the ecological studies on the coast of India the authors have collected 33 species belonging to 16 families near Kanyakumari shore that were found to be new records for this region.

934. **Rasingam, L. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2012.** "*Anredera cordifolia* (Basellaceae) – An addition to the non-indigenous flora of India". *Rheedea* 22: 16–17.

Abstract: *Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis belonging to the family Basellaceae is reported as an addition to the non-indigenous flora of India from the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu. A detailed description and photographs are provided.

935. **Ravi, N., Mohanan, N. & Kiranraj, M.S. 2001.** "Three new species of Poaceae from South India". *Rheedea* 11: 87–96.

Abstract: Three new species of grasses, one of *Chrysopogon* Trin., viz., *C. copei* from Tamil Nadu and two of *Dimeria* R. Br., viz., *D. josephii* and *D. agasthyamalayana* from Kerala are described and illustrated.

936. **Ravichandran, P. 2013.** "A new species of *Trachys* (Poaceae) from East Coast of Tamil Nadu". *Rheedea* 23: 22–25.

Abstract: A new species of *Trachys* Pers., viz., *T. narasimhanii* Ravich. is described and illustrated from Ennore, Tamil Nadu. This species is allied to *T. muricata* (L.)

Pers. and *T. copeana* Kabeer & V.J. Nair but it is dissimilar from them in possessing thin, long divaricate spicate racemes and loosely arranged two clusters of spikelets, each cluster with 2–7 spikelets which are non muricate.

937. **Ravichandran, P., Krishnan, S., Samson, N.P., Subbiah, V.R., Azhakanandam, K. & Narasimhan, D. 1996.** “*Eragrostis dayanandanii* – A new grass from Tamil Nadu, India”. *Kew Bull.* 51: 155–157.

Abstract: *Eragrostis dayanandanii*, a new species of grass allied to *E. malayana* Stapf from Chengalpattu district of Tamil Nadu, is described and illustrated.

938. **Ravikumar, K. 1999.** “Novelties from High Wavy Mountains, southern Western Ghats, Theni district, Tamil Nadu, India”. *Rheedea* 9: 55–75.

Abstract: Intensive botanical studies were conducted at High Wavy Mountains, which have resulted in the finding of seven new taxa of plants, viz., *Nothopegia vajravelui* (Anacardiaceae), *Syzygium sriganesanii* (Myrtaceae), *S. zeylanicum* var. *megamalayanum* (Myrtaceae), *Sonerila parameswaranii* (Melastomataceae), *Schefflera maduraiensis* (Araliaceae), *Hedyotis shettyi* (Rubiaceae) and *Anisochilus henryi* (Lamiaceae). They are described here with description, illustrations and notes.

939. **Ravikumar, K. & Lakshmanan, V. 1989.** “A new variety of *Chionanthus ramiflorus* Roxb. (Oleaceae) from South India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 31: 163–163.

Abstract: A new variety of *Chionanthus ramiflorus* Roxb., viz., *C. ramiflorus* var. *peninsularis* has been described from Hospital Valley, High Wavy Mountains, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu. This species is also reported from Karnataka and Kerala.

940. **Ravikumar, K. & Vijayasankar, R. 2009.** “*Antiaris toxicaria* (Moraceae) – A new distribution record to the Eastern Ghats”. *J. Threatened Taxa* 1: 58–59.

Abstract: *Antiaris toxicaria* (Pers.) Lesch. (Moraceae) – a paleotropical species has so far been reported only from the Western Ghats and Andaman Islands in India. The present collections from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh form a new report to the entire Eastern Ghats. Provided here are the latest nomenclature, brief description and some notes on its distribution.

941. **Ravikumar, K., Ganesan, R. & Ramamurthy, K. 1989.** “*Melhania balakrishnanii* (Sterculiaceae) – A new species from Tamil Nadu, India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 31: 172–174.

Abstract: *Melhania balakrishnanii* has been described from Alankarathattu coast near Tuticorin, Chidambaranar district, Tamil Nadu.

942. **Ravikumar, K., Lakshmanan, V. & Vijayasankar, R. 2004.** “Notes on the extended distribution of three Indian endemics in Tamil Nadu”. *Rheedea* 14: 69–70.

Abstract: *Diospyros angustifolia* (Miq.) Kosterm., *Gomphostemma keralensis* Vivek., R. Gopalan & R. Ansari and *Hedyotis bourdillonii* (Gamble) R.S. Rao & Hemadri are Indian endemics not reported so far from Tamil Nadu. Explorations in Theni district helped to locate these species from Pachakumatchi hills. Nomenclature and description of these endemics are provided.

943. **Ravikumar, K., Sreekumar, P.V. & Lakshmanan, V. 1990.** “*Dimeria balakrishnaniana* – A new grass from Tamil Nadu, India”. *Kew Bull.* 45: 573–575.

Abstract: *Dimeria balakrishnaniana*, a new species of grass allied to *D. borii* V.J. Nair & N.C. Nair from Nursery Valley, High Wavy Mountains, Madurai district, Tamil Nadu, is described and illustrated.

944. **Ravikumar, K., Udayan, P.S. & Subramani, S.P. 2004.** “Notes on distribution of *Capparis rotundifolia* Rottler (Capparaceae) – In Southern India”. *Indian Forester* 130: 313–317.

Abstract: *Capparis rotundifolia* Rottler is distributed in India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. In India, it is restricted to Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The taxonomy, ecology and distribution of this taxon are discussed in detail for a better understanding of this uncommon species.

945. **Sanjappa, M. 1983.** “*Indigofera tirunelvelica* – A new species from Tamil Nadu, S. India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 79: 647–649.

Abstract: *Indigofera tirunelvelica*, a new species has been described from Tirunelveli district between Kalakkad and Sengaltheri, Tamil Nadu.

946. **Sasi, R., Sivalingam, R. & Rajendran, A. 2011.** “*Hybanthus puberulus* M. Gilbert. (Violaceae) – A new record for India”. *Zoos' Print J.* 26: 30–31.

Abstract: *Hybanthus puberulus* M. Gilbert. has been recorded for the first time for India from Maruthamalai hills, Tamil Nadu, southern Western Ghats, so far known to occur in Ethiopia.

947. **Sasidharan, N. & Sujanapal, P. 2005.** "The genus *Medinilla* Gaudich. ex DC. (Melastomataceae) in Peninsular India". *Rheedea* 15: 103–112.

Abstract: Few species of *Medinilla* Gaudich. ex DC. are reported from Peninsular India. All are endemic and confined to the southern Western Ghats. *Medinilla sahyadrica* is described as new from Kerala and Tamil Nadu. It is a species wrongly identified as *M. fuschoides*, a taxon confined to Sri Lanka and reported as new record for India from this region. Nomenclature, description, illustration and distribution map of these species are provided. Vegetative and reproductive characters were analysed in detail and used to key out the species.

948. **Sasikala, K. & Reema Kumari, M. 2013.** "*Pothos tirunelveliensis* (Araceae): A new species from the Southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India". *Sci. Res. Report.* 3: 152–154.

Abstract: *Pothos tirunelveliensis* Sasikala & M.R. Kumari, a new species from Nagapothigai hills, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu is described and illustrated. The species is closely allied to *P. crassipedunculatus* Sivad. & N. Mohanan, but differs in having hexagonal pistil without annular ridges and subglobose berries.

949. **Satyanarayana, P. & Gnanasekaran, G. 2013.** "An exotic tree species *Senna spectabilis* (DC.) Irwin & Berneby (Caesalpiniaceae) – Naturalized in Tamil Nadu and Kerala". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 243–246.

Abstract: *Senna spectabilis* (DC.) H.S. Irwin & Baneby, a tropical American species collected from the forests of southern Western Ghats reported as an addition to the flora of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The detailed description along with an illustration and photographs is provided.

950. **Satyanarayana, P. & Thothathri, K. 1986.** "Three new species of *Rhynchosia* Lour. (Fabaceae) from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 28: 241–246.

Abstract: Three new species of *Rhynchosia* Lour., viz., *R. fischeri* allied to *R. cana* DC., *R. hainesiana* allied to *R. cana* DC. and *R. fischeri* P. Satyanar. & Thoth. and *R. meeboldii* allied to *R. hirta* (Andrews) Meikle & Verdc. have been described and

illustrated from Dimbam, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, Angul forest, Orissa and Shibong, Naga hills, Nagaland, respectively.

951. **Sebastine, K.M. 1962.** "Some additions to Flora of the Presidency of Madras". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 4: 219–225.

Abstract: J.S. Gamble began the compilation of the *Flora of the Presidency of Madras* in the year 1912 and the first part was published in the year 1915. In 1925, after completing part VII Gamble died. The work was then continued by C.E.C. Fischer and finished with part XI in 1935. This monumental work on systematic botany deals with 4,516 species of plants from the old Madras Presidency which comprises the present states of Madras, Kerala, parts of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. During the 26 years that have elapsed since its publication several botanists have studied the flora of the region and have been able to discover many taxa new to science and several new records. The scattered information on the new taxa described by various authors in different journals and periodicals has been presented in this paper. The following data are given for each taxon: citation of the original publication, critical notes if any, the place of collection, collector's number and the herbarium where the type specimen is permanently preserved (if known).

952. **Sebastine, K.M. & Henry, A.N. 1960.** "A new species of *Reidia* from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 437–439.

Abstract: A new species of *Reidia*, viz., *R. singampattiana* collected at Kakachi in Singampatti Reserve Forest, Tirunelveli district, Madras state has been described and illustrated.

953. **Sebastine, K.M. & Ramamurthy, K. 1961.** "A new species of *Dichrostachys* from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 3: 359–360.

Abstract: A new species of *Dichrostachys*, viz., *D. santapau* Sebastine & Ramam. collected from Kudiraimoli Teri Reserve Forest, Tirunelveli district, Southern India has been described with illustration.

954. **Sebastine, K.M. & Ramamurthy, K. 1964.** "A new species of *Justicia* from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 99–100.

Abstract: A new species of *Justicia*, viz., *J. gingiana* has been described from Gingee Reserve Forest, South Arcot district, Madras state.

955. **Sebastine, K.M. & Ramamurthy, K. 1966.** "Some additions to the Flora of the Presidency of Madras – II". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 80–81.

Abstract: The present paper deals with an additional list of 47 plants collected and recorded from the area (present states of Madras, Kerala, parts of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh) and which are not included in the previous list.

956. **Sebastine, K.M. & Ramamurthy, K. 1967.** "*Mitracarpus verticillatus* (Schum. & Thonn.) Vatke – A new record for India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 9: 291–292.

Abstract: *Mitracarpus verticillatus* (Schum. & Thonn.) Vatke has been recorded for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

957. **Selvakumari, R., Rajakumar, T.J.S., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2013.** "*Leucas anandaraoana* Umamahesw. & P. Daniel (Lamiaceae) – A strict endemic located in other than type locality". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 525–526.

Abstract: *Leucas anandaraoana* Umamahesw. & P. Daniel (Lamiaceae), a strict endemic of Ramanathapuram and Tuticorin districts in Tamil Nadu. It was collected in other than type locality from Kudiraimozhi Theri, Tuticorin district, Tamil Nadu.

958. **Selvam, A.B.D., Rajasekaran, K. & Dwarakan, P. 1994.** "Notes on *Boerhavia crispera* Heyne ex Hook.f.". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 171–172.

Abstract: *Boerhavia crispera* B. Heyne ex Hook.f. has been reported from Thengumarada, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

959. **Sen, A. 1978.** "A new variety of *Glycine wightii* subsp. *wightii* Verdcourt from South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74: 330–332.

Abstract: A new variety of *Glycine wightii* subsp. *wightii* Verdc., viz., *G. wightii* subsp. *wightii* var. *coimbatorensis* has been described from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, South India.

960. **Sharief, M.U. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2011.** "*Vanda thwaitesii* Hook.f. Orchidaceae – A first record for Tamil Nadu". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 25: 87–88.

Abstract: *Vanda thwaitesii* Hook.f. is recorded for the first time from Gudalur taluk of Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu, India. It also occurs in Sri Lanka, but is presumed to

have become extinct in that country. A brief description with photographs and notes on its geographical distribution in India is outlined.

961. **Sharma, B.D., Karthikeyan, S. & Shetty, B.V. 1974.** "*Indotristicha tirunelveliana* Sharma, Karthik. & Shetty – A new species of Podostemonaceae from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 16: 157–161.

Abstract: A new species of Podostemonaceae, viz., *Indotristicha tirunelveliana* B.D. Sharma, Karthik. & B.V. Shetty has been described from Tirukkurungudi, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

962. **Sharma, B.D., Vivekananthan, K. & Rathakrishnan, N.C. 1974.** "*Cassia intermedia* (Caesalpiaceae) – A new species from South India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 80B: 301–306.

Abstract: A new species, *Cassia intermedia* B.D. Sharma & al. allied to *C. occidentalis* L. is described and illustrated from Thekkady, Idukki district, Kerala and Moyar, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu. The natural interspecific hybridization between *C. occidentalis* L. and *C. hirsuta* L. has resulted in the evolution of the new species. These findings have been corroborated by external morphological features and phytochemical analysis.

963. **Shetty, B.V. & Karthikeyan, S. 1976.** "*Medinilla fuchsioides* Gardn. (Melastomataceae) – A new record for India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 18: 215.

Abstract: *Medinilla fuchsioides* Gardner, endemic to Sri Lanka has been reported for the first time for India from Mahendragiri hills, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

964. **Singh, L.J. & Ranjan, V. 2013.** "*Dendrophthoe glabrescens* (Blakely) Barlow (Loranthaceae) – An addition to the flora of Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 523–524.

Abstract: *Dendrophthoe glabrescens* (Blakely) Barlow is being reported for the first time for Tamil Nadu. Detailed taxonomic description, illustration and scanned images of specimens are also given.

965. **Singh, P., Giri, G.S. & Singh, V. 1983.** "A new species of *Tribulus* L. (Zygophyllaceae) from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 197–198.

Abstract: A new species of *Tribulus* L., viz., *T. subramanyamii* has been described and illustrated from Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

966. **Singh, V. 1987.** "The genus *Cassia* L. (Caesalpiniaceae) – Some new taxa and combinations from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 321–327.

Abstract: Besides a new combination, two new species of *Cassia* L., viz., *C. davidsonii* V. Singh and *C. nilgirica* V. Singh from Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and a variety *C. floribunda* Cav. var. *pubescens* V. Singh from Tamil Nadu are described with illustrations.

967. **Sivakumar, A., Paulsamy, S., Pannerselvam, T.S. & Ramachandran, V.S. 2005.** "Rediscovery of some endemic plants from Anaimalais, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 828–830.

Abstract: The four endemic species such as *Brachycorythis splendida* Summerh., *Habenaria barnesii* Summerh. (Orchidaceae), *Impatiens parasitica* Bedd. (Balsaminaceae) and *Litsea travancorica* Gamble (Lauraceae) were collected from Anaimalais and a report on the same is provided, out of which *Litsea travancorica* forms a new record for Tamil Nadu.

968. **Sivarajan, V.V. & Joseph, K.T. 1979.** "A new variety of *Borreria ocymoides* (Burm.f.) DC., from Tamil Nadu". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 6: 133–136.

Abstract: While on a collection trip in and around Courtallum, the senior author came across a strikingly interesting specimen of *Borreria*, which on careful studies turned out to be a new taxon. While it largely resembled *B. ocymoides*, it displayed certain morphological similarities with *B. articularis*, too. It is referable to *B. ocymoides* in its general appearance, the nature of inflorescence and flowers, glabrescent fruits etc., where as it is similar to *B. articularis* in its stipular bristles and 4 persistent calyx lobes. The latter character is however, rarely seen in *B. ocymoides*, too. It appears that it is a link between *B. ocymoides* and *B. articularis*. However, morphological considerations weigh more towards the former than the latter and hence the specimen is described as a new variety under *B. ocymoides*.

969. **Soosairaj, S. & Maheswari, A. 2010.** "An extended distribution of *Albizia lathamii* Hole – A critically endangered tree species to the Carnatic region of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 404–406.

Abstract: *Albizia lathamii* Hole, a critically endangered small tree, has restricted distribution in southern Peninsular India. For the first time it is being reported in Central and Carnatic regions of Tamil Nadu. Detailed description and illustrations are provided.

970. **Sreemadhavan, C.P. 1966.** "A new variety of *Andrographis neesiana* Wt. from Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 91.

Abstract: A new variety of *Andrographis neesiana* Wt., viz., *A. neesiana* var. *rotundifolia* has been described from Boluvampatti hills in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

971. **Sreemadhavan, C.P. 1966.** "*Prosopis glandulosa* Torr. – A new record for Peninsular India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 359.

Abstract: *Prosopis glandulosa* Torr. has been recorded for the first time for Peninsular India from Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. Two varieties of *Prosopis glandulosa* Torr., viz., *P. glandulosa* var. *glandulosa* and *P. glandulosa* var. *torreyana* have been reported for the first time for India.

972. **Sreemadhavan, C.P. 1967.** "*Indigofera vicioides* Jaub. & Spach.: A new record for India". *Sci. & Cult.* 33: 406–407.

Abstract: *Indigofera vicioides* Jaub. & Spach. has been reported for the first time for India from Boluvampatti Reserve Forest, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. Earlier this species is reported from Africa.

973. **Srinivasan, S.R. 1973.** "*Cuscuta campestris* Yuncker (Cuscutaceae) – A new record for South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 160.

Abstract: *Cuscuta campestris* Yuncker has been reported for the first time for South India from Vellalur and Avanashi, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, previously reported from West Bengal.

974. **Srinivasan, S.R. 1988.** "Rediscovery of two rare and interesting plants of Annonaceae from south India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 373–374.

Abstract: Notes on two rare and interesting plantm species from Southern India, viz., *Orophea thomsonii* Bedd. and *O. uniflora* Hook.f. & Thomson (Annonaceae)

were collected after type collection over a lapse of more than 100 years. *Orophea thomsonii* has been collected from Karian Shola, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu and Palakkad district, Kerala and *O. uniflora* from Thirukurungudi, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu and Chandanathode, Cannanore district, Kerala.

975. **Srinivasan, S.R. & Chithra, V. 1989.** "*Bulbophyllum macraei* (Lindl.) Reichb.f.– A new record for the flora of India from Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 43–44.

Abstract: *Bulbophyllum macraei* (Lindl.) Reichb.f. is recorded for the first time for India from Sethur hills, Kamarajar district, Tamil Nadu.

976. **Srivastava, R.C. 1984.** "Two new species of *Hiptage* Gaertn. (Malpighiaceae) from India". *Indian Forester* 110: 499–502.

Abstract: Two new species of *Hiptage* Gaertn., viz., *H. jacobii* and *H. nayarii* have been described and illustrated from Mizoram and Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, respectively.

977. **Srivastava, S.C. 1985.** "Notes on distribution and citation of some species of genus *Hedychium* Koen. (Zingiberaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 500–503.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the distribution and identity of some species of the genus *Hedychium* Koen. The identity of some of the specimens was corrected and thus they extend their known distribution. *Hedychium dekianum* Rao & Verma endemic to Meghalaya has been reported for the first time for Southern India from Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu. Thus this specimen marks the second locality and extends the distribution from Meghalaya to Tamil Nadu. The citations of two species were also corrected. *Hedychium elatum* Ker Gawl. was collected after a gap of nine decades.

978. **Srivastava, S.K. 1987.** "*Jasminum wightii* Clarke (Oleaceae), a rare endemic". *Indian J. Forest.* 10: 150.

Abstract: The present paper deals with *Jasminum wightii* C.B. Clarke, an endemic to southern India. This species is known only from its original collection. A brief note on the species is provided along with its type photograph.

979. **Stephen, D. & Vajravelu, E. 1996.** "Additions to the grass flora of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 691–692.

Abstract: The present paper deals with four grass species, viz., *Andropogon ascinodis* C.B. Clarke, *Anthraxon lancifolius* (Trin.) Hochst., *Panicum psilopodium* Trin. var. *coloratum* Hook.f. and *Setaria paniculifera* (Steud.) Fourn ex Hemsl., which are not reported so far from Tamil Nadu but collected from Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Nilgiris. A short description of species is also given.

980. **Stephen, D. & Vajravelu, E. 1997.** "Notes on the occurrence of *Wahlenbergia hookeri* and *Anisochilus verticillatus* in Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 594–595.

Abstract: *Wahlenbergia hookeri* (C.B. Clarke) Tuyn and *Anisochilus verticillatus* Hook.f. have been recorded for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Nilgiri district.

981. **Stephen, D. & Vajravelu, E. 1998.** "Additions to the monocotyledonous flora of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 21: 367–368.

Abstract: Three monocotyledonous species, viz., *Oberonia brachyphylla* Blatt. & McCann (Orchidaceae), *Scleria pergracilis* (Nees) Kunth (Cyperaceae) and *Zingiber cernuum* Dalzell (Zingiberaceae) have been recorded for the first time for the state of Tamil Nadu from Madumalai Wildlife Sanctuary.

982. **Stephen, D. & Vajravelu, E. 1998.** "Additions to the flora of Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 99–121.

Abstract: While studying the flora of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, the authors came across several species which are not reported so far from the Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu. Though the district had been explored by several botanical collectors a number of wild species had not been collected by them. The present list enumerates 120 species and 5 varieties comprising 51 families and 106 genera, which are not reported from Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu. A short account of the area of study and brief description, flowering and fruiting, place of collection, collectors, collection number and date for all species are provided in the enumeration.

983. **Subramaniam, A. 1996.** "Additions to the flora of Dharmapuri dist., Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 689–690.

Abstract: The present paper enumerates 10 species of angiosperms belonging to

2 families which have not been reported so far from Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu. These have been collected from the forest areas of Chitheri hill ranges.

984. **Subramaniam, A. & Dwarakan, P. 1995.** "A new record of *Cymbidium ensifolium* (L.) Sw. subsp. *haematodes* (Lindley) D. Du Puy & P. Cribb (Orchidaceae) from Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu, southern India with notes on its cultivation". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 453–456.

Abstract: The paper presents a new record of *Cymbidium ensifolium* (L.) Sw. subsp. *haematodes* (Lindl.) D. Du Puy & P. Cribb from Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu region of southern India hitherto unreported and unusual in wild species of orchids. This species has been introduced in the National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Botanical Survey of India, Yercaud. It is now growing very well and improved more in number.

985. **Subramanian, K.N. 1969.** "*Gymnema alterniflorum* (Lour.) Merr., Asclepiadaceae, an addition to the Flora of Madras". *Curr. Sci.* 37: 595.

Abstract: *Gymnema alternifolium* (Lour.) Merr. has been reported for the first time for Indian flora from Alagar hills, Madras.

986. **Subramanian, K.N. & Kalyani, K.B. 1980.** "Additions to the flora of Javadi hills, North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 3: 340–344.

Abstract: A total of 55 species, which are new distributional records to the flora of Javadi hills are given in the paper, besides uses of some the species are provided.

987. **Subramanyam, K. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1960.** "*Utricularia lilliput* Pellegrin – A new record for India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 347–348.

Abstract: *Utricularia lilliput* Pellegr. has been recorded for the first time for India from Courtallam, Tirunelveli district, Madras state.

988. **Subramanyam, K. & Banerjee, L.K. 1968.** "*Utricularia roseo-purpurea* Stapf ex Gamble (Lentibulariaceae) – A little known species". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 103–106.

Abstract: A little known species, *Utricularia roseo-purpurea* Stapf ex Gamble (Lentibulariaceae) has been reported for the Southern India from Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

989. **Subramanyam, K. & Nayar, M.P. 1964.** "A new species of *Jatropha* from Madras state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 331–332.

Abstract: A new species of *Jatropha*, viz., *J. maheshwarii* has been described from Kanyakumari Hills, Madras state, Southern India.

990. **Sudhakar, J.V. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2012.** "Additions of *Ficus* L. (Moraceae) species to the South Indian states". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 345–350.

Abstract: Three species of *Ficus* L., namely, *F. caulocarpa* (Miq.) Miq., *F. costata* Aiton and *F. geniculata* Kurz reported as new to Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, respectively. Detailed descriptions with photographs and herbarium images are provided.

991. **Sukumaran, S. & Raj, A.D.S. 2008.** "*Petiveria alliacea* Linn. (Phytolaccaceae): A new record from sacred groves of Kanyakumari district in southern Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 595–598.

Abstract: The rare and endangered medicinal plant, *Petiveria alliacea* Linn. has been newly located from sacred groves of Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu, southern Western Ghats. The present enumeration is an attempt to update the angiosperm flora of the sacred groves, Tamil Nadu. Detailed description, illustration and ecology have also been provided.

992. **Sukumaran, S., Jeeva, S., Raj, A.D.S. & Laloo, R.C. 2007.** "Rediscovery of *Tectaria zeylanica* (Tectarioideae) – A rare fern from Vilavancode Sacred Grove, southern Western Ghats, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 331–332.

Abstract: *Tectaria zeylanica* (Houtt.) Sledge was rediscovered from the sacred grove of Vilavancode, Kanyakumari district, Western Ghats after a lapse of 138 years. A detailed description, illustrations and relevant notes are provided.

993. **Sundararaj, D.D. 1956.** "New plant records for South India – I". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 523–526.

Abstract: Six plants, viz., *Polygala glomerata* Lour. from Cavcoor Ghat, Nilgiris, *Ximenia encelioides* Cav. from Mysore and Coimbatore, *Datura quercifolia* Kunth and *Tritaxis beddomei* Benth. from Tirunelveli, *Barleria vestita* T. Anderson from Nilgiris and *Alternanthera paronychioides* St. Hil. from Coimbatore have been recorded for the first time for South India.

994. **Sundararaj, D.D. 1969.** "New plant records from South India – IV". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 66: 657–659.

Abstract: Four species, viz., *Biophytum proliferum* (Arn.) Wight (Geraniaceae), *Clausena excavata* Burm.f. (Rutaceae), *Desmodium tortuosum* (Sw.) DC. (Fabaceae) and *D. velutinum* DC. (Fabaceae) have been reported for the first time from South India. The first species is reported from Madurai district, the second from Arambha, Travancore, the third one from Mundanthurai, Tirunelveli district and the last one from Ponnemodu, Travancore.

995. **Sundararaj, D.D. & Nagarajan, M. 1966.** "New plant records from South India – III". *J. Nat. Hist. Soc.* 63: 226–228.

Abstract: Three species, viz., *Tournefortia argentea* L.f. (Boraginaceae), *Syzygium aqueum* (Burm.f.) Alston (Myrtaceae) and *Dichrostachys muelleri* Benth. (Mimosaceae) have been reported for the first time from South India. The first species is reported from Krusadi Island, Ramanathapuram district, the second from Manjolai in Singampatti, Tirunelveli district and the last one from Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts.

996. **Sundararaj, D.D. & Ramakrishnan, V. 1957.** "New plant records for South India – II". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 925–927.

Abstract: In the present paper the occurrence of two new species, namely, *Lippia unica* sp. nov. Ramakrishnan and *Cenchrus glaucus* sp. nov. Mudaliar, C.R. & Sundararaj, D. in South India are reported with their descriptions.

997. **Sundaresan, V., Manickam, V.S., Jothi, G.J. & Murugan, C. 2002.** "*Hedyotis ramarowii* (Gamble) R. Rao & Hemadri var. *kannikattica* – A new variety from Southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 25: 102–103.

Abstract: A new variety of *Hedyotis ramarowii* (Gamble) R.S. Rao & Hemadri, viz., *H. ramarowii* var. *kannikattica* has been described and illustrated from Tirunelveli hills, southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India.

998. **Sundaresan, V., Manickam, V.S., Jothi, G.J. & Murugan, C. 2004.** "Five new records of plants from Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 198.

Abstract: Five species of plants, viz., *Canthium pergracile* Bourd., *Hedyotis wynaadensis* (Gamble) R.S. Rao & Hemadri, *Jasminum roxburghianum* Wall. ex C.B.

Clarke, *Litsea mysorensis* Gamble and *Meyna laxiflora* Robyns have been reported for the first time for the state of Tamil Nadu from Tirunelveli hills.

999. **Sunil, C.N. & Jaleel, V.A. 2013.** "*Lolium multiflorum* (Poaceae): A new record for Peninsular India". *Rheedea* 23: 52–54.

Abstract: *Lolium multiflorum* Lam. (Poaceae) is reported for the first time for Peninsular India from Odakamandalam, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu. Earlier it is known from central and southern Europe, to northwest Africa and to temperate parts of Asia. Detailed description and illustration are provided.

1000. **Sunil, C.N. & Pradeep, A.K. 2011.** "*Sisyrrinchium* (Iridaceae): A new genus record for India". *Rheedea* 21: 170–172.

Abstract: The genus *Sisyrrinchium* L. (Iridaceae) represented by *S. rosulatum* E.P. Bicknell is reported for the first time for India from Pykara, Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu, India. Earlier this species was known to occur in southern United States and Central America and Madagascar. A detailed description, illustration and relevant notes on the species are provided.

1001. **Suresh, K. & Kottaimuthu, R. 2009.** "*Capparis diversifolia* Wight & Arn. and *C. shevaroyensis* Sund.-Ragh. (Capparaceae): A new record for Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *Pl. Archives* 9: 693–695.

1002. **Swarupanandan, K. & Mangaly, J.K. 1992.** "A new species of *Ceropegia* (Asclepiadaceae) from India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 12: 699–701.

Abstract: *Ceropegia schumanniana*, a new species belonging to Asclepiadaceae is described from Karian Shola, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats of India.

1003. **Tadulingam, C. & Jacob, K.C. 1930.** "A new species of *Senecio*". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 9: 40–41.

Abstract: A new species of *Senecio*, viz., *S. ansteadii* allied to *S. corymbosus* Wall. has been described and illustrated from Netterikkal to Sengaltheri, Tirunelveli hills.

1004. **Thiyagaraj, J.G. & Daniel, P. 2002.** "On the distribution of some South Indian Araceae". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 685–692.

Abstract: *Amorphophallus smithsonianus*, *Theriophonum infaustum* and *Typhonium bulbiferum* are added to the flora of Tamil Nadu. Earlier overlooked report of *Arisaema translucens* from Travancore is now confirmed and *A. tylophorum* is recorded for the southern end of the Western Ghats. *Lagenandra ovata* is restricted to southern Kerala and Tamil Nadu only. *Theriophonum sivaganganum* is not restricted in distribution and the occurrence of *Typhonium trilobatum* on the East Coast is confirmed.

1005. **Thomas, S.M., Nampy, S. & Nisha, P. 2002.** “*Crotalaria retusa* L. var. *indica* Nampy & Sibi. (Papilionaceae) – A new variety from India”. *Rheedea* 12: 143–146.

Abstract: A new variety of *Crotalaria retusa* L., viz., *C. retusa* var. *indica* Nampy & Sibi. from Rameswaram, Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu, India is described and illustrated. A key for the identification of other varieties of the species is also included.

1006. **Thothathri, K. & Pramanik, A. 1981.** “A new species and some notes on *Alysicarpus* Neck. ex Desv.”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 188–192.

Abstract: A new species of *Alysicarpus*, viz., *A. roxburghianus* (allied to *A. bupleurifoliae* (L.) DC.) has been described from Shevaroy hills, Tamil Nadu. Description of *A. bupleurifolius* (L.) DC. var. *hybridus* DC. has also been given.

1007. **Thothathri, K. & Ravikumar, S. 1997.** “A new species of *Millettia* (Leguminosae) from the Anamalai hills, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 239–242.

Abstract: A new species of *Millettia*, viz., *M. pseudo-racemosa* has been described and illustrated from Valparai, Annamalai hills, Tamil Nadu.

1008. **Udayan, P.S., George, S., Tushar, K.V. & Balachandran, I. 2004.** “*Tinospora sinensis* (Lour.) Merr. from Sickupara, Kolli hills forest, Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu”. *Zoos' Print J.* 19: 1622–1623.

Abstract: *Tinospora sinensis* (Lour.) Merr. has been reported for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Sickupara, Kolli Hills forest, Namakkal district. Earlier this species was reported from Assam, Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala.

1009. **Udayan, P.S., Tushar, K.V., George, S. & Balachandran, I. 2006.** “*Sauropus compressus* Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae): A new report from Tamil Nadu, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 435–437.

Abstract: Botanical survey to Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tirunelveli resulted in the collection of *Sauropus compressus* Muell.-Arg., a new report from the state of Tamil Nadu and an extended distribution of the species to the southern Western Ghats.

1010. **Udayan, P.S., Tushar, K.V., George, S., Pradeep, A.K. & Balachandran, I. 2005.** “*Phyllanthus kozhikodanus* Sivar. & Mani. (Euphorbiaceae) – A new record for Tamil Nadu”. *Zoos’ Print J.* 20: 1904.

Abstract: *Phyllanthus kozhikodanus* Sivar. & Mani. has been recorded for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Shevaroy hills, Salem district. Earlier this species was reported from Kerala.

1011. **Udhayavani, C. & Ramachandran, V.S. 2013.** “On the occurrence of *Memecylon clarkeanum* Cogn. (Melastomataceae) – A vulnerable species from Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu, India”. *J. Threatened Taxa* 5: 4811–4813.

Abstract: *Memecylon clarkeanum* Cogn., an endemic and vulnerable species collected from Devala, Nilgiri district described and reported as a new record for Tamil Nadu.

1012. **Umamaheshwari, P. & Daniel, P. 1998.** A new species of *Sporobolus* (Poaceae) from southern India. *Nordic J. Bot.* 18: 577–579.

Abstract: A new species of *Sporobolus*, *S. hajrae*, from coastal Tamil Nadu in southern India is described and illustrated.

1013. **Umamaheshwari, P. & Daniel, P. 1999.** “Two new taxa from the Gulf of Mannar Coast, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 707–710.

Abstract: *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br. var. *perunkulamensis* var. nov. (Convolvulaceae) and *Perotis indica* (L.) Kuntze var. *keelakaraiensis* var. nov. (Poaceae) are described from the Gulf of Mannar Coast in southeastern Tamil Nadu.

1014. **Umamaheshwari, P. & Daniel, P. 1999.** *Leucas anandaraoana* (Lamiaceae) – a new species from southeastern India. *Kew Bull.* 54: 1003 – 1005.
Abstract: *Leucas anandaraoana*, a new species allied to *L. flaccida* R. Br. from the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve, southeastern India is described and illustrated.
1015. **Umamaheshwari, P. & Daniel, P. 2001.** “*Iseilema jainiana* (Family Poaceae) – A new grass species from coastal Tamil Nadu, India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 98: 425–427.
Abstract: A new grass, *Iseilema jainiana*, from the Gulf of Mannar Coast in Tamil Nadu, is described and illustrated.
1016. **Umamaheshwari, P., Muthukumar, S.A. & Daniel, P. 1995.** “*Spigelia anthelmia* L. (Spigeliaceae) – New to the flora of Peninsular India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 37: 133–137.
Abstract: *Spigelia anthelmia* L. (Spigeliaceae) has been collected from Tuticorin harbor, the Gulf of Mannar, new to the flora of Peninsular India.
1017. **Umamaheshwari, P., Muthukumar, S.A. & Daniel, P. 1997.** *Acrachne sundararajii* – A new grass from coastal Tamil Nadu, India. *Kew Bull.* 52: 1997–1009.
Abstract: *Acrachne sundararajii*, a new grass species is described from Vivekanandhapuram sea coast, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.
1018. **Uthayakumari, F., Manickam, V.S. & Dulcy, J. 2006.** “*Boesenbergia tiliaefolia* (Baker) O. Kuntze (Zingiberaceae) – A new record for Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 190–192.
Abstract: *Boesenbergia tiliaefolia* (Baker) Kuntze (Zingiberaceae) is recorded for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Kalakkad, Tirunelveli district.
1019. **Vajravelu, E. & Joseph, J. 1971.** “Additions to the Flora of Anamalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 264–273.
Abstract: The paper deals with an additional list of 163 species comprising 61 families of flowering plants and pteridophytes, to the Flora of Anamalai hills, “A survey of the Flora of the Anamalai hills in the Coimbatore district, Madras Presidency by C.E.C. Fischer in *Rec. Bot. Surv. India* 9(1): 1–218. 1921”.

1020. **Vajravelu, E. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1973.** “*Strobilanthes walkeri* Arn. ex Nees (Acanthaceae) – A new record for India from Nilgiris”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 280.

Abstract: *Strobilanthes walkeri* Arn. ex Nees has been recorded for the first time for India from Jakkanery, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

1021. **Venu, P. & Daniel, P. 2003.** “Is *Hemigraphis venosa* C.B. Clarke (Acanthaceae) extinct?” *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 45: 91–96.

Abstract: *Hemigraphis venosa* C.B. Clarke, a species described from Tamil Nadu, India and in all probability never collected after the type, is described in detail and illustrated for the first time. The confusion in its taxonomy and nomenclature is pointed out. The need to rediscover it is stressed.

1022. **Venu, P., Muthukumar, S.A. & Daniel, P. 2001.** “*Polycarpaea majumdariana* (Caryophyllaceae) – A new species from Tamil Nadu, India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 21: 577–579.

Abstract: *Polycarpaea majumdariana*, a new species allied to *P. aurea* (Wight) Dunn from the Tamil Nadu plains, is described and illustrated.

1023. **Vijayan, J., Sasi, R. & Ramachandran, V.S. 2010.** “Additions to the flora of Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 782–784.

Abstract: The four invasive alien species, such as *Eryngium foetidum* L. (Apiaceae), *Mimosa diplotricha* C. Wight & Sauvalle (Mimosaceae), *Stachytarpheta cayennensis* (Rich.) Vahl (Verbenaceae) and *Stemodia verticillata* (Mill.) Sprague (Scrophulariaceae) collected from Gudalur, Nilgiris form a new distributional record for Tamil Nadu.

1024. **Vijayan, A., Sudhakar, J.V. & Rajasekaran, C.S. 2011.** “Rediscovery of *Elaeocarpus blascoi* Weibel (Elaeocarpaceae) from Palni hills of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 618–620.

Abstract: *Elaeocarpus blascoi* Weibel (Elaeocarpaceae), a very rare and endemic species and considered as probably extinct, rediscovered after a long lapse of 43 years from Palni hills of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. A detailed description, illustration and its conservation measures are provided.

1025. **Vijayasankar, R. & Ravikumar, K. 2004.** "First report of *Barleria lupulina* Lindl. (Acanthaceae) from Southern India". *Zoos' Print J.* 19: 1484.

Abstract: *Barleria lupulina* Lindl., native of Mauritius has been reported for the first time for Southern India from Pudukkottai, Sivagangai, Tiruchirappalli and Tiruvannamalai districts of Tamil Nadu. Previously this species was reported from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.

1026. **Vijayasankar, R., Kottaimuthu, R. & Ravikumar, K. 2009.** "Additions to the flora of Sirumalai hills, Eastern Ghats, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 1: 379–381.

Abstract: Extensive botanical surveys conducted in the Sirumalai hills, Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu during 2005–08 have resulted in the collection of 374 plant species. Review of literature indicated that 85 of these have not been recorded earlier from the region. Hence they are reported as additions to the flora of Sirumalai Hills. All these 85 taxa are occurring naturally in the region and are presented here, with collection details for further reference.

1027. **Vijayasankar, R., Ravikumar, K. & Ravichandran, P. 2004.** "*Tinospora sinensis* (Lour.) Merr. (Menispermaceae) – A hitherto unreported Red Listed medicinal plant from Tamil Nadu state". *Indian Forester* 130: 731–734.

Abstract: During botanical studies conducted in Thiruvannamalai district of Tamil Nadu, India as a part of compilation of the district flora, *Tinospora sinensis* (Lour.) Merr. was collected from Javadhu ('Javadi') hills. It is a Red Listed medicinal plant species, which also forms an addition to the Flora of Tamil Nadu. It is presented here in detail with nomenclature, description, distribution data, threat status and medicinal information.

1028. **Vijayasankar, R., Ravikumar, K. & Ravichandran, P. 2004.** "*Dipteracanthus beddomei* (C.B. Clarke) Santapau (Acanthaceae) – A new report to Southern India". *Zoos' Print J.* 19: 1442.

Abstract: *Dipteracanthus beddomei* (C.B. Clarke) Santapau has been reported for the first time for Southern India from Paruvathamalai Reserve Forest, Polur Range, Tiruvannamalai district, Tamil Nadu. Previously this species is reported from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttaranchal.

1029. **Viswanathan, M.B. 1990.** "*Dalbergia congesta* Graham ex Wight & Arn. (Papilionaceae) – A new record from North Arcot district to the Eastern Ghats". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 32: 170–172.

Abstract: *Dalbergia congesta* J. Graham ex Wight & Arn. has been recorded from the North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu, Eastern Ghats. This species is so far recorded only from the Eastern Nilgiri district of the Western Ghats. Thus this collection from North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu of the southern Eastern Ghats reveals its extended distribution.

1030. **Viswanathan, M.B. 1990.** "On the occurrence of *Ventilago goughii* Gamble (Rhamnaceae) – A rare/threatened species in the Eastern Ghats". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 32: 181–182.

Abstract: A rare/threatened species, *Ventilago goughii* Gamble has been recorded from Yelagiri hills, North Arcot district of the Eastern Ghats.

1031. **Viswanathan, M.B. 1990.** "*Ventilago gamblei* Suesseng. (Rhamnaceae) – A rare species from North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 105–107.

Abstract: *Ventilago gamblei* Suesseng. has been reported for the first time for Tamil Nadu from North Arcot district.

1032. **Viswanathan, M.B. 1996.** "*Marattia fraxinea* Sm. (Marattiaceae) – An endangered fern – A new record to the Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 38: 136–137.

Abstract: An endangered fern, *Marattia fraxinea* Sm. has been collected for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Kolli hills, Salem district.

1033. **Viswanathan, M.B. 1997.** "Rediscovery at a new location of a rare grass, *Cyrtococcum sparsicomum* (Nees ex Steud.) A. Camus, in Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 177–179.

Abstract: *Cyrtococcum sparsicomum* (Nees ex Steud.) A. Camus has been rediscovered from Alagarkovil M CPA of Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu, previously reported from Kodaikanal Ghats in Tamil Nadu.

1034. **Viswanathan, M.B. 1998.** "Two rare species as new records from Kolli hills to the Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* IX: 229–233.

Abstract: Two rare species, viz., *Epipogium roseum* (D. Don) Lindl. and *Fimbristylis narayanii* C.E.C. Fisch. have been recorded for the first time for Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India from Kolli hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

1035. **Viswanathan, M.B. 1998.** "Some additions as new records to the Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* IX: 235–238.

Abstract: *Pseudaidia speciosa* (Bedd.) Tirveng. of Rubiaceae, *Ficus tinctoria* G. Forst. subsp. *gibbosa* (Blume) Corner var. *cuspidifera* (Miq.) Chithra and *F. virens* Aiton var. *lambertiana* (Miq.) Raizada of Moraceae have been recorded for the first time for Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India from Kolli hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

1036. **Viswanathan, M.B. 2001.** "Two new species in *Memecylon* (Melastomataceae) from India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 21: 253–258.

Abstract: Two new species in *Memecylon*, viz., *M. kollimalayana* and *M. bremeri* of Melastomataceae are described here with illustrations from the Kolli hills of Salem district in Tamil Nadu, India.

1037. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Lakshmanan, K.K. 1990.** "*Memecylon talbotianum* Brandis (Melastomataceae) – A new record for the Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest.* 13: 174–175.

Abstract: *Memecylon talbotianum* Brandis has been reported for the first time for the Eastern Ghats of Peninsular India from Schenjirayan-Koilmalai, North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu.

1038. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Lakshmanan, K.K. 1991.** "*Rostellularia latispica* (C.B. Clarke) Bremek. (Acanthaceae), a new record to the Eastern Ghats in Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 2: 13–16.

Abstract: *Rostellularia latispica* (C.B. Clarke) Bremek. has been recorded for the first time for the Eastern Ghats in Peninsular India from North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu.

1039. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Manikandan, U. 2001.** "A new species, *Memecylon mundanthuraianum*, of Melastomataceae from India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 21: 259–262.

Abstract: A new species of Melastomataceae, *Memecylon mundanthuraianum*, is described here with illustrations from the Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve of Tamil Nadu, India.

1040. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Manikandan, U. 2001.** "Rediscovery of three narrow endemic and threatened members of Rubiaceae from Tamil Nadu, India". *Rheedea* 11: 101–108.

Abstract: Three narrow endemic and threatened members of Rubiaceae, viz., *Pavetta oblanceolata* Bremek., *Knoxia sumatrensis* (Retz.) DC. var. *linearis* (Gamble) Bhattacharjee & Deb and *Psychotria globicephala* Gamble are rediscovered after the type collection from Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu after a gap of 164, 83 and 129 years later, respectively. Detailed description, illustrations and relevant notes of the taxa are provided.

1041. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Manikandan, U. 2003.** "A new species of Balsaminaceae, *Impatiens tirunelvelica*, from Peninsular India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 45: 189–194.

Abstract: A new species of Balsaminaceae, viz., *Impatiens tirunelvelica* allied to *I. clavicornu* Turcz. and *I. modesta* Wight has been described and illustrated from Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu.

1042. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Manikandan, U. 2008.** "Rediscovery of *Syzygium courtallense* (Gamble) Alston (Myrtaceae) and *Dioscorea spicata* Roth (Dioscoreaceae) from the Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 50: 157–160.

Abstract: Two endemic and threatened species, viz., *Syzygium courtallense* (Gamble) Alston (Myrtaceae) and *Dioscorea spicata* Roth (Dioscoreaceae) have been collected from the Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve after 162 years and 70 years, respectively.

1043. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Manikandan, U. 2009.** "*Teucrium ramaswamii* sp. nov. (Lamiaceae) from India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 27: 86–89.

Abstract: A new species of Lamiaceae, *Teucrium ramaswamii* M.B. Viswan. & U. Manik. is described from the Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in the Agastyamalai hills of the southern Western Ghats, Peninsular India. It is allied to *T. tomentosum* B. Heyne ex Benth. but differs by stem, leaves and inflorescence being glandular-strigose; leaves being deltoid-ovate, crenate-dentate or doubly crenate-dentate at margins, subcoriaceous, sparsely strigose above, densely

strigose beneath; bracts being oblong-deltoid, ca 9.4 x 2.6 mm; calyx with uppermost teeth being lanceolate, 2.8–1.9 mm, lateral teeth being broadly triangular, lower teeth being oblong-lanceolate; corolla being glandular-strigose outside below lateral lobes and ovary being glandular-strigose. Using the IUCN criteria, conservation status of the species is assigned as critically endangered based on the field data (2000–2002). Life history studies, population ecology, genome resource banking and wild population management are recommended for conserving this species.

1044. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Rajendran, A. 1993.** “*Memecylon rivulare* Bremer (Melastomataceae) – An addition to the Indian flora”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 35: 124–26.

Abstract: *Memecylon rivulare* Bremer has been reported for the first time for India from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. Previously this species was wrongly identified as *M. umbellatum* Burm.f.

1045. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Ramesh, N. 2003.** “Rediscovery of *Aerva wightii* Hook.f. (Amaranthaceae), an endemic, presumed extinct species from Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 100: 635–637.

Abstract: *Aerva wightii* Hook.f. (Amaranthaceae), an endemic, presumed extinct species has been rediscovered from Puliyangudi Reserve Forest of Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu after a lapse of over 85 years.

1046. **Viswanathan, M.B., Kumar, E.H.P. & Ramesh, N. 2000.** “Novelties in *Balanophora indica* (Arn.) Griff. (Balanophoraceae) from Peninsular India”. *Rheedea* 10: 121–126.

Abstract: Two new varieties of *Balanophora indica* (Arn.) Griff., namely var. *agastyamalayana* and var. *tirunelveliensis*, collected from the Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve of the southern Western Ghats of India, are described and illustrated.

1047. **Viswanathan, M.B., Manikandan, U. & Tangavelou, A.C. 2002.** “Rediscovery of *Ardisia blatteri* Gamble (Myrsinaceae) an endemic and Critically Endangered species from Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in India”. *Rheedea* 12: 193–196.

Abstract: *Ardisia blatteri* Gamble, an endemic and critically endangered species, is rediscovered after a lapse of about 75 years from the Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve of Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India. Description, illustration, and

other relevant details are provided to facilitate identification and conservation of the species.

1048. **Viswanathan, M.B., Manikandan, U. & Tangavelou, A.C. 2003.** "A new species of *Neurocalyx* (Rubiaceae) from Peninsular India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 23: 389–394.

Abstract: A new species of Rubiaceae from the Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve of Tamil Nadu, India, *Neurocalyx bremeri* is described and illustrated, and its conservation status assigned as critically endangered by applying IUCN Red List Category and Criteria.

1049. **Viswanathan, M.B., Premkumar, E.H. & Ramesh, N. 2000.** "Rediscovery of *Wendlandia angustifolia* Wight ex Hook.f. (Rubiaceae), from Tamil Nadu, a species presumed extinct". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 97: 311–313.

Abstract: *Wendlandia angustifolia* Wight ex Hook.f. has been rediscovered after a lapse of 81 years from Inchikuzhi near Kannikatti, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

1050. **Viswanathan, M.B., Ramesh, N., Maridass, M. & Manikandan, U. 2002.** "Rediscovery of a critically endangered species from Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 560–562.

Abstract: A critically endangered species, *Phyllanthus beddomei* (Gamble) Mohanan has been rediscovered from Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu, after a lapse of about 73 years.

1051. **Viswanathan, M.B., Ramakrishnan, S., Jeyasuresh, B., Andal, N. & Venkatesan, M. 2004.** "Amendment to an endemic species *Dalbergia tinneveli*ensis Thoth., family Fabaceae on its rediscovery from Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 191–194.

Abstract: Thothathri (1976) described *Dalbergia tinneveli*ensis sp. nov. from a fruiting specimen collected by Fischer in January 1917 from Mundanthurai, Tirunelveli district. This species is rediscovered in flowering and fruiting condition after a lapse of over 83 years from the buffer zone of Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve.

1052. **Vivek, C.P., Murthy, G.V.S. & Nair, V.J. 2013.** "*Eragrostis collinensis* (Poaceae; Eragrostideae): A new species from the hills of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 410–404.

Abstract: A new species of *Eragrostis* Wolf, viz., *E. collinensis* allied to *E. uniloides* (Retz.) Nees ex Steud. has been described and illustrated from Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore, Dindigul, Nilgiri and Salem districts) and Kerala (Idukki, Kollam and Kottayam districts).

1053. **Vivek, C.P., Murthy, G.V.S. & Nair, V.J. 2013.** “*Eragrostis nilgiriensis* sp. nov. (Poaceae) from Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu, India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 31: 700–703.

Abstract: A new species of the grass genus *Eragrostis* Wolf, *E. nilgiriensis* C.P. Vivek, G.V.S. Murthy & V.J. Nair from Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu, India is described and illustrated. The species is allied to *E. barrelieri*, but differs from it mainly by the primary panicle branches not spiculate up to base, leaves not glaucous, lemma shorter and acute and by a much smaller caryopsis. The new species is morphologically similar also to *E. minor* and *E. nigra*. A table listing differences between these species is provided.

1054. **Vuppuluri, S.S. & Haridas, P. 1973.** “*Gnaphalium purpureum* Linn. (Compositae) – A new record for South India”. *Curr. Sci.* 42: 368–369.

Abstract: *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linn., so far not known in South India, has been collected from the tea fields of Devarshola Estate, Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) and UPASI Tea Research Station (Tamil Nadu). Earlier this species was known to occur in Upper Gangetic Plains, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal, Bihar, Meghalaya, Odisha and Maharashtra.

1055. **Wilson, S., Manickam, V.S., Koilpillai, J.Y., Subramanian, S.S. & Jesudass, L.L. 2007.** “*Calophyllum austroindicum* Kosterm. (Clusiaceae), an endemic tree of Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu in Western Ghats”. *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 69–71.

Abstract: The paper throws light on the reasons for endemism of *Calophyllum austroindicum* – an economically important species occurring in the periphery of rivers and interior of forests in Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu. Present study has revealed that, possibly the endemism is caused by the fact that the population and reproduction biology are influenced by natural calamities, biotic and abiotic factors. The reduction in the germinability of the seeds is due to its recalcitrant nature. This species is also critically endangered. Both *in situ* and *ex situ* methods of conservation are proposed to overcome the possibility of extinction of this species.

Morphology/Nomenclature/Revision/Monograph

1056. **Airy Shaw, H.K. 1963.** "Notes on Malaysian and other Asiatic Euphorbiaceae". *Kew Bull.* 16: 341–372.

Abstract: Notes on Malaysian and other Asiatic Euphorbiaceae are provided in this paper. *Ostodes integrifolius* allied to *O. zeylanicus* (Thwaites) Müll.Arg. has been described from Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu) and Travancore (Kerala).

1057. **Arisdason, W. & Daniel, P. 2010.** "*Syzygium chandrasekharanii* Chandrab. & V. Chandras., a synonym of *Syzygium fergusonii* (Trimen) Gamble (Myrtaceae)". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 221–224.

Abstract: *Syzygium chandrasekharanii*, a new species described from the Anamalais on the Western Ghats, is found to be conspecific with the less known Indosrilankan species *S. fergusonii* (Trimen) Gamble and hence it is synonymised.

1058. **Barnes, E. 1934.** "Some observations on the genus *Arisaema* on the Nilgiri hills, South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 37: 630–639.

Abstract: Distribution, number of leaflets, proportion between the sexes, fertilization, folding of the spathe, root and vegetative reproduction of six species of *Arisaema*, viz., *A. tortuosum* Schott, *A. leschenaultii* Blume, *A. barnesii* C.E.C. Fisch., *A. translucens* C.E.C. Fisch., *A. tylophorum* C.E.C. Fisch. and *A. convolutum* C.E.C. Fisch. from the Nilgiri hills of South India are provided in the present paper.

1059. **Barnes, E. 1936.** "Two notes on South Indian Strigas". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 15: 125–129.

Abstract: Notes on number of ribs on the calyx of South Indian Strigas have been given. Previously, it was known that *Striga densiflora* Benth. was not a parasitic species but on a recent collection from Tambaram, clearly revealed that it as a parasitic species.

1060. **Beegam, A.R. & Sibi, M. 2012.** "Two new combinations in *Acilepis* (Asteraceae)". *Rheedea* 22: 38.

Abstract: Two new combinations, viz., *Acilepis peninsularis* var. *kodayarensis* and *A. saligna* var. *nilghirensis*, are proposed. These two varieties are endemic to Tamil Nadu and Kerala, Western Ghats.

1061. **Bhandari, M.N. & Bhansali, A.K. 1984.** "Revision of Rhamnaceae of India I – New species in genus *Sageretia* Brongn.". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 921–930.

Abstract: Four new species of *Sageretia* Brongn., viz., *S. coimbatorensis*, *S. kashmirensis*, *S. kishwarensis* and *S. wallichii* have been described from India. *Sageretia coimbatorensis* has been described from Thekumalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

1062. **Bharathy, V., Uthayakumari, F. & Sheela, D. 2012.** "Floristic diversity of sedges in Thoothukudi district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 184–187.

Abstract: Thoothukudi district covers an area of about 4621 sq km. It has a coastal line of 163.5 km. This study is an outcome of one year intensive exploration in Thoothukudi district giving importance to sedges which form major constituent of wetland ecosystem. The present study has been done to make floristic survey of Cyperaceae and to record field data on habit, habitat, distribution status and phenology. A total of 53 species belonging to 15 genera were studied, of which 13 taxa are economically valuable and 5 are medicinally important.

1063. **Bhaskar, V. & Razi, B.A. 1978.** "Studies on South Indian *Impatiens* L. – III. Further notes". *Indian J. Forest.* 1: 68–78.

Abstract: Nineteen species of South Indian *Impatiens* have been discussed in this present communication with some notes.

1064. **Bhat, P.R. & Kaveriappa, K.M. 1996.** "Description of the female flower of *Myristica fatua* Houtt. var. *magnifica* (Beddome) Sinclair – A threatened taxon of the Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 213–215.

Abstract: Female flower of threatened taxa *Myristica fatua* Houtt. var. *magnifica* (Bedd.) Sinclair has been reported and described from the Western Ghats (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka).

1065. **Bhattacharyya, D. 2009.** "Diversity of Rhododendrons in India". *Phytotaxonomy* 9: 122–134.

Abstract: An assessment of the diversity of the genus *Rhododendron* L. (Ericaceae) in India is presented based on revisionary studies. Classification of Chamberlain & al. (1996) is followed with minor modification at subsectional level. The species

belonging to India are grouped into 4 subgenera, consisting of 33 subsections. Subgenera *Azaleastrum* and *Tsutsusi* are represented by a single species each; subgenus *Rhododendron* contains 43 species and subgenus *Hymenanthes* contains 35 species making a total of 80 species for Flora of India. These are widely distributed in different regions and altitudes, mainly in the Himalayas, particularly in the Eastern Himalayas. Eastern Himalayas alone, covering the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Darjeeling districts of West Bengal, harbour 76 species. Six species are recognized in Western Himalayas and 9 species in Northeast India. Only one subspecies *nilagiricum* of *R. arboreum* is found in Western Ghats (Tamil Nadu and Kerala). The highest species occurrence is recorded between the altitudes 3000 and 3500 m. Fourteen taxa are found to be endemic to India. Twenty-one taxa are categorized as rare. Eleven species are treated as excluded as there are no specimens seen in any of the Indian herbaria nor they could be collected from the field.

1066. **Binojkumar, M.S. 2002.** "A study on the genus *Sansevieria* Thunb. (Dracaenaceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 455–463.

Abstract: The genus *Sansevieria* Thunb. (Dracaenaceae) is revised for the country. The present study resulted the genus with 4 species including 1 new species, viz., *Sansevieria maduraiensis* allied to *S. zeylanica* Willd. from Madurai, Tamil Nadu and *S. zeylanica* Willd. has been reported for the first time for India from Vellore, Tamil Nadu. Key to species, detailed descriptions and illustrations are provided.

1067. **Bor, N.L. 1948.** "*Arundinella villosa* Arn. ex Steud.". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 27: 63–67.

Abstract: Three varieties of *Arundinella villosa*, viz., var. *wightii*, var. *himalaica* and var. *heynei* recorded from Sri Lanka, Eastern Himalaya and Palni and Attapadi hills of Madras, respectively. In the present paper author clearly mentioned that these three forms are distinct for not only are they morphologically different from one another but they also occupy very definite geographical regions in which they are completely uniform. *Arundinella villosa* var. *wightii* is the synonym of *Arundinella villosa*, *A. villosa* var. *himalaica* synonym of *A. hookeri* and *A. villosa* var. *heynei* synonym of *A. vaginata*.

1068. **Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1993.** "A revision of *Aporosa* Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) for Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 155–171.

Abstract: A taxonomic revision of the genus *Aporusa* Blume (Euphorbiaceae) is presented for the Indian subcontinent with 13 species. Two species from Kerala, one from Tamil Nadu and Kerala, one species from Western Ghats, one species from Northeast India and other from Myanmar and Bangladesh. *Aporusa clellandii* Hook.f., *A. oblonga* Müll.Arg. and *A. villosa* (Lindl.) Baill. are combined with *A. octandra* (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) A.R. Vickery. *Aporusa yunnanensis* (Pax & Hoffm.) Metcalf is merged with *A. wallichii* Hook.f. and a new variety of the latter is proposed from Myanmar.

1069. **Chandrabose, M. 1972.** "Notes on unknown fruits and seeds of some plants from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 14: 158–159.

Abstract: Description of fruits of *Andrographis lawsonii* Gamble and *Isachne bourneorum* C.E.C. Fisch. from Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu have been given in this paper. The description of seeds of *Teucrium plectranthoides* Gamble from Tamil Nadu has also been given.

1070. **Chandrabose, M. 1972.** "A note on the hitherto undescribed female flowers and seeds of *Excoecaria robusta* Hook.f.". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 12: 275–276.

Abstract: Description of female flowers and seeds of *Excoecaria robusta* Hook.f. has been given which are not given by Hooker (1888), T. Cooke (1906–1907), F. Pax (1912) and Gamble (1925).

1071. **Chandrabose, M. & Nair, N.C. 1981.** "The genus *Polygala* L. (Polygalaceae) in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (South India)". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 90: 107–127.

Abstract: Since much confusion exists on the identity and nomenclature in certain polygalas, a taxonomic revision of the genus *Polygala* L. of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been attempted, based on the observations in the field and critical studies on the specimens represented in various herbaria. Illustrations of some important characters for each species have been provided for easy comparison and identification.

1072. **Chaudhary, L.B., Sudhakar, J.V., Kumar, A., Bajpai, O., Tiwari, R. & Murthy, G.V.S. 2012.** "Synopsis of the genus *Ficus* L. (Moraceae) in India". *Taiwania* 57: 193–216.

Abstract: A checklist of all species of *Ficus* L. available in the present political boundary of India is provided. A total of 115 taxa (89 species and 26 infraspecific taxa) of *Ficus* have been recorded based on all available information. The taxa have been arranged according to the current classification among 6 subgenera and 12 sections. The maximum number of species belongs to the subgenera *Urostigma*. For each species, correct nomenclature, citation of several relevant works and important synonyms have been provided along with Indian as well as world distribution. The taxonomic comments have also been provided for many species, if found necessary. Out of the 115 taxa occurring in India, only 10 taxa have been recorded as endemic. One new combination *Ficus hirta* Vahl subsp. *triloba* (Buch.-Ham. ex Voigt) Chaudhary has been proposed. In India, the species are distributed throughout the country from South to North up to the Himalayas at about 2,000 m elevations. The maximum species diversity lies in the North-east region followed by the Peninsular region and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The province like Meghalaya in the North-east region has very rich diversity of *Ficus* as far as the number of species is concerned.

1073. **Chithra, V. & Rajan, R. 1981.** "Notes on *Vaccinium leschenaultii* complex (Vacciniaceae) in South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 365–366.

Abstract: *Vaccinium leschenaultii* Wight var. *leschenaultii* and *V. leschenaultii* var. *zeylanica* C.B. Clarke have been reported from Tamil Nadu.

1074. **Daniel, P., Rajendran, A. & Thiyagaraj, J.G. 1988.** "On *Theriophonum fischeri* Sivadas. (Araceae) from the Tirunelveli plains, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 11: 163–165.

Abstract: Sivadasan has described a new species of *Theriophonum*, viz., *T. fischeri* based exclusively on old herbarium specimens collected from certain localities of the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Fruits and seeds of the said species have not been described so far. In the present paper, flowers and fruits have been collected and described from Reddiarpatti village, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, located far away from the earlier collection localities of the Western Ghats.

1075. **Ellis, J.L. 1967.** "Fruit of *Jatropha tanjorensis* Ellis & Saroja". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 64: 394–395.

Abstract: A new species of *Jatropha* from South India' (*J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 834–836. 1961), in which the description of the fruit of this new species

could not be given. Later this plant is collected from various localities and in the present paper the detailed description of the fruit has been given.

1076. **Gamble, J.S. 1888.** "The Nilgiri '*Strobilanthes*". *Indian Forester* 14: 153–158.

Abstract: A total of twenty-four species of *Strobilanthes* have been recorded from the Nilgiris.

1077. **Ganesan, R. 2004.** Orchids of Kalakad–Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, southern Western Ghats, India. In Manilal, K.S. & Kumar, C.S. (Eds.), *Orchids Memories – A tribute to Gunnar Seidenfaden*. Mentor Books, Calicut. pp. 85–92.

Abstract: Fifty-four orchid species are reported from a medium elevation evergreen forest of Kakachi-Upper Kodayar forests, southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India. Information about their distribution, rarity, habitat diversity and flowering phenology is also provided.

1078. **Ganesan, R. & Livingstone, C. 2001.** "Checklist of orchids from a mid elevation evergreen forest at Kakachi–Kodayar, Kalakkad–Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Agasthyamalai, southern Western Ghats". *Zoos' Print J.* 16: 445–446.

Abstract: Fifty-five taxa of orchids have been collected from a mid-elevation evergreen forest at Kakachi-Kodayar, Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Agasthyamalai, southern Western Ghats. Of these 11 are endemic to southern Western Ghats and 20 to Peninsular Ghats. The orchid flora reported here includes 13 species found common between Sri Lanka and the Western Ghats. Nearly 18 species are found to be rare in this locality.

1079. **Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 2005.** "The genus *Cryptocarya* R. Br. (Lauraceae) in the Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 274–293.

Abstract: A revision of the genus *Cryptocarya* is presented for India and the adjoining countries, viz., Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Fifteen species are recognised and treated. *Cryptocarya membranacea* Thwaites is recorded for India from Tamil Nadu.

1080. **Geethakumary, M.P. & Pandurangan, A.G. 2012.** "Revision of the genus *Cinnamomum* Schaeffer (Lauraceae): An important medicinal plants resource of southern India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 1–4.

1081. **Gopal, S.G. & Nair, K.N. 2002.** "Taxonomic notes on two species of *Jasminum* Linn. (Oleaceae) of South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 128–132.

Abstract: Taxonomic identity of two closely related species of *Jasminum* L., viz., *J. rottlerianum* Wall. ex DC. and *J. multiflorum* (Burm.f.) Andrew is clarified. *Jasminum rottlerianum* has been reported from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and *J. multiflorum* from Kerala.

1082. **Govindarajalu, E. 1994.** "Cyperaceae Indiae Australis Precursores – *Carex christii* Boeck., species in India ignota et description emendata" *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 345–350.

Abstract: The confusion caused by the earlier authors on the presumed occurrence of *Carex christii* Boeck. in Nilgiris (South India) is refuted and concluded as unknown in India. The original published report by the author of this species stating monte Rigi (South Alps) as its locality is confirmed. Emended description is presented as the earlier one is not satisfactory.

1083. **Jacob, K.C. 1938.** "Grass flora of the Kollegal Forest Division with short notes and vernacular names wherever available". *Indian Forester* 64: 419–429.

Abstract: Describes a survey of the grass flora of the Kollegal Forest Division in the Coimbatore district. The grasses in this Forest Division are very important since one half of the forest revenue of this division is derived out of the grazing permits issued to cattle owners. About 65 out of 390 species of the Madras grasses from an area of about 1000 sq miles were collected. About 40 of these are good fodder grasses. Short notes on the fodder value are given for all the species of grasses. A few suggestions for the improvement of these grazing areas are also given.

1084. **Jain, S.K. 1968.** "Notes on Indian grasses – IV. The identity and distribution of certain species". *Indian Forester* 94: 326–330.

Abstract: The identity and distribution of seven grasses, namely, *Bothriochloa pseudoischaemum* (Nees) Henr., *Cenchrus echinatus* L., *Coelorhachis glandulosa* (Trin.) Stapf, *Festuca undata* Stapf var. *aristata* Stapf, *Ischaemum impressum* Hack., *Poa litwinowiana* Ovcz. and *Stipa purpurea* Griseb. are discussed. *Bothriochloa pseudoischaemum* is reported from Madras. *Coelorhachis glandulosa* (Trin.) Stapf is being reported from India for the first time from South Andaman.

1085. **Joseph, J. & Rao, M.K.V. 1981.** "Himalayan orchids in Peninsular India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 165–169.

Abstract: A total of 59 species of Himalayan orchids have been reported from the Peninsular India of which 30 species are of terrestrial and other 29 from epiphytic.

1086. **Jothi, G.J., Sundaresan, V. & Manickam, V.S. 2002.** "Taxonomic and nomenclatural notes on *Claoxylon wightii* Hook.f. and its allies (Euphorbiaceae) from southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *Rheedea* 12: 147–154.

Abstract: *Claoxylon wightii* Hook.f. and its varieties endemic to Tirunelveli hills were studied. *Claoxylon wightii* Hook.f. var. *hirsutum* (Hook.f.) Susila & N.P. Balakr. is raised to its original species level. Keys, detailed descriptions and illustrations for all taxa and critical notes on their distribution are provided.

1087. **Jothi, G.J., Manickam, V.S., Sundaresan, V. & Murugan, C. 2001.** "Addition to the description of *Dimorphocalyx beddomei* (Benth.) Airy Shaw (Euphorbiaceae) from India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 721–726.

Abstract: *Dimorphocalyx beddomei* (Benth.) Airy Shaw, a rare species of Euphorbiaceae is redescribed and figured in detail. The variations of this species are also given. The species is collected from Muthukuzhivayal, Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. Specimens examined are deposited in the St. Xavier's College Herbarium (XCH), India.

1088. **Kabeer, K.A.A. & Nair, V.J. 2009.** *Flora of Tamil Nadu – Grasses*. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata. pp. 1–525.

Abstract: The present study reveals that Tamil Nadu has 447 species and 19 infraspecific taxa of grasses ranging in 136 genera under 19 tribes. The flora is well-illustrated with 87 plates of line drawing, 101 colour photographs in 18 plates and 3 maps.

1089. **Kammathy, R.V. 1963.** "On the occurrence of two species of *Hypochaeris* Linn. in Nilgiris, South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 247–249.

Abstract: A chromosomal count of *Hypochaeris* plants collected at Ootacamund indicated the identity of those plants as *H. radicata* L., thus pointing to its presence in the Nilgiris, in addition to *H. glabra* L. reported in earlier works. This is confirmed by a detailed morphological study of living plants and herbarium specimens. A

gradation in morphological characters between the two species leading to a possibility of interspecific hybridization is suggested. This may also account for the earlier misidentification of *H. radicata* with *H. glabra*. A table is also provided to show the distinctive characters of the two species.

1090. **Karthikeyan, S. 1972.** "A synopsis of the awned grasses of former Madras Presidency". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 14: 83–91.

Abstract: The paper deals with the structure, importance and position of awns in some members of the family Gramineae, which is one of the largest families of Angiosperms occurring in the former Madras Presidency. An artificial key for the genera of grasses possessing awns is provided to help easy identification.

1091. **Karthikeyan, S. 1974.** "Notes on the genus *Panicum* Linn. (Gramineae) in former Madras Presidency". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 355–357.

Abstract: In view of the considerable changes *Panicum* has undergone since the publication of Flora of the Presidency of Madras, it is thought fit to give a simplified key to help easy identification of this genus. A total of 14 species have been reported from this area of which 12 are from Tamil Nadu.

1092. **Karthikeyan, S. 1980.** "A synopsis of the unawned grasses of former Madras Presidency". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 91–95.

Abstract: The grass flora of the former Madras Presidency – constituting the present states of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and parts of Karnataka is represented by 146 genera, excluding subfamily *Bambusoideae*. This paper deals with the identification of 63 genera of unawned grasses and supplements an earlier paper on awned grasses (Karthikeyan, 1972).

1093. **Karthikeyan, S. 1984.** "Grasses of Shevaroy". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 7–19.

Abstract: An account of 95 species of grasses comprising 52 genera, from Shevaroy hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu, with a key for their identification, is presented.

1094. **Karuppusamy, S., Rajasekaran, K.M. & Kumuthakalavalli, R. 1999.** "Orchids of Sirumalai hills". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 16: 73–74.

Abstract: Botanical explorations of Sirumalai hills, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu were conducted during the year 1996–1998. Eight genera, viz., *Aerides*, *Cymbidium*,

Epipactis, *Eulophia*, *Habenaria*, *Luisia*, *Papilionanthe* and *Vanda* and fourteen species of orchids were collected and reported.

1095. **Kostermans, A.J.G.H. 1983.** "The south Indian species of *Cinnamomum* Schaeffer (Lauraceae)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 90–133.

Abstract: *Cinnamomum* is represented in south India by 12 endemic species and the imported cultivated *C. verum* (synonym *C. zeylanicum*) from Ceylon. Of these *C. filipedicellatum*, *C. walaiwarensis*, *C. goaense* and *C. keralense* are here described for the first time. The first two species are from Tamil Nadu, third from Goa and last species from Kerala. *Cinnamomum heyneanum* Nees reduced to *C. pedunculatum* var. *angustifolium* Hemsley by Allen and later to *C. burmanii* var. *angustifolium* Hemsley and quite recently reduced to forma *heyneanum* by H.W. Li in 1978, is here re-established. The single collection known is from S. India and is certainly different from the Chinese *C. angustifolium*; with *C. burmanii* it is not related to all. A complete bibliography of *C. malabatrum* (Burm.f.) Blume is presented, this was in antiquity the source of *Cassia lignea* bark and of *Folium indum*. The history of this bark and the leaves is presented.

1096. **Kottaimuthu, R., Suresh, K. & Kumuthakalavalli, R. 2011.** "Moraceae of Sirumalai hills, southern Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *Pl. Archives* 11: 387–388.

Abstract: The family Moraceae from the Sirumalai hills, southern Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu was studied, and botanical information about 25 species are discussed.

1097. **Kumar, A. 1984.** "A new combination in *Drimia* Jacq. ex Willd. (Liliaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 962.

Abstract: *Urginea nagarjunae* Hemadri & Sawhni has been transferred to *Drimia* Jacq. ex Willd. The new name *Drimia nagarjunae* has been proposed for *Urginea nagarjunae*.

1098. **Kumar, C.S. & Manilal, K.S. 1992.** "Epiphytic orchids of India". *Rheedea* 2: 80–100.

Abstract: Orchids constitute a major share of the epiphytic flora of India with 630 species in 85 genera occurring from 5 m to 500 m, covering all types of vegetation except the alpine zone in the Himalayas and representing a mixed conglomeration of various interesting elements. Pantropical genera are represented by *Bulbophyllum*, *Polystachya* and *Vanilla*; palaeotropic by *Acampe*, *Agrostophyllum*, *Oberonia* and *Taeniophyllum*; Indosrilankan by *Cottonia*, *Diplocentrum*,

Seidenfadeniella and *Sirhookera* and endemic by *Jejosephia*, *Smithsonia* and *Xenikophyton*. The monotypic *Dickasonia* extends to Myanmar. *Rhinerrhiza* is found only in Assam and eastern Australia. Others are Indomalaysian. *Polystachya concreta* is the only pantropical species. Pantropic species is represented by *Acampe rigida*. Thirty species are in common with Sri Lanka. *Aerides emericii* extends from Andamans to Cocos Islands. The rest of the species extend to neighbouring, Indochina and even Malesia. Genera-wise analysis is given with due emphasis on ecological data. Conservation efforts to save the rare taxa in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are discussed.

1099. **Mukherjee, P.K. & Constance, L. 1974.** “*Vanasushava*, an old South Indian Umbellifer renamed”. *Kew Bull.* 29: 593–596.

Abstract: The South Indian Umbellifer previously named *Heracleum pedatum* is shown not to belong to *Heracleum* and is described as a new genus *Vanasushava*.

1100. **Murugan, C. & Manickam, V.S. 2006.** “A note on *Memecylon gopalanii* Murugan & Manickam (Melastomataceae)”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 216.

Abstract: *Memecylon gopalanii* C. Murugan & V.S. Manickam is relegated to a synonymy of *M. angustifolium*.

1101. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 1997.** “Genus *Tephrosia* Pers. (Faboideae – Fabaceae) in Eastern Ghats”. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 76: 201–206.

Abstract: The genus *Tephrosia* Pers. is represented by 11 species in Eastern Ghats. In the present communication general characters of the genus, *i.e.*, vegetative parts, inflorescence, flower, fruit, uses and phenology are provided. Field key to the species, up-to-date nomenclature, brief description and distribution of each species have been provided.

1102. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2000.** “Genus *Dalbergia* L.f. (Leguminosae: Faboideae) in Eastern Ghats”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 133–139.

Abstract: A systematic account of the genus *Dalbergia* L.f. is presented for Eastern Ghats (Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu). Altogether 7 species are treated, including 1 introduced and naturalised species. *Dalbergia rubiginosa* Roxb. is a new record to Andhra Pradesh. In the present communication general characters of the genus, key to the species, up-to-date nomenclature, brief description, phenology, uses and distribution of each species have been provided.

1103. **Murthy, K.S.R., Rani, S.S. & Pullaiah, T. 2000.** "A contribution to the flora of Eastern Ghats, India genus *Rhynchosia* Lour. (Faboideae – Fabaceae)". *Indian J. Forest. Addit. Ser.* XI: 1–15.

Abstract: Fifteen species of *Rhynchosia* Lour. have been reported from Eastern Ghats, India. They have been collected from eight different regions of Eastern Ghats. Up-to-date nomenclature and brief description for each taxon are also provided.

1104. **Nair, K.K.N. 1980.** "The genus *Microchloa* R. Br. in India". *Indian Forester* 747–751.

Abstract: The genus *Microchloa* R. Br. is reviewed and revised and a new key for separating the two species, namely *M. indica* (L.f.) P. Beauv. and *M. kunthii* Desv. is presented. A brief note on the ecology of the genus and the distribution of the two species in India is also given.

1105. **Nair, K.K.N. & Nayar, M.P. 1989.** "A revision of the genus *Euodia* J.R. & G. Forst. (Rutaceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 193–203.

Abstract: The genus *Euodia* is revised and a key to 3 species and 1 variety is given. *Euodia parkinsonii* K.K.N. Nair & M.P. Nayar is described from Andaman Islands. *Euodia glabra* (Blume) Blume has been reported from Andaman Islands, *E. lunu-ankenda* (Gaertn.) Merr. from Sikkim, Assam, Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala and *E. lunu-ankenda* (Gaertn.) Merr. var. *tirunelvelica* A.N. Henry & Chandrab. from Tamil Nadu.

1106. **Nair, K.K.N., Jain, S.K. & Nayar, M.P. 1977.** "A review of the genus *Enteropogon* Nees (Gramineae)". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 86B: 81–85.

Abstract: A new species of *Enteropogon* Nees, viz., *E. coimbatorensis* allied to *E. monostachyos* (Vahl) K. Schum. ex Engl. has been described and illustrated from Kuridimalai, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The genus as represented in India is reviewed and a key is also presented.

1107. **Nayar, M.P. & Giri, G.S. 1976.** "Revision of the genus *Antistrophe* A. DC. (Myrsinaceae)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 18: 80–84.

Abstract: The genus *Antistrophe* A. DC. is consisting of five species, viz., *A. serratifolia* (Bedd.) Hook.f., *A. oxyantha* (Wall.) A. DC., *A. solanoides* (King & Gamble) M.P. Nayar & G.S. Giri, comb. nov., *A. caudata* King & Gamble and *A. curtisii* King &

Gamble. *Antistrophe serratifolia* is endemic to Anamalai hills of Western Ghats of India; *A. oxyantha* occurs in Khasi and Garo hills and Bhutan. *Antistrophe solanoides*, *A. caudata* and *A. curtisii* occur in Malaya. A new variety, *A. oxyantha* var. *bhutanica* M.P. Nayar & G.S. Giri from Bhutan is proposed.

1108. **Panigrahi, G. 1974.** "Notes on *Polygala* (Polygalaceae) from India". *Kew Bull.* 29: 655–657.

Abstract: *Polygala dunnii* allied to *P. chinensis* L. is described from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. *Polygala carnosa* Mukherjee is established as a synonym of *P. pellucida* Lace and *P. glaucescens* Wall. ex Royle as a synonym of *P. furcata* Royle.

1109. **Panigrahi, G. 1975.** "*Chlorophytum orchidastrum sensu lato* (Liliaceae) from Africa and Asia". *Kew Bull.* 30: 563–567.

Abstract: *Chlorophytum orchidastrum* Lindl. sensu lato, known to possess several chromosome races, can be divided morphologically into four species, viz., *C. orchidastrum* Lindl., *C. glaucum* Dalzell, *C. nimmonii* Dalzell and *C. malayense* Ridley, whose nomenclature is clarified here.

1110. **Panigrahi, G. 1984.** "*Eugenia rothii*, nom. nov. proposed for *Myrtus latifolia* Heyne (Myrtaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 993–994.

Abstract: *Eugenia rothii*, nom. nov. proposed for *Myrtus latifolia* Heyne (1821) [= *Myrtus heynei* Spreng. (1825), nom. illeg.; *Eugenia bracteata* (Willd.) Raeuschel ex DC. (1828), non Rich. (1792); *E. heynei* (Spreng.) Rathakr. & N.C. Nair (1984), nom. illeg.].

1111. **Ramamurthy, K.S. & Pullaiah, T. 1998.** "A taxonomic account of the genus *Indigofera* L. in Eastern Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 391–396.

Abstract: The genus *Indigofera* L. is represented by 25 species in Eastern Ghats (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha). In the present communication key to species, up-to-date nomenclature, a brief description and distribution of each taxon have been provided.

1112. **Rangachariar, K. & Mudaliar, C.T. 1921.** "*A Handbook of some South Indian Grasses*". Govt. Press, Madras. pp. 1–318, figs. 228.

1113. **Rao, N.R., Narasimhan, D. & Henry, A.N. 1987.** "The genus *Adenia* Forsskal (Passifloraceae) in Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 241–245.

Abstract: The genus *Adenia* Forsskal is represented by three species in Southern India, viz., *A. wightiana* (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) Engl. from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, *A. hondala* (Gaertn.) de Wilde from Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *A. cardiophylla* Engl. from Andhra Pradesh, which forms a new distributional record to Southern India. A comprehensive account of the three species with key to identification is provided.

1114. **Rao, R.S. & Kammathy, R.V. 1966.** "Notes on Indian Commelinaceae". *J. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 59: 305–308.

Abstract: A new name *Amischophacelus* has been proposed for the genus *Zygomenes* and a new species of *Cyanotis* D. Don., viz., *C. cerifolia* allied to *C. pilosa* J.A. & J.H. Schult. has been described both from Anamalai hills, Tamil Nadu.

1115. **Rathakrishnan, N.C. 1971.** "Notes on the distribution, taxonomy and nomenclature of some South Indian orchids". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 1–6.

Abstract: This paper deals with (i) new distribution of 13 species of which 6 are from Tamil Nadu and (ii) taxonomy and nomenclature of 43 taxa since the publication on the family Orchidaceae by C.E.C. Fischer (1928) in Gamble's Flora of the Presidency of Madras.

1116. **Rau, M.A. & Narayana, B.M. 1985.** "A review of the tribe Vernonieae (Asteraceae) in South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 19–25.

Abstract: The tribe Vernonieae of the Asteraceae with about 70 genera and about 1500 species has 2 main centres of distribution, namely tropical America and tropical Africa. It is also fairly well represented in the Southeast Asia. It has 37 monotypic genera. In southern India about 50 species belonging to 5 genera have been recorded. This review makes a current assessment of the systematic status of the tribe from various points of view, morphology-anatomy, cytology, chemical constituents, geographical distribution, based on a recent study of the tribe by one of the authors. It has been shown that some of the morphological-anatomical attributes, such as trichomes, stomata, pappus, inflorescence, cytological situations as revealed by a karyomorphological analysis, chemical constituents like flavonoid compounds and geographical distributional features, may all be of value in the

assessment of the systematic status of the taxa concerned. Some nomenclatural aspects have also been discussed.

1117. **Reddy, M.H. & Raju, R.R.V. 1997.** "Taxonomic study of the family Amaranthaceae in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 577–586.

Abstract: The family Amaranthaceae in South India (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka) is represented by 51 taxa (including subspecies and varieties) under 17 genera *Amaranthus* (10); *Alternanthera* (9); *Allmania* (6); *Celosia* (4); *Aerva*, *Psilotrichum* and *Pupalia* (3 each); *Achyranthes*, *Gomphrena*, *Iresine* (2 each); remaining seven genera with single species. Nomenclatural citation for each taxon and reference to 'Flora of British India' (Hooker, 1885) and 'Flora of Presidency of Madras' (Gamble, 1935) were given. The nomenclature is up-dated.

1118. **Reddy, P.R. & Pullaiah, T. 1998.** "Caesalpiniaceae in Eastern Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 339–344.

Abstract: The Eastern Ghats (Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) are major hill ranges of Peninsular India running from north-east to south-west strike along East Coast. A total of 42 species belonging to 12 genera of the family Caesalpiniaceae are recorded in this region. *Cassia* is the largest genus with 18 species followed by *Bauhinia* and *Caesalpinia* with 7 species each. *Hardwickia*, *Kingiodendron*, *Parkinsonia*, *Peltophorum*, *Saraca*, *Tamarindus* and *Mezoneurum* are represented by one species each. These are systematically enumerated in this paper.

1119. **Reddy, P.R. & Pullaiah, T. 2000.** "Mimosaceae in Eastern Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 141–149.

Abstract: The Eastern Ghats extend from 11°30' to 22° N and 76°50' to 86°30' E, adjoining the plains along the East Coast of India. They pass through Odisha (south of River Mahanadi), Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (north of River Vaigai) states. The present paper deals with general information and systematic enumeration of Mimosaceae in Eastern Ghats. A total number of 45 species belonging to 15 genera from family Mimosaceae have been recorded. *Acacia* is the largest genus with 18 species, followed by *Albizia* and *Mimosa* with 6 species each and *Neptunia* and *Prosopis* are represented by 3 species each. *Adenantha*, *Calliandra*, *Desmanthus*, *Dichrostachys*, *Entada*, *Leucaena*, *Parkia*, *Pithecellobium*, *Samanea* and *Xylia* are represented by 1 species each.

1120. **Santapau, H. 1957.** "The species of *Lagenandra* of Bombay and Madras". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 967–969.

Abstract: The nomenclature of *Lagenandra toxicaria* Dalzell has been changed to *L. ovata* (L.) Thwaites and *Lagenandra meeboldii* (Engl.) C.E.C. Fisch. into *Cryptocorine meeboldii* Engl.

1121. **Sivarajan, V.V., Pradeep, A.K. & Pandey, A.K. 1994.** "On the taxonomy and infraspecific classification of *Abelmoschus angulosus* Wall. ex Wt. & Arn. (Malvaceae)". *Rheedea* 4: 1–12.

Abstract: *Abelmoschus angulosus* Wall. ex Wight & Arn. is currently treated as a highly polymorphic taxon, specially with respect to indumentum, leaf size and shape, and flower colour. Thwaites (1858) recognised two varieties in this species and was followed by Masters (1874). None of the recent authors have made attempts for its infraspecific classification. The present study shows the existence of three distinct varieties. The white-flowered one is the typical form of the species (var. *angulosus*), while var. *grandiflorus* (yellow-flowered) and var. *purpureus* Thwaites (pink-flowered) are reinstated here. *Abelmoschus angulosus* var. *angulosus* and *A. angulosus* var. *grandiflorus* are reported from Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *A. angulosus* var. *purpureus* from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka.

1122. **Soosairaj, S., Maheswari, A. & Balaguru, B. 2010.** "Micromorphological assessment in *Datura* species of Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 873–879.

Abstract: *Datura* is one of the difficult genera to delimitate at specific level in family Solanaceae. Five species of *Datura* were collected from various localities of Tamil Nadu State, India and their leaf micromorphometric studies were carried out. The stomata are anisocytic and elliptic in shape and the size varied from 35–17.5 to 28–14 μm . The epidermal cells differed from polygonal to irregular in shape with undulating anticlinal walls on abaxial to wavy anticlinal walls on adaxial side. The trichomes are uniseriate, two to many cellular, glandular in *Datura innoxia* Mill. and non-glandular in all other species of *Datura*. Trichomes are absent in style of *D. stramonium* L., *D. ferox* L., *D. metel* L. and *D. fastuosa* L. This study also established the status of *D. fastuosa* L. as synonymous to *D. metel* L., which is sometimes considered as a variety of latter, i.e., *D. metel* L. var. *fastuosa* (L.) Saff.

1123. **Srivastava, S.K. 1981.** "A note on *Chionanthus linocieroides* (Wight) Bennet & Raizada". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 60: 361–362.

Abstract: A perusal of the available literature reveals that *Chionanthus linocieroides* (Wight) Bennet & Raizada is inadequately described. An illustrated account and distinguishing features of *C. malabarica* (Wall. ex G. Don) Bedd. have also been provided for comparison.

1124. **Subramanyam, K. 1981.** "Distribution of *Utricularia* L. in Peninsular India, south of Vindhyas". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 155–164.

Abstract: The distribution of the 24 species in Peninsular India is presented in the present paper. Eleven species have been recorded from Andhra Pradesh, 4 species from southern Gujarat, 19 species from Karnataka, 16 species from Kerala, 8 species from Madhya Pradesh (Bastar district), 15 species from Maharashtra, 14 species from Odisha, 18 species from Tamil Nadu and 7 species from Goa.

1125. **Subramanyam, K. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1959.** "A note on *Euphorbia longistylis* Boiss". *J. Madras Univ. B* 29: 45–47.

1126. **Subramanyam, K. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1959.** "The genus *Nechamandra* in India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 3: 23–24.

Abstract: In all the floras, *Nechamandra alternifolia*, a common aquatic herb of Hydrocharitaceae is described under the genus *Lagarosiphon*. Some authors use the name *Lagarosiphon roxburghii*; others place it under *Lagarosiphon alternifolia*. The correct name of this plant is *Nechamandra alternifolia* (Roxb.) Thwaites. This note presents complete synonymy, detailed description and distribution in India.

1127. **Sudhakaran, S. & Ganapathi, A. 1995.** "Identity of *Physalis longifolia* sensu Nair". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 92: 439.

Abstract: Nair recorded *Physalis longifolia* Nutt. from Kerala. Critical study of herbarium specimens and living materials and consultation of recent taxonomic literature revealed that the specimens identified as *P. longifolia* Nutt. by Nair belong to *P. angulata* L. The authors have collected this species from Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu.

1128. **Sunojkumar, P. & Mathew, P. 2008.** "On the identity of *Leucas marrubioides* var. *pulneyensis* Hook.f. (Lamioideae: Lamiaceae)". *Rheedea* 18: 33–36.

Abstract: J.D. Hooker established the taxon *Leucas marrubioides* var. *pulneyensis*. This name was considered as a synonym of *Leucas angularis* Wall. ex Benth. by Gamble, Mukherjee and Singh. A study of the type of *Leucas marrubioides* Desf., *L. marrubioides* var. *pulneyensis* Hook.f. and *L. angularis* Wall. ex Benth., collection of fresh specimens and consultation of different herbaria helped us to reinstate the taxon *Leucas marrubioides* var. *pulneyensis*.

1129. **Umamaheshwari, P. & Daniel, P. 1998.** “*Eragrostis amabilis* (L.) Wight & Arn. (Poaceae) and its varieties”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 211–216.

Abstract: *Eragrostis amabilis* is the correct name for *E. tenella*. The concept of *E. amabilis* is enlarged to accommodate var. *peramangalamensis* and a new combination, *E. amabilis* var. *insularis* is made.

1130. **Venkatappa, N. & Pullaiah, T. 2002.** “Solanaceae in Eastern Ghats”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 121–127.

Abstract: In Eastern Ghats (11°30'–22° N and 76°50'–86°30' E), Solanaceae are represented by 34 species belonging to 12 genera. *Solanum* is the largest genus represented by 16 species followed by *Datura* with 5 species and *Physalis* 3 species. Genera *Capsicum* and *Cestrum* are represented by 2 species each while *Brugmansia*, *Cyphomandra*, *Lycianthus*, *Lycopersicon*, *Nicandra*, *Nicotiana* and *Withania* by 1 species each. High species diversity is seen in southern Eastern Ghats.

1131. **Vivek, C.P., Murthy, G.V.S. & Nair, V.J. 2013.** A note on *Eragrostis rottleri* (Poaceae) and its lectotypification. *Nelumbo* 55: 109–112.

Abstract: The distribution and status of *Eragrostis rottleri* in Southern India, and designation of lectotype for the name are discussed in detail.

1132. **Vrinda, S.L. & Panikkar, M.V.N. 1999.** “A taxonomic note on the much confused *Murdannia semiteres* (Dalz.) Santapau and *M. juncooides* (Wt.) Rolla et Kammathy”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 687–690.

Abstract: Investigation on the morphological aspects of the two species, *Murdannia juncooides* and *M. semiteres* have been carried out and they are found to be distinct from Courtallum, Tamil Nadu and Alappuzha from Kerala respectively.

Endemism/IUCN Threat Status/Conservation

1133. **Abraham, Z. & Mehrotra, B.N. 1982.** "Some observations on endemic species and rare plants of the montane flora of the Nilgiris, south India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 863–867.

Abstract: In the present paper, observations on habitat, distribution and rarity of some endemic species of the montane flora of the Nilgiris and the cytology of a rare plant species, *Lilium neilgherrense* are presented and discussed.

1134. **Anburaja, V., Nandagopalan, V., Prakash, S. & Prabha, A.L. 2012.** "A report of the threatened plant *Decalepis hamiltonii* Wight & Arn. (Asclepiadaceae) from the mid elevation forests of Pachamalai hills of the Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 3447–3449.

Abstract: Pachamalai hills are a part of the Eastern Ghats and are situated in the central region of Tamil Nadu. The vegetated area is distributed into 35 Reserved Forests of Pachamalai hills. *Decalepis hamiltonii* Wight & Arn. is one of the threatened species found in the study area. This indicates that the Pachamalai hills can harbour good vegetation, which is the vestiges of a luxuriant vegetation cover of the past era, hence, need to be protected. The hills are most significant socio-culturally because of the diversified forest patches found there. These hills have been studied earlier mainly for floristic analysis. Prior to this, *D. hamiltonii* has not been collected from Pachamalai.

1135. **Ansari, A.A. 1992.** "*Crotalaria priestleyoides* Benth. ex Baker – A rare plant from Shevaroy hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 339–340.

Abstract: *Crotalaria priestleyoides* Benth. ex Baker, a rare plant is reported here from Shevaroy hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

1136. **Ansari, A.A. & Dwarakan, P. 1990.** "*Lilium wallichianum* Schultes & Schultes f. var. *neilgherrense* (Wight) Hara – A rare plant from Shevaroy hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 615–616.

Abstract: *Lilium wallichianum* Schultes & Schultes f. var. *neilgherrense* (Wight) Hara has been reported for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Nagalur, Shevaroy hills, Salem district.

1137. **Ansari, A.A. & Dwarakan, P. 1993.** "*Vigna vexillata* (L.) A. Rich., a threatened plant and as new record for Tamil Nadu Carnatic from Kolli hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 247–248.

Abstract: *Vigna vexillata* (L.) A. Rich. (Leguminosae), a threatened plant species hitherto unreported from Tamil Nadu Carnatic is reported from Kolli hills of Tamil Nadu.

1138. **Ansari, A.A., Diwakar, P.G. & Dwarakan, P. 1995.** "*Ceropegia fimbriifera* Bedd. – An endemic and vulnerable plant from Shevoroy hills". *Indian J. Forest.* 18: 258–259.

Abstract: *Ceropegia fimbriifera* Bedd. has been collected near *Lantana* bushes associated with grasses in rocky places in Hawthorne estate, Manjakuttai, Shevoroy hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu. Previously this species is known only from Karnataka (Hassan, Kolar, Mysore) and Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore, Nilgiri) only.

1139. **Ansari, A.A., Dwarakan, P. & Diwakar, P.G. 1995.** "Conservation of orchids – A review on few species of Shevaroy and Kolli hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 11: 73–75.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the status of 20 species of orchids distributed in Shevaroy and Kolli hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu. Majority of these are endemic to Peninsular India with a very few having distribution elsewhere. These are under severe pressure of their survival due to various biotic factors and ecological threats. The taxa are arranged alphabetically with author's name and basionym wherever needed followed by habit, flower colour, flowering and fruiting period, occurrence with name of localities and distribution for identification and collection in the field.

1140. **Balasubramanian, V. & Ramachandran, V.S. 1990.** "Notes on the occurrence of some endemic species from Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 493–497.

Abstract: Some endemic species, viz., *Rhynchosia nummularia* DC., *Indigofera tirunelvelica* Sanjappa, *Lindernia minima* (Benth.) Mukherjee, *Acrachne henrardiana* (Bor) Phillips and *Holcolemma canaliculatum* (Nees ex Steud.) Stapf & C.E. Hubb. have been collected from Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu.

1141. **Bhaskar, V. 1981.** "The genus *Impatiens* L. in South India: Endemism and affinities". *Indian Forester* 107: 368–376.

Abstract: In this article, a brief account on the endemism of the genus *Impatiens* L. (Balsaminaceae) in South India is given; the origin of the genus in South India, the distribution of herbs and shrubby balsams, distribution of spinulate pollen-bearing species and causes for endemism in the genus are highlighted. Lastly, the affinities of the South Indian species of *Impatiens* with Ceylon and North India are presented.

1142. **Daniel, P. & Rajendran, A. 1989.** “*Strophanthus wightianus* Wall. ex Wight (Apocynaceae) – A rare/endangered endemic plant from the southern Western Ghats”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 33–39.

Abstract: *Strophanthus wightianus* Wall. ex Wight (Apocynaceae), an endemic species of the Western Ghats, has been re-collected after more than seven decades from the Tirunelveli hills. Existing collections in herbaria and present field studies show that it is a rare and endangered species. The need to conserve it by rehabilitation is stressed.

1143. **Daniel, P. & Umamaheswari, P. 1998.** “*Bonamia evolvuloides* (Choisy) Raiz. ex Raiz. (Convolvulaceae) – An overlooked endemic that is threatened”. *Indian J. Forest.* 21: 63–67.

Abstract: *Bonamia evolvuloides* (Choisy) Raizada ex Raizada, whose distribution is restricted mostly to the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu, is identified as an overlooked endemic and threatened species. A description and an illustration are provided. Its known distribution is mapped.

1144. **Daniel, P., Umamaheshwari, P. & Kumar, K.S. 1997.** “Observations on the distribution of the rare *Suriana maritima* L. (Surianaceae) in the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve, Southern India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 39: 149–156.

Abstract: *Suriana maritima* earlier found to occur only on the Kurusadai and Shingle Islands in exceedingly small numbers in the Gulf of Mannar, now seen occurring on the Pumarichan and Pullivasal Islands too in reasonably good numbers. A detailed description of this species is provided with an illustration. It is rare in the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve. The probable causal factors for its rarity are discussed and the need for further investigations is stressed.

1145. **Gopalan, R. & Meena, S.L. 2003.** “Notes on three threatened and little known endemic trees from Western Ghats, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 64–65.

Abstract: *Vepris bilocularis* (Wight & Arn.) Engl. & Prantl (Rutaceae), *Humboldtia decurrens* Bedd. ex Oliver (Caesalpiniaceae) and *Symplocos monantha* Wight (Symplocaceae) all little-known and threatened species distributed in fragmented isolated population in Western Ghats are described.

1146. **Henry, A.N. & Swaminathan, M.S. 1980.** "Rare or little known plants from Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 3: 140–142.

Abstract: Four species, viz., *Aglaia bourdillonii* Gamble, *Morinda reticulata* Gamble and *Senecio ansteadii* Tadul. & K.C. Jacob were collected after a lapse of several decades from Tamil Nadu and *Flagellaria indica* L. forms a new distributional record for the state of Tamil Nadu.

1147. **Henry, A.N., Vivekananthan, K. & Nair, N.C. 1978.** "Rare and threatened flowering plants of South India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75: 684–697.

Abstract: A catalogue of 224 species of flowering plants presumably in danger of extinction in South India is given, based on the information from the distribution of species available at MH and relevant literature. It is hoped that the list, which provides the essential preliminary to any Nature Conservation Programme in Southern India, will be used by the conservationists to select suitable biotic communities for the preservation of flora and fauna.

1148. **Narasimhan, D. & Irwin, S.J. 2010.** "Population status of *Poeciloneuron pauciflorum* Bedd. (Clusiaceae): An endemic and critically endangered tree species from southern Western Ghats, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 419–424.

Abstract: *Poeciloneuron pauciflorum* Bedd. is an endemic and critically endangered tree species restricted to Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve in southern Western Ghats, India. This species was earlier recorded from only one locality namely Mahendragiri. Present study from Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary has discovered the populations of this species from 12 additional sites. These sites recorded in this study are saplings. Populations of this species are highly fragmented due to plantations and roads. This study also has reassessed the IUCN criterion to evaluate the threat category of this species.

1149. **Irwin, S.J., Narasimhan, D. & Suresh, V.M. 2013.** "Ecology, distribution and population status of *Elaeocarpus venustus* Bedd. (Oxalidales: Elaeocarpaceae), a

threatened tree species from Agasthiyamalai Biosphere Reserve, southern Western Ghats, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 5: 4378–4384.

Abstract: This paper deals with the ecology, population size, status of regeneration, habitat degradation and threat status of *Elaeocarpus venustus* Bedd. an endemic and threatened tree species restricted to Agasthiyamalai Biosphere Reserve, southern Western Ghats, India. The population sites of this species in the study area were recorded using Global Positioning System and mapped using Arc GIS software. The population of this species is highly fragmented due to anthropogenic activities. The total stem count in all population sites from the study area was carried out to understand the population structure. A total of 181 saplings were recorded from the entire study area, of which 180 are from a single site. Nearly 64% of the stems recorded in this study are mature ones. Poor regeneration was seen in population sites that were highly disturbed. In spite of good adult population, the low number of saplings shows poor germination of seeds and establishment of seedlings.

1150. **Jalal, J.S. & Jayanthi, J. 2012.** "Endemic orchids of Peninsular India: A review". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 3415–3425.

Abstract: The present analysis of endemic orchids shows a total of 130 species belonging to 38 genera are found in peninsular India. Of these, 43 are terrestrial, 85 epiphytic and 2 holomycotrophic (saprophytic). The Western Ghats comprises of 123 endemic orchid species, whereas Deccan Plateau has 29 and Eastern Ghats has 22 endemic orchid species. However, in the present analysis the number of endemic species is reduced from the earlier reports because of the rapid development in the taxonomic explorations in the neighbouring countries. As a result, many species were found to show extended distribution.

1151. **Karuppusamy, S., Rajasekaran, K.M. & Karmegam, N. 2001.** "Endemic flora of Sirumalai hills (Eastern Ghats), South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 367–373.

Abstract: Identification, documentation and assessment of rare, threatened and endemic species are important for the conservation of natural biodiversity. Each species has specific ecological gradients in an ecosystem. In the present study, habitats of Sirumalai hills, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu were analysed for ecological amplitude of rare, threatened and endemic plant species by stratified random sampling method. The study resulted in documenting 66 species in 49 genera

belonging to 23 families with 7 per cent of endemism. Out of which 51 species are endemic, 12 species are rare and 3 species are endangered.

1152. **Kumar, C.S. 1993.** "On the status of *Pteroceras* Joseph & Vajravelu (Orchidaceae)". *Rheedea* 3: 172–174.

Abstract: *Pteroceras holttumii* J. Joseph & Vajr. (Orchidaceae), described from Velliangiri hills, Tamil Nadu, is reduced to a synonym of *Pteroceras leopardinum* (Parish & Rchb.f.) Seidenf. & Smitinand, known earlier from Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines and Borneo.

1153. **Kumar, K.M.P., Sreeraj, V., Thomas, B., Manudev, K.M. & Rajendran, A. 2012.** "Validation and documentation of rare endemic and threatened (RET) plants from Nilgiri, Kanuvai and Madukkarai forests of southern Western Ghats, India". *J. Threatened Taxa* 4: 3436–3442.

Abstract: A botanical survey conducted in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Madukkarai and Kanuvai forests of Tamil Nadu, southern Western Ghats led to the validation and documentation of many RET species. The species are properly identified and documented. Among them 51 selected species belonging to 38 genera, 26 families and 2 subfamilies are presented. Short notes about their habit, habitat, locality and endemism are also included along with three colour photos.

1154. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2006.** "Some rare and endemic grasses new to the flora of Tamil Nadu, India". *My Forest* 42: 379–383.

Abstract: The paper highlights the occurrence of five rare and endemic grass taxa, namely *Arthrazxon lancifolius* Hochst., *Arundinella metzii* Hochst., *Isachne gracilis* C.E. Hubb., *Paspalum canarae* (Steud.) Veldk. var. *fimbriatum* (Bor) Veldk. and *Zenkaria jainii* N.C. Nair & al. that have been collected from the Velliangiri hills, Western Ghats of Coimbatore district are reported as additions to the grass flora of Tamil Nadu. Brief descriptions with phenological and distributional data are given for further collections.

1155. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2008.** "Rare, endemic and threatened angiosperms of Velliangiri hills in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 309–314.

Abstract: Velliangiri hills in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu form a portion of the

Western Ghats. Floristic diversity assessment study was conducted in the hills resulted in the collection of about 1200 species of angiosperms, out of which 19 species, viz., *Elaeocarpus munronii*, *E. recurvatus*, *Crotalaria longipes*, *C. priestleyoides*, *Medinilla malabarica*, *Hydrocotyle conferta*, *Vanasushava pedata*, *Hedyotis swertioides*, *Ophiorrhiza brunonis*, *Psychotria johnsonii*, *Anaphalis beddomei*, *Vernonia travancorica*, *Smilax wightii*, *Disporum leschenaultianum*, *Brachycorythis iantha*, *Coelogyne nervosa*, *Habenaria richardiana*, *Fimbristylis kingii* and *F. uliginosa* are rare and endemic to southern Western Ghats.

1156. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2009.** "A checklist of endangered, rare and threatened plants in Velliangiri hills, Tamil Nadu, India with special reference to peninsular Indian endemic plants". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 16: 225–238.

Abstract: The present paper highlights the endangered, rare and threatened plants in Velliangiri hills of the Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu with special reference to Peninsular Indian endemic plants. Out of 174 species 19 are endemic to Peninsular India, 113 are endemic to Western Ghats, 22 to Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, 20 species to Tamil Nadu and 1 species alone endemic to present study. Apart from these, out of 174 species 13 are reported for the first time from the state of Tamil Nadu.

1157. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2010.** "Occurrence of some rare, endangered and red listed endemic plants in Velliangiri hills, a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, India". *Indian Forester* 136: 1051–1067.

Abstract: The present paper highlighted the occurrence of 31 species of very little known, rare, endangered and red listed endemic plants in Velliangiri hills, a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, the Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India. These species are ecologically very important since they are strictly endemic and confined only to the hills of southern Western Ghats. Correct nomenclature, family name, brief description together with phenological, distributional data, specimen examined and IUCN status are given for each species to facilitate further collection and easy identification.

1158. **Murugesan, M., Amirthalingam, K. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2009.** "Extended distribution of three endemic plants – New records to the flora of Eastern Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 552–556.

Abstract: The present paper highlights the extended distribution of three plant taxa, namely, *Tarenna asiatica* (L.) Kuntze ex K. Schum. var. *asiatica* f. *rigida* (Wight) Raju (Rubiaceae), *Cryptocarya beddomei* Gamble (Lauraceae) and *Litsea floribunda* (Blume) Gamble (Lauraceae), to Eastern Ghats and other geographical regions; these species were earlier considered as endemics to Western Ghats.

1159. **Murugesan, M., Balasubramaniam, V. & Arumugasamy, K. 2009.** "Notes on the occurrence and new distributional records of some little known rare and endemic grasses from Velliangiri hills, a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 216–231.

Abstract: This paper highlights the occurrence and new distributional records of 26 species of very little-known rare and endemic grasses from Velliangiri hills, a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, the Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. Correct nomenclature, brief description together with phenological and distributional data, specimens examined and short notes are given, for further collections and easy identification.

1160. **Murugesan, M., Balasubramaniam, V. & Nagarajan, N. 2007.** "Notes on the occurrence of some rare, endemic, endangered and red listed plants from Velliangiri hills – Additions to the flora of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 14: 127–132.

Abstract: This paper deals with the occurrence of seven rare, endemic, endangered and red- listed angiospermic species, namely *Impatiens auriculata* Wight (Balsaminaceae), *Biophytum polyphyllum* Munro (Oxalidaceae), *Melicope indica* Wight (Rutaceae), *Eugenia singampattiana* Bedd. (Myrtaceae), *Hedyotis hirsutissima* Bedd. (Rubiaceae), *Anaphalis notoniana* (DC.) DC. (Asteraceae) and *Cissampelopsis ansteadii* (Tadul. & K.C. Jacob) C. Jeffrey & Y.L. Chen (Asteraceae) have been collected from Velliangiri hills and reported as additions to the flora of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. A brief description together with phenological, distributional data and critical notes are given for easy identification and further collections.

1161. **Nair, K.K.N. 1985.** "Extinct and endangered endemic angiosperms of Courtallum (Kuttalam), Tamil Nadu state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 351–358.

Abstract: The mountain ranges of Courtallum, a part of the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu state, adobe a very luxuriant and diverse flora exhibiting very high degree of

endemism. During 1973–1979, intensive floristic survey of this region was conducted and as many as 750 taxa of flowering plants were recorded from there. Among them about 35 taxa are those confined to Tirunelveli hills and adjoining regions and yet another 90 are plants, which are endemic to Peninsular India. It was observed during this study that due to indiscriminate exploitation, raising of extensive plantations within the natural forest and by other human impacts, the natural flora of this botanically important region is in a much degraded state. This has resulted in the extinction and endangering of most of the rare and endemic species earlier recorded from there. This paper enumerates 54 species and 5 varieties of such extinct and endangered flowering plants pointing to the urgent need for immediate steps to protect this area of endemic concentration or 'gene-poll niche' as a Biosphere Reserve for the preservation of the indigenous flora.

1162. **Nair, N.C. & Bhargavan, P. 1981.** "*Dimorphocalyx glabellatus* Thw. (Euphorbiaceae) and *Octotropis travancorica* Bedd. (Rubiaceae) – Two rare little known plants from Peninsular India". *Indian J. Forest.* 4: 158.

Abstract: Two rare little known plants, viz., *Dimorphocalyx glabellatus* Thwaites (Euphorbiaceae) and *Octotropis travancorica* Bedd. (Rubiaceae) have been rediscovered from Valayar Reserve Forest, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu after a gap of 91 and 81 years, respectively. Previously the former species is reported from Andhra Pradesh and latter from Tamil Nadu.

1163. **Nair, N.C. & Srinivasan, S.R. 1983.** "Notes on some rare and interesting plants from South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 585–586.

Abstract: Two rare and interesting plant taxa, viz., *Elytraria acaulis* (L.f.) Lindau var. *lyrata* (Vahl) Bremek. (Acanthaceae) and *Senecio calcadensis* Ramaswami (Asteraceae) have been collected from Sethur hills, Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu.

1164. **Nayar, M.P. & Ahmed, M. 1984.** "Phytogeographical significance of endemic genera (Angiosperms) in Peninsular India and Sri Lanka". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 65–70.

Abstract: The presence of endemic genera of restricted distribution occurring in Peninsular India and Sri Lanka is analysed in terms of phytogeography. The genera are mainly of the palaeoendemic type. There are about 56 endemic genera in Peninsular India (Nayar, 1980) while in Sri Lanka only 20 genera are found. The

presence of common genera (27 genera) with restricted distribution in Peninsular India and Sri Lanka is interesting from the phytogeographical angle.

1165. **Nayar, M.P., Ahmed, M. & Raju, D.C.S. 1984.** "Endemic and rare plants of Eastern Ghats". *Indian J. Forest.* 7: 35–42.

Abstract: As many as 75 taxa of vascular plants endemic to Eastern Ghats spread across the state of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are accounted for on the basis of floristic literature up-to-date and herbarium specimens housed at Central National Herbarium (CAL). The endemic taxa are spread over 57 genera and 26 families. There are 63 dicot taxa, 11 monocot taxa and 1 gymnosperm. The families with the largest representation of endemic species are Fabaceae and Acanthaceae, followed by Poaceae and Asclepiadaceae. The exigency of undertaking further biogeographical studies has been re-emphasised. The nature of endemics with respect to phytogeography as well as their conservation value is discussed with reference to centres of endemism. It is suggested that biosphere reserves may be started around such centres of endemism.

1166. **Pandey, H.S., Dwarakan, P. & Subramaniam, A. 2000.** "Rare/endemic orchids of the genus *Nervilia* (Orchidaceae) from Chitheri, Kolli & Shevaroy hills and their cultivation in National Orchidarium & Experimental Garden, Yercaud". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 481–484.

Abstract: The paper deals with the field observations on three rare/endemic species of *Nervilia*, viz., *N. aragoana* Gaudich., *N. plicata* (Andrews) Schltr. and *N. prainiana* (King & Pantl.) Siedenf. with their occurrence. Hitherto two species, i.e. *N. aragoana* and *N. plicata* are unreported wild orchids from Salem and Dharmapuri districts, respectively. These three species are under cultivation at the National Orchidarium & Experimental Garden, Botanical Survey of India, Yercaud, and growing well in pots and beds. A brief account on their description, status, causes of threats, habitat ecology and distribution are also presented in this paper.

1167. **Panja, D. 2006.** "On the occurrence of *Thunbergia mysorensis* (Wight) T. Anders. (Acanthaceae) – A beautiful Indian endemic species". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 399–400.

Abstract: *Thunbergia mysorensis* (Wight) T. Anderson, an endemic species was

described in 1844–1845. After more than one-and-half century, the species still confined wild in the Western Ghats of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala of southern India.

1168. **Paul, T.K. & Nayar, M.P. 1987.** "Endemic taxa of the family Malvaceae of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 41–46.

Abstract: Revision of the family Malvaceae in India reveals that 24 genera and 104 species are distributed in the tropics, subtropics and occasionally in temperate regions. There is no endemic genus of this family in India but 15 taxa are endemic to the country, of which 4 taxa are confined to Thar Desert of Rajasthan, 7 are in Peninsular India and another 4 taxa are endemic to India. For each taxon, nomenclature, type, a short description for field identification, phenology and distribution have been provided. Of the seven endemic species of Peninsular India, *Abutilon neelgherrense* Munro ex Wight var. *neelgherrense* from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, *A. neelgherrense* Munro ex Wight var. *fischeri* from Tamil Nadu, *A. ranadei* Woodrow from Maharashtra, *Decachistia cuddapahensis* T.K. Paul & M.P. Nayar from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, *D. rufa* Craib from Andhra Pradesh, *D. trilobata* Wight from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and *Hibiscus talbotii* (Rakshit) T.K. Paul & M.P. Nayar from Maharashtra and Karnataka were reported.

1169. **Prasad, V.P. & Singh, N.P. 1997.** "Notes on the distribution and endemism of Indian *Fimbristylis*". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 22–26.

Abstract: The genus, *Fimbristylis* is widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics. About 200 species have been reported from all over the world. Of the 92 species found in India, 37 are endemic. Peninsular India has the maximum number of endemics in the country with 30 species, followed by the Northeast with 5 species. In the case of other angiosperms also, the high degree of endemism is distinct in Peninsular India. Majority of the non-endemic *Fimbristylis* are also found in Peninsular India. Availability of suitable habitat may be the case for this kind of distribution. In fact, many non-endemic species are also restricted to India and the neighbouring countries of South Asia.

1170. **Rajakumar, T.J.S., Selvakumari, R., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2013.** "*Homalium jainii* A.N. Henry & Swamin. (Flacourtiaceae): A critically endangered species – Located in other than type locality". *Indian J. Forest.* 36: 107–108.

Abstract: *Homalium jainii* A.N. Henry & Swamin. (Flacourtiaceae) is a critically endangered species of Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu, India. It was located in other than type locality from Valaiyar hills after a lapse of 28 years.

1171. **Rajan, S., Sundar, V.R. & Jayendran, M. 2006.** "Less known, rare, endemic and endangered *Impatiens* rediscovered from the Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 376–377.

Abstract: The present paper deals with two rare and endangered *Impatiens* species, viz., *I. laticornis* C.E.C. Fisch. and *I. nilgirica* C.E.C. Fisch. rediscovered from two different places of Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu, India. It is significant to note that these two species are being relocated after 70 years.

1172. **Rajendran, A., Ravikumar, K. & Henry, A.N. 2002.** "Some useful rare and endemic plants of the southern Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 181–184.

Abstract: The southern Western Ghats, a conglomeration of Travancore hills of Kerala and Anamalais, Nilgiri and Tirunelveli hills of Tamil Nadu are repositories of many rare and endemic plants. The native population of this region is making use of the beneficial properties of these plants. A study was carried out to identify such plants and the way in which the plants are used. This result may reflect the availability and intrinsic medicinal value of indigenous species.

1173. **Ramachandran, V.S. 1998.** "Rediscovery of some endemic species from Palani and Anaimalai hills of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 459–461.

Abstract: An account of five endemic and rare species collected from Palani and Anaimalai hills of Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu are given, and of which *Anodendron rhinosporum* Thwaites, *Curcuma vama* M. Sabu & Mangaly and *Tripogon anantaswamianus* Sreek. & al., form a new distributional record for Tamil Nadu.

1174. **Ramachandran, V.S. & Balasubramaniam, V. 1988.** "Notes on the occurrence of two interesting grasses from Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 433–434.

Abstract: *Dactyloctenium aristatum* Link and *Brachiaria muna* Basappa have been collected for the first time for Tamil Nadu from Ramanathapuram district.

1175. **Ramachandran, V.S. & Gunamani, T. 1988.** "Notes on two threatened plants from south India". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 5: 105–106.

Abstract: Notes on the endemic and rare species from Palni hills, Tamil Nadu, viz., *Crotalaria bourneae* Fyson (Fabaceae) and *Lilium neilgherrense* Wight (Liliaceae) are provided in the present paper. These species are reported after a lapse of 50 years.

1176. **Rao, A.V.N. 1978.** “*Acanthephippium bicolor* Lindl., a rare and endangered orchid in South India”. *Orchid Rev.* 86: 275–276.

Abstract: A rare and endangered orchid species, *Acanthephippium bicolor* Lindl., endemic to Sri Lanka, has been collected from Kolli hills and Shevaroy hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu and Kottayam and Silent Valley in Kerala, previously it was reported from Nilgiri and Pulney hills in Tamil Nadu.

1177. **Rao, A.V.N., Banerjee, A.K. & Subramanyam, K. 1981.** “Cultivation of endangered plants in south India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 421–423.

Abstract: An endangered plant species, *Nepenthes khasiana* Hook.f., endemic to Khasi hills, Meghalaya has been introduced and cultivated in the Experimental Garden of Botanical Survey of India, Southern Circle, Yercaud.

1178. **Rao, R.P.B., Babu, V.S.M., Reddy, A.M., Narayanaswamy, A., Lakshminarayana, G. & Ahmedullah, M. 2011.** “Conservation status of *Hildegardia populifolia* (Roxb.) Schott & Endl. (Malvaceae: Sterculioideae: Sterculiaceae), an endemic of southern Peninsular India”. *J. Threatened Taxa* 3: 2018–2022.

Abstract: *Hildegardia populifolia* (Roxb.) Schott & Endl., an endemic tree species of southern Peninsular India is assessed in terms of the IUCN Red List status. New data from field surveys indicated Vulnerable species categorization for *H. populifolia*.

1179. **Rathakrishnan, N.C. 1981.** “Rare and little-known orchids from the erstwhile Presidency of Madras”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 237–239.

Abstract: In the present paper, 42 rare and little-known orchids representing 23 genera are listed, in view of their significance in conservation from the erstwhile Presidency of Madras. A total of 23 species are reported from Tamil Nadu.

1180. **Reddy, C.S., Brahman, M. & Raju, V.S. 2006.** “Conservation prioritization of endemic plants of Eastern Ghats, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 755–772.

Abstract: Availability of the updated data on threatened plants is important for framing conservation strategies. The Red Data Book of Indian Plants is a reference manual that lists threatened plants. It is widely used as a major reference for impact assessments on vegetation. So, it is important that the Red Data Book (RDB) should be up-to-date and comprehensive. This study is an attempt to cross-check the listings in the RDB using literature and herbarium data associated with field inventories. It is observed that 44 species known from type collection and 18 species known from type locality are not included in RDB. The results of the analysis indicate that the RDB should be updated. The present paper highlights the current status of the endemic plant species of Eastern Ghats.

1181. **Sasi, R. & Ramachandran, V.S. 2010.** "The status and the reassessment of two endemic species from Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 619–623.

Abstract: *Smilax wightii* A. DC. (Smilacaceae) and *Cyathea nilgirensis* Holttum (Cyatheaceae), two endemic plant species from Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, were collected and recognised as threatened plants of India. Their occurrence and threat status with relevant notes are provided.

1182. **Satyanarayana, P. 2010.** "Orchid germplasm at National Orchidarium & Experimental Garden, Yercaud – Notes on rare and endemics". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 197–205.

Abstract: National Orchidarium and Experimental Garden, Yercaud houses a total of 158 orchid taxa, being propagated and maintained as germplasm. Out of these, 42 taxa under 28 genera are rare and 39 taxa under 15 genera are endemic to Indian region. Botanical name, distributional data for each taxon are provided in separate tables for rare as well as for endemic taxa. Present paper deals with the orchid diversity in terms of rarity and endemism, causes for decline in their populations in natural habitats and cultivation methods for multiplication to increase their number through *ex situ* conservation.

1183. **Selvakumari, R. & Rajakumar, T.J.S. 2013.** "A note on the fast vanishing Palmyrah trees (*Borassus flabellifer* L.) in Kudiraimozhi Theri, Tuticorin district, Southern India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 20: 109–110.

Abstract: This paper concentrates on the reasons for the loss of Palmyrah tree (*Borassus flabellifer* L.) in Kudiraimozhi Theri, Tuticorin district, Tamil Nadu and some measures are also suggested to conserve Palmyrah.

1184. **Selvakumari, R., Rajakumar, T.J.S., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2011.** "Endemic plants of the Kudiraimozhi Theri in Tuticorin district, Tamil Nadu, southern India". *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 239–242.

Abstract: The vegetation of Kudiraimozhi Theri was analysed during the year 2003–2007. Out of 510 species, 16 were identified as endemic to South India, however only 5 species, viz., *Crotalaria globosa* Wight & Arn., *Indigofera tirunelvelica* Sanjappa, *Tephrosia barberi* J.R. Drumm. (Fabaceae), *Leucas anandaraoana* Umamaheshw. & P. Daniel (Lamiaceae) and *Polycarpaea diffusa* Wight & Arn. (Caryophyllaceae) are given in this paper.

1185. **Sharief, M.U. 2011.** "Survey and conservation of rare and endemic orchids of Western Ghats". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 25: 89–99.

Abstract: Orchidaceae, one of the largest families of flowering plants exhibit enormous species diversity in India having about 1200 species belonging to 178 genera. Due to overexploitation and extensive developmental activities, several orchid species and their habitats are threatened. Survey and exploration of hot spots will give the actual status data useful in achieving an effective and meaningful conservation. Western Ghats hoards many useful wild orchid species representing of great floral treasure of our country. About 245 species in 75 genera are reported from Western Ghats, which include 112 endemic species in 30 genera. Surveys and explorations were conducted in Western Ghats and recorded about 120 species belonging to 30 genera. Plants were botanically identified besides carrying out *ex situ* conservation studies at National Orchidarium, Yercaud. Mass cultivation of certain epiphytic orchids was carried out. Terrestrial orchids were also conserved under the green house conditions. Tissue culture studies were also carried out in *Coelogyne nitida*, thereby standardising the rapid propagation protocol of this important orchid species.

1186. **Shetty, B.V. & Vivekananthan, K. 1981.** "Endemic primitive, temperate elements and the relict vegetation of Kundah range, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 254–264.

Abstract: A total of 28 endemic taxa have been recorded from Kundah range, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

1187. **Subramanian, K.N., Singh, G.B. & Mahadevan, N.P. 1989.** "Growing orchids in hot tropics and their *ex-situ* conservation". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 327–330.

Abstract: An account of the growth and development of 25 species belonging to 22 genera of wild orchids collected from Western Ghats forest areas of Kerala and Tamil Nadu states and introduced in the Botanical Garden of Forest Research Centre, Coimbatore to study their performance *ex situ* under a different ecoclimatic zone is presented in this paper.

1188. **Subramanyam, K. & Henry, A.N. 1970.** "Rare or little known plants from South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 12: 1–5.

Abstract: Ten rare and imperfectly known species of angiosperms collected from Agasthyamalai hills and surrounding regions in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, Southern India, are reported in this paper. *Apama barberi* Gamble, *Dioscorea wightii* Hook.f. and *Piper barberi* Gamble were rediscovered after a lapse of several years, and detailed/amended descriptions of them are appended. *Eugenia mabaeoides* Wight forms a new record for India. *Glycosmis macrocarpa* Wight and *Piper trioicum* Roxb. are re-established. *Paragrewia poilanei* Gagnep. ex R.S. Rao (Tiliaceae) is proved to be conspecific with *Leptonychia moacurroides* Bedd. (Sterculiaceae). *Aeschynanthus planiculmis* (C.B. Clarke) Gamble is synonymous to *A. perrottetii* A. DC. *Sarcandra grandifolia* (Miq.) Subr. & A.N. Henry, comb. nov. and *Tabernaemontana gamblei* Subr. & A.N. Henry, nom. nov. are proposed.

1189. **Sukumaran, S. & Raj, A.D.S. 2007.** "Rare, Endemic, Threatened (RET) trees and lianas in the sacred groves of Kanyakumari district". *Indian Forester* 133: 1254–1266.

Abstract: A thorough exploration for the rare, endemic and threatened species in the sacred groves of Kanyakumari district in southern Western Ghats is lacking. The present study listed 36 RET species in 29 genera and 21 families, of which 28 are trees and 8 are lianas and climbers from the sacred groves of Kanyakumari district. The recorded 28 trees are from 21 genera belonging to 16 families, 8 lianas and climbers from 8 genera under 8 families. Out of 36 RET species, 23 are endemic to Western Ghats, 3 to Peninsular India, and rest of them are endangered in southern Western Ghats and Tamil Nadu at present. These groves with such lofty and magnificent tree growths are also associated with many rare and endangered species.

1190. **Thapliyal, M. & Venkatasubramanian, N. 2004.** "Some observations on two rare endemic Dipterocarps of southern Western Ghats". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 475–477.

Abstract: The vernacular names, distribution, floristics, natural regeneration and their economic importance of two rare endemic Dipterocarps of southern Western Ghats, viz., *D. bourdilloni* Brandis and *D. macrocarpa* B.L. Gupta have been discussed in the present paper.

1191. **Udayan, P.S., Balachandran, I. & Ravindran, P.N. 2008.** "*Bidaria indica* Rahman & Wilcock – A rare and little known endemic from Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 50: 150–151.

Abstract: A rare and little-known endemic species, *Bidaria indica* Rahman & Wilcock has been rediscovered from Naduvattam forest near Ooty, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu after a lapse of 148 years. Earlier reports were from Mukkali forest (Palakkad district, Kerala), Anamalai hills (Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu) and Kemmangundi forest (Chickmagalur district, Karnataka).

1192. **Udayan, P.S., Tushar, K.V., George, S. & Balachandran, I. 2007.** "Some Red listed and little known plants from the Top Slip forest, Western Ghats (Coimbatore district), Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 624–630.

Abstract: During exploratory survey of medicinal plants in Karian Shola and neighbouring forest areas of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, 12 rare, endemic and endangered Red- listed medicinal plant species, which have taxonomical and distributional merits were collected.

1193. **Udayan, P.S., Tushar, K.V., George, S. & Balachandran, I. 2008.** "Notes on a few rare, endemic and red listed plants from the Western Ghats of Mundanthurai forest, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian Forester* 134: 88–96.

Abstract: An exploratory survey of flora was conducted in Thulukkamottai, Mundanthurai Reserve Forest, Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu. The survey resulted in the documentation of 11 rare, endemic and Red-listed plants.

1194. **Vajravelu, E. 1988.** "Collection of rare and little known plants from southern states". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 55–69.

Abstract: A total of 126 species of rare and little known plants collected by the author from the southern states, viz., Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been dealt.

1195. **Vajravelu, E. & Chandrasekaran, R. 1984.** "Notes on some rare and interesting plants from Nilgiris, South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 211–214.

Abstract: Five rare and interesting species, viz., *Desmodium wynaadense* Bedd. ex Gamble, *Eulophia macrostachya* Lindl., *Ficus nervosa* Roth var. *minor* King, *Vanilla walkeriae* Wight and *Ventilago goughii* Gamble have been collected from various localities of Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

1196. **Vajravelu, E. & Gopalan, R. 1982.** "Rare and little known plants from South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 978–980.

Abstract: Two rare and little-known plants, viz., *Crotalaria priestleyoides* Benth. ex Baker (Papilionaceae) and *Swertia densifolia* (Griseb.) Kashyapa (Gentianaceae) have been collected from grassy slopes of Velliangiri top, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

1197. **Vajravelu, E. & Ramachandran, V.S. 1985.** "Notes on some rare plants from South India – III". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 415–416.

Abstract: This paper deals in brief three rare species collected from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. They are *Diospyros oocarpa* Thwaites, *Lasianthus truncatus* Bedd. and *Teucrium plectranthoides* Gamble, which are poorly represented at MH. The first species is collected from Karnataka and the last two species are from Tamil Nadu.

1198. **Vajravelu, E. & Ramachandran, V.S. 1985.** "Notes on some rare plants from South India – IV". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 614–616.

Abstract: Six rare/endemic species collected from southern state are dealt briefly in this paper. *Beilschmiedia bourdilloni* Brandis, *Dipterocarpus bourdilloni* Brandis and *Symplocos pulchra* Wight subsp. *villosa* (Brand) Noot. have been reported from Kerala, *Croton gibsonianus* Nimmo and *Orophea zeylanica* Hook.f. & Thomson from Karnataka and *Cleistanthus travancorensis* Jabl. from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Short descriptions with particulars of herbarium specimens are also given.

1199. **Venkatesh, D., Badrasamy, C., Chelladurai, V., Gopalan, R., Saranya, B. & Arunkumar, G. 2012.** "Current status of selected endemic species of Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR), Tamil Nadu". *Indian Forester* 138: 793–797.

Abstract: The reassessment of the status of four endemic species, viz., *Eugenia singampattiana*, *Elaeocarpus venustus*, *Garcinia travancorica* and *Syzygium gambleanum* from Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR), Tamil Nadu was made based on the IUCN criteria.

1200. **Vijayasankar, R., Ravikumar, K. & Ravichandran, P. 2003.** "Endemic species, *Brachystelma brevitubulatum* (Bedd.) Gamble (Asclepiadaceae), relocated after a century". *Phytotaxonomy* 3: 130–133.

Abstract: Intensive field surveys conducted in Tiruvannamalai district, Tamil Nadu, yielded collection of several rare and endemic species; one among them is *Brachystelma brevitubulatum* (Bedd.) Gamble, which has been collected after a lapse of 131 years. Detailed description, notes on ecology and distribution, images and distribution map are provided.

1201. **Viswanathan, M.B. 1995.** "A note on the distribution and conservation status of *Memecylon capitellatum* Linn. in South India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 37: 127–128.

Abstract: The present record of *Memecylon capitellatum* L. from Alagarkovil R.F. in Dindigul district of Tamil Nadu in the Eastern Ghats is of phytogeographical interest due to its extended distribution from the Western Ghats to the Eastern Ghats.

1202. **Viswanathan, M.B. & Manikandan, U. 2002.** "Emending of an endemic and critically endangered *Cinnamomum walaiwarensense* Kosterm. family Lauraceae of Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 557–558.

Abstract: The flowering specimens of endemic and critically endangered, *Cinnamomum walaiwarensense* Kosterm. (Lauraceae) is recorded from Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu, India after 16 years. The earlier collected specimen was only in fruiting condition.

1203. **Wilson, S., Manickam, V.S., Pillai, Y.J.K., Sivasubramanian, S. & Jesudass, L.L. 2006.** "Two distinct distribution of an endemic tree *Calophyllum austroindicum* Kosterm. ex Stevens in KMTR – Tirunelveli hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 566–569.

Abstract: Two distinct distributional records of *Calophyllum austroindicum* Kosterm. ex P.F. Stevens, an economically important tree species, endemic to southern Western Ghats were made in KMTR (Kalakkadu Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve) regions of Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu.

Ethnobotany/Sacred Groves/Medicinal Plants

1204. **Alagesaboopathi, C. 1994.** "Medico-botanical survey of plants in Kanjamalai hills of Salem, Tamil Nadu". *Ancient Sci. Life* 14: 112–116.

Abstract: About 35 plants are enumerated for their medicinal uses in curing diseases, such as anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, asthma, malaria, snake bites and diabetes. Their family name, scientific name, local name and parts of the plants used with the ailment for which administered are tabulated.

1205. **Aagesaboopathi, C. & Balu, S. 1999.** "Ethnobotany of Indian *Andrographis* Wallich ex Nees". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 29–32.

Abstract: The present communication deals with medicinal uses of ten species of *Andrographis* by the tribals in Tamil Nadu. Hitherto unreported medicinal uses are presented based on Kadar, Malayali, Irular, Toda, Kota, Gouda, Badaga and Kurumba tribals of Tamil Nadu.

1206. **Alagesaboopathi, C., Balu, S. & Dwarakan, P. 1996.** "Edible fruit yielding plants of Shevaroy hills in Tamil Nadu". *Ancient Sci. Life* 16: 148–151.

Abstract: The paper deals with the common edible fruit-yielding plants during the course of medicinal plant survey of Shevaroy hills of Eastern Ghats, Salem district, Tamil Nadu. A total of 30 species belonging to 23 genera and 21 families yield edible fruits that have been collected and listed in alphabetical order followed by family name, common names and Tamil names.

1207. **Alagesaboopathi, C., Dwarakan, P. & Balu, S. 1999.** "Plants used as medicine by tribals of Shevaroy hills, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 391–393.

Abstract: This paper deals with the ethnobotanical observations of the tribals of Shevaroy hills of Tamil Nadu. A total of 23 species of medicinal plants and their mode of usage are provided.

1208. **Amalraj, V.A. 1990.** "Cultivated sedges of South India for mat weaving industry". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 629–631.

Abstract: Three species of *Cyperus*, viz., *C. corymbosus* Rottb., *C. pangorei* Rottb. and *C. exaltatus* Retz. have been profitable commercially mostly in Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and North Arcot districts of Tamil Nadu. *Cyperus corymbosus* and *C.*

pangorei both locally known as 'pangorai' are used for producing the finer mats and *C. exaltatus* for making coarse mats.

1209. **Amirthalinagam, M. 2004.** "The sacred groves of Tamil Nadu". *Indian Forester* 130: 1279–1285.

Abstract: The sacred groves can be considered as a part of forests left untouched by the local inhabitants and protected by the local village folk deities. Several such groves are reported in many parts of India. In this paper, an inventory of the intact sacred groves of Tamil Nadu is given. Detailed information on the location, area and associated deities are available for 500 groves. Out of 500 groves 343 are dedicated to 93 different male deities and 157 are dedicated to 77 different female deities. The approximate total area occupied by the sacred groves is 21,694.34 ha. These sacred groves are only remnants of the original forests, maintained in near climax condition in many parts of Tamil Nadu. As such, these groves now play a vital role in the conservation of biological diversity.

1210. **Amirthavalli, K.S., Aravindhan, V. & Rajendran, A. 2011.** "Phytotherapeutic practices in the Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 433–438.

Abstract: Krishnagiri district exhibits the confluence of different languages, namely Tamil, Telugu and Kannada, which are predominantly spoken. The present study comprises 32 species of ethnomedicinal plants distributed in 31 genera belonging to 23 families. The traditional healers and rural people are using *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers., *Cissus quadrangularis* L., *Justicia adhatoda* L., *Lantana camara* L., *Ocimum basilicum* L., *Phyllanthus amarus* Schumach. & Thonn., *Solanum trilobatum* L., *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Poir., *Tridax procumbens* L. and *Vitex negundo* L. for the cure of various ailments and healthcare. It is evident from the study that different parts of these medicinal plants are used in the preparation of drugs by the local and ethnic people.

1211. **Anand, R.M., Nandakumar, N., Karunakaran, L., Ragunathan, M. & Murugan, V. 2006.** "A survey of medicinal plants in Kollimalai hill tracts, Tamil Nadu". *Natural Product Radiance* 5: 139–144.

Abstract: A botanical survey of Kollimalai hill tracts of Tamil Nadu was conducted to record the plants known in the tribal pockets. The survey and study revealed that the inhabitants utilise a number of medicinal plants for the treatment of various

ailments. The present study aims to draw the attention of phytochemists and pharmacologists to the need of further critical study. If the efficacy of each plant is scientifically established then these plant drugs can be recommended to rural people, who are within the reach of these potential drugs.

1212. **Anand, S.P. & Jeyachandran, R. 2008.** "Enumeration of some potential and tribal medicinal plants of Bodamalai hills in Namakkal district of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32(Suppl.): 353–363.

Abstract: The Bodamalai hill tribe of Tamil Nadu is endowed with vast knowledge of medicinal plants. This research article deals with the study of some ethnomedicinal importance of 142 plants belonging to 56 families. Different medicinal plants are available in the locality used by the tribals for various diseases, such as jaundice, diarrhoea, fever and skin diseases and are also used for the treatment of animals. The botanical names, family name, local name (Tamil) and their uses are listed in this article.

1213. **Anandan, T. & Veluchamy, G. 1986.** "Folk-medical claims from Tamil Nadu, North Arcot district". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 7: 99–109.

Abstract: In this paper ten folklore claims that have been collected from North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu are presented with illustrations from the Mobile Clinical Research Unit at Central Research Institute for Siddha, Madras. These are the individual's claims based on the species used by them. Treatment for skin diseases, snake-bites, fractures, infective hepatitis, conjunctivitis, anaemia and corneal ulcer by locally available plant preparations are included in these folk claims. These records would trigger off research work on phytochemistry, pharmacology and ethnobotany of these taxa.

1214. **Ansari, A.A., Diwakar, P.G. & Dwarakan, P. 1993.** "Less known edible plants of Shevoroy and Kolli hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 245.

Abstract: The present paper deals with seven angiospermic plants belonging to five families of less known food value hitherto unreported have been recorded from Shevoroy and Kolli hills, Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu.

1215. **Apparanantham, T. & Chelladurai, V. 1986.** "Glimpses of folk medicines of Dharmapuri Forest Division, Tamil Nadu". *Ancient Sci. Life* 5: 182–185.

Abstract: Folklore medicines of certain hilly parts of Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu are brought out in this paper, based on a recent survey of the area by the authors. Some of the incantation techniques used for snake-bites have also been highlighted.

1216. **Apparanantham, T., Chelladurai, V. & Subramanian, V. 1982.** "Some tribal folk medicines of Point Calimere (Kodikkarai) in Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 3: 173–177.

Abstract: Wild plant species, namely, *Cissus vitigenea* L., *Dodonaea viscosa* L., *Gmelina asiatica* L., *Salvadora persica* L. and *Walsura piscidia* Roxb. used by tribal community called Seenthikodi Valaiyars at Point Calimere, a forest village situated near the Coromandel Coast in Tamil Nadu are studied and reported with their local names and botanical equivalents.

1217. **Arinathan, V., Amuthavalli, A. & Malaiarasi, M. 2006.** "Studies on medicinal plants in Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30(Suppl.): 353–357.

Abstract: A brief survey of medicinal plants was undertaken and 30 species belonging to 22 families were collected. These medicinal plants are used to cure 26 types of ailments. The information collected for many plants is in agreement with the previous published reports. Thus, the study ascertains the value of these plants used in local therapy, which could be of considerable interest for the development of new drugs.

1218. **Arinathan, V., Mohan, V.R. & De Britto, A.J. 2003.** "Ethno-medicinal survey among Palliyar tribals of Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 707–710.

Abstract: In the present paper an attempt has been made to highlight the plants of medicinal importance based an ethno-medico-botanical survey conducted among the Palliyar tribals in different pockets of the Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu. A total of 30 plants species belonging to 20 families used in 37 ailments have been reported.

1219. **Arinathan, V., Mohan, V.R. & Maruthupandian, A. 2009.** "Little known wild edible seeds of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 16: 119–124.

Abstract: Present communication describes wild edible seeds consumed by the Palliyar tribals of southeastern slopes of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. A survey of wild edible seeds was undertaken and about 45 species belonging to 22 families were selected and documented from different settlements of Palliyar in the southeastern slopes of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. The wild edible seeds in this region have been tabulated with botanical name, family name, local (Palliyar) name, habit, parts used and consumption pattern.

1220. **Arinathan, V., Mohan, V.R. & Maruthupandian, A. 2011.** "Wild edible unripe fruits used by the Palliyars of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 18: 149–152.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of some of the wild edible unripe fruit plants of southeastern slopes of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. In this paper, 41 species of edible unripe fruits, representing 28 genera distributed over 20 families are described. These unripe fruits are eaten by the tribals of Palliyars in different ways. The wild edible unripe fruits in this region have been tabulated with botanical name, family name, local name, habit, parts used and consumption patterns.

1221. **Arinathan, V., Visuvasam, J.J. & Muthu, R.G. 2006.** "Survey of medicinal plants in Kulathur, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30(Suppl.): 370–374.

Abstract: About 40 medicinal plant species used by the local people of Kulathur, Thoothukudi district, Tamil Nadu are collected and documented. The collected herbal medicinal plants belong to 24 families and used for the treatment of 20 diseases. These plant species are tabulated in alphabetical order, including their vernacular names, plant parts used, name of the diseases and dosage to cure them.

1222. **Arinathan, V., Mohan, V.R., De Britto, A.J. & Chelladurai, V. 2003.** "Chemical composition of *Moringa concanensis* Nimmo ex Gibs." *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 695–700.

Abstract: *Moringa concanensis* is a multipurpose tree. It can be cultivated on large scale for its food and medicinal values. An attempt is made to analyse the proximate composition, mineral composition, vitamins and anti-nutritional factors of various parts, which are consumed by the Palliyars of Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, south-eastern slopes of Western Ghats, Srivilliputhur, Tamil Nadu.

1223. **Arinathan, V., Mohan, V.R., De Britto, A.J. & Chelladurai, V. 2003.** "Studies on food and medicinal plants of Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 750–753.

Abstract: The lesser known plants could make a useful contribution to world food production because they are well-adapted to adverse environmental conditions and are highly resistant to diseases and pests and have good nutritional qualities. In southern India, the tropical forests of Western Ghats, one of the biodiversity-rich hotspots of the world has a large group of underutilised food plants. People of the Palliyar tribe of Srivilliputhur, Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, use wild plant species, such as *Canavalia gladiata* (Jacq.) DC., *Carissa carandas* L., *Dioscorea bulbifera* L., *D. pentaphylla* L., *Dolichos biflorus* L., *D. lablab* L., *Sterculia urens* L. and *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels, as food and supplement to their diet. Most of the wild food plants are used to treat various ailments also.

1224. **Arinathan, V., Mohan, V.R., De Britto, A.J. & Chelladurai, V. 2006.** "Under-ground wild edible plant parts in Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Srivilliputhur". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30(Suppl.): 375–377.

Abstract: The south-eastern region of Western Ghats is ethno-botanically a very diverse terrain. The tribe Palliyars, living in this region, consumes the wild edible tubers, rhizomes, corms and roots. A total of 19 species with underground edible organs have been recorded from Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Srivilliputhur, Tamil Nadu.

1225. **Arinathan, V., Mohan, V.R., De Britto, A.J. & Murugan, C. 2007.** "Wild edibles used by Palliyars of the Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 163–168.

Abstract: A survey of wild edible food plants was undertaken and a total of 171 species belonging to 67 families were selected and documented from different settlements of Palliyars in the southeastern slopes of the Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Plant species with their family name, vernacular names and plant parts used are tabulated.

1226. **Arinathan, V., Mohan, V.R., Maruthupandian, A. & Athiperumalsami, T. 2009.** "Lesser known wild edible fruits of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 295–300.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of some of the wild edible fruit-yielding plants of Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. A survey of wild edible fruits was undertaken and a total of 63 species belonging to 30 families were selected and documented from different settlements of Palliyars in the above said Wildlife Sanctuary. The wild plant species that yield edible fruits in this region have been tabulated with their botanical name, family name, local (Palliyar's) name, habit, parts of the plant used and consumption patterns.

1227. **Arumugam, S., Boopathy, K. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2013.** "Ethnobotanical studies among the Pulaya tribes in Thadagai hills of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 37: 331–336.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was conducted in order to assess the traditional uses of medicinal plant species in Thadagai hills, Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. Pulaya is the major tribe inhabiting in the study area. It was found that a total of 39 plant species belonging to 37 genera and 29 families are reported to be used for different ailments, such as bronchitis, cold, stomachache, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diabetes, headache and wounds. The study revealed that there are still largely untapped resources, which should be documented systematically before knowledge about them is lost due to destruction of forests.

1228. **Ayyanar, M. & Ignacimuthu, S. 2005.** "Medicinal plants used by the tribals of Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu to treat poisonous bites and skin diseases". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 4: 229–236.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out among the ethnic group (Kani or Kanikaran) in southern Western Ghats of India. Traditional uses of 28 plant species belonging to 21 families are described under this study. These tribes are using 14 plant species to cure skin diseases and 15 species to treat various poisonous bites. The medicinal plants used by Kani tribes are arranged alphabetically followed by family name, local name, parts used, mode of preparation and medicinal uses.

1229. **Ayyanar, M. & Ignacimuthu, S. 2009.** "Some less known ethnomedicinal plants of Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33(Suppl.): 73–76.

Abstract: Tirunelveli hills are situated in southern tip of the Western Ghats, which

are inhabited by Kani tribals. The paper presents the information on 13 less-known ethnomedicinal plant species belonging to 10 families, which are traditionally used in the treatment of various diseases. For each plant species, botanical name, vernacular name, part(s) used, popular medicinal uses, forms of preparation and applications of the herbal remedies are provided. Uses of these plants are found to be new, compared to the medicinal and ethnomedicinal plant literature of the country.

1230. **Ayyanar, M. & Ignacimuthu, S. 2010.** "Plants used for non-medicinal purposes by the tribal people in Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Southern India". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 515–518.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out among the Kani tribals in Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in southern Western Ghats. The study mainly focused on the wild plants used by the Kani tribals in the Reserve, for various non-medicinal purposes (mat, net and rope-making, construction, hedge, religious, decorative, to ward-off evil spirits, fish poison and leech repellents) through structured questionnaires and consultation with very old and knowledgeable tribals. Of the collected plants, a total of 30 plant species were identified as economically important and a good number of plants are used for religious purposes. The investigation underlines the potential of ethnobotanical research and needs to document the traditional knowledge pertaining to the use of plants for greater benefit of mankind.

1231. **Ayyanar, M. & Ignacimuthu, S. 2011.** "Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants commonly used by Kani tribals in Tirunelveli hills of Western Ghats, India". *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 134: 851–864.

Abstract: The ethnomedicinal information was collected through interviews among the Kani traditional healers. The collected data were analysed through Use Value (UV), Informant Consensus Factor (Fic), Fidelity Level (FL) and Relative Importance (RI). A total of 90 plant species distributed in 83 genera belonging to 52 families were identified as commonly used ethnomedicinal plants by the Kani traditional healers in Tirunelveli hills for the treatment of 65 types of ailments. These ailments were categorised into 15 categories based on the body system treated. The most important species according to their use value were *Gymnema sylvestre* (2.00), *Melia azadirach*, *Murraya koenigii*, *Syzygium cumini* and *Terminalia chebula* (1.83).

1232. **Baburaj, D.S. 1995.** "Less known exotics of economic importance found in the Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 425–433.

Abstract: A brief description and economic importance of 14 species of flowering plants useful in Homoeopathic system of medicine is enumerated.

1233. **Baburaj, D.S., Britto, S.J., Mathew, G.K. & Rajan, S. 1999.** "Cultivated medicinal plants useful in Homoeopathy found in Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 31–39.

Abstract: A total of 66 plant species in 61 genera cultivated in the Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu are found to be useful in the Homoeopathic system of medicine. These plants are enumerated in the present paper.

1234. **Balakrishnan, V., Venkatesan, K., Ravindran, K.C. & Karuppusamy, S. 2005.** "Studies on medicinal plants used for abortion by Irulars of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 26: 6–9.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical survey of the forest people of Coimbatore district was carried out and the data gathered on nine species of plants used by the Irulars for birth control purposes, namely, *Adhatoda vasica* Nees, *Aristolochia indica* L., *Calamus rotang* L., *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don, *Celastrus paniculatus* Willd., *Grewia asiatica* Mast., *Solanum nigrum* L., *Tephrosia purpurea* Pers. and *Trianthema portulacastrum* L. are provided.

1235. **Balasingh, J., Nathan, P.T. & Jerlin, S.B. 2000.** "Medicinal flora of a tropical scrub jungle". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 737–745.

Abstract: The medicinal properties of plants have been considered as one of the main interests to mankind for many centuries. This paper describes the medicinal flora in a tropical scrub jungle in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu. As many as 80 medicinal plant species from 32 angiospermic families and 1 species of pteridophyte have been identified. These plants though common have not been fully exploited so far.

1236. **Balasubramanian, P. 1992.** "Observations on the utilization of forest plants by the tribals of Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 34: 100–111.

Abstract: This paper provides the available information on the usage of forest plants by the tribals called 'Seenthikodi Valaiyars' of Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu. The ethnobotanical values of 92 plant species are described under 3 heads: a) edible plants, b) ethnomedicine and c) miscellaneous plants. The need for the conservation of commercially harvested plants of ethnobotanical importance is also discussed.

1237. **Balasubramanian, P. & Prasad, S.N. 1996.** "Medicinal plants among the Irulars of Attappady and Boluvampatti forests in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 253–259.

Abstract: This paper describes the medicinal uses of plants used among the Irulars of Attappady and Boluvampatti forest areas in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. The local name, parts used and medicinal uses of 63 species are described. Commercially important medicinal plants are also listed.

1238. **Balasubramanian, P., Rajasekaran, A. & Prasad, S.N. 1997.** "Folk medicine of the Irulars of Coimbatore forests". *Ancient Sci. Life* 16: 222–226.

Abstract: This paper presents an account of 25 plant species used by the Irulars of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, as medicinal. In addition to scientific name, local name and uses are given. Medicinal plants and uses hitherto unreported for this tribe alone are given in this paper.

1239. **Balasubramanian, P., Rajasekaran, A. & Prasad, S.N. 2000.** "Notes on the distribution and ethnobotany of some medicinal orchids in Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve". *Zoos' Print J.* 15: 368.

Abstract: Notes on the distribution and ethnobotany of four species of orchids, viz., *Cymbidium aloifolium* (L.) Sw., *Nervilia aragoana* Gaudich., *Vanda tessellata* (Roxb.) Hook.f. ex G. Don and *Vanilla walkeriae* Wight from Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu have been given in this paper.

1240. **Balasubramaniam, V. & Murugesan, M. 2004.** "A note on the commercially exploited medicinal plants of the Velliangiri hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu". *Ancient Sci. Life* 23(3): 9–12.

1241. **Balu, S., Aagesaboopathi, C. & Madhavan, S. 1999.** "Botanical remedies for diabetes from the Cauvery delta of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 359–362.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 30 folklore botanical remedies for diabetes in the Cauvery delta of Tamil Nadu. The methods of preparation and doses of administration of plant medicines as suggested by the herbalists are recorded in the study. Also, the known chemical constituent(s) of these plants are included in this communication.

1242. **Banerjee, A.K. & Banerjee, I. 1986.** "A survey of the medicinal plants in Shevaroy hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 271–290.

Abstract: A survey of medicinal plants was conducted in several parts of Shevaroy hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu, comprising an area of about 388.5 km² and collected 132 species of plants of medicinal interest. The medicinal importances of these plants are enumerated in this paper.

1243. **Banu, N.R.L., Sreeja, S., Pinky, V.R., Prakash, J.W. & Jasmine, A.J. 2007.** "Medicinal plants used by the rural people of Kattathurai, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 1: 18–22.

Abstract: This study was carried out from October 2005 to March 2006. Modern medical science has been discovering a number of new medicines and new methods of treatment of diseases. Many of these medicines used were obtained from plants. The materials used in this study comprised 17 medicinal plants. The morphological characters of plants and their medicinal importance were recorded.

1244. **Banu, N.R.L., Prakash, J.W., Jasmin, A.J., Pinky, V.R., Geetha, R. & Kiruba, S. 2008.** "Medicinal plants used by the rural people of Anchukudiruppu (Thengamputhoor) village, Cape Comorin, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 4: 205–212.

Abstract: Herbal medicine was long practiced by indigenous people all over the world. The knowledge of the medicinal properties is used differently for specified purpose. Plant parts, such as roots, stems, leaves, flowers and seeds contain different phytochemicals in differing quantity. Medicinal plants should be subjected for phytochemical studies and are have to be conserved for the use of future generation.

1245. **Banu, N.R.L., Mahathalana, T.J., Prakash, J.W., Michael, M.D., Jasmin, A.J., Khan, F. & Stalin, S.I. 2008.** "A study of commonly used medicinal plants in the rural areas of Mylaudy, Cape Comorin, Peninsular India". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 4: 149–154.

Abstract: Plants are one of the most important sources of medicines. They are rich in secondary metabolites, such as alkaloids, glucosides, coumarins, flavonoids and steroids. The present study aims to list out the commonly used medicinal plants found at Mylaudy village of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

1246. **Beevi, J.H.H., Rathna Kumari, A.K. & Ebenezer, G.A.I. 2012.** "A survey of medicinal plants in Perungalathur hill, Vandalur Reserve Forest, Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 80–85.

1247. **Benjamin, A. & Manickam, V.S. 2007.** "Medicinal pteridophytes from the Western Ghats". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 611–618.

Abstract: Medicinal uses of 61 species of pteridophytes belong to 31 families that have been used by tribals of the Western Ghats in their traditional methods of treatment of various diseases, such as stomach disorders, poisonous bites, rheumatics, cough, asthma, fever and diabetes are presented.

1248. **Bosco, F.G. & Arumugam, R. 2012.** "Ethnobotany of Irular tribes in Red Hills, Tamil Nadu, India". *Asian Pacific J. Trop. Disease* 2012: S874–S877.

Abstract: A total of 35 medicinal plant species belonging to 27 families used by the Irular tribe of the Red hills, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for various ailments have been documented.

1249. **Brindha, P., Sasikala, B., Ammal, R.S.A. & Purushothaman, K.K. 1986.** "Microscopical study of Koohaineer from Madras drug market". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 7: 138–150.

Abstract: In this investigation the microscopic characteristics of Koohaineer obtained from Madras raw drug market were studied. Five samples were procured from five different suppliers. All these five samples were analysed and studied microscopically. It concludes that there are identified sources of Koohaineer, and may be many more. However, *Maranta arundinacea* Roxb. is the only authentic source in India. This alone should be used whenever Koohaineer is prescribed. Results of the study to arrive at this conclusion are recorded in details.

1250. **Brindha, R. & Parvathy, S. 2003** "Ethnobotanical medicines of Anaimalai union, Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu". *Ancient Sci. Life* 22(4): 166–168.

Abstract: About 25 ethnobotanical plant species belonging to 21 angiospermic families have been used by the people of Anaimalai union for different diseases. The information were collected from the tribal people of the union and reported for the first time. The great biodiversity of the vegetation, particularly the medicinal plants are being unexplored. There is a wide scope to develop the growth of medicinal plants to establish pharmaceutical setup for traditional medicinal care.

1251. **Britto, S.J., Balaguru, B., Natarajan, D. & Arockiasamy, D.I. 2001.** "Check-list of plants in a sacred grove of Malliganatham, Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 18: 15–20.

Abstract: This paper gives a list of plants found in a sacred grove at Malliganatham in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu. A total of 255 species belonging to 185 genera in 62 families have been recorded from this site.

1252. **Britto, S.J., Balaguru, B., Soosairaj, S. & Arockiasamy, D.I. 2000.** "Comparative analysis of species diversity in a sacred grove at Vamban of Pudukottai district in Tamil Nadu". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 17: 79–82.

Abstract: Most of the studies on vegetation analysis so far focused only on the species-rich forests while neglecting the species-poor forests. Sacred Groves in general are examples of both rich (Climax Vegetation) and poor forest types. One such sacred grove is in Vamban, a hamlet in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu. The forest area according to the disturbance regime is differentiated into conserved (Site I) and degraded site (Site II). Two 0.1 hectare plots were randomly laid in this area and their diversity indices were compared and calculated, viz., Shannon–Wiener Diversity Index (H'), Simpson Index (cd) and Similarity Diversity Index. The study area consists of low diversity of species (26). Similarity richness is 25% of trees, 13.58% for shrubs and 5.88% for herbs.

1253. **Britto, S.J., Balaguru, B., Soosairaj, S. & Arockiasamy, D.I. 2001.** "Diversity of plants in a sacred grove in Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu, South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 58–62.

Abstract: Pudukottai district is located to the southeast of Tamil Nadu. A number of drought-prone patches of vegetation are still existing intact mostly as sacred groves. One such sacred grove is found at Malliganatham village with rich plant diversity. The flora of the study area comprises about 260 species belonging to

176 genera distributed among 62 families of flowering plants. Members of Gramineae, Cyperaceae and Papilionaceae are more dominant. The ratio of dicots to monocots is 7:1 families, 4:1 genera and 3:1 species. This paper provides the species diversity and statistical analysis of flora of Malliganatham sacred grove.

1254. **Britto, S.J., Balaguru, B., Soosairaj, S. & Arockiasamy, D.I. 2001.** "Floristic analysis of a sacred grove at Vamban in Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu, South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 81–90.

Abstract: The paper presents the flora of a sacred grove at Vamban in Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu. The study area comprises 224 species belonging to 175 genera in 63 families. Species-wise, Gramineae (30 spp.), Cyperaceae (16 spp.), Papilionaceae (12 spp.), Asteraceae (11 spp.) and Euphorbiaceae (10 spp.) are the predominant contributors. A part of the sacred grove is severely disturbed and areas adjoining the deity are well-conserved. This grove is an example for high species diversity.

1255. **Chelladurai, V. 1983.** "Minnikizhangu – An unique folk medicinal plant from the Adivasis (Tribals) of Point Calimere, Tamil Nadu". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 4: 148–153.

Abstract: The Adivasis (Tribals) of Kodikkarai forest, Tamil Nadu are using a number of less-known plants for their medicine and food. Most of the plants they use are peculiar and new to the existing records. *Dolichos falcatus* Klein. (Minnikizhangu), a fabaceous twiner, is one such medicinal plant species, prescribed for some skin diseases, is dealt in this paper along with four other medicinal plant species.

1256. **Chelladurai, V. & Apparanantham, T. 1983.** "Ethno-botany of *Apama siliquosa* Lamk. (Kuravankanda Mooli – Tamil)". *Ancient Sci. Life* 3: 37–39.

Abstract: The tribal community known as Kanni dwelling in the Papanasam forests of Tamil Nadu attributes a variety of medicinal properties to a shrub called Kuravankandamooli. It is practically employed as a universal remedy in their life. The name Kuravankandamooli and the medicinal virtues attributed to the plant are found to be new to the records of medicinal plants of Tamil Nadu. This study presents information on the botanical identity and the folklore medicinal claims of the plant.

1257. **Chellappandian, M., Mutheeswaran, S., Pandikumar, P., Duraipandiyar, V. & Ignacimuthu, S. 2012.** "Quantitative ethnobotany of traditional Siddha medical practitioners from Radhapuram taluk of Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 143: 540–547.

Abstract: Successive free listing was the method adopted for the interview. In this study, 84 traditional (Siddha) medical practitioners were included and their knowledge on medicinal plants was gathered. The data were assessed with the help of two indices, viz., Factor of Informant Consensus (FIC) and Informant Agreement on Remedies (IAR). The present survey is in accordance with some of the aspects of our previous surveys. Regarding the demography of the informants, it exhibited unevenness in male-female ratio and majority of the informants were poorly educated. Practicing this system of medicine as part time job by majority of the informants might indicate the reduced social status of this medicinal system. The present study had recorded the usage of 217 species, which were used to prepare 448 formulations, which in turn yielded 812 use reports. Conversion of use reports had yielded a total of 625 claims and 84.16 percent of the claims were singletons'. The illness category 'adjuvants' holds a high FIC value. Among the other illness categories, kapha ailments and dermatological ailments have a high percentage of use-reports. Ailments of blood, jaundice and fever were the other illness categories with high FIC values. Some of the claims, viz., (*Mukia madaraspata* – kapha ailments), (*Mollugo nudicaulis* – febrifuge), (*Indigofera asphalathoides* – dermatological ailments), (*Aerva lanata* – urinary ailments), (*Abutilon indicum* – haemorrhoids) and (*Hybanthus enneaspermus* – aphrodisiac), which have relatively high consensus can be taken up for further biomedical studies, since no substantial studies have been conducted on them. One of the major aims of National Rural Health Mission is to implement traditional Indian system of medicines into the main stream. In such scenario, scientific validation of community-based local health traditions becomes necessary for their rational implementation. Through in this present study the authors have highlighted some claims, which are at high use in the study area but having little scientific support. Hence, studies on such claims will provide scientific base, which in turn will be useful to improve the health of indigenous people.

1258. **Chendurpandy, P., Mohan, V.R. & Kalidass, C. 2010.** "Antimicrobial activity of ethnomedicinal plants from Kanyakumari district, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 380–387.

Abstract: The preliminary phytochemical screening and antimicrobial activity of the methanolic extracts of seven plant species, viz., *Begonia malabarica*, *Canthium coromandelicum*, *Senna alata*, *S. occidentalis*, *Diploclisia glaucescens*, *Elephantopus scaber* and *Hiptage benghalensis* having ethnomedicinal uses collected from tribal belt of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, were investigated. The result of antimicrobial activity revealed that the methanolic extract of the majority of the tested plants showed higher inhibitory activity with *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Elephantopus scaber* showed a maximum inhibition against the fungal pathogen tested.

1259. **Chhabra, T. 2001.** “*Satyrium nepalense* D. Don in the upper Nilgiri plateau, with emphasis on its ethnobotanic link with the Toda tribals”. *Zoos’ Print J.* 16: 408.

Abstract: *Satyrium nepalense* D. Don in the upper Nilgiri plateau has been used by Toda tribals as medicine and for various purposes.

1260. **Cyriinayagam, M., Ravi, R. & Kandasamy, R. 1996.** “Plants used by Kattunayakkas for stupefying fishes”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 287–288.

Abstract: While collecting ethnobotanical information on Kattunayakkas of Nilgiris, two stupefying plants, viz., *Hydrocotyle asiatica* L. and *Randia dumetorum* Lam. to catch fish were recorded by the authors.

1261. **De Britto, A.J., Petchimuthu, K., Kumar, N.N. & Rekha, G.S. 2008.** “Preliminary phytochemical studies on a medicinal plant *Mimosa pudica* L. (Mimosaceae)”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 86–89.

Abstract: A preliminary phytochemical analysis was carried out on *Mimosa pudica* L., a very useful and much-exploited medicinal plant species of Tirunelveli hills in Tamil Nadu. The air-dried leaf powder was extracted with polar and non-polar solvents, such as Petroleum ether (40–60°C), benzene, chloroform, ethanol and distilled water. Physico-chemical parameters, fluorescence analysis and phytochemical analysis were carried out. The preliminary study will be helpful to study the active principles using modern techniques in the later part of this work.

1262. **Deepak, P. & Gopal, G.V. 2014.** “Ethnomedicinal practices of Kurumba tribes, Niligiri district, Tamil Nadu, India, in treating skin diseases”. *Global J. Res. Med. Pl. & Indigen. Med.* 3: 8–16.

Abstract: The medicinal knowledge was documented through semi-structured interviews with the Kurumba healers in the settlements of three taluks, Kundah, Kotagiri and Coonoor of Nilgiri district. The study documented the ethnomedicinal aspect of 25 plant species belonging to 25 genera and 19 families, which are used by the Kurumbas for skin diseases. The botanical name, family name, local name, uses and preparations are provided for all species. The present study reveals that the aboriginal knowledge of Kurumbas on various plant species used for skin diseases will pave way for new pharmacological studies for treating the skin ailments more effectively.

1263. **Dhatchanamoorthy, N., Ashok Kumar, N. & Karthik, K. 2013.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by Irular Tribes in Javadhu hills of southern Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *Intl. J. Curr. Res. & Devel.* 2: 31 – 37.

Abstract: An ethnomedicinal plant survey was carried out among Irular tribes in Javadhu hills, southern Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu, which revealed ca 30 species of ethnoherbal medicinal plants belonging to 13 families were traditionally used by the Irular tribes of Javadhu hill, for the treatment of various diseases.

1264. **Dwarakan, P. & Alagesaboopathi, C. 1999.** "Traditional crude drug resources used for human and live-stock diseases in Salem district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 421–424.

Abstract: Ethnobiological survey in general and ethnobotanical study in particular were carried out. Present communication deals with ethnobotanical resources for medicinal purposes among the people, based on folk-lore information obtained from the locals, inhabited in different places adjoining hills of Salem district. Observations on three important diseases and the use of human/live-stock medicine have been reported. A total of 25 species of plant materials were identified by showing the live specimens to the doctors, using as ingredients of the medicine. Botanical name, vernacular name, habit, plant parts used, methods of preparation of medicine, doses and precautions have been reported.

1265. **Dwarakan, P. & Ansari, A.A. 1992.** "Ethnobotanical notes of Valikadupatti and surroundings of Kollimalais of Salem district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 10: 495–499.

Abstract: The paper presents the unreported uses of 20 flowering plants by the tribals of Valikadupatti and surrounding areas, including Valacombai of Kollimalais of Tamil Nadu. The plant species are arranged alphabetically with correct binomials and author's name, family name in bracket followed by local (Tamil) name in inverted comma.

1266. **Dwarakan, P. & Ansari, A.A. 1996.** "Less known uses of plants of Kollimalai (Salem district, Tamil Nadu) in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 284–286.

Abstract: The present paper deals with less known uses of 30 plant species belonging to 20 families of flowering plants of Kollimalai.

1267. **Dwarakan, P., Rajasekaran, K. & Selvam, A.B.D. 1994.** "Hitherto unreported medicinal uses of plants from Kolli hills". *Ancient Sci. Life* 13: 259–260.

Abstract: The unreported medicinal uses of *Coelogyne breviscapa* Lindl. (Orchidaceae), *Viscum heyneanum* DC. (Viscaceae) and *Zanthoxylum tetraspermum* Wight & Arn. (Rutaceae) from Kolli hills, Salem district of Tamil Nadu are presented in this paper.

1268. **Ganesan, S. 2008.** "Traditional oral care medicinal plants survey of Tamil Nadu". *Natural Product Radiance* 7: 166–172.

Abstract: An oral care medicinal plants survey was conducted in different districts of Tamil Nadu during the period of 2000–2004. A total of 114 plant species, distributed among 97 genera belonging to 51 families were recorded. Most of the plants are used to relieve toothache (29.82%), as toothbrush (25.43%), mouthwash/gargle (16.66%), against common dental diseases (14.03%), mouth-related stomatitis/ulcer/gingivitis (12.28%) and gum bleeding/disorders (10.53%). In the present paper these plant species are arranged in alphabetical order with their scientific name, family name, local name, parts used and existing/surveyed uses.

1269. **Ganesan, S. & Kesavan, L. 2003.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by the ethnic group Valaiyans of Vellimalai hills (Reserve Forest), Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 754–760.

Abstract: Medicinal uses of 84 angiospermic plant species belonging to 82 genera belonging to 40 families were used by Valaiyans of Vellimalai hills, Tamil Nadu in their traditional modes of treatment of various diseases, such as wounds, cuts,

stomach pain, diabetes, fever, eczema, dandruff, cold, body heat and poisonous bites are presented in this paper.

1270. **Ganesan, S., Chandhirasekaran, M. & Selvaraj, A. 2008.** "Ethnoveterinary healthcare practices in southern districts of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 347–354.

Abstract: The southern districts of Tamil Nadu have a predominantly livestock-based economy and social welfare. However, economic dependence of livestock and lack of effective veterinary infrastructure have forced the local farmers to apply their indigenous knowledge to look after and maintain their livestock population. The indigenous knowledge and practice based on locally available bioresources are effective to cure diseases, economic and are easily administrable. In the paper, ethnoveterinary medicine for the treatment of 44 veterinary health hazards is enumerated. A total of 113 plant species belonging to 100 genera and 46 families are used by rural people in the treatment of anthrax, bone fracture, bloat, bronchitis, black quarter, corneal opacity, dog-bites, enteritis, and foot and mouth diseases. The medicinal plants are listed with their scientific name, family name, local name (Tamil) and mode of utilization.

1271. **Ganesan, S., Pandi, N.R. & Banumathy, N. 2008.** "Ethnomedicinal survey of Alagar Kovil hills (Reserved Forest), Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32(Suppl.): 334–344.

Abstract: Ethnomedicinal uses of 111 plant species belonging to 100 genera and 49 families used by the ethnic group, Valaiyans of Alagar hills of Madurai district, Tamil Nadu, India and their traditional modes of treatment of various diseases, such as skin diseases, cold and cough, reducing body heat, ulcer, stomach-related problems, fever, piles, jaundice and diabetes are provided.

1272. **Ganesan, S., Suresh, N. & Kesaven, L. 2004.** "Ethnomedicinal survey of lower Palni hills of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 3: 299–304.

Abstract: Tribals are a distinct ethnic group who are usually confined to definite geographical areas, mainly in forests. Their life is woven around forest ecology and forest resources. Information on some very useful medicines known to tribal communities through experience of ages has usually been passed on from generation to generation. Ethnobotanical surveys and fieldworks are important

for systematic documentation. In the present attempt, the ethnomedicinal aspects of 45 species of plants used by the Paliyan and Pulayan tribes of lower Palni hills (both northern and southern slopes), Tamil Nadu have been enumerated.

1273. **Ganesan, S., Venkateshan, G. & Banumathy, N. 2006.** "Medicinal plants used by the ethnic group Thottianaickans of Semmalai hills (Reserved Forest), Tiruchirapalli district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 245–252.

Abstract: Thottianaickans are a community distributed in various places in Tamil Nadu. During the course of this study, a total of 115 species of medicinal plants distributed among 104 genera belonging to 52 families were listed from the area inhabited by Thottianaickans in the Semmalai Reserve Forest. Usage practices of these plants have also been reported.

1274. **Ganesan, S., Ponnuchamy, M., Kesavan, L. & Selvaraj, A. 2009.** "Floristic composition and practices on the selected sacred groves of Pallapatty village (Reserved Forest), Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 8: 154–162.

Abstract: Field studies on floristic composition and ethnobotanical practices of the sacred groves of in and around Pallapatty village, Madurai district of Tamil Nadu were undertaken. A total of 133 plant species belonging to 113 genera distributed among 51 families were recorded. The mode of mythical and therapeutic uses and conservation practices of these plants by the local people has been discussed.

1275. **Ganthi, A.S., Yogaraj, M. & Subramanian, M.P.S. 2009.** "Indigenous knowledge on natural dyeing of Korai grass mat in Pattamadai, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu". *Natural Product Radiance* 8: 542–545.

Abstract: Mat weaving is an important traditional handicraft of Tamil Nadu, which is famous for its Korai dry-grass mats. Mat weavers from here not only create intricate patterns and designs, but mats are multicoloured and often represent the ornate pallav of traditional silk sari from Tamil Nadu. Mats made with korai/sedge grass extremely delicate and highly valued. Korai grass (*Cyperus corymbosus* Rottb.) is found in abundance along the banks of rivers and in marshy areas in Tamil Nadu. Pattamadai village in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu is famous for its fine quality mats. Here the local reed is split into nearly hundred pieces and are woven on a loom with a cotton warp. The mats are so fine that they can be rolled and placed

into a small box. The weaving also takes enormous time and patience on the part of the weaver. Men and women of the Lebbai Muslim community weave these famous mats only in this village. The mat weaving industry of Pattamadai, which hitherto used synthetic dyes for colouring its internationally acclaimed rugs, is all set to use an eco-friendly colourant, extract from a plant. The study involved field works and interviews. The present work was undertaken to collect the information about the mat weaving art, and also study the natural dye-yielding plants and their extraction methodology as well as dyeing properties in mat weaving.

1276. **Geetha, S., Lakshmi, G. & Ranjithakani, P. 1996.** "An ethnic method of milk curdling using plants". *Ancient Sci. Life* 16: 60–61.

Abstract: Three plants, viz., *Plecosperrum spinosum* Trec. (Moraceae), *Premna tomentosa* Willd. (Verbenaceae) and *Wrightia tinctoria* (Roxb.) R. Br. (Apocynaceae) used for curdling of milk practiced by Kolli Malayalis, the tribe of Kolli hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu are discussed.

1277. **Geetha, S., Lakshmi, G. & Ranjithakani, P. 1996.** "Ethnobotanical review: Wild fibre yielding plants of Kolli hills, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 250–252.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical review on wild fibre-yielding plants of Kolli hills, Tamil Nadu is presented. The tribes, Kolli Malayalis use 15 species for their fibre requirements.

1278. **Geetha, S., Lakshmi, G. & Ranjithakani, P. 1996.** "Ethno-veterinary medicinal plants of Kolli hills, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 289–291.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical observations of Kolli hills, Tamil Nadu revealed 26 plant species have been used in veterinary medicine. Tribes, Kolli Malayalis of this area depend upon these plants, for curing various diseases of their livestock.

1279. **Gnanasekaran, G., Nehru, P. & Narasimhan, D. 2012.** "Angiosperms of Sendirakillai Sacred Grove (SSG), Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu, India". *Check List* 8: 113–129.

Abstract: A checklist of angiosperm alpha diversity of Sendirakillai Sacred Grove, a community conserved tropical dry evergreen forest fragment located on the Coromandel Coast of Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu, southern India is provided. A total of 180 species and 2 varieties belonging to 151 genera distributed in 66

families from 29 orders according to Angiosperm Phylogeny Group III Classification have been enumerated. More than 30% of the total flora is represented by six families namely Fabaceae (14), Rubiaceae (12), Cyperaceae (10), Apocynaceae (8), Poaceae (8) and Euphorbiaceae (7). Three endemic species to India and three species that are confined to peninsular India and Sri Lanka are recorded from the sacred grove. Threats to the biodiversity of sacred grove are identified and conservation strategies are proposed.

1280. **Gunasekaran, M. & Balasubramanian, P. 2010.** "Taxonomic enumeration and economic values of Sthalavrikshas (temple trees) in Tamil Nadu & Puducherry, Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 769–776.

Abstract: A scientific approach was made to enumerate the 'Sthalavrikshas' occurring in the centuries old temples of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Southern India. Survey of 1165 temples in these states revealed the occurrence of 112 plant species belonging to 41 families. Scientific classification of these plants reveals that the trees belonging to dicotyledons are the prominent sthalavrikshas. Moraceae represented by maximum number of sthalavriksha species ($n = 10$). Most frequently occurring sthalavrikshas are *Aegle marmelos* and *Prosopis cineraria*. Most of the sthalavrikshas have economic value. Sthalavrikshas also include a few endemic and threatened species and form a valuable source of germplasm reserve.

1281. **Gunasekaran, M. & Somasundaram, S. 2007.** "*Anaphalis marcescens* (Wt.) Cl. – A Mannadiar's sacred plant". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 275–276.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical observation on a sacred plant, *Anaphalis marcescens* (Wight) C.B. Clarke (Asteraceae) from Kodaikanal hills, Tamil Nadu, is discussed. This paper also explains how the people-plant interaction conserves this plant species in the name of sacredness.

1282. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Henry, A.N. 1996.** "Ethnobotany of Kadars, Malasars and Muthuvans of the Anamalais in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 260–267.

Abstract: Three different tribes, namely Kadar, Malasar and Muthuvan inhabiting the Anamalai hills in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu were studied for the first time for collection of ethnobotanical data. The data gathered include several new

reports to ethnobotanical literature as well as additional information on different uses of plants already known in literature. They are classified under three major heads: medicinal, edible and miscellaneous, for easy reference/documentation.

1283. **Hosagoudar, V.B. & Henry, A.N. 1996.** "Ethnobotany of tribes Irular, Kurumban and Paniyan of Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, Southern India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 272–283.

Abstract: Plant and plant parts used by Irular, Kurumban and Paniyan of Nilgiris are presented here under three major heads: ethnomedicine, edible plants and miscellaneous.

1284. **Immanuel, R.R., Imayavaramban, V., Elizabeth, L.L., Kannan, T. & Murugan, G. 2010.** "Traditional farming knowledge on agroecosystem conservation in northeast coastal Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 366–374.

Abstract: Traditional farming knowledge on agroecosystem management promoted the low cost sustainable development in ecosystems through optimal use of natural resources. It protects and conserves ecological systems, and improves economic efficiency of the farming community. The coastal agroecosystem of Parangipettai (Portonovo) in the northeastern coastal Tamil Nadu is a typical agrisilvicultural zone with an effective traditional farming knowledge. A wider range of indigenous methods, such as rainwater harvesting, soil and water conservation are in practice now to cultivate annual and perennial crops. These methods are ecofriendly, cost-effective and utilisation of human knowledge to conserve the local environment, enhancing the use of locally available inputs and are useful to uplift the economic growth of the rural people.

1285. **Israel, E.D.O.I., Viji, C. & Narasimhan, D. 1997.** "Sacred Groves: Traditional ecological heritage". *Intl. J Eco. Env. Sci.* 23: 463–470.

Abstract: The common taboos and beliefs associated with sacred groves of Tamil Nadu are discussed. The article also provides information on 'sthala vrikshas' (sacred trees) and their uses, and several endemic and endangered species have been recorded from various sacred groves of Tamil Nadu.

1286. **Iyyar, S.N.C. & Reddy, T.V. 1942.** "Some common fodder-yielding trees in the Madras Presidency – I". *Indian Forester* 68: 435–438, 536–545.

Abstract: In this paper 71 common fodder-yielding trees found in the Madras Presidency are provided with their local names, short notes on their main characteristics, part(s) of the plants eaten by cattle, ecological distribution and method of propagation.

1287. **Janaki Ammal, E.K. & Prasad, P.N. 1984.** "Ethnobotanical findings on *Costus speciosus* (Koen.) Sm. among the Kanikkars of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 129–133.

Abstract: *Costus speciosus* (J. König) Sm. is an important herbaceous medicinal plant species belonging to the family Zingiberaceae. The Kanikkars of Kanyakumari district use this plant as food and medicine. Ethnobotanical investigation of *C. speciosus* among the Kanikkars brought out a number of new uses of this plant by the tribes in their therapeutic practices. Ethnobotanical information obtained from the Kanikkars' settlements of Pechipparai, Modavanpothai, Koruvaikuzhi, Pathukkani, Mylar, Mothiramalai, Chittar and Kothaiyar are presented along with locality, tribal names and various uses of *C. speciosus* in different settlements.

1288. **Jeeva, G.M., Jeeva, S. & Kingston, C. 2007.** "Traditional treatment of skin diseases in South Travancore, southern Peninsular India". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 498–501.

Abstract: The paper deals with some medicinal plants used in the treatment of skin diseases in south Travancore, southern Peninsular India. A total of 30 plant species belonging to 29 genera and 22 families of angiosperms reported along with dosage and mode of administration have been enumerated.

1289. **Jeeva, S. & Femila, V. 2012.** "Ethnobotanical investigation of Nadars in Atoor village, Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu, India". *Asian Pacific J. Trop. Biomed.:* S593–S600.

Abstract: Medicinal plant species used in the treatments of various ailments by the Nadars of Atoor village of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, India are provided.

1290. **Jeeva, S., Kiruba, S., Mishra, B.P., Kingston, C., Venugopal, N. & Laloo, R.C. 2005.** "Importance of weeds as traditional medicine in Kanyakumari district, southern Western Ghats". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 22: 71–76.

1291. **Jeeva, S., Kiruba, S., Mishra, B.P., Venugopal, N., Kharlukhi, L., Regini, G.S., Das, S.S.M. & Laloo, R.C. 2005.** "Diversity of medicinally important plant species under coconut plantation in the coastal region of Cape Comorim". *Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)* 11: 226–230.

Abstract: A detailed survey was done for ground vegetation under coconut plantation in the coastal region of Cape Comorin. A total of 89 plant species belonging to 85 genera and 40 families of angiosperms were recorded. The vegetation under coconut plantation has great medicinal value. Indigenous people use these plant species as medicine in various kinds of ailments. The medicinal importance of these plants is reflected in this communication.

1292. **Jeeva, S., Kiruba, S., Mishra, B.P., Venugopal, N., Dhas, S.S.M., Regini, G.S., Kingston, C., Kavitha, A., Sukumaran, S., Raj, A.D.S. & Laloo, R.C. 2006.** "Weeds of Kanyakumari district and their value in rural life". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 501–509.

Abstract: The paper deals with enumeration of medicinally important weeds frequently used by local communities of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. A total of 93 medicinal weed species from 85 genera used in traditional medicines were identified. Majority of species are used for curing skin diseases, fever, cold and cough. Of 42 families, 20 families were monospecific. Family Fabaceae was largely represented (7 spp.), followed by Asteraceae, Lamiaceae and Euphorbiaceae.

1293. **Jegadeesan, M. 1991.** "Checklist of medicinal flora of Tamil University Campus". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 8: 31–34.

Abstract: A checklist of medicinal plant species occur in Thanjavur Tamil University Campus has been presented in this paper. A total of 194 medicinal plant species representing 152 genera and 59 families have been recorded.

1294. **Jeyanthi, Y., Joselin, J. & Suseela Bai, C. 2012.** "Studies on phytotherapeutic plants of Agasteeswaram taluk, Kanyakumari district". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 66–69.

1295. **John, S.S. 2010.** "Traditional knowledge of folk crafts in Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 443–447.

Abstract: Folk craft is one of the significant areas in the study of material culture. It is social rather than individual. The traditional craftsmen serve the purpose of fulfilling some of the socio-cultural needs of the society and they are generally identified by their traditional occupation. The paper gives attention of three traditional folk crafts, i.e., earthenware by Kullalar, grass mat weaving by Muslim Labbai community and basketry by Malai Kuravar community. It documents the traditional techniques of crafting and analyses the role of crafts and craftsmen in socio-cultural context and the changing scenario of folk craft in contemporary context.

1296. **Jose, F.C. & Jayendran, M. 2012.** "Toda Ethnomedicine – A Bioinformatic Approach". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 25–28.

1297. **Kadavul, K. & Dixit, A.K. 2009.** "Ethnomedicinal studies of the woody species of Kalrayan & Shervarayan hills, Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 8: 592–597.

Abstract: Some ethnobotanical observations have been made amongst the aboriginals of the Shervarayan and Kalrayan hills of Eastern Ghats in Tamil Nadu. The paper describes ethnomedicinal importance of 60 woody species belonging to 51 genera and 34 families. Data are based on extensive survey, observations and discussions with tribal and rural people of this region. In forests of both Shervarayan and Kalrayan hills, locals have converted a substantial portion of forests into cultivated lands. The importance of recording the usage of plants in this region is imperative because of rapid loss of forest wealth and traditional wisdom. Intensive action plan need to be immediately implemented for sustainable use of forest resources together with the ethnobotanical knowledge base of the forest dwellers. In view of the various resources use, habitat uniqueness and anthropological pressure on the forest resources, the need for conservation is stressed.

1298. **Kalidass, C. & Mohan, V.R. 2011.** "Genetic resources of underexploited legumes/tribal pulses of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 241–248.

Abstract: A survey of underexploited legumes/tribal pulses was undertaken and about 26 tribal pulses were collected from 61 different geographical regions in southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. Tribal pulses with their botanical name, place of collection, latitude, longitude, altitude and their mode of consumption are tabulated.

1299. **Kalidass, C., Muthukumar, K., Mohan, V.R. & Manickam, V.S. 2009.** "Ethno-veterinary medicinal uses of plants from Agasthiamalai Biosphere Reserve (KMTR), Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India". *My Forest* 45: 7–14.

Abstract: The present study focuses specifically on the ethno-veterinary medicinal importances of 20 species, used by Kani tribe occurring in Agasthiamalai Biosphere Reserve of Tamil Nadu, India. The group, family name, botanical name, parts used, habit, vernacular names and their ethno-veterinary medicinal uses are provided.

1300. **Kalyani, K., Lakshmanan, K.K. & Viswanathan, M.B. 1989.** "Medico-botanical survey of plants in Marudhamalai hills of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 6: 89–96.

Abstract: About 66 plants are enumerated for their medicinal uses in curing diseases, such as asthma, leprosy, piles and rheumatism. Their family name, binomial, local name and parts of the plant used with the ailment for which administered are tabulated.

1301. **Karthikeyani, T.P. & Janardhanan, K. 2003.** "Ethnoveterinary medicinal plants of Siruvani hills, Western Ghats, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 746–749.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the ethnobotanical observations of the tribe, Irulars, living in the Reserve Forest of Siruvani hills, Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats, India. Nineteen plants used as veterinary medicine are described.

1302. **Karuppusamy, S. 2007.** "Medicinal plants used by Paliyan tribes of Sirumalai hills of southern India". *Natural Product Radianc* 6: 436–442.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out to collect information on the uses of medicinal plants by Paliyan tribes in Sirumalai hills, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu. About 90 medicinal plants are used in 17 various health problems; highest being for wound healing (12%). The majority of the remedies are prepared from freshly collected plant parts, especially leaves from single species only. The treatment mode is usually oral, but some pastes using ingredients, such as honey, common salt and milk are also applied.

1303. **Karuppusamy, S., Karmegam, N. & Rajasekaran, K.M. 2001.** "Eco-biology of a medicinal plant, *Lobelia nicotianaefolia* in Palni hills". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 28: 165–166.

Abstract: To know the natural habitat, population, eco-climates and regeneration of *L. nicotianaefolia* 10 randomly selected permanent quadrates were laid in Palni hills. The results obtained on the number of plants in successive years were subjected to analysis of variance to find out the level of significance of the difference.

1304. **Karuppusamy, S., Karmegam, N. & Rajasekaran, K.M. 2001.** "Enumeration, ecology and ethnobotany of ferns of Sirumalai hills, South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 631–634.

Abstract: The present paper reports 39 species of ferns belonging to 16 families from Sirumalai hills of Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu. The ecological notes and ethnobotanical uses of ferns and information on their chemical constituents are described.

1305. **Karuthapandi, G. & De Britto, A.J. 1993.** "Medicinal uses of plants in Cheranmahadevi hill area of Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 361–366.

Abstract: Medicinally important plants of the Kolunduran hill area have been collected. The botanical name, vernacular name, family, morphology of the parts used and the various medicinal uses of about 60 species are given. The survey and the interview with the people help us to know the medicinal importance of these species.

1306. **Kavitha, K.S. & Raju, K. 2012.** "Screening of selected ethno-medicinal plants from the Malayali tribes of Kalrayan hills of the Eastern Ghats, Salem district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 29 – 35.

1307. **Kennedy, J.S.M. 2006.** "Commercial Non-Timber Forest Products collected by the tribals in the Palni hills". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 212–216.

Abstract: This study documents the commercial Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), collected and marketed by the tribals in the Palni hills. Commercial non-timber forest products are those that are leased out by the Forest Department and the tribals are involved in the collection and sale of these products. The tribals in the Palni hills are collecting a total of 30 products as commercial non-timber forest products.

1308. **Kingston, C. 2007.** "Ethnobotanical studies on wild edible plants of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 1: 32–34.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical information on 50 wild edible plants used by the Kanikars of Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu is given. Plant parts like root tubers, stems, leaves, flowers, cooked form. Important uses of plants such as longevity, vitality and health have been attributed to various wild edible plants. Different aspects of wild edible plants used by the Kanikars are presented in this paper.

1309. **Kingston, C. 2007.** Medicinal plants used in the endemic art of Travancore. *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 1: 38–39.

Abstract: Information about varma therapy was gathered from the traditional as well as the learned Siddha doctors by interview method are provided.

1310. **Kingston, C., Jeeva, S., Jeeva, G.M., Kiruba, S., Mishra, B.P. & Kannan, D. 2009.** "Indigenous knowledge of using medicinal plants in treating skin diseases in Kanyakumari district, Southern India". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 8: 196–200.

Abstract: Plant species used in the treatment of skin diseases among the indigenous communities of Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu was conducted between 2003 and 2004. Thirty plant species belonging to 29 genera and 22 families were found to be used specifically in the treatment of 11 skin diseases viz., dandruff, eczema, impetigo, leprosy, parasite, psoriasis, rash, scabies, swelling, *tinea cruris* and *tinea versicularis*. The communities use 9 plant species invariably for the treatment of all kinds of skin diseases while 4 species are exclusively used to treat leprosy. *Saraca asoca* plant becomes vulnerable since it is frequently used for the treatment of scabies.

1311. **Kingston, C., Mishra, B.P., Nisha, B.S., Jeeva, S., Livingstone, C. & Laloo, R.C. 2006.** "Diversity and distribution of economically important plants in traditional home gardens of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, southern Peninsular India". *J. Nat. Con.* 18: 41–54.

1312. **Kiruba, S., Jeeva, S. & Dhas, S.S.M. 2006.** "Enumeration of ethnoveterinary plants of Cape Comorin, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 576–578.

Abstract: From a survey of ethnoveterinary medicinal plants of Puthalam village in Cape Comorin, Tamil Nadu, 34 species belonging to 30 genera and 21 families of angiosperms were recorded. The medicinal importance of these plants used by the rural people as traditional medicine for their cattle is enumerated in this communication.

1313. **Kiruba, S., Jeeva, S., Dhas, S.S.M. & Kannan, D. 2007.** "Bamboo seeds as a means to sustenance of the indigenous community". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 199–203.

Abstract: Bamboo is a natural gift for human livelihood. Bamboo has the peculiarity of flowering and seeding only after a long vegetative phase, and it varies from species to species. The present paper deals with the use of seeds of *Bambusa arundinacea* Willd. by the Kani tribes of Kanyakumari district, southern Western Ghats. Methods of seed collection, storage and mode of consumption by indigenous people have been described. The indigenous community not only uses the seeds as a food, but also as commercial commodity to improve the economy. The Kani tribes believe that the seeds of *B. arundinacea* enhance the fertility, so that there is great demand of seeds of this species in pharmaceutical industry to manufacture drugs to improve fertility.

1314. **Kiruba, S., Mishra, B.P., Stalin, S.I., Jeeva, S. & Dhas, S.S.M. 2006.** "Traditional pest management practices in Kanyakumari district, southern peninsular India". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 71–74.

Abstract: The paper deals with pests of paddy crop and coconut plantation and their management through traditional methods by indigenous people of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. A total of 10 insect and 2 non-insect pests were identified in paddy fields. In coconut plantation, only 3 insect pests were recorded. The farmers use lime, fly ash and some plant species, namely *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss., *Aloe barbadensis* Mill., *Coleus amboinicus* Lour. and *Pongamia pinnata* Pierre as pest deterrent materials as well as fertilizer. Different types of traps used against insect pests, such as fire trap, meat trap, plant trap and pot trap are effective in controlling pests.

1315. **Kiruba, S., Jeeva, S., Venugopal, N., Dhas, S.S.M., Regini, G.S., Laloo, R.C. & Mishra, B.P. 2006.** "Ethnomedicinal herbs of Koonthakulam Water Bird Sanctuary, Nellai, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 13: 25–27.

Abstract: This paper deals with medicinal herbs of Koonthakulam Water Bird Sanctuary in Nellai district, Tamil Nadu, India. During investigation, 21 herbaceous species from 20 genera and 17 families were identified as medicinally important. The medicinal uses of these herbs are enumerated, using ethnomedicinal knowledge inherent among indigenous communities living near sanctuary.

1316. **Kottaimuthu, R. & Suresh, K. 2009.** "Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by Valayar tribals of Alagar hills, Tamilnadu, India". *Pl. Archives* 9: 669–671.

1317. **Krishnan, R.M., Rammohan, H. & Ramesh, B.R. 1997.** "Ecological database of some South Indian medicinal plants". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 625–637.

Abstract: The paper outlines the method used to establish the database of some South Indian (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) medicinal plants to primarily explain the ecology and distribution patterns. Data are collected from three sources: herbaria, literature and fieldwork and stored in primary data deposits, the supplementary information pertaining to a location and bioclimate are called secondary data deposits. Information from these data deposits are extracted by several processes. The scope of the database although specialised, can be enlarged by adding species based information from various fields in basic and applied sciences. The major use of the database would be to aid in habitat conservation. The future role of database in light of our increasing knowledge of biodiversity is discussed.

1318. **Kumar, P.P., Ayyanar, M. & Ignacimuthu, S. 2007.** "Medicinal plants used by Malasar tribes of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 579–582.

Abstract: India is known for its rich flora and fauna, diverse climatic zones and wealth of living ethnomedicinal tradition. The paper enumerates medicinal plants used by Malasar tribe of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The traditional uses of 51 medicinal plants belonging to 34 families are presented with botanical name, family, local name, parts used, method of preparation and ethnomedicinal uses.

1319. **Kumudha, P. & Umadevi, C. 2004.** "Ethnomedicinal plants of Mankarai settlement of 24 Veerapandi Panchayat, Periyarayakkanpalayam". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 31: 287–289.

Abstract: The collection and documentation of the medicinally valuable taxa have been established for the Mankari village of Coimbatore district. The botanical name, vernacular name(s), parts used and the various medicinal properties of 23 plant species are provided. Besides, three ethnomedicinal plant species, *Adhatoda vasica*, *Calotropis gigantea* and *Stachytarpetta indica* were phytochemically screened.

1320. **Lakshmanan, K.K. & Narayanan, A.S.S. 1988.** "Some folk-lore medicines in the remote hamlets, Dhoomanoor and Chempukarai of Anaikatty hills, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 11: 217–219.

Abstract: Anaikatty hills form the northwest border of Coimbatore district. These are dominated by dense forests with a number of medicinal plants. Hundreds of aboriginals live in remote hamlets of these forests, lacking basic civic facilities, such as drinking water, electricity, medical aid and public conveyance. The aborigines of these hamlets, 'Irulars' are entirely depending on the folk-medicines and mantras to cure their ailments. In this paper data collected on medicinal plants used for epilepsy, fever, gout, jaundice, snake bite, stomach-ache and wounds in the hamlets Dhoomanoor and Chempukarai are presented.

1321. **Lakshmanan, K.K. & Narayanan, A.S.S. 1990.** "Antifertility herbals used by the tribals in Anaikatty hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 171–173.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical study was conducted among the 'Irulars', the tribal of Anaikatty hills, northwest of Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, to collect information on the drugs for birth control and their plant-use practices. The data were collected at three different levels – prevention of pregnancy, contraceptive methods and abortion. The data including binomials, names in Sanskrit, Tamil and Hindi and uses have been provided for 16 plant species. *Ficus benghalensis* L., *Embelia ribes* Burm.f., *Cissampelos pariera* L., *Butea frondosa* Koen., *Piper betle* L., *P. nigrum* L., *Ocimum sanctum* L. and *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa are plants used in prevention of pregnancy. Each plant is described with the parts used and methods of preparation and administration. The gum from *Acacia arabica* Willd. and oil from *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. are considered to be contraceptive. For abortion, *Tamarindus indica* L., *Capsicum annum* L., *Aloe vera* L., *Plumbago zeylanica* L., *Amaranthus spinosus* L. and *Carica papaya* L. are employed.

1322. **Lakshmanan, R., Ganthi, A.S. & Stephen Raj, T.L. 2012.** "Commercial exploitation and trade in medicinal plant products in Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 86–93.

1323. **Lalitharani, S., Mohan, V.R. & Regini, G.S. 2009.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by Kanikkars of Chinna and Periyamylar regions of Agasthyamalai Biosphere, Tamil Nadu". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 16: 209–210.

Abstract: The study was carried out on the Kanikkars (Kani) inhabiting the Chinnamylar and Periyamylar regions of Agasthyamalai Biosphere, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. This area is famous for Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve. The wild plants found in this region used for curing various disorders by the tribals.

1324. **Lalitharani, S., Mohan, V.R. & Regini, G.S. 2010.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by Kanikkar in Karayar of Agasthimalai Biosphere, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 472–477.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out among the ethnic groups (Kanikkars) in Southern Western Ghats of India. Traditional uses of 50 plant species belonging to 35 families are described under this study. The documented ethnomedicinal plants are mostly used to cure ulcer, rheumatism, jaundice, stomach pain and snake-bite. The medicinal plants used by Kanikkars are arranged alphabetically, followed by family name, local name, parts used, mode of preparation and medicinal uses.

1325. **Mahadevan, N., Venkatesh, S. & Suresh, B. 1998.** "Anti-inflammatory activity of *Dodonaea viscosa*". *Ancient Sci. Life* 18: 152–156.

Abstract: *Dodonaea viscosa* L. is a widely grown plant of Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu and is commonly used by the tribals of Nilgiris as a traditional medicine for bone fracture and joint sprains. Since it is generally believed that fractures are accompanied by either some degree of injury or inflammations, it was felt desirable to carry out anti-inflammatory activity of *Dodonaea viscosa*. Anti-inflammatory activity of the plant was carried out by carrageenin induced paw edema method in Wister albino rats.

1326. **Mandal, S.K. & Basu, S.K. 1996.** "Ethnobotanical studies among some tribals of Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 268–271.

Abstract: The paper reports 35 plant species used by the tribals of Nilgiri district for various purposes, such as medicine, food and fodder.

1327. **Manian, S. & Ramachandran, V.S. 1990.** "A survey of leafy vegetables in and around Coimbatore". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 695–700.

Abstract: A preliminary survey of leafy vegetables available in and around Coimbatore city was made. A total number of 70 species of leafy vegetables have been identified and enumerated. The survey has brought out favourite leafy vegetables, such as *Alternanthera paronychoides* and *Sauropus androgynus* from kitchen garden, which need wide publicity and it further recommends the commercial exploitation of few wild growing leafy vegetables.

1328. **Manikandan, P., Ganesan, S. & Sekar, R. 2007.** "Parasitic weed – *Cuscuta chinensis* Lam. (Dodder): A potential threat to common medicinal plant diversity". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 444–446.

Abstract: The present study deals with parasitising range of *Cuscuta chinensis* Lam. in and around Madurai. About 40 species belonging to 36 genera and 20 families are recorded as host plants. These plants are herbaceous and have great medicinal potential.

1329. **Manikandan, P.N.A. 2005.** "Folk herbal medicine: A survey on the Paniya tribes of Mundakunnu village of the Nilgiri hills, South India". *Ancient Sci. Life* 25: 21–27.

Abstract: The present paper represents the results of an ethnobotanical survey conducted in Mundakunnu village of Gudalur taluk, Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu. It has been observed that the plant species are used to cure various ailments. Some species have as an analgesic, antidiarrhoeal, antidiabetic, vermifuge and antidandruff properties and other used for gynecological problems and venereal diseases. Some species used in piles and bone fracture and some used as vegetable. A total of 52 plant species belonging to 51 genera (33 dicots and 6 monocots) have been discussed.

1330. **Manikandan, P.N.A., Jayendran, M. & Rajasekaran, C.S. 2006.** "Study of plants used as anti-diabetic agents by the Nilgiri aborigines". *Ancient Sci. Life* 25: 101–103.

Abstract: The present paper profiles plants used as antidiabetic agents by the tribes of the Nilgiri hills. The plants have been identified and studied from the ethno-therapeutics point of view.

1331. **Maridass, M., Victor, B. & Ramesh, U. 2005.** "Ethnobotanical information of *Eulophia epidendrea* (Retz.) Fischer (Orchidaceae) in the Kambli Malaikovil forest, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 255.

Abstract: The dried powder bulb of *Eulophia epidendrea* (Retz.) C.E.C. Fisch. is taken orally in hot milk to control bronchitis, tumours, scrofulous infection of the gland of the neck and in diseases of the blood, twice daily before meal for 20 days are used by the Yadavas community in the Kambli Malaikovil forest, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

1332. **Maruthupandian, A., Mohan, V.R. & Kottaimuthu, R. 2011.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used for the treatment of diabetes and jaundice by Palliyar tribals in Sirumalai hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Nat. Prod. & Resources* 2: 493–497.

Abstract: The study has been carried out in Sirumalai hills of Western Ghats, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu. Palliyar, the predominant tribal community has settlements in different areas in the Sirumalai hills. A total of 30 medicinal plant species belonging to 18 families are identified, which have been employed by the tribal community for the treatment of diabetes and jaundice. The plants have been tabulated with botanical, family and vernacular names and mode of use and dosage.

1333. **Meena, R., Thangam, R.T. & Prabavathy, H. 2010.** "Indigenous medicinal usages of some macrophytes of the wetlands in Agasteeswaram, Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 4: 117–122.

Abstract: An attempt has been made to document some of the little known medicinal properties of wetland/wetland associated plants used by the local community living around Agasteeswaram wetland ecosystem, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. A total of 50 wetland and wetland associated plants were identified from the study area. Among them 31 species are used in indigenous medicines.

1334. **Mehalingam, P., Suresh, M., Meena, D. & Wesely, E.G. 2009.** "Antimicrobial activity of *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br. – An ethnomedicinal plant of Apocynaceae". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 5: 187–190.

Abstract: *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br., an ethnomedicinal plant of Courtallum hills of Western Ghats of Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu was tested for its antimicrobial activity using standard method. It was observed that leaf extract of this plant is active against Gram-positive (*Bacillus subtilis*, *B. cereus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*) and Gram-negative (*Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterobacter entericus*) organisms. Gentamycin and streptomycin were used as standards. It was observed that all the bacteria are sensitive to known antibiotics in comparison to leaf extract. However, zone of inhibition formed due to plant extract clearly indicates the presence of antibacterial substances in it.

1335. **Mohan, V.R., Arinathan, V., Maruthupandian, A. & Athiperumalsami, T. 2009.** "Wild edible greens used by Palliyars of the Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 301–306.

Abstract: A survey of wild edible greens was undertaken and about 54 species belonging to 32 families were documented from different settlements of Palliyars in the southeastern slopes of the Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Plant species with their family names, vernacular names, habit, parts used and consumption patterns are tabulated.

1336. **Murugesan, M. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2007.** "Ethno-medico-botanical diversity of Irulas in Velliangiri hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 14: 105–110.

Abstract: This article highlights the importance and role of plant-based medicines and their applications of indigenous believes, knowledge, skills, customs and practices, concerned with primary health care, edible and other economic importances among Irulas of Velliangiri hills, Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India. Analysing the ethnobotanical information gathered on 93 plant species are presented in this paper.

1337. **Murugesan, M., Balasubramaniam, V. & Arthi, H. 2005.** "Ethnomedical knowledge of plants used by Irula tribes, Chengal Combai, The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu". *Ancient Sci. Life* 24(4): 179–182.

1338. **Murugesan, M., Balasubramaniam, V. & Arumugasamy, K. 2011.** "Ethnomedicinal diversity of Malasars in Velliangiri hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *Ethnobotany* 23: 89–99.

Abstract: The paper highlights the importance of plant-based medicines and applications of indigenous beliefs, knowledge, skills, customs and practices related to primary health care among Malasar tribes of Velliangiri hills, Western Ghats in Coimbatore district, based on a study during April 2003 – December 2005. On the basis of the ethnobotanical information gathered from the tribals, 138 plant species, spread over 62 families, used for medicinal purposes are enumerated.

1339. **Murugesan, M., Balasubramaniam, V. & Nagarajan, N. 2008.** "Traditional medicinal knowledge of plants from Velliangiri hills of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32(Suppl.): 270–276.

Abstract: The plant-based traditional knowledge has become a recognised tool in the search for new sources of drugs and nutraceuticals. The uses of 66 plant species belonging to 58 genera and 36 families by the Muthuva tribals inhabiting in Velliangiri hills of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu are provided. The data gathered include several new reports to ethnobotanical literature as well as additional information on different uses of plants already known in literature.

1340. **Murugesan, M., Balasubramaniam, V. & Subramaniam, A. 2007.** "Notes on the occurrence of certain rare and endangered medicinal plants from Velliangiri hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 14: 87–95.

Abstract: This paper highlights the occurrence of 17 rare and endangered medicinal plant species, which are being overexploited for their medicinal uses. Each species has been provided with correct nomenclature, family name, vernacular names, description, distribution, ecology along with phenological data, status, medicinal uses and critical notes on Red listed plants.

1341. **Mutheeswaran, S., Pandikumar, P., Chellappandian, M. & Ignacimuthu, S. 2011.** "Documentation and quantitative analysis of the local knowledge on medicinal plants among traditional Siddha healers in Virudhunagar district of Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 137: 523–533.

Abstract: The results presented in this paper are the outcome of series of interviews conducted between January and August, 2010 consisting of 196 field days. After getting prior informed consent, interviews were conducted and successive free-listing was used in the interviews in order to make informants cite the medicinal plants that they have used. By this way 96 healers were interviewed and their data

were quantitatively analysed using various indices, such as Informant Consensus Factor (Fic), Fidelity Level (FL), Informant Agreement on Remedies (IAR) and Cultural Importance Index (CII). This study recorded the ethno-medicinal usage of 227 species, which were used to prepare 611 formulations for the treatment of 36 illness categories. The knowledge holders had the experience of minimum 20 years. There was unevenness in male-female ratio. Regarding the medicinal plants, easily available plants were holding significantly high number of citations, IAR and CII values. Nine illness categories had a high Fic value, compared to others. Species with high citations in these groups were [*Moringa oleifera*] (aphrodisiac), [*Acalypha indica*] (dermatological ailments), [*Dodonaea viscosa*] (musculo-skeletal disorders), [*Solanum trilobatum*] (pulmonary ailments), [*Phyllanthus amarus*] (jaundice), [*Piper nigrum*] (adjuvant), [*Allium cepa*] (hemorrhoids), [*Azadirachta indica*] (antiseptic) and [*Tribulus terrestris*] (urinary ailments).

1342. **Muthukumarasamy, S. 2010.** "Some endemic and endangered ethnomedicinal plants of Srivilliputhur: Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 311–316.

Abstract: Plant medicines were regarded as highly important in the lives of our ancestors because there was no alternative therapy for them. Their dependence on the plants around made them to acquire knowledge of economic and medicinal properties of many plants by trial and error methods. The Palliyars, a dominant tribal group, settled in the reserve forest area of the Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Srivilliputhur, Tamil Nadu. The study area falls in the "hot spot" region in the Western Ghats. The present study focuses on the endemic and endangered ethnomedicinal plants of the tribe Palliyars.

1343. **Muthukumarasamy, S., Mohan, V.R., Kumaresan, S. & Chelladurai, V. 2003.** "Herbal medicinal plants used by Palliyars to obtain relief from gastro-intestinal complaints". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 711–714.

Abstract: The study has been carried out in Ayyanarkoil, Athikoil, Thaniparai, Shenbagathoppu, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Dominant tribal group of this region is Palliyar. The area is famous for well-protected Wildlife Sanctuary (Grizzled Giant Squirrel). The wild plants found in this region used especially for curing gastro-intestinal complaints have been enumerated as per botanical names along with family name, local (Palliyar) name, parts of the plant used and method of administration, dosage.

1344. **Muthukumarasamy, S., Mohan, V.R., Kumaresan, S. & Chelladurai, V. 2003.** "Herbal remedies of Palliyar tribe of Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, Srivilliputhur, Tamil Nadu for poisonous bites". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 761–764.

Abstract: The study has been carried out in Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, Srivilliputhur, Tamil Nadu. Dominant tribal group of this region is Palliyar. The study has been carried out to bring to light the wild plants used by the Palliyars as remedy for poisonous bites. The plants have been enumerated in the alphabetical order of botanical names, followed by the family name, local (Palliyar) name, parts of the plant used, method of administration and dosage.

1345. **Natarajan, D., Balaguru, B., Nagamurugan, N., Soosairaj, S. & Natarajan, E. 2010.** "Ethno-medico-botanical survey in the Malligainatham village, Kandarakottai taluk, Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 768–774.

Abstract: The knowledge and usage of herbal medicine for the treatment of various ailments among the rural people is still a major part of their life and culture in Malligainatham village, Kandarakottai taluk, Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu. About 60 plant species were traditionally used against various diseases. The collected data showed majority of the remedies are taken orally. Most of the reported preparations are drawn from single plant and rare in mixture of plants. Generally, the people of the study area still have a strong belief in the efficacy and success of herbal medicine. The use of selected medicinal plants by the rural/local people is expected to open new avenues to scrutinise such a rich natural resource, for further analysis in order to develop the potential of herbal medicine.

1346. **Natarajan, V. & Udhayakumar, A. 2013.** "Studies on the medicinal plants used by the Malayali tribes of Kolli hills in Tamilnadu". *Intl. J. Basic & Life Sci.* 1: 16–29.

Abstract: The present study aimed at the documentation of various medicinal plants traditionally used by the Malayali tribes of Kolli hills and the people of surrounding villages of Kolli hills, Tamil Nadu. A total of 83 plant species of ethnomedicinal values belonging to 76 genera and 41 families were recorded during this study and this study reflected the high degree of ethnobotanical novelty and the uses of plants as herbal medicines by the Malayali tribes and the revival of interest in traditional folk medicines prepared from medicinal herbs.

1347. **Nayagam, M.C. & Pushparaj, M.S. 1999.** "Touch me not': A medicinal plant of the Nilgiri tribals – A study". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 417–420.

Abstract: A study of *Mimosa pudica* is carried out. The plant is mentioned as a tribal medicine of the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu and all over India.

1348. **Nayagam, M.C., Pushparaj, M.S. & Rajan, S. 1993.** "Less known edible fruit-yielding plants of Nilgiris". *Ancient Sci. Life* 12: 363–376.

Abstract: The present paper is concerned with 27 species belonging to 22 genera and 18 families, which yield wild edible fruits. They are arranged in alphabetical order followed by their local names and habit. An attempt has been also made to indicate the nutritive values of edible portions on the basis of documented literature. Brief illustration is furnished wherever necessary.

1349. **Newmaster, S.G., Murugesan, M., Ragupathy, S., Nallasamy, N. & Balasubramaniam, V. 2009.** "Ethnobotany genomics study reveals three new species of the genus *Biophytum* DC. (Oxalidaceae – Geraniales) from Velliangiri hills in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Western Ghats, India". *Ethnobotany* 21: 1–10.

Abstract: Our research utilised Traditional Tribal Knowledge (TK) and Scientific Knowledge (SK) to explore the relationship between scientific and tribal systems of botanical classification and the corresponding valorisation(s) of biological diversity in the Western Ghats of southern India. We worked with two tribal communities, namely 'Irulas' and 'Malasars' of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve with an objective of evaluating the ability of different knowledge system (SK and TK) to distinguish species belonging to the genus *Biophytum*. We discovered that the tribal informants identified three ethnotaxa representing three new species, namely, *Biophytum velliangirianum*, *B. coimbatorensis* and *B. tamilnadense*, which we confirmed using quantitative morphology and DNA evidence. The new taxa were confirmed by DNA bar coding and a morphometric analysis of the taxonomic evidence including comparisons with several closely related taxa: *Biophytum insignis* Gamble, *B. longipedunculatum* Govind. and *B. proliferum* (Arn.) Wight. The recognition of these taxa has several consequences for conservation of plant diversity in the Nilgiri Biosphere and possible applications to society-at-large given the ethnobiological importance of these new taxa to the local tribals.

1350. **Nilani, P., Duraisamy, B., Dhanabal, P.S., Khan, S., Suresh, B., Shankar, V., Kavitha, K.Y. & Syamala, G. 2006.** "Antifungal activity of some *Coleus* species growing in Nilgiris". *Ancient Sci. Life* 26(1&2): 82–84.

Abstract: The *in vitro* antifungal activity of solvent extracts of *Coleus forskohlii*, *C. blumei* and *C. barbatus* were compared by testing against some pathogenic fungi, such as *Aspergillus niger*, *A. fumigates*, *A. ruantii*, *Proteus vulgaris* and *Candida albicans*. The petroleum ether extract of *Coleus forskohlii* and *C. barbatus* exhibited significant antifungal activity against all the selected organisms. The extract of *C. blumei* did not show any significant antifungal activity against the selected organisms.

1351. **Palaniappan, P., Pandian, M., Natarajan, S. & Pitchairamu, C. 2012.** "Ethnomedicinal wisdom of Alagar hills in Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *Intl. J. Appl. Biores.* 6: 28–34.

Abstract: The ethnomedicinal survey on Alagar hills, Eastern Ghats, Madurai district resulted in a collection of about 72 medicinal plant species used by the Valaiyar community. Botanical name, family name, vernacular name, habit and medicinal uses of all plant species are provided.

1352. **Pandikumar, P., Chellappandian, M., Mutheeswaran, S. & Ignacimuthu, S. 2011.** "Concensus of local knowledge of medicinal plants among the traditional healers in Mayiladumparai block of Theni district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 134: 354–362.

Abstract: The interviews with 80 traditional healers and field observations were carried out in all the 18 village panchayaths in Mayiladumparai block of Theni district, Tamil Nadu from January to June 2010. This study recorded the ethnomedicinal usage of 142 ethno-species belonging to 62 families that were used to prepare 504 formulations. Jaundice had the highest Fic (informant consensus factor) value than all the illness categories studied. *Phyllanthus* spp. were the highly cited medicinal plants to treat jaundice and had high fidelity index value. This was followed by *Senna angustifolia* and *Terminalia chebula* as laxatives. The highly cited medicinal plants in each group with high Fic value were *Pongamia pinnata* (antiseptic), *Aerva lanata* (antidote and snakebite), *Blepharis maderaspatensis* (cuts and wounds), *Abutilon indicum* (hemorrhoids), *Ruta graveolens* (spiritual medicine), *Ocimum tenuiflorum* (cough) and *Solanum trilobatum* (pulmonary ailments). *Phyllanthus* spp. were the most culturally significant species according to this index, followed by *Borassus flabellifer*.

1353. **Paulsamy, S. & Arumugasamy, K. 2002.** "Modern propagation techniques – A conservation tool for certain endemic medicinal plants in Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve". *Ancient Sci. Life* 21(3): 170–172.

Abstract: Three plant species of medicinal and vegetational fire break importance, such as *Berberis tinctoria*, *Elaeagnus kologa* and *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* were identified in Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and their eco-physiological behaviours were analysed. The study revealed that generally all the three species were having shorter period of seed dormancy, poor viability of seeds and higher mortality of saplings. These poor eco-physiological features are the major factors for their limited distribution, lesser population and weaker establishment. Hence to overcome these factors the modern reproductive strategies like tissue culture techniques are suggested.

1354. **Paulsamy, S., Kalimuthu, K., Vanitha, K. & John, L. 2006.** "Conservation of an endemic medicinal plant, *Berberis tinctoria* Lesch. in Nilgiris through micropropagation". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 633–637.

Abstract: *Berberis tinctoria* Lesch. is an endemic plant to high hills of Nilgiris having lot of medicinal properties. For its better conservation through mass multiplication, attempts have been made to standardise tissue culture technology. The results of the study revealed that the basal medium containing BAP and NAA each at 0.5 mg/l was found to be optimum for callus formation. Shoot proliferation was highly effective in the basal medium supplemented with BAP at 0.5 mg/l. The root initiation was high in the basal medium containing the NAA at 1.0 mg/l and the plantlet establishment was successful in the hardening medium composed of vermiculite and soil in the ratio of 1: 1.

1355. **Paulsamy, S., Manorama, S., Padmavathy, S. & Umashankar, C. 2005.** "Richness and density analysis of medicinal plants in the understory of a shola forest of the Nilgiris". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 12: 65–68.

Abstract: Species composition and population density of medicinal plants distributed in the understory of a shola forest at Kolacomбай, Nilgiris were analysed for a period of one year. Among the 30 plant species encountered, 20 species, namely *Arisaema tortuosum*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Cyanotis arachnoidea*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Elatostemma sessile*, *Gaultheria fragrantissima*, *Passiflora edulis*, *P. leschenaultii*, *Peperomia tetraphylla*, *Piper hymenophyllum*, *Plantago asiatica*,

Polygonum chinensis, *Pouzolzia bennettiana*, *Physalis minima*, *Rubia cordifolia*, *Rubus racemosus*, *Smilax wightii*, *S. zeylanica*, *Stephania japonica* and *Toddalia asiatica* were recognised as medicinal. Their population density showed seasonal fluctuations and maintained at carrying capacity level. It indicates that the habitat protection is highly effective in the *in situ* conservation of medicinal plants in the study area. Identification of similar microclimatic regions is emphasised for the commercial cultivation of such medicinal plants to reduce the pressure on these species occurring in natural sholas.

1356. **Paulsamy, S., Vijayakumar, K.K., Murugesan, M., Padmavathy, S. & Senthilkumar, P. 2007.** "Ecological status of medicinal and other economically important plants in the shola understories of Nilgiris, the Western Ghats". *Natural Product Radiance* 6: 55–61.

Abstract: Sholas being high species-rich forests of Nilgiris, harbour many plant species of economic importance also. Documentation of flora with their economic uses and the identification of ecological status are the most essential part in the conservation programmes. For this purpose in the present study, the understories of 11 sholas namely, Ebbenadu, Governor Shola, Honnathalai, Kammand, Kolacombi, Kodappamand, Korakunndah, Kothagiri terrace, Longwood shola, Thia shola and Wenlockdown were selected in Nilgiris. The results of the study revealed that out of 131 species enumerated, 88 have been recognised as economically important. Among them species, such as *Achyranthes bidentata* Blume, *Acmella calva* (DC.) R.K. Janesan, *Arisaema leschenaultia* Blume, *A. tortuosum* (Wall.) Schott, *Asparagus fysonii* J.F. Macbr., *Centella asiatica* Urb. and *Gaultheria fragrantissima* Wall. are suggested for cultivation and conservation so as to reduce the pressure upon wild population.

1357. **Paulsamy, S., Vijayakumar, K.K., Murugesan, M., Senthilkumar, P. & Muthukumar, K. 2006.** "Oil yield and genetic variability of the endemic medicinal shrub, *Gaultheria fragrantissima* Wallich in Nilgiris, Western Ghats". *Pl. Archives* 6: 281–284.

1358. **Pavendan, P. & Rajasekaran, C.S. 2011.** "A taxonomic survey of sacred groves of Eastern Ghats at Pachamalai hills in Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian Forester* 137: 481–487.

Abstract: The present study deals with the floristic richness of the sacred groves of Pachamalai, Tiruchirappalli district, Tamil Nadu. From the area 72 angiospermic species from 64 genera and 34 families were enumerated. Of these 80.6% species

are used as medicines, 6.12% have timber value and 10.20% are used as minor forest produces by the local inhabitants. Some rare and endangered plants are also confined to this grove. The attendant cultural rites and religious rituals have perpetuated the status of the sacred groves, which has ensured the protection of the groves vegetation.

1359. **Prasad, P.N., Jabadhas, A.W. & Janaki Ammal, E.K. 1987.** "Medicinal plants used by the Kanikkars of South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 149–155.

Abstract: The Kanikkars are one of the most primitive hill tribes of South India. They are commonly found in the slopes of the Western Ghats of Trivandrum, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts. Kanikkars are good herbalist and they cure all the ailments by herbal medicine or by exercising the evil spirits by using herbs. The present survey enumerates 56 medicinal plants with their tribal names and the various uses.

1360. **Prasad, P.N., Singh, R.A.J.A., Narayanan, L.M. & Natarajan, C.R. 1996.** "Ethnobotany of the Kanikkars of South Tamil Nadu – I". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 292–298.

Abstract: The Kanikkars, an ancient tribal people in the Western Ghats of South India, mostly in the Pechipparai and Papanasam hills are enriched with herbal knowledge. Their awareness of herbs extended their longevity and reduced their infantile mortality. Besides herbs animal products too are used to cure many ailments in them. The present study enumerates 56 plants associated with the life of Kanikkars in various aspects along with their tribal name and uses.

1361. **Ragupathy, S. & Mahadevan, A. 1991.** "Ethnobotany of Kodiakkarai Reserve Forest, Tamil Nadu, South India". *Ethnobotany* 3: 79–82.

Abstract: The Irulas, one of the primitive tribes, are distributed in the coastal areas of Thanjavur district. They live on the outskirts of Kodiakkarai Reserve Forest. They are herbalists and are frequently employed to collect medicinal plants available in the forest. The life of Irulas is strongly influenced by 54 species used for food, wood, domestic, medicinal, ritual and other economic purposes.

1362. **Ragupathy, S., Steven, N.G., Murugesan, M., Balasubramaniam, V. & Ul-Huda, M.M. 2008.** "Consensus of the 'Malasars' traditional aboriginal knowledge of medicinal plants in the Velliangiri holy hills, India". *J. Ethnobiol. & Ethnomed.* 4: 8.

Abstract: There are many vanishing cultures that possess a wealth of knowledge on the medicinal utility of plants. The Malasars of Dravidian Tamils are an indigenous society occupying the forests of the Western Ghats, South India. They are known to be exceptional healers and keepers of traditional aboriginal knowledge (TAK) of the flora in the Velliangiri holy hills. In fact, their expertise is well known throughout India as evidenced by the thousands of pilgrims that go to the Velliangiri holy hills for healing every year. Our research is the first detailed study of medicinal plants in India that considers variation in TAK among informants using a quantitative consensus analysis. A total of 95 species belonging to 50 families were identified for medicinal and general health purposes. For each species the botanical name, family, local name, parts used, summary of mode of preparation, administration and curing are provided. The consensus analysis revealed a high level of agreement among the informants usage of a particular plant at a local scale. The average consensus index value of an informant was $F_{IC} > 0.71$, and over 0.80 for some ailments such as respiratory and jaundice. Some of the more common problems faced by the Malasars were gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory illness, dermatological problems and simple illness such as fever, cough, cold, wounds and bites from poisonous animals. We also discovered several new ethnotaxa that have considerable medicinal utility. This study supports claims that the Malasars possess a rich TAK of medicinal plants and that many aboriginals and mainstream people (pilgrims) utilize medicinal plants of the Velliangiri holy hills. Unfortunately, the younger generation of Malasars are not embracing TAK as they tend to migrate towards lucrative jobs in more developed urban areas. Our research sheds some light on a traditional culture that believes that a healthy lifestyle is founded on a healthy environment and we suggest that TAK such as that of the Malasars may serve toward a global lifestyle of health and environmental sustainability.

1363. **Raja, M.K.M.M., Thiyagu, R., Singh, R.S. & Uvarani, M. 2007.** "Some medicinal plants traditionally used in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu, India". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 34: 99–100.

Abstract: The present paper reviews the medicinal plants traditionally used by the local community in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu. A total of 18 plant species, which are traditionally used by the local community for various ailments, their botanical name, family name, local name(s), locality and their uses are given.

1364. **Raja, R.D.A. & Prakash, J.W. 2007.** "Plants used as anti-venom by Kani tribes of Kilamalai Reserve Forest, Kanyakumari district". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 1: 27–32.

Abstract: The Kani tribe has strong faith and belief in traditional health care system, viz., herbal treatment. The present paper deals with the anti-venomous effect of some herbal plants used by Kani tribe. The information is collected directly from the Kani people of Kilamalai tribal settlement by oral communication. Among the eleven known genera few are used as anti venom against snake bite and some as first aid. Few plants are used against poisons like spider bite. Plant roots, leaves, tubers and even the whole plants are used as best anti venom medicines.

1365. **Rajan, S. 1992.** "Medicinal plants of Ootacamund, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 10: 429–460.

Abstract: The present report deals with the medicinal value of the plants belonging to 210 species under 175 genera and 79 families. They are used in indigenous and Homoeopathic system of medicines.

1366. **Rajan, S. 1993.** "Some rare Homoeopathic medicinal plants of South India". *Ancient Sci. Life* 13: 189–196.

Abstract: This present study describes 11 species under 11 genera and 10 families of rare Homoeopathic medicinal plants introduced and cultivated in the Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu, South India. The original citation, description, distribution and their medicinal uses are given.

1367. **Rajan, S. 2012.** "Exotic edible fruits and nuts yielding plants and their medicinal values of Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 188–215.

Abstract: During the course of study of exotic fruits and nuts yielding plants of Nilgiri, the author recorded 107 species of both cultivated as well as wild plants, belonging to 74 genera distributed among 45 families. Correct botanical name and their synonyms, common names in English and Hindi are given along with short description and distribution for easy identification. In addition, medicinal uses are given for a particular species based on the available literature.

1368. **Rajan, S. & Sethuraman, M. 1991.** "Plants used in folk medicine by the Kotas of Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu". *Ancient Sci. Life* 10: 223–230.

Abstract: The present report deals with 34 plants of ethnobotanical significance used as food and medicine by the Kotas of Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu. Dietary and medicinal applications of plants are briefly summarised and presented.

1369. **Rajan, S. & Sethuraman, M. 1992.** "Mahonia leschenaultii – A Toda plant". *Ancient Sci. Life* 12: 242–244.

Abstract: The present communication deals with a valuable plant, *Mahonia leschenaultii* used by the Todas of Nilgiris in their religious and medical practices.

1370. **Rajan, S., Sethuraman, M. & Baburaj, D.S. 1997.** "Plants from the traditional medicinal system of the Nilgiri tribes". *Ancient Sci. Life* 16: 360–365.

Abstract: This study highlights the medico-ethno-botanical information interviewed from Nilgiri tribes. The results of this study brought forth 41 medicinal applications involving 34 plants that have been found incorporated into their traditional therapeutic realm of herbal cure for various common ailments. The observations are discussed in the light of cross-cultural perspective among Nilgiri tribes.

1371. **Rajan, S., Baburaj, D.S., Sethuraman, M. & Parimala, S. 2003.** "Folk medicine among Nilgiri Irulas: An emerging trend in primary health care practice". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 791–795.

Abstract: This article delineates the role of plant-based traditional medicines and their applications of indigenous beliefs, knowledge, skills, customs and practices concerned to primary health care among Nilgiri Irulas. In analysing the ethnomedical information, data on 15 plant species belonging to 15 genera in 14 families are provided in detail.

1372. **Rajasekaran, A. & Prasad, S.N. 2005.** "Medicinal plants sold by tribals in the Velliangiri hills, Boluvampatti Reserve Forests, Tamil Nadu". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 12: 88–90.

Abstract: A survey was conducted to collect information on medicinal plants sold in the local market at Velliangiri hills, Boluvampatti Reserve Forests by the Irula tribals. A total of 25 medicinal plant species, which included, 8 trees, 9 shrubs, 3 herbs, 3 epiphytes and 2 climbers were recorded from the market place. The medicinal plants sold in the local market included six endemic species of Peninsular

India. Most of the medicinal plants sold in the market were collected from the wild while some species were procured from nearby major market places. Destructive extraction of medicinal plants has been observed from the study area. Adequate management measures needed for the sustainable extraction of medicinal plants have been discussed.

1373. **Rajasekaran, A., Prasad, S.N. & Balasubramanian, P. 2005.** "Commercially exploited medicinal plants in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 12: 8–14.

Abstract: A total of 85 medicinal plant species spread over 42 families were commercially exploited in different forest areas of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. Fabaceae were the largest contributor giving 8% of the species. Among the growth forms, trees were found to be the most exploited (37%) followed by climbers, herbs and shrubs. Of the 85 species, 49% of the plants were collected for their underground parts (root, rhizome and tuber), and 14% for whole plant. The present study gives considerable evidence for the unsustainable harvesting of medicinal plants. Hence, adequate management measures needed for the sustainable extraction of medicinal plants have been discussed.

1374. **Rajendran, A. & Henry, A.N. 1994.** "Plants used by the tribe Kadar in Anamalai hills of Tamil Nadu". *Ethnobotany* 6: 19–24.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical studies conducted on the tribe Kadar of Anamalai hills in Coimbatore district have resulted in the recording of 41 plant species used by them. The uses of 32 species are recorded for the first time.

1375. **Rajendran, A., Ravikumar, K. & Henry, A.N. 1997.** "Utilization of wild plant resources for food consumption in Tamil Nadu". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 4: 93–95.

Abstract: The increasing level of human population' demand on wild plant species necessitate identification of new plants as source of food. A study conducted in unexplored tribal pockets of Tamil Nadu to assess the availability of the wild plant resources and their sustainable utilisation by local people have resulted in the recording of 39 plant species used by them. This information will be helpful to promote development and commercialisation of under-utilised species as well as promoting *in situ* conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants for increasing the food production.

1376. **Rajendran, A., Rao, N.R., Ravikumar, K. & Henry, A.N. 1999.** "Some medicinal and aromatic Labiates from the Peninsular India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 6: 26–30.

Abstract: The Labiatae, a family long-recognised because of its medicinal and culinary values, provides some essential therapeutic compounds to cure various ailments. Ethnobotanical studies conducted in different parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu resulted in the recording of 21 Labiates used by the native population in different ways. The species *Anisochilus dysophylloides*, *Endostemon viscosus*, *Leucas vestita* and *Plectranthus beddomei* are strictly endemic to Peninsular India. They are recommended for pharmacological/phytochemical studies.

1377. **Rajendran, K. & Rengamani, S.K. 2006.** "Medicinal plants and their utilization by villagers in southern districts of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30(Suppl.): 208–216.

Abstract: Medicinal plant survey was carried out in remote villages of Madurai, Dindigul and Theni districts of Tamil Nadu, India. About 74 medicinally important plants species in 68 genera under 34 families of were identified and their uses are described. The families and species under each family are arranged in alphabetical order, followed by vernacular names in Tamil and parts used with mode of application.

1378. **Rajendran, K., Baburaj, S. & Basu, M.J. 2008.** "Natural and cultivated dye yielding plants and their utilization by villagers in southern districts of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32(Suppl.): 141–145.

Abstract: Survey and observations were carried out in remote villages of southern districts of Tamil Nadu to identify the wild and cultivated dye yielding plants and their utilisation by the local people. This paper deals with 59-dye yielding plant species in 54 genera belonging to 29 families and provides information on their botanical names, vernacular names, families, plant parts producing dye and colour of the dye.

1379. **Rajendran, K., Balaji, P. & Basu, M.J. 2008.** "Medicinal plants and their utilization by villagers in southern districts of Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 417–420.

Abstract: Medicinal plant survey was carried out in remote villages of Madurai, Dindigul and Theni districts of Tamil Nadu. Of many plant species traditionally used by the villagers, 59 plant species belonging to 53 genera from 28 families of medicinally important plants were identified and their uses are described. Among the species, *Azadirachta indica*, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, *Erythrina indica*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Jatropha curcas*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Phyllanthus amarus*, *Sesbania grandiflora*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Tridax procumbens* and *Vitex negundo* are used in their daily life. While *Aloe vera*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Curcuma longa*, *Emblia officinalis*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Ricinus communis*, *Sesamum indicum*, *Sesbania grandiflora*, *Solanum americanum*, *Tamarindus indica* and *Zingiber officinale* are commonly cultivated.

1380. **Rajendran, K., Balakrishnan, R. & Chandrasekaran, S. 2003.** "Common medicinal plants and their utilization by villagers in East Coast districts of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 727–731.

Abstract: Survey and observation were carried out in remote villages in East Coast districts of Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu. Information revealed that there are many plant species traditionally used by the villagers. From these 50 species belonging to 40 genera and 26 families of medicinally important plants were identified and their uses were described in this article. Among them, *Azadirachta indica*, *Jatropha curcas*, *Vitex negundo*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Tridax procumbens*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Erythrina indica* and *Sesbania grandiflora* are some of the most useful medicinal plants in their day to day life.

1381. **Rajendran, S.M. & Agarwal, S.C. 2007.** "Medicinal plants conservation through sacred forests by ethnic tribals of Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 328–333.

Abstract: Nature conservation practices are very ancient tradition in India. Useful species have much reverence in culture of our country. At a time when ecological degradation and deforestation have been taking place at an alarming rate in entire world, in India numerous pockets of natural vegetation spread over the country are preserved almost in pristine form. Such preserved pockets are commonly called sacred forests or 'sunai'/'sholai'/'devasthanam'. Cutting plants or grazing animals within sacred forest is a taboo. These forest covers show optimum growth of flora and luxurious exposure of fauna. Sometime, luxuriant climatic climax of forests formed by sacred forest in the midst of a devastated terrain area may be seen.

Perhaps sacred groves could always be called the last refuge for species and centre for speciation and evolution. At present, these small diversity units are being ignored and given least importance by the common people and the conservationists. Efforts should be made to protect these unique habitats by imposing forest laws, reducing exploitation of species at the local level by the crude drug vendors, mending the periodical collection system, encouraging cultivation by using biotech tools. The study reveals the status of different sacred forests found in Virudhunagar district, their floristic composition and their role in plant conservation and habitat management. Tribal people predominantly maintain these groves or diety.

1382. **Rajendran, S.M. & Aswal, B.S. 1999.** "Some flowering plants used as cosmetics among tribals of Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 425–430.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the results of intensive ethnobotanical surveys conducted between 1992 and 1994 in search of plants used as herbal cosmetics by tribals of Nilgiri hills. The survey resulted in a collection of information on the use of 31 plant species belonging to 29 genera in 25 families of angiosperms. Each plant is provided with its correct botanical name, relevant synonym, family name in parenthesis, vernacular name and uses. Method of preparation of cosmetic products, its mode of application and duration of use are also given.

1383. **Rajendran, S.M., Chandrasekar, K. & Sundaresan, V. 2001.** "Ethnomedicinallore of Seithur hills – southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *Ethnobotany* 13: 101–109.

Abstract: The present communication presents the results of an ethnobotanical survey done for the collection of plant samples for primary biological screening programme of CDRI and search of plants which are used as ethnomedicinals by Valaya tribals of Seithur hills of Virudunagar forest division. The survey has revealed the uses of 36 plant species belonging to 33 genera and 24 families of flowering plants.

1384. **Ramachandran, V.S. 2007.** "Wild edible plants of the Anamalais, Coimbatore district, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 173–176.

Abstract: Anamalai hills, Western Ghats, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu was surveyed to list out the edible plants utilised by the tribal communities such as Kadars, Pulaiyars, Malasars, Malaimalasars and Mudhuvars. A total of 74 plant species including 25 leafy vegetables, 4 fruit yielding and 45 fruit/seed-yielding varieties

have been identified. The local tribal communities for their dietary requirements since a long time have utilised these forest produce. Many of these less familiar edible plants can be subjected to further investigation to meet the food and nutrition security of the nation.

1385. **Ramachandran, V.S. & Nair, N.C. 1981.** "Ethnobotanical observations on *Irulars* of Tamil Nadu (India)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 2: 183–190.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 138 species of ethnobotanical values belonging to 119 genera and 52 families. The local names, following their botanical names have also been given.

1386. **Ramachandran, V.S. & Selvalakshmi, S. 2011.** "Floral diversity of Mathikettan MPCA, Tamil Nadu, with special emphasis on additions to the flora of Palni hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 473–477.

Abstract: A floristic survey was carried out in Mathikettan Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCA) during 1994– 1995, which resulted in the documentation of 225 angiosperms. Perusal of literature revealed that 15 angiosperms are additions to the existing flora of Palni hills. In the present study, attempts were made to locate the plants, such as *Mahonia leschenaultii* (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) Takeda ex Gamble, *Anaphalis aristata* DC., *Valeriana hookeriana* Wight & Arn., *Fimbristylis uliginosa* Hochst. ex Steud., which are endemic to the southern Western Ghats. Some of the rare and endangered species located during the present study are *Plectranthus bishopianus* Gamble, *Hydrocotyle conferta* Wight, *Symplocos anamallayana* Bedd. and *Valeriana hookeriana* Wight & Arn. Out of 225 plants listed out during the present investigation, 75 are of medicinal value.

1387. **Raman, K.R. & Vasudevan, P. 1977.** Wild plants of medicinal value in the South. In: Atal, C.K. & Kapur, B.M. (Eds.), *Cultivation and utilization of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants*. pp. 449–454.

Abstract: Enumeration of 50 medicinal plant species along with vernacular names and medicinal use are provided.

1388. **Ramanujam, M.P., Kavitha, N. & Kadamban, D. 2009.** "Conservation values of minor sacred groves in Cuddalore area of Tamil Nadu, South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 688–695.

Abstract: Five small-sized groves at Semmankuppam, Alappakam, Keezhpavanikuppam, Villianallur and Vairankuppam in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu were analysed. All are dedicated to Aiyandar except at Vairankuppam, where Amman in the form of Neem tree is the presiding deity. Semmankuppam grove is a monodominant palm grove. The others are multispeciose. The patch at Alappakam was dominated by scrub species. Overall, 34 woody species – evergreen, deciduous and scrub elements – are found in varying proportions in the groves. Occurrence of two evergreen species, *Atalantia monophylla* and *Pamburus missionis* and a single robust liana specimen of *Tiliacora acuminata* (88 cm gbh) at Villianallur are botanically significant. All the five groves can be termed minor 'Marudham grove', and each has its own conservation values.

1389. **Rani, M.G. 2010.** "Medicinal plants viz a viz indigenous knowledge among the tribals of Pachamalai hills". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 209–215.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out in Pachamalai hills, a region rich both in culture and biodiversity to document Indigenous Knowledge Management. The tribal women and men of this hill are well-known for their knowledge of the medicinal properties of the endemic flora. They have been using specific medicinal plants to cure specific ailments over centuries. The knowledge of the tribal people associated with the treatment of various animal diseases, crop pest management and human cure using medicinal plants is fast disappearing due to urbanisation and modernisation and tendency to gradual migration to the mainstream. There is an urgent need to study and document the existing knowledge for posterity. This paper presents information on indigenous knowledge associated with the use of plant species to cure animal, human and crop pest and diseases management practice followed by Malayali tribals.

1390. **Ranjithakani, P., Geetha, S., Lakshmi, G. & Murugan, S. 1992.** "Preliminary survey of wild edibles of Kolli hills of Salem". *Ancient Sci. Life* 11: 133–136.

Abstract: This paper presents an account of 25 species used by Kollimalayalis of Kolli hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu, as wild edible in detail, including vernacular names and plant parts used.

1391. **Ranjithakani, P., Lakshmi, G., Geetha, S., Murugan, S. & Viswanathan, M.B. 1992.** "Ethnobotanical study on Kolli hills – A preliminary report". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 9: 79–81.

Abstract: This paper presents an account of 17 medicinal plants used by Kollimalayali tribes of Kolli hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu to cure various diseases.

1392. **Rao, A.V.N. & Pandey, D.S. 1983.** “*Decaschistia crotonifolia* Wight & Arn. – A new and promising fibre yielding plant”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 215–222.

Abstract: The Botanical Survey of India, started experimental gardens in various regions with different climatic conditions. After opening an experimental garden in Southern Circle at Yercaud in 1964, many wild plants were introduced into the garden to study their economic values. Studies on *Decaschistia crotonifolia* Wight & Arn. revealed that fibres like those of *Corchorus capsularis* L. and *C. olitorius* L. (jute plants), could be extracted through a similar process of retting, stripping and drying. The fibres extracted were subjected to certain physical tests and the data are compared with those of jute. The materials and methods, observations and discussion on the commercial potentialities of this plant are presented in this paper.

1393. **Rathakrishnan, T., Anandaraja, N., Ramasubramanian, M. & Kalai Selvan, S. 2008.** “Traditional products and practices of indigenous people inhabiting Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu”. *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 23–26.

Abstract: Traditional knowledge plays a crucial role in establishing sustainable relationship between man and nature in the society more dependent on natural environment for their varied needs. A study was undertaken to document the indigenous products and practices related to non-farming livelihood activities of Ramanathapuram district. The data were collected with the help of focused group discussion and practitioner participatory approach. In the paper, indigenous materials with respect to non-farming livelihood activities of the people of Ramanathapuram district such as palm leaf products, traditional fishing devices and charcoal making process (Mootam) are discussed.

1394. **Ravikumar, K. & Vijayasankar, R. 2003.** “Ethnobotany of Malayali tribes in Melpattu village, Javadhu hills of Eastern Ghats, Tiruvannamalai district, Tamil Nadu”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 715–726.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical studies were conducted in Melpattu Reserve Forest, Javadhu hills of Eastern Ghats, Tiruvannamalai district, Tamil Nadu during 1995–1997, and recorded the information from the resourceful healers of the tribal community. The present study enumerates ethno-medicinal uses of 63 species.

1395. **Ravindran, K.C., Venkatesan, K., Balakrishnan, V., Chellappan, K.P. & Balasubramanian, T. 2005.** "Ethnomedicinal studies of Pichavaram mangroves of East Coast, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 4: 409–411.

Abstract: The present paper describes medicinal properties of mangroves and halophytes used by the local inhabitants of Pichavaram village on East Coast of Tamil Nadu, collected through survey of the area. Information on 11 species from 8 families used for therapeutic purposes with their botanical name, vernacular names, family name, habit and manner of using recipes have been provided.

1396. **Reddy, M.H. & Raju, R.R.V. 2000.** "Medico-botanical studies on Amaranthaceous crude drugs in South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 623–626.

Abstract: During ethnobotanical survey it has been found that many plants, which are considered as ordinary weeds, have great economic potential. The authors have come across a number of medicinally important plants in family Amaranthaceae. These plants though common, have not been fully exploited for their medicinal potential. The reports about their uses are scattered and limited to tribal areas only. The present paper deals with the phytochemical evaluation of crude drug resources of different tribes inhabiting the forests of South India (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh). Thirteen important medicinal plants belonging to the family Amaranthaceae have been collected and identified. The ethnomedical information regarding local name, parts used, purpose of usage and mode of administration were recorded.

1397. **Reema Kumari, M. & Narasimhan, D. 2003.** "Abortifacient and contraceptive plants used by Malayalis of Javadhi hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 788–790.

Abstract: The tribes of Javadhi hills are called Malayalis, meaning 'malai' – hill, 'yaal' – inhabitant. The Javadhi hills is located in Tiruvannamalai and Vellore districts of Tamil Nadu. Malayalis possess a fine knowledge of herbal medicines, especially on abortifacients and contraceptives for human beings and cattle. They also use certain plants to revert the induced short-term sterility.

1398. **Rekka, R., Muruges, S. & Prabakaran, R. 2013.** "Plants used by Malayali Tribes in Ethnogynaecological disorders in Yercaud hills, southern Eastern Ghats, Salem district, Tamil Nadu". *Sci. Res. Report.* 3: 190–192.

Abstract: This study presents the results of a field survey of the plants used medicinally by Malayali tribes of Yercaud hills in Salem district, Tamil Nadu during December 2012 – May 2013. Information was collected from local traditional healers through the personal interviews during field trips. A total of 27 species belonging to 23 genera and 19 families were recorded. These plants are used to treat gynaecological disorders. The botanical name, family name, vernacular names are also given along with medicinal uses.

1399. **Retnam, K.R. & De Britto, A.J. 1998.** "Preliminary phytochemical screening of three medicinal plants of Tirunelveli hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 677–681.

Abstract: The present investigation deals with the preliminary phytochemical screening, paper chromatography for amino acids, sugars and flavonoids in three medicinal plants, viz., *Mukia maderaspatana* (L.) Roemer, *Hybanthus enneaspermus* (L.f.) F. Muell. and *Enicostema axillare* (Lam.) A. Raynal from Tirunelveli hills. This study throws light on the various phytochemicals present in these medicinal plants.

1400. **Rosakutty, P.J., Roslin, A.S. & Ignacimuthu, S. 1999.** "Some traditional folklore medicinal plants of Kanyakumari district (Tamil Nadu)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 369–375.

Abstract: The traditional medicinal uses of seven plant species belonging to six genera and three families collected through field trips and personal interviews with vaidyas, naturopaths and local people who use them as home remedies are recorded.

1401. **Samraj, P. 1981.** "Useful alien trees of the Nilgiris". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 243–249.

Abstract: A total of 62 useful alien trees of Nilgiris have been listed in the present paper.

1402. **Samuel, A.S., Rajesh, A.M., Nivetha, S. & Durairaj, S.J. 2012.** "A study on ethno-veterinary medicine for primary health care of livestock in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 36–38.

1403. **Samuel, J.K. & Andrews, B. 2010.** "Traditional medicinal plant wealth of Pachalur and Periyur hamlets, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 264–270.

Abstract: Traditional medicinal practices by the tribal communities living in various hamlets of Pachalur and Periyur were documented by Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise and interview schedules. A collection of 82 medicinal plant species belonging to 44 families, used to treat 44 human ailments are described. The communities inhabiting the study area include 'Paliyans', 'Pulayans', 'Doobies', 'Parayars', 'Asariars', 'Mannadiars', 'Sakiliyars' and 'Chettiars'.

1404. **Samyudurai, P., Thangapandian, V. & Aravinthan, V. 2012.** "Wild habits of Kolli hills being staple food of inhabitant tribes of Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Nat. Prod. & Resources* 3: 432–437.

Abstract: There is a proverb in Tamil that "Foods are medicines" "Medicines are foods". Still it is being maintained by the folks whose food habits depend on wild habits. Hence, the present study emphasis the documentation of traditional knowledge of Malayalis folks pertaining to their food habits which is necessary for the benefit of mankind. A survey has been made and identified 38 wild species belonging to 21 families. The roots, rhizomes and tubers of these plants are not only used as foods but are also consumed to maintain their health status. Thus these plants are used for general medicinal purpose also. Most of the tubers and roots are consumed after cooking, while some of them are eaten raw. Botanical name, family name, vernacular names, life form/habit, parts used for food and medicine, mode of preparation and consumption are recorded for each species.

1405. **Sankaran, S. & Alagesaboopathi, C. 1995.** "Some medicinal plants used by the tribals of Shevaroy hills, Tamil Nadu". *Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)* 1: 137–138.

Abstract: The present study carried out in the Shevaroy hills of Salem district of Tamil Nadu, concerns the traditional use of indigenous herbal medicines against various diseases. A total of 25 medicinal plant species have been mentioned alongwith their botanical name, family name, local name, locality and medicinal uses.

1406. **Sankaranarayanan, A.S. 1988.** "Folk-lore medicines for jaundice from Coimbatore and Palghat districts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, India". *Ancient Sci. Life* 7: 175–179.

Abstract: Ethno-botanical explorations with regard to the folk-lore medicines in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu and Palghat district of Kerala for jaundice were carried out. Out of twenty remedies thus gathered two are found to be new

reports and a few others have got interesting combinations. The specimens are identified at Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore and deposited in the Herbarium of Ethnobiology, Department of International Institute of Ayurveda, Coimbatore. Two newly reported plants for jaundice namely *Alysicarpus vaginalis* DC. and *Justicia tranquebariensis* L.f., have been taken for phytochemical screening and pharmacological studies. The botanical name of the plant, local name, Sanskrit name and parts of the plant employed are given.

1407. **Saravanan, K. 1996.** "Minor Forest Produce utilization by the local people of Melagiri hills of Hosur Forest Division, Tamil Nadu". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 3: 156–161.

Abstract: The present study reveals that several forest produce and different parts of plant species exploited from forests are utilised by the local people for food, medicine and other purposes, including as a source of income. The mean annual production of minor forest produce from the study period was 10.1 ± 1.63 tonnes and 11.9 ± 3.35 tonnes removed from Denkanikotta and Anchety ranges, respectively. The average annual yield of tamarind pods was 36.4 ± 9.20 tonnes removed from Denkanikotta and 39.1 ± 24.70 tonnes removed from Anchetty range.

1408. **Saravanan, S. 2004.** "Functions of Large Agricultural Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) in marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu – A case study". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 11: 94–98.

Abstract: The study was conducted in four Large Agricultural Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) at Vellore district, Tamil Nadu to examine the existing marketing systems for Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). About 120 tribal families were interviewed for socio-economic studies and the results were discussed. Comparative studies made on private and LAMPS purchase, sale prices and profits showed that private traders enjoy more share from NTFPs. This study concluded that LAMPS can play a vital role in NTFPs collection and identified as a viable option for efficient marketing in avoiding middlemen role and to improve the tribal socio-economic status through NTFPs collection and related activities.

1409. **Saravanan, S. 2005.** "*Embllica officinalis* Gaertn. – A potential species for medicinal value and economic upliftment of rural farming communities". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 12: 83–87.

Abstract: A study was conducted in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, to carry out socio-economic analysis of *Emblica officinalis* cultivation. While presenting the general cultivation practices followed in the studied area, reasons for opting *E. officinalis* cultivation have also been ranked using Garrett scoring technique. It was found that profitability and less care were found to be the two important motivating factors of *E. officinalis* cultivation in the region. Limiting factors have been also discussed. Investment analysis showed *E. officinalis* cultivation to be profitable under irrigated condition.

1410. **Saravanan, S. & Buvaneshwaran, C. 2004.** "A socio-economic analysis on cultivation of a potential medicinal plant – *Coleus forskohlii*". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 729–733.

Abstract: A study was conducted in Salem and Vizhupuram districts of Tamil Nadu, to carry out socio-economic analysis of *Coleus forskohlii* cultivation. General cultivation practices followed in the studied area are presented. The reasons for opting *C. forskohlii* cultivation were ranked using garrett scoring technique and it was found that profitability and less care were found to be the two important motivating factors for *C. forskohlii* cultivation in this regions. Limiting factors were also discussed. Investment analysis showed that *C. forskohlii* cultivation is profitable under irrigated condition.

1411. **Sasi, R., Rajendran, A. & Aravindhan, V. 2010.** "Ethno-hair tonic percepts in Velliangiri hills of south Western Ghats". *Ethnobotany* 22: 107–110.

Abstract: The present study highlights the ethno-herbal hair tonic perception of the tribal people in the Velliangiri hills of Coimbatore. A total of 28 medicinal plant species belonging to 21 families, under 27 genera have been identified, which are used in ethno-hair tonic preparations. The botanical name of plants and traditional skills and techniques used for the preparation of herbal hair tonic are documented.

1412. **Sasikumar, J.M., Thayumanavan, T., Subashkumar, R., Janardhanan, K. & Lakshmanaperumalsamy, P. 2007.** "Antibacterial activity of some ethnomedicinal plants from the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, India". *Natural Product Radiance* 6: 34–39.

Abstract: The present investigation encompasses antibacterial potential of three medicinal plants used by the tribals of Nilgiris for the treatment of various skin diseases. About 18 extracts at three concentrations (10, 5, 2.5 mg/ml) of different

plant parts of *Siegesbeckia orientalis* L., *Berberis tinctoria* Lesch. and *Justicia betonica* L. were tested against pathogenic bacteria, viz., *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Salmonella* sp., *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Vibrio cholera* and *V. parahemolyticus*. All the extracts exhibited broader antibacterial activity against the tested pathogens.

1413. **Sekharan, R. & Jagadeesan, M. 1997.** "An ethnobotanical survey of Javadhu hills, Tamil Nadu". *Ancient Sci. Life* 16: 206–214.

Abstract: This paper deals with the ethnobotanical observations on the tribals of Javadhu hills of Tamil Nadu. The medicinal uses of about 50 species are recorded.

1414. **Selvakumari, R. & Rajakumar, T.J.S. 2013.** "Nutritive value of *Cyperus bulbosus* Vahl Cyperaceae". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 20: 41–42.

Abstract: The present paper highlights the uses of *Cyperus bulbosus* Vahl as food by the villagers of Kanam Puchikadu, a small village near Tiruchendur, Tuticorin district, Tamil Nadu.

1415. **Selvakumari, R., Rajakumar, T.J.S., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2010.** "Some traditionally important medicinal plants used by the inhabitants of Kudiraimozhi Theri in Tuticorin district, Tamil Nadu, Southern India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 17: 345–348.

Abstract: Traditionally important medicinal plants used by the inhabitants of Kudiraimozhi Theri (KMT) was analysed during 2003–2007. Out of the 510 plant species collected 204 plants were recorded as medicinal. Of the 204 plants, 35 important medicinal plants and their mode of usage for common ailments, such as fever, cold, stomach ailments and skin ailments have been given.

1416. **Selvakumari, R., Rajakumar, T.J.S., Murugesan, S. & Chellaperumal, N. 2012.** "Wild edible plants of Kudiraimozhi Theri in Tuticorin district, Southern India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 19: 245–246.

Abstract: The present paper deals with 47 plant species consumed as food supplement by the local inhabitants of Kudiraimozhi Theri in Tuticorin district, Tamil Nadu apart from the seasonal crops and vegetables.

1417. **Senthilkumar, K., Aravindhan, V. & Rajendran, A. 2013.** "Ethnobotanical Survey of Medicinal Plants Used by Malayali Tribes in Yercaud Hills of Eastern Ghats, India". *J. Nat. Remed.* 13: 118–132.

Abstract: The present study was initiated with an aim to identify traditional healers who are practicing herbal medicine among the Malayali tribes in Yercaud hills of Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu and to document their indigenous knowledge on the utilisation of medicinal plants particularly most common ethnomedicinal plants. The ethnobotanical information was collected through interviews among local traditional healers in the study area. A total of 90 species of plants distributed in 80 genera belonging to 44 families were identified as commonly used ethnomedicinal plants in the study.

1418. **Senthilkumar, M., Gurumoorthi, P. & Janardhanan, K. 2005.** "Antibacterial potential of some plants used by tribals in Maruthamalai hills, Tamil Nadu". *Natural Product Radiance* 4: 27–34.

Abstract: In this study an attempt was made to assess the antibacterial potential of three medicinal plants used by tribals in Maruthamalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. Antibacterial activity of 35 extracts at three different concentrations of various plant parts of *Strychnos nux-vomica* L., *Pergularia daemia* R. Br. and *Toddalia asiatica* var. *floribunda* Lam. collected from Maruthamalai hills in Western Ghats was evaluated against certain bacterial pathogens, such as *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Salmonella typhi*. All the extracts exhibited tested antibacterial activity at higher concentrations.

1419. **Senthilkumar, M., Gurumoorthi, P. & Janardhanan, K. 2006.** "Some medicinal plants used by Irular, the tribal people of Marudhamalai hills, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu". *Natural Product Radiance* 5: 382–388.

Abstract: The present paper deals with ethnobotanical study on 75 plant species used for several common diseases, such as scabies, skin allergies, diabetes, headache, jaundice, scorpion bite, diarrhoea, leucoderma, rheumatism, earache, wounds, leprosy, asthma and dysentery by the Irulars of Marudhamalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The botanical, vernacular and family names, mode of preparations and uses have been provided for further pharmacological and clinical evaluations.

1420. **Senthilkumar, M., Veerappa, N.M. & Manian, S. 2009.** "Phyto-chemical analysis of *Plectranthus barbatus* Andr., medicinal plants used by Toda tribal people in Kodanadu hills, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 542–544.

Abstract: The decoction of *Plectranthus barbatus* Andr. [= *Coleus forskohlii* (Willd.) Briq.] (Lamiaceae) leaves is taken for curing the salt deposition in liver, pancreas and gall bladder by the Toda tribal people in Kodanadu hills, Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu. Leaves of *P. barbatus*, collected from Kodanadu hills in Western Ghats, India, were evaluated in the increasing order of polarity solvents, such as Petroleum ether (PE), Benzene (BE), Chloroform (CH), Acetone (AC), Ethyl Acetate (EA), Ethanol (ET) and Hot Water (HW). Leaf extract of *P. barbatus* revealed presence of alkaloids, steroids, triterpenoids, flavonoids, proteins, amino acids, tannins, phenolics, glycosides, saponins, volatile oils, fatty acids and emodins, which play important role in curing the relevant disease.

1421. **Senthilkumar, M.S.S., Vaidyanathan, D., Sivakumar, D. & Basha, M.G. 2014.** "Diversity of ethnomedicinal plants used by Malayali tribals in Yelagiri hills of Eastern Ghats, Tamilnadu, India". *Asian J. Pl. Sci. & Res.* 4: 69–80.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out among the Malayali tribals in various villages of Yelagiri hills, Vellore district, Tamil Nadu during August 2012 to July 2013. The purpose of this study is to collect data about medicinal plants available in Yelagiri hills in order to preserve its rich bio resources through documentation since there is scarce information about the existence of medicinal plants in this region. This survey was conducted based on semi structured interviews; field visits and participatory observations. A total 175 species of ethnomedicinal plants belonging to 147 genera under 56 families, of which 162 are dicotyledons and 13 are monocotyledons. Information was obtained from 45 tribal informants between the ages of 45 and 75. The study shows high degree of ethnobotanical novelty and the use of plants among the Malayali reflects the revival of interest in traditional folk medicine. The medicinal plants used by Malayalis were provided in a table with botanical name, family name, local name, habit, plant parts used, mode of administration and ethnomedicinal uses.

1422. **Shanmugam, S., Rajendran, K. & Suresh, K. 2012.** "Traditional uses of medicinal plants among the rural people in Sivagangai district of Tamilnadu, South India". *Asian Pacific J. Trop. Biomed.*: S429–S434.

Abstract: The medicinally important herbs and their role in the health cares of the villagers living in Sivagangai district of Tamil Nadu were obtained through interviews and detailed personal discussions among the herbalist and local people during June 2009 to May 2010. A total of 71 species of 61 genera belonging to 36 families were reported with ethnomedicinal values. Leaves are the mostly used part to prepare medicine, and generally fresh parts are used by the people.

1423. **Shanmugam, S., Balamurugan, S., Pandiselvam, P. & Rajendran, K. 2012.** "Medicinal plants used by the people of Thiruppuvanam and its surrounding areas of Sivagangai district in Tamil Nadu, Southern India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 39–45

1424. **Shanmugam, S., Kalaiselvan, M., Selvakumar, P., Suresh, K. & Rajendran, K. 2011.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used to cure diarrhea and dysentery in Sivagangai district of Tamil Nadu, India". *Intl. J. Res. Ayurved. & Pharm.* 2: 991–994.

Abstract: Information on ethnomedicinal uses of plants, their doses and mode of administration have been collected from the local traditional medicine practitioners (Vathiyar) as well as experienced men and women. The paper deals with 34 ethnomedicinal plants of 32 genera belonging to 27 families used by the villagers for diarrhea and dysentery in Sivagangai district.

1425. **Shanmugam, S., Ramar, S., Ragavendhar, K., Ramanathan, R. & Rajendran, K. 2008.** "Plants used as medicine by Paliyar tribes of Shenbagathope in Virudhunagar district of Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 922–929.

Abstract: Surveys and observations were made in hills of Shenbagathope in Virudhunagar district of Tamil Nadu, India, and information regarding the existing medicinal plants and their local name, medicinal use, plant parts used and method of use was recorded. The study revealed that there are many plant species traditionally used by the tribals and villagers. The traditional medicinal uses of 58 angiospermic plant species belonging in 54 genera of 31 families for various diseases and ailments, such as wounds, cuts, stomach pain, diabetes, fever, cold and poisonous bites have been recorded.

1426. **Shanmugasundaram, R., Devi, V.K., Soris, P.T., Maruthupandian, A. & Mohan, V.R. 2011.** "Ethnomedicinal legumes of southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 340–353.

Abstract: An ethnomedicinal legumes survey was carried out among the ethnic groups (Kanikkars, Palliyars and Valaiyans) in south-eastern slopes of Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. The traditional uses of 70 leguminous plants belonging to 36 genera are described under this study. About 58% of leguminous plants are used to cure only one particular disease. About 16% of the identified plants possess two fold uses. The remaining percentage of the plant species recorded in the study area exhibited manyfold therapeutic uses. Plant species with their family name, vernacular names and mode of administration are tabulated.

1427. **Shanmughavel, P. 1997.** "Ethnobotanical study of Sathyamangalam forests, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* VIII: 187–193.

Abstract: In the present paper a detailed study on 36 medicinal plant resources of Sathyamangalam forest has been discussed. Scientific name of the plant species, family name, vernacular names, mode of administration and their respective uses are given in appendix.

1428. **Shanmughavel, P., Anbazhagan, P., Parimezhagan, T. & Francis, K. 1996.** "Studies on minor forest products of forests of Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu, India)". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 3: 154–155.

Abstract: A survey has been made to assess the wealth of minor forest products available in the forests of Sathyamangalam. Nearly 10 plants were identified with their uses. The trees identified were, *Tamarindus indica*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Acacia concinna*, *Sapindus emarginatus*, *Cassia auriculata*, *C. fistula*, *Phyllanthus emblica* and *Pongamia pinnata*. In addition, some lichens were also found useful. Most of the trees can be advantageously used by tanning and dye industries.

1429. **Shantha, T.R., Shetty, J.K.P. & Sudha, R. 1991.** "Pharmacognostical studies on the root tubers of *Minnikizhangu*, *Dolichos trilobus* L. (= *D. falcatus* Klein) – (Fabaceae)". *Ancient Sci. Life* 10: 266–271.

Abstract: The pharmacognosy of root tubers of *Minnikizhangu* (*Dolichos trilobus* L.) used by the tribals of Kodikkarai forests, Tamil Nadu is reported in this communication.

1430. **Shunmugapriya, K. & Mohan, V.R. 2012.** "Antibacterial activity of *Abrus precatorius* L. and *Rhinacanthus nasutus* (L.) Kurz var. *nasutus*". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 36: 330–335.

Abstract: In this study, an attempt has been made to evaluate the antibacterial assay of petroleum ether, benzene, chloroform, methanol and water extract of *Abrus precatorius* (root and seeds) and *Rhinacanthus nasutus* (leaf and stem) used in ethnomedicine by the Palliyar tribals of Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. The extracts were tested against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Salmonella typhi* using disc diffusion method. The extracts tested possess various degree of antibacterial activity.

1431. **Sivakumar, A. & Murugesan, M. 2005.** "Ethnobotanical studies on the wild edible plants used by the tribals of Anaimalai hills, the Western Ghats". *Ancient Sci. Life* 25: 69–73.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the results of a preliminary survey of the wild edible plants used by the different ethnic groups in the Anaimalai hills of the Western Ghats in Coimbatore district. Tribals of various ethnic groups dominate the wooded habitat of this hilly region. About 53 plant species belonging to 32 families are used as edible by the tribes. Of these, the leaves of 25 plant species are consumed as green and about 20 wild fruits are consumed raw. The rest of the plant species are used for their tubers, seeds and roots. Botanical name of plant species, their family name, vernacular name(s), parts used and their mode of usage were also reported.

1432. **Sivakumar, A., Subramanian, M.S., Karunakaran, M. & Burkanudeen, A. 2003.** "Ethnobotany of Poaliyars of Anaimalai hills, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 679–685.

Abstract: This paper describes the plant parts used by the Paliyars, one of the oldest tribal communities of Anaimalai hills, Tamil Nadu, for the treatment of various ailments, food, culture, traditional and religious ceremonies. Further, the habitat of the plants and the occupational aspects of the tribes are also discussed.

1433. **Sivalingam, R., Mahadevan, N.P. & Murugan, C. 2005.** "A survey on the use of plant twigs as tooth brushes by the village of Tirunelveli distr., Tamil Nadu". *My Forest* 41: 55–58.

1434. **Soudahmini, E., Senthil, G.M., Panayappan, L. & Divakar, M.C. 2005.** "Herbal remedies of Madugga tribes of Siruvani forest, South India". *Natural Product Radiance* 4: 492–499. z

Abstract: Information on 102 plant species and tribal (Maduggas) prescriptions for therapeutic uses of each species and plant parts employed is presented in this paper. As traditional herbal remedies are based on ancestral knowledge and empiric experiences, these types of ethnomedical survey appeared to be useful for the research on medicinal plants.

1435. **Srinivasan, D. & Lakshmanaperumalsamy, P. 1997.** "Medicinal plants of Maruthamalai hills – A part of Western Ghats ecosystem". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 14: 67–69.

Abstract: From time immemorial human beings have been using various parts of the plants against common ailments with varying degree of success. Drugs derived from plants are effective, easily available and less-expensive and rarely have side-effects. The tropical areas contain about two-thirds of all plant species of which atleast 35,000 are estimated to have medicinal values. Considering the world-wide interest in searching new therapeutical agents from medicinal plants, an attempt was made to screen the medicinal plants of Maruthamalai hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. A total of 125 medicinal plant species belonging to 111 genera under 60 families were recorded. Family Euphorbiaceae contributed a maximum of nine species. Plants presented in this report were listed alphabetically by family, genus and species-wise.

1436. **Suba, S.M., Vinuba, A.A. & Kingston, C. 2014.** "Vascular plant diversity in the tribal home gardens of Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary, southern Western Ghats". *Biosci. Disc.* 5: 99–111.

Abstract: The vascular plant species composition of home gardens maintained by the Kani tribe of Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary was investigated. A total of 368 species belonging to 290 genera and 98 families were recorded, which included 118 species of trees, 71 shrubs, 129 herbs, 45 climbers and 5 twiners.

1437. **Subramani, S.P. 2000.** "Ethnobotanical studies among Paliyar tribals of Grizzled Squirrel Sanctuary, southern Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 7: 156–160.

Abstract: Ethnobotanical studies were conducted in Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary, Kamarajar district, Tamil Nadu, which resulted in the recording of 26 species of medicinal plants belonging to 25 genera from 18 families and were found to be used by the Paliyar tribe for different ailments. The details about the plants, preparation of drugs and diseases cured are presented.

1438. **Subramani, S.P. & Goraya, G.S. 2003.** "Some folklore medicinal plants of Kolli hills record of a Natti Vaidyas Sammelan". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 665–678.

Abstract: An ethno-medico botanical discussion was held among traditional folk practitioners at Natti Vaidyas Sammelan organised at Kolli hills, Salem district, Tamil Nadu. Information about 71 folk medicinal plants, as recorded during interactions between the Natti Vaidyas, along with their botanical names, Tamil names, morphology and medicinal properties is highlighted in this paper.

1439. **Subramaniam, A. 1999.** "A survey of medicinal plants from Chitheri hills in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 395–416.

Abstract: A survey of medicinal plants was undertaken and about 106 species belonging to 91 genera 54 families were collected from different areas of Chitheri hill ranges covering an area of 640 km² in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu. The medicinal importance of these plants are enumerated in this paper.

1440. **Subramanian, A., Mohan, V.R. & Maruthupandian, A. 2011.** "Little known wild edible plants used by Valaiyans from Madurai district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 18: 333–336.

Abstract: A survey of wild edible tubers, rhizomes, corms, bulbs, roots and stems was undertaken and about 28 species belonging to 17 families were documented from different settlements of Valaiyans in the Madurai district, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Plant species with their family name, vernacular names and plant parts used are tabulated.

1441. **Subramanian, A., Mohan, V.R., Kalidass, C. & Maruthupandian, A. 2010.** "Ethno-medico botany of the Valaiyans of Madurai district, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 363–379.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out among the ethnic groups (*Valaiyans*) in south eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, Madurai district, Tamil

Nadu. Traditional uses of 166 plant species belonging to 135 genera and 55 families are described under this study. These tribals are using 33 plants to treat rheumatism, 22 plants to reduce body heat, 20 plants for unknown insect-bites/general poisonous bites, 14 plants for eczema/itches/pimples, 12 plants for treating gastritis and 11 plants for cough and cold. The medicinal plants used by Valaiyan tribe are arranged alphabetically, followed by family name, local name (in italics), parts used, mode of preparation of drug, medicinal uses and dosage.

1442. **Subramanian, A., Mohan, V.R., Kumaresan, S. & Chelladurai, V. 2003.** "Medicinal plants used by the Valaiyans of Madurai district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 785–787.

Abstract: The study has been carried out in different pockets of Madurai district, Tamil Nadu inhabited by the Valaiyans. A total of 19 plant species belonging to 13 families used by them to treat various ailments, such as diabetes, rheumatism, leucorrhoea and lumbago have been enumerated as per botanical names along with family name, local (Valaiyan) name, parts of the plant used, method of administration and dosage.

1443. **Subramanian, A., Mohan, V.R., Kumaresan, S. & Chelladurai, V. 2005.** "Herbal medicinal plants used by the Valaiyans of Madurai district, Tamil Nadu to obtain relief from the poisonous bites". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 419–421.

Abstract: The study has been carried out in different pockets of Madurai district, Tamil Nadu inhabited by the Valaiyans. A total of 13 plant species belonging to 13 families used especially for curing poisonous bites have been enumerated as per botanical names along with family name, local (Valaiyan) name, parts of the plant used, mode of administration and dosage.

1444. **Subramanian, A., Mohan, V.R., Maruthupandian, A. & Kalidass, C. 2010.** "Wild edible plants used by Valaiyans of the Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 466–471.

Abstract: A survey of wild edible plants was undertaken and about 87 species belonging to 44 families were selected and documented from different settlements of Valaiyans in the south-eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Plant species with their family name, vernacular names and plant parts used are tabulated.

1445. **Sukumaran, S. 2008.** "Sacred groves as gene pool for wild relatives of cultivated plants". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 4: 143–148.

Abstract: Sacred groves are one of the informal approaches of conserving the biological diversity of a region. In the recent concern over the high degradation of natural resources, these play an important role in preservation of depleting resource elements like wild relatives cultivates. The present study deals with an enumeration of wild relative cultivates species from the sacred groves of Kanyakumari district in which 329 plant species were recorded, among them 31 species are wild relative cultivates of which 14 trees, 5 shrubs, 4 herbs and 8 twiners and climbers belonging to 21 families were recorded. Among them 10 species are rare, endemic and threatened. The groves as habitat patches are important in the biodiversity conservation of the area as they hold a considerable number of wild relatives of conservation value. Utility potential of the species available in the sacred grove is brought out and need for exhaustive studies are suggested. Anthropogenic pressure, land reforms and changing of joint family system have been some of the major factors responsible for destruction or shrinking of the sacred groves.

1446. **Sukumaran, S. & Raj, A.D.S. 2008.** "Rare and endemic plants in the sacred groves of Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Forest.* 31: 611–616.

Abstract: During the present study, a total number of 201 sacred groves were enumerated in Kanyakumari district and reported 329 plant species belong to 251 genera under 110 families. Among the 329 species, 12 species of shrubs, herbs and climbers are listed as rare, endemic and threatened, belonging to 12 genera under 11 families. Species, such as *Alpinia galanga*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Kaempferia galanga* and *Rauvolfia serpentina* are endangered and threatened. *Justicia beddomei*, *Leea indica* and *Petiveria alliacea* are rare, *Indigofera uniflora*, *Naregamia alata*, *Ochlandra scriptoria* and *Osbeckia aspera* var. *wightiana* are endemic to sacred groves of Kanyakumari district.

1447. **Sukumaran, S. & Raj, A.D.S. 2008.** "Evolution of sthalavriksha worship concept through the sacred groves in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 2: 40–48.

Abstract: Sacred groves have existed in India from time immemorial as patches of densely wooded areas, set aside on religious grounds. Only one tree is deemed as sacred and it is known as 'Sthalavriksha'. They are believed to be abodes of

gods and various spirits, who protect the people from evil spirits and worshipped. In case of death of the 'sthalavrisha' the stump or the remnants of the trunk is preserved as 'Kanthazhi'. Sixty tree species are found to be considered sacred among the 201 groves selected for the study in Kanyakumari district. Some of the 'Sthalavriksha' species are rare, endemic, endangered and some are traditionally used as medicine. The present observations lead to interesting results about plant conservation, biodiversity and the evolution of 'Sthalavriksha' concept. In fact, tree worship is prevalent even now among the rural and tribal populations.

1448. **Sukumaran, S. & Raj, A.D.S. 2009.** "Enumeration of aquatic and semi-aquatic angiosperms in sacred groves of Kanyakumari district, southern Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 26–31.

Abstract: The paper deals with the aquatic and semi-aquatic angiosperms in sacred groves of Kanyakumari district, southern Western Ghats. A total of 22 species belonging to 21 genera under 15 families have been enumerated. Vernacular name, family name, habit, phenology and uses of each species are also provided.

1449. **Sukumaran, S. & Raj, A.D.S. 2010.** "Medicinal plants of sacred groves in Kanyakumari district, southern Western Ghats". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 294–299.

Abstract: An attempt has been made to identify folklore medicinally important plants frequently used by rural communities of sacred groves and their environs of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. A total of 34 medicinal plant species from 33 genera under 29 families were enumerated. Most of the plants are used for curing earache, skin diseases, fever, cold, headache, cough, urinary disorder and ulcer. Of 29 families, 26 were nonspecific. Plants of Rutaceae were largely represented (4 species), followed by Euphorbiaceae and Sapindaceae.

1450. **Sukumaran, S., Balasingh, G.S.R., Kavitha, A. & Raj, A.D.S. 2005.** "The floristic composition of sacred groves – A functional tool to analyse the miniforest ecosystem". *Indian Forester* 131: 773–785.

Abstract: Sacred groves are one of the traditional, informal conservation concepts for preserving biodiversity. Present study has brought to light 329 plant species from 251 genera belonging to 110 (incl. 108 angiosperms and 2 gymnosperms) families from 40 sacred groves. The analysis on life-form composition revealed that there are 139 species of trees, 95 shrubs, 79 herbs

and 16 lianas, climbers and twiners in the sacred groves. Nearly 88% plants are of dicots, monocots 11.15% and gymnosperms just represent only 0.61% from the overall record of flora. Of the 329 species enumerated, 54 are listed rare, endemic and threatened. The groves from the Vilavancode taluk have richest floristic diversity (37.9%), followed by Kalkulam, Thovalai and Agastheeswaram taluks. The dominant family was Fabaceae with 16 species to its credit recorded from these groves. The phytogeographic analysis of flora showed that the Asiatic elements are predominant, followed by Indian and the endemics. On critical observation two keystone and four flagship species were identified. Creating awareness among local people and educating all those who are associated in the management of the sacred groves and nearby residents are important in their conservation.

1451. **Sukumaran, S., Jeeva, S., Raj, A.D.S. & Kannan, D. 2008.** "Floristic diversity, conservation status and economic value of miniature sacred groves in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, southern Peninsular India". *Turk. J. Bot.* 32: 185–199.

Abstract: A total of 201 miniature sacred groves covering an area of 13.1 ha we inventoried. Among these, 10 sacred forests are present in Agastheeswaram, 11 in Thovalai, 72 in Kalkulam, and 108 in Vilavancode taluk. The floristic richness of the sacred groves in Kanyakumari district was analysed. A total of 329 species belonging to 251 genera of 100 families were enumerated from the miniature sacred forests of Kanyakumari district. Of these, 42 species were endemic, 40 very rare, 47 rare, and 16 endangered. These sacred groves are closely related to the social and cultural life of a people and a number of cultural rites and religious rituals have perpetuated the status of a sacred grove, which has ensured the protection of the sacred grove vegetation in pristine condition.

1452. **Sundaresan, V. & De Britto, A.J. 1999.** "Preliminary phytochemical studies on some medicinal plants of Tirunelveli hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 37–30.

Abstract: Preliminary phytochemical screening and paper chromatographic separation of flavonoids in five medicinal plants have been performed. Amino acid, sugars, phenolic groups, steroids, alkaloids, flavones, tannin and saponin have been reported to be present in all the five taxa analysed. Catachin and anthroquinone have not been observed in any of these taxa. Triterpene is reported to be present in three taxa. From the chromatographic studies, it has been observed

that two flavonoid, namely kaempferol-3-glucoside and kaempferol-3-rutinoside are reported to be present in *Evolvulus alsinoides* and *Securinega leucopyrus*, respectively.

1453. **Suresh, K. & Norman, T.S.J. 2009.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by Kurumba tribals of Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu, India". *Pl. Archives* 9: 377–379.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical study was carried out among the ethnic group namely Kurumbas in Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu, India. Medicinal uses of 29 plant species belonging to 24 families are under this study. The documented ethnomedicinal plants are being used to cure stomach pain, fever, cut injuries and abortion. The medicinal plants used by Kurumbas are arranged alphabetically followed by family name, local name, parts used and ethnomedicinal uses.

1454. **Suresh, K. & Norman, T.S.J. 2009.** "Ethno-medicinal survey among Malayali tribes of Yealagiri hills, Vellore district, T.N., India". *Pl. Archives* 9: 463–465.

Abstract: An attempt has been made to evaluate plants used for medicine by the Malayali tribes of Yalagiri hills, Vellore district, Tamil Nadu, India. The study reveals that the indigenous medicinal uses of 24 plant species belonging to 24 genera and 20 families. Documentation of traditional knowledge on the ethno-medicinal use of these plants is essential for conservation effort for the plant sources and new drug development. *Rubia cordifolia* (Rubiaceae) leaves used for constipation and *Oxalis corniculata* (Oxalidaceae) leaves used for venereal disease.

1455. **Suresh, K., Kottaimuthu, R., Norman, T.S.J., Kumuthakalavalli, R. & Simen, S. 2011.** "Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by Malayali tribes in Kolli hills of Tamilnadu, India". *Intl. J. Res. Ayurved. & Pharm.* 2: 502 – 508.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out among the Malayali tribals in various villages of Kolli hills, Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu during January 2007 to April 2009. A total of 108 species of ethnomedicinal plants belonging to 102 genera and 59 families were reported with the help of standardised questionnaires among 50 tribal informants between the ages of 20 and 85. The study shows a high degree of ethnobotanical novelty and the use of plants among the Malayali reflects the revival of interest in traditional folk medicine. The medicinal plants used by Malayali are arranged alphabetically followed by botanical name, family name, local name, parts used, mode of preparation and medicinal uses.

1456. **Suresh, K., Norman, T.S.J., Velumani, K., Vijayan, R. & Rathinavel, S. 2008.** "Ethnomedicinal practices of Malayali Tribes of Yercaud hills in Tamilnadu". *Pl. Archives* 8: 457–459.

Abstract: Focused group discussions and semi-structured interviews were conducted to study the ethnomedicinal practices of the Malayali tribes in Yercaud hills, Tamil Nadu. A total of 22 plant species belonging to 18 families (Amaranthaceae, Acanthaceae, Araceae, Liliaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Poaceae, Drynariaceae, Erythroxylaceae, Convolvulaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lamiaceae, Mimosaceae, Musaceae, Piperaceae, Apocynaceae, Solanaceae and Asteraceae) were recorded. Tabulated data on medicinal properties and plant parts used for the treatment of diseases are presented.

1457. **Suresh, K., Norman, T.S.J., Velumani, K., Vijayan, R. & Rathinavel, S. 2008.** "Ethnobotany and livelihood status of Malayali tribes of Kolli hills in Tamilnadu". *Pl. Archives* 8: 479–481.

Abstract: The Kollimalai hills in Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, India, is rich in biodiversity that includes valuable medicinal species. The Malayali tribes of Kolli hills generate income from forest produce and use many medicinal plants for their health care practices. A study was conducted using the following data collection techniques: (i) focused group discussion and (ii) practitioner participatory approach, to analyse the socio-economic and cultural aspects and documentation of ethnobotanical knowledge of tribals in Kolli hills. A total of 27 medicinal plants belonging to various families are used by Malayali tribes of Kollihills for health care practices. The tribes are moving from subsistence agriculture to semi-commercial and commercial agriculture. It is observed that implementation of new schemes for hill development and mining activities found to affect biodiversity and environment. The study suggests the need to conserve traditional knowledge and culture of Malayali tribes.

1458. **Suresh, K., Viji, G., Murugan, S., Pandiselvam, P. & Karuppuraja, S. 2011.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by the rural people in Thiruppachethi village of Sivagangai district, TN, India". *J. Biosci. Res.* 3(1): 47–51.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out among the local people in Thiruppachethi village of Sivagangai district, Tamil Nadu, India. A total of 25 plant species of ethnomedicinal plants belonging to 25 genera and 19 families were reported with the help of standardised questionnaires among 50 local people

between the ages of 20 and 85. The study shows a high degree of ethnobotanical novelty and the use of plants among the local people reflects the revival of interest in traditional folk medicine. The medicinal plants used by Thiruppachethi village are arranged alphabetically followed by botanical name, family name, local name, parts used, mode of preparation and medicinal uses.

1459. **Suresh, S.N. & Nagarajan, N. 2009.** "Ethnobotanical survey on Malai Malasar tribal community of Anamalai hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India". *Pl. Archives* 9: 629–631.

1460. **Suresh Kumar, D. & Krishna Prasad, P.R. 1992.** "The Chinese connection of Tamil medicine". *Ancient Sci. Life* 11: 114–117.

Abstract: Description of a meridian-like channel is available in the Tamil medical text, *Akattiyar Nayanaviti*–500, attributed to Akattiyar. Therefore, further studies are essential to trace the interaction between Chinese medicine and the medical practices of southern India.

1461. **Sutha, S., Mohan, V.R., Kumaresan, S., Murugan, C. & Athiperumalsami, T. 2010.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by the tribals of Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR), Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu for the treatment of rheumatism". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 502–509.

Abstract: The study has been carried out in Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve of Western Ghats, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu. Kanikkar, the predominant tribal community has settlements in different areas in the Reserve Forest. A total of 50 medicinal plant species belonging to 36 families are identified, which have been employed by the tribal community for the treatment of rheumatism. The plants have been enumerated with botanical name followed by family name, local (Kanikkar) name, plant parts used, mode of administration and uses.

1462. **Thomas, J. & De Britto, A.J. 1999.** "Weeds of medicinal importance in Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 363–367.

Abstract: This paper lists 53 common weeds of medicinal importance, occurring in Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu. Thorough investigation indicated that these plant species are used to cure diseases, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, gonorrhoea, rheumatism, headache, fever, worm, ulcer, urinary stone, fever, asthma, cough, jaundice and boils. They are also used for blood purification, to increase breast

milk and to enhance memory and hair growth. In this paper, the enumeration is given with botanical name, family, local name, uses and preparation of medicine.

1463. **Tresina, S.P., Rajeswari, T. & Mohan, V.R. 2010.** "Pharmaco-chemical characterization of *Cryptolepis buchanani* Roem. & Schult., *Cylista scariosa* Roxb. and *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. & Perry". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 6: 11–16.

Abstract: The present study deals with the pharmaco-chemical characterisation of leaves of *Cryptolepis buchanani*, *Cylista scariosa* and *Syzygium aromaticum*. Since the above said plant species are used by the Kanikkar tribals of Agasthiarmalai Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu for treating various ailments. Physico-chemical constant (ash and extractive values), fluorescence analysis and preliminary phytochemical analysis were carried out. This preliminary study will be helpful to study the active principles using modern techniques in the later part of this work.

1464. **Udayakumar, M., Ayyanar, M. & Sekar, T. 2010.** "Herbal medicines used by the local traditional healers in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu, Southern India". *Medicinal Pl.* 2: 145–155.

Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey through questionnaire and personal interviews was undertaken to collect information on the use of medicinal plants from local traditional healers in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu during June to December 2008. The investigation revealed that, the traditional healers have been using 53 species of plants distributed in 47 genera belonging to 29 families to treat various health problems. The documented medicinal plants were mostly used to cure skin diseases, stomach problems, nervous disorders, diabetes, urinary tract infections and diarrhoea. Dominant families recorded in the study are Caesalpiniaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae and Solanaceae with 4 species each and leaves are most frequently used for the treatment of diseases.

1465. **Udayan, P.S., George, S., Thushar, K.V. & Balachandran, I. 2005.** "Ethnomedicine of the Chellipale community of Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 4: 437–442.

Abstract: The paper enumerates the traditional uses of some plants used by the Chellipale community near Kolli hills of Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu. Medicinal uses of 51 plant species belonging to 36 families as gathered from the tribal along with their botanical identity are highlighted in this paper.

1466. **Udayan, P.S., George, S., Tushar, K.V. & Balachandran, I. 2006.** "Medicinal plants used by the Malayali tribe of Servarayan hills, Yercaud, Salem district, Tamil Nadu, India". *Zoos' Print J.* 21: 2223–2224.

Abstract: A total of 30 species of flowering plants spread over 29 genera and 26 families, which are used by the Malayali tribes of Servarayan forest, Yercad, Salem district are enumerated.

1467. **Udayan, P.S., George, S., Tushar, K.V. & Balachandran, I. 2008.** "Rare, endemic and Red listed medicinal plants from the Yercaud forests of Salem district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 15: 103–109.

Abstract: An exploratory survey conducted in Yercaud and the near reserve forests in the neighbourhood in the Salem district, Tamil Nadu led to the collection of several interesting plants. Out of these, 12 rare, endemic and Red listed plant species are represented here with updated nomenclature, local name, family, brief description, distribution and habitat, phenological data, specimens examined and notes for better understanding of these taxa.

1468. **Udayan, P.S., Tushar, K.V., George, S. & Balachandran, I. 2007.** "Ethnomedicinal information from *Kattunayakas* tribes of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 574–578.

Abstract: The paper enumerates the traditional uses of some plants used by the Kattunayaka tribes of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary of Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu. Information on the medicinal uses of 37 plants gathered from the tribals along with their botanical identity are highlighted.

1469. **Udayan, P.S., George, S., Thushar, K.V., Raja, S.S. & Balachandran, I. 2006.** "A note on the medicinal plants used by the Kaadar tribes, Kariyan Shola, Top Slip, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30(Suppl.): 5–12.

Abstract: The paper deals with the plants used among the Kaadar tribes living in the forests of the Top Slip and adjacent regions in Pollachi, Tamil Nadu for their health care. The local name, parts used and medicinal uses of 51 species are described.

1470. **Udayan, P.S., Tushar, K.V., George, S., Raja, S.S. & Unnikrishnan, K.P. 2006.** "Notes on some wild edible fruits from the Western Ghats of Nilgiris forests, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 13: 249–259.

Abstract: An exploratory survey conducted in Pykara, Mudumalai, Naduvattam and Ooty Reserve Forests of Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu led to collection of several interesting and important plants. Out of these, 39 wild edible fruit plants are represented here.

1471. **Vasugi, M. & Raju, K. 2012.** "Medicinal plants used in skin diseases in Servaroyan hills (Yercaud), Salem district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 46–50.

1472. **Veeragurunathan, V. & Sundar, A.N. 2010.** "Sacred groves – Their key role in biodiversity conservation". *Indian J. Bot. Res.* 6: 37–42.

Abstract: Sacred groves are small patches of forests conserved through Man's spiritual belief and faith. They are unique cultural institutions for conserving wild relative cultivars and medicinal plants. Totally, 70 species were recorded in 4 sacred groves in Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu, which form part of dry evergreen forests. Among the 70 species, 27 trees, 11 shrubs, 20 herbs and 12 climbers have been recorded, which include 40 families. One endangered species, two rare species, one vulnerable species and two low risk species were observed in this study. A total of 30 medicinal plants and 7 wild cultivars were also observed. The potential utility of species available in the sacred groves is brought out and the need for exhaustive studies is suggested. Modern life styles, anthropogenic pressure and land reforms have been some of the factors responsible for the shrinkage of these sacred groves.

1473. **Vijaya, M.S.A. 2012.** "A survey of medicinally important plants in Thumpali hills – A fragmented forest of southern Western Ghats, Tamilnadu, India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 9–14.

1474. **Vijaya, M.S.A. & Jaisingh, A. 2012.** "Traditional uses of dicotyledonous medicinal plants among the Kani tribes of Mothiramalai, Kanyakumari district (Western Ghats), India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 15–20.

1475. **Vijaya, M.S.A. & Jaisingh, A. 2012.** "Ethnobotanical study of aquatic medicinal plants used by traditional healers in and around Marthandam, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, India". *J. Basic & Appl. Biol.* 6: 21–24.

1476. **Viswanathan, K. 1995.** "Survey on medicinal spices of the Nilgiris". *Ancient Sci. Life* 14: 258–267.

Abstract: A survey is made on the medicinal spices of the Nilgiris. Totally, there are 25 species available in various parts of the Nilgiris and they belong to 16 different families of angiosperms. Gudalur, Kothagiri, Kookalthorai, Aruvankadu, Coonoor, Burliar, Masinagudi and Ootacamund are some of the important places in the Nilgiris, where the medicinal spices are available in abundance. The spices of the Nilgiris have a variety of medicinal properties that are put to use in Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic preparations.

1477. **Viswanathan, M.B. 1989.** "Ethnobotany of the Malayalis in the Yelagiri hills of North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 667–671.

Abstract: The Malayali tribes of Yelagiri hills, North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu use *Aerva lanata*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Caryota urens*, *Clematis gouriana*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Gomphrena celosioides*, *Mallotus philippensis* and *Ipomoea staphylina* for religious functions. A total of 35 species of medicinal plants belonging to 34 genera of 25 families are administered to various diseases, such as arthritis, asthma, boils, chest pain, constipation, corroborant, dandruff, eczema, fits, infantile jaundice, migraine, oedema, ophthalmic obligation, paralysis, piles and venereal diseases. The details about the plants, preparation of drugs and cause are given. Several new medicinal values of the plants are reported.

1478. **Viswanathan, M.B. 1997.** "Ethnobotany of the Malayalis in North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu, India". *Ethnobotany* 9: 77–79.

Abstract: Based on an intensive survey in the region, new uses of 7 plants for beliefs and taboos and those of 22 plants for medicinal purposes are recorded.

1479. **Viswanathan, M.B., Prem Kumar, E.H. & Ramesh, N. 2001.** "Ethnomedicines of Kanis in Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu". *Ethnobotany* 13: 60–66.

Abstract: This paper gives an account of 56 ethnomedicines used in 49 preparations by the Kanis or Kanikkars in the Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR) of Tamil Nadu, India. Uses of these plants are new to science.

1480. **Xavier, T.F. & Senthilkumar, S. 2007.** "Management and conservation of medicinal orchids of Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu, South India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 417–422.

Abstract: Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu is a potential site of orchids having luxuriant and gregarious orchid vegetation in different areas. However, many of them are on the edge of extinction due to over-exploitation by human beings for their own benefit. The disappearance of orchids is also due to lack of proper documentation of economic potential and biological functioning of orchids, besides unawareness among local inhabitants. Medicinal orchids of Eastern Ghats and their conservation prospective are discussed.

1481. **Xavier, T.F., Freeda, R.A. & Dhivya, M. 2011.** "Ethnomedicinal survey of Malayali tribes in Kolli hills of Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 10: 559–562.

Abstract: An ethnomedicinal survey was undertaken to collect information from tribal people of Kolli hills of Eastern Ghats, Southern India. The traditional knowledge of local tribal people on medicinal plants was collected through questionnaires and personal interviews during field trips. The present study reveals that the Malayali people in Kolli hills use about 50 plant species distributed in 45 genera belonging to 33 families to treat various diseases. The documented medicinal plants mostly used to cure skin diseases. In the present study, revealed members of Solanaceae and Lamiaceae were majorly used for the treatment of various diseases. Documentation of traditional knowledge on the ethnomedicinal uses of these plants is essential for conservation efforts for the plants resources and new drugs developments.

1482. **Xavier, T.F., Suresh, P., Auxilia, A., Kannan, M. & Bastin, A.A. 2013.** "Floristic composition and practices on the selected sacred groves of Rajapalayam, Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu". *Arch. Appl. Sci. Res.* 5: 7–10.

Abstract: The study reveals the floristic composition and ethnobotanical practices of the sacred groves of in and around Rajapalayam area, Virudhunagar district of Tamil Nadu. A total of 67 plant species belonging to 62 genera distributed among 35 families were recorded. The mode of mythical, therapeutical and conservation practices of these plants by the local people has been discussed.

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES OF PERIODICALS/JOURNALS

[The titles of periodicals/journals have been standardised following Botanico-Periodicum-Huntianum (Lawrence & al., 1968), B-P-H/Supplementum I (Bridson, 1991) and BPH-2 (Bridson, 2004).

The journals which are not in BPH have been abbreviated as given in the journals]

Adv. Biol. Sci.	:	Advances in Biological Sciences
Ancient Sci. Life	:	Ancient Science Life
Ann. Forest.	:	Annals of Forestry
Arch. Appl. Sci. Res.	:	Archives of Applied Science Research
Asian J. Pl. Sci. & Res.	:	Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research
Asian Pacific J. Trop. Biomed.	:	Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine
Asian Pacific J. Trop. Disease	:	Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Disease
Bioinfolet	:	Bioinfolet
Biosci. Disc.	:	Bioscience Discovery
Blumea	:	Blumea
Bot. Misc.	:	Botanical Miscellany
Bot. Tidsskr.	:	Botanisk Tidsskrift
Bull. Bot. Surv. India	:	Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India (up to Vol. 50, 2008)
Bull. Madras Gov. Mus.	:	Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum
Bull. Madras Gov. Mus. N.S. Nat. Hist. Sect.	:	Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. New Series Natural History Section
Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.	:	Bulletin of Medico-Ethno-Botanical Research
Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew	:	Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Gardens, Kew
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club	:	Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club
Calcutta J. Nat. Hist.	:	Calcutta Journal of Natural History
Compan. Bot. Mag.	:	Companion to the Botanical Magazine
Ceylon Forester	:	Ceylon Forester
Check List	:	Check List
C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris	:	Comptes Rendus Academy of Science, Paris
Curr. Sci.	:	Current Science
Eco-Chronicle	:	Eco-Chronicle
Edinburgh J. Bot.	:	Edinburgh Journal of Botany
Ethnobotany	:	Ethnobotany
Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)	:	Flora and Fauna, Jhansi

- Geobios (Jodhpur) : Geobios, Journal of Life Sciences, Jodhpur
- Geobios, New Rep. : Geobios, New Reports
- Global J. Res. Med. Pl. & Indigen. Med. : Global Journal of Research on Medicinal Plants & Indigenous Medicine
- Hamdard Med. : Hamdard Medicus
- Ind. J. Fund. & Appl. Life Sci. : Indian Journal of Fundamental and Applied Life Sciences
- Indian Fern J. : Indian Fern Journal
- Indian Fmg. : Indian Fmg.
- Indian Forester : The Indian Forester
- Indian J. Bot. : Indian Journal of Botany
- Indian J. Bot. Res. : Indian Journal of Botanical Research
- Indian J. Forest. : Indian Journal of Forestry
- Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser. : Indian Journal of Forestry, Additional Series
- Indian J. Nat. Prod. & Resources : Indian Journal of Natural Products & Resources
- Indian J. Traditional Knowledge : Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge
- Intl. J. Appl. Biores. : International Journal of Applied Bioresearch
- Intl. J. Basic & Life Sci. : International Journal of Basic & Life Science
- Intl. J. Curr. Biotechnol. : International Journal of Current Biotechnology
- Intl. J. Curr. Res. & Devel. : International Journal of Current Research and Development
- Intl. J. Curr. Sci. : International Journal of Current Science
- Intl. J. Eco. Env. Sci. : International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences
- Intl. J. Integr. Sci. Innov. & Tech. : International Journal of Integrative Sciences Innovation and Technology
- Intl. J. Res. Aurved. & Phram. : International Journal of Research in Ayurveda and Pharmacy
- J. Agri. Horti. Soc. India : Journal of Agri Horticultural Society of India
- J. Basic & Appl. Biol. : Journal of Basic & Applied Biology
- J. Biol. Sci. (Bombay) : Journal of Biological Science, Bombay
- J. Biosci. Res. : The Journal of Biosciences Research
- J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. : Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society
- J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. : Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany
- J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser. : Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany, Additional Series

J. Ethnobiol. & Ethnomed.	: Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine
J. Ethnopharmacol.	: Journal of Ethnopharmacology
J. Hattori Bot. Lab.	: Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory
J. Indian Bot. Soc.	: The Journal of the Indian Botanical Society
J. Linn. Soc., Bot.	: Journal of the Linnean Society, Botany
J. Madras Univ.	: Journal of the Madras University
J. Nat. Con.	: Journal for Nature Conservation
J. Nat. Remed.	: Journal of Natatural Remedies
J. Non-Timber Forest Products	: Journal of Non-timber Forest Products
J. Orchid Soc. India	: Journal of the Orchid Society of India
J. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal	: Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal
J. Sci. Trans. Environ. Technov.	: J. Sci. Trans. Environ. Technov.
J. Swamy Bot. Club	: Journal of the Swamy Botanical Club
J. Threatened Taxa	: Journal of Threatened Taxa
J. Univ. Bombay	: Journal of the University of Bombay
Kew Bull.	: Kew Bulletin
Madras Agric. J.	: Madras Agricultural Journal
Madras J. Lit. Sci.	: Madras Journal of Literature and Science
Medicinal Pl.	: Medicinal Plant
Mem. Mus. Paris	: Mem. Mus. Paris
My Forest	: My Forest
Natural Product Radiance	: Natural Product Radiance
Nelumbo	: Nelumbo (Bull. Bot. Surv. India renamed from Vol. 51, 2009)
New Botanist, Int. Quart.	: New Botanist, International Quarterly Journal of
J. Pl. Sci. Res.	Plant Science Research
Nordic J. Bot.	: Nordic Journal of Botany
Noven	: Novon
Orchid Rev.	: The Orchid Review
Phytotaxonomy	: Phytotaxonomy
Pl. Archives	: Plant Archives
Pl. Sci. Feed	: Plant Sciences Feed
Pollut. Res.	: Pollution Research
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.	: Proceedings, Indian Academy of Science, Plant Sciences

- Proc. Indian Sci. Congr. Assoc. : Proceedings of the Indian Science Congress Association
- Proc. Madras Univ. : Proceedings of the Madras University
- Proc. Symp. Recent Adv. Ecol. : Proc. Symp. Recent Adv. Ecol. Varanasi
Varanasi
- Rec. Bot. Surv. India : Records of the Botanical Survey of India
- Rev. Gen. Bot. Paris : Revue Générale Botanique Paris
- Rheedea : Rheedea
- Sci. & Cult. : Science and Culture
- Sci. Res. Report. : Science Research Reporter
- Syst. Bot. : Systematic Botany
- Taiwania : Taiwania
- Taprobanica : Taprobanica
- Trans. Linn. Soc. London : Transaction of the Linnean Society, London
- Trop. Ecol. : Tropical Ecology
- Turk. J. Bot. : Turkish Journal of Botany
- WebmedCentral ECOLOGY : WebmedCentral ECOLOGY
- Zoos' Print J. : Zoos' Print Journal

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Courtesy: W. Arisdason

Dendrobium anamalayanum Chandrab. & al.



Courtesy: W. Arisdason

Impatiens campanulata Wight



Courtesy: K. Karthigeyan

Wet Evergreen Forests, Anamalais, Western Ghats



Courtesy: G. Gnanasekaran

Upper Bhavani, Nilgiris, Western Ghats



Courtesy: K. Karthigeyan

Impatiens scapiflora B. Heyne ex Roxb.



Courtesy: W. Arisdason

Impatiens tangachee Bedd.



Courtesy: W. Arisdason

Rhododendron arboreum Sm. subsp.
nilagiricum (Zenk.) Tagg.