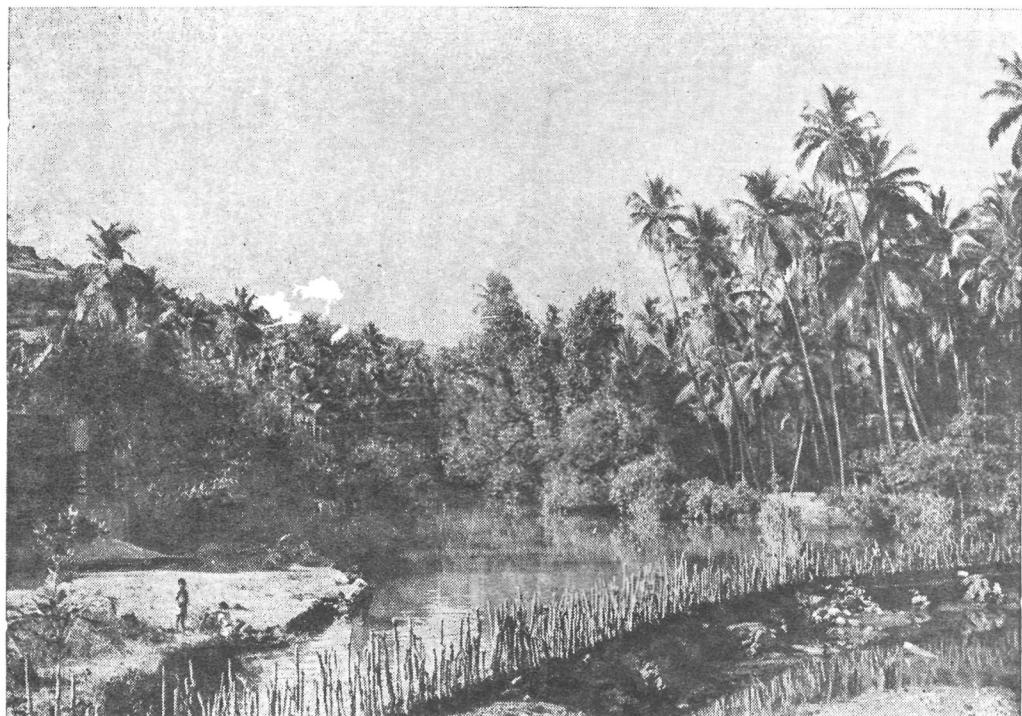


ENUMERATION OF PLANTS FROM GOMANTAK, INDIA

(WITH A NOTE ON BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS TO THE CASTLE ROCK AREA)



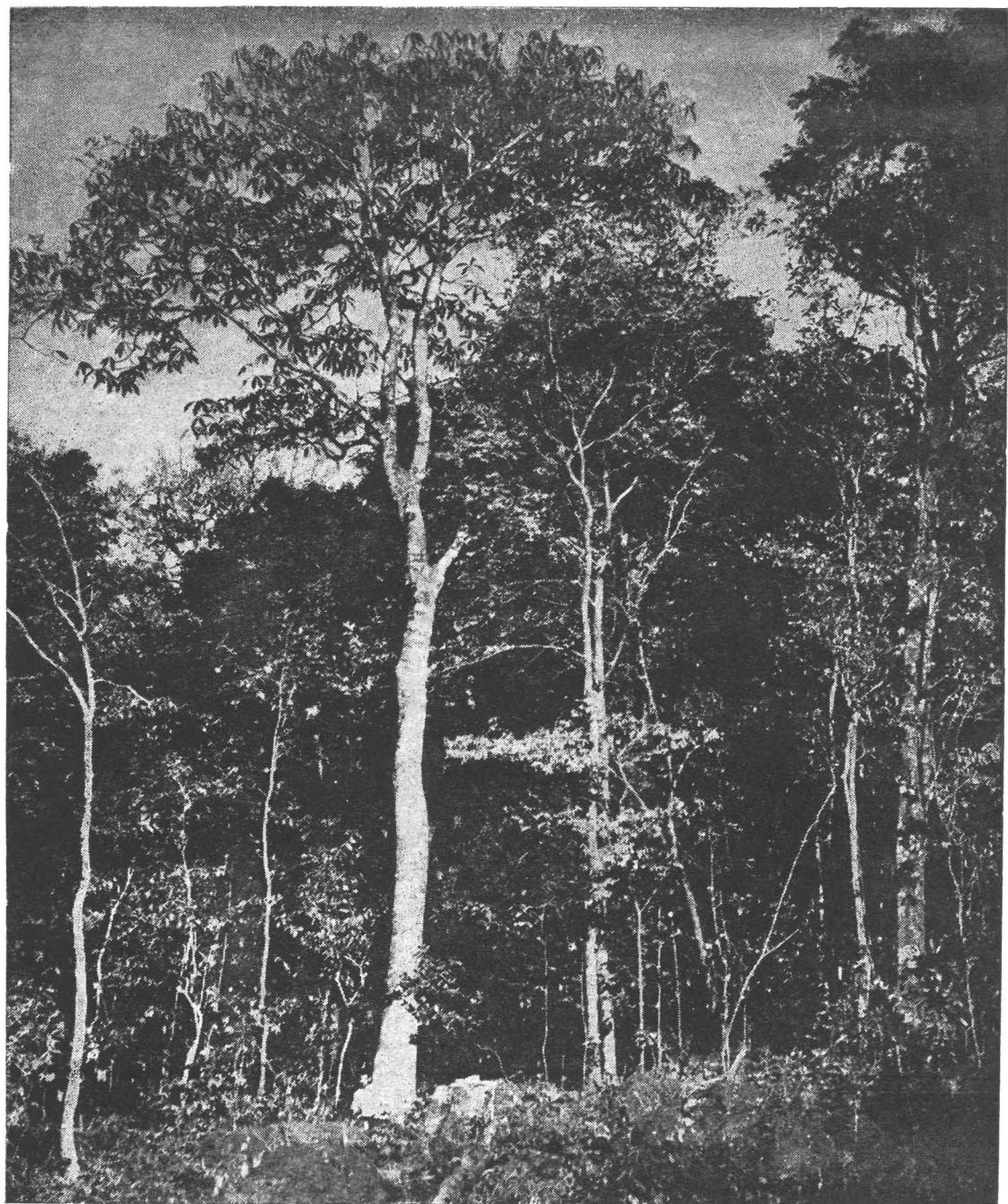
Typical coconut grove in Gomantak.



V. D. VARTAK

**MAHARASHTRA ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE
POONA 4**

1966



(5) Semi-evergreen forests along Anmode Ghat.

A group of *Lagerstromia lanceolata* Wall, with *Aporosa lindleyana* Bell. and an evergreen undergrowth of *Leea*, *Glochidion* etc.

ENUMERATION OF PLANTS FROM GOMANTAK, INDIA

WITH A NOTE ON BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS
AROUND CASTLEROCK

By
V. D. VARTAK



MAHARASHTRA ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE
POONA 4

1966

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Foreword

Gomantak forms a part of Southern Konkan with several ingressing arms of Arabian Sea, especially at the confluence of many fast moving, short rivers and streams arising in the Western Ghats, e. g. Juwari, Mandvi, Talopna, etc. The average yearly rainfall is about 250 cm. The mountain ranges running across the main line of Western Ghats or the Sahyadris provide many shady pockets for luxuriant growth of rich vegetation of the semi-evergreen or ever-green types and they form a green belt throughout Gomantak.

For the last 450 years, Gomantak, despite its rich vegetation and scenic beauty, was cut off from the influence of the main land due to alien rule. At the same time Portuguese explorers brought many plants from their possessions in other parts of the world, the Far East, Africa, Mozambique, South America etc. and tried to grow them in Goa. The Gomantak, therefore, is not only rich in indigenous plants, but also in exotics. Some of these plants have been referred to in the earliest account of the plants of Western India by Baron Van Rheede in his well-known work on the plants of Malabar Coast, the **Hortus Malabaricus**, published in 1686.

However, the best account so far known is a small booklet by Dalgado (1898) which describes the Flora of Goa and Sawantwadi. In this work 740 species have been listed. Cooke (1901-08) in his **Flora of the Bombay Presidency** also refers to many plants of this area under the title Wari country (Sawantwadi), of which Gomantak is a further extension. Lisboa (1890-93) also had collected many plants from this region, especially the grasses. Subsequently other workers also had made sporadic collections in different parts of Gomantak, but there had been no detailed account of these plants published. This gap in our knowledge of the flora of Western Ghats and the Konkan was keenly felt by botanists all these days, more so with the merger of Gomantak, a "Terra incognita" so far, into the Indian Union territory in 1961. Assorted collections of Gomantak plants of Lisboa, Talbot, Sedgwick, Bell, Blatter, McCann, D'Almeida etc. had been available to workers in the Blatter Herbarium and in the Herbarium of the Economic Botanist at the College of Agriculture, Poona, now transferred to the Herbarium of Western Region of the Botanical Survey of India, Poona.

The present list of plants of the Gomantak and surrounding areas by Shri V. D. Vartak, therefore, is a welcome addition to the much needed information about the plants of this region. As rightly pointed out by the author, it is not exhaustive; and even then, not less than 1512 species from this area have been listed by him. He has fully utilised the available information from published and unpublished sources, and has supplemented it with his own observations and collections. What is more important, the period of flowering, uses, local names and other valuable data have been given, which would be found useful by future workers. It is my hope that it would lead the author of this book, and other workers to give more exhaustive accounts of the flora and vegetation of this extremely interesting country. Gomantak is the meeting ground of the species from South Konkan and North Kanara. The mountain ranges here run directly into the sea and expose complete sections of the vegetation from muddy coast to mountain flora of high altitude. They are bound to reveal some endemics and hitherto little known or unknown species in the Western Ghats.

In my opinion the author has done a service to the cause of Indian Botany by focussing attention of workers on the plants of this area at a highly opportune time and we should therefore welcome this book.

Botany Department,
Poona University, Poona 7 (India),
11th May, 1966.

T. S. Mahabale
Professor of Botany

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Thanks are also due to Dr. T. S. Mahabale for valuable advice and for contributing the Foreword, and to Prof. V. V. Apte, Shri. M. N. Kanitkar and Shri. M. C. Suryanarayana for useful comments. He is also grateful to Principal C. V. Thakar and Shri V. V. Divan of the Central Bee Research Institute, Poona, for providing facilities and some photographs from Castle Rock area.

The author had taken some of his specimens for confirmation to (1) The Central Herbarium, Sibpur, Calcutta (2) Herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle at Poona and (3) Blatter Herbarium at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay containing collections of the Rev. Father Blatter and the Rev. Father Santapau. The author is thankful to the authorities of these Herbaria for providing working facilities. The University Grants Commission provided facilities by way of travelling grants enabling the author to do this work at Sibpur Herbarium during May 1964. This help is gratefully acknowledged.

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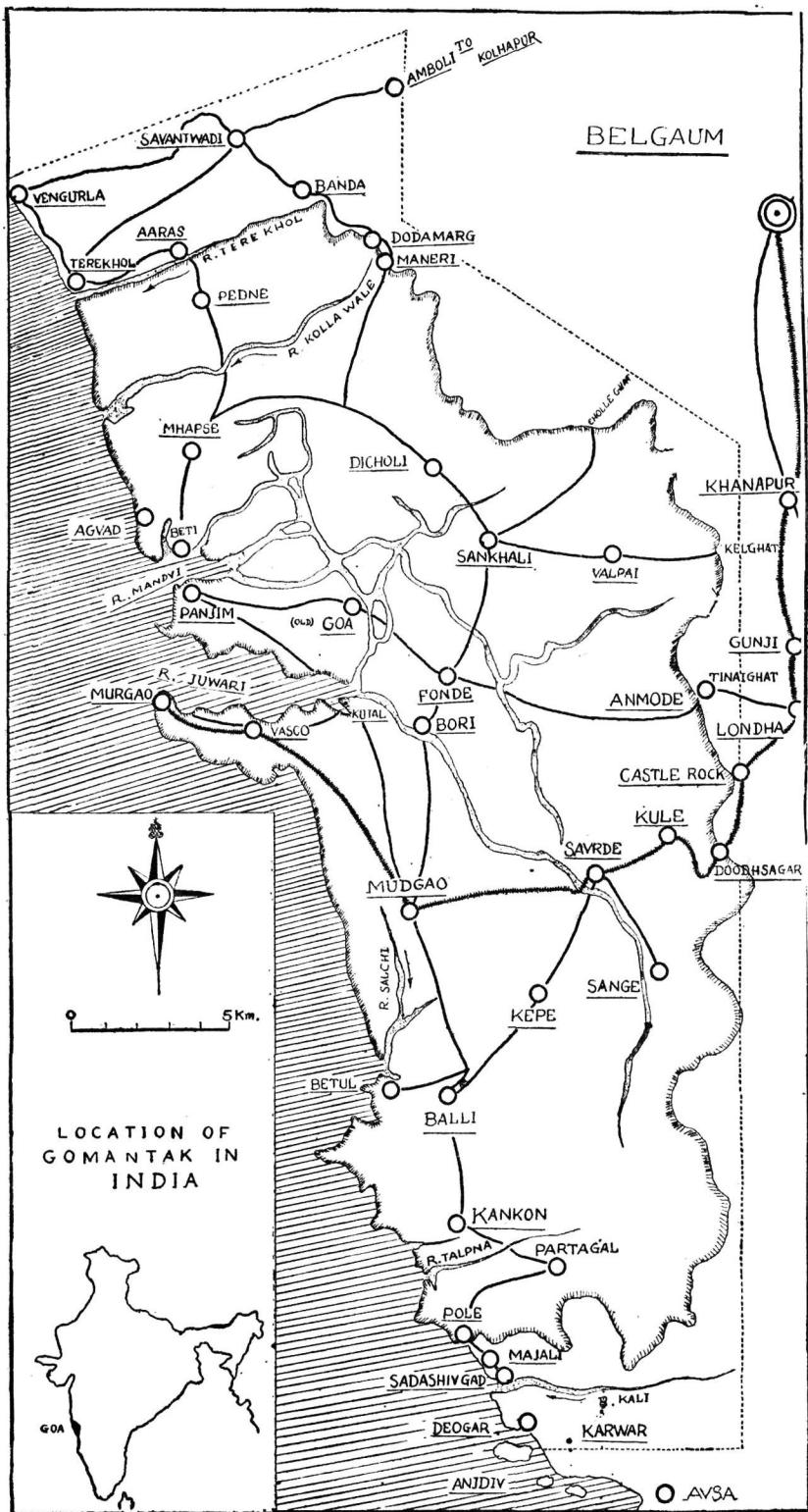
Botany Department,
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20th May, 1966.

V. D. Vartak

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MAP of GOA



Enumeration Of Plants From Gomantak, India

I. INTRODUCTION.

1. Area under study.

Gomantak or Goa is a small coastal district roughly in the middle of the Western sea face of the Peninsular India. It is located between $14^{\circ} 49' - 15^{\circ} 52'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 38' - 74^{\circ} 24'$ E. with an area of about 4000 sq. kilometers. Its territorial individuality is entirely related to its political past as a Portuguese colony from 1488 A. D. to its merger with the rest of India in 1961.

2. Previous work.

Some of the earliest accounts of the botanical studies in India relate to Gomantak. As early as 1565, Garcia da Orta described some interesting medicinal plants from Gomantak. This became known to Europe mainly from its Latin synopsis by Clusius (Charles I esculuse) published in 1567. During the following decades it went through several editions and was translated into most of the European languages.

Roxburgh (1820) occasionally referred to plants of this region as belonging to Konkan. Graham (1839) in his Catalogue of Bombay Plants has often referred to Lush, who had earlier collected plants from Goa Forests. Dalzell and Gibson (1861), Nairne (1894) have also referred to plants from this region in their works. Hooker (1872-97) in his 'Flora of British India' often quoted these earlier botanists in the context of plants occurring in Konkan, and Goa in particular.

A fairly critical enumeration of plants occurring in Goa and Sawantwadi was first published by a Portuguese botanist Dalgado in 1896. He has listed 740 species assigned to 98 different families. Most of these species he has referred to the earlier reports by Roxburgh, Graham, Dalzell, Gibson and Hooker. Besides local Konkani names their equivalents in French, Portuguese and English were given with precise locations in the region where they occurred. In the case of plants of economic importance, their medicinal or industrial uses were also indicated.

About the same period as of Dalgado or even earlier, several botanists of the then Science College, Poona, under the leadership of Theodore Cooke had made extensive plant collections in various parts of the then Bombay Presidency. It appears from records that these botanical visits

were often extended to adjacent parts of Goa. Some of these records are by Kanetkar (1890), later followed by Cooke (1901), Gammie (1902), Chibber (1905-1907) and Bhide (1907-1909) accompanied by their often quoted plant collector, Bhiva. This collection was kept in the Herbarium of the Economic Botanist, Agricultural College, Poona. It is now kept in the Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle, Poona. "The Flora of Bombay Presidency" by Cooke (1901-1908) and "Forest Flora of the Bombay Presidency" by Talbot (1909-1911) also refer to many plants collected from Goa by the said botanists.

Botanists at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, also made substantial contributions to our knowledge by collecting and reporting plants from Gomantak and adjacent parts. Blatter and De Almeida (1920) reported 42 species of ferns; Blatter and McCann (1935) reported over 50 species of grasses; Santapau and Kapadia (1959-63) reported over 50 species of orchids; Mahabale (1938) then of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, recorded Psilotum, Selaginellas, Lycopodium and some ferns occurring in this region. Souza (1944) published a paper entitled "*Catalago botanico das plantas de Goa e terras vizinhas*" in Biological Inst. Journal, Vasco-Gama. These contributions appear to have special significance in view of the fact that Dalgado's Catalogue of Gomantak Plants is particularly deficient in respect of ferns, grasses and orchids.

The following locations in Gomantak have been specially mentioned by various earlier botanists who wrote on their collections from Gomantak and adjacent areas :—

Sl. No.	Locality	Plant Collectors upto 1960.
1.	GOA GENERAL	Dr. Lush Ex Graham; Dalzell; Blatter; d' Almeida.
2.	KARWAR	Talbot; Lisboa; Sedgwick & Bell; Hallberg & McCann.
3.	KALANADI	Ritchie; Law Ex Graham; Sedgwick & Bell; Talbot.
4.	MARMAGOA, VASCO	Talbot; Kanetkar; Woodrow; Cooke; Bhide.
5.	DOODHSAGAR; COLLEM	Talbot; Woodrow; Cooke; McCann; Mahabale.
6.	CASTLE ROCK	Sedgwick; Woodrow; Kanetkar; Bhiva; Cooke; Gammie; Bhide; Chibber; McCann; Mahabale; Santapau; Kapadia.

Sl. No.	Locality	Plant Collectors upto 1960
7.	ANMODE; TINAI GHAT	Talbot; Sedgwick; Bhide; Kapadia.
8.	CHORLE GHAT	Dalzell & Gibson.
9.	RAMGHAT	Dalzell & Gibson.
10.	PARWA GHAT	Dalzell & Gibson; Ritchie.
11.	VENGURLA	Dalzell & Gibson; Stocks; Kanetkar; Woodrow; Bhide; Chibber.
12.	SAWANTWADI (WARI)	Dalzell & Gibson; Kanetkar; Woodrow; Mahabale.
13.	AMBOLI	Talbot; Woodrow; Ritchie; Kanetkar; Gammie; Bhide.

Recently the local colleges and the Botanical Survey of India have started collecting from this area, which will augment our knowledge of plants from Gomantak.

It will be seen from the foregoing account that the floristic information about Gomantak is rather incomplete and scattered in so many isolated reports and cross references. The author was, therefore, prompted to bring together all these scattered reports and supplement the data available from them by further field studies of his own so as to present a consolidated botanical account of Gomantak area as far as was possible.

3. Present Work.

With this object in view, the author visited various parts of Gomantak on seven successive occasions between 1950 to 1964 as follows :—

Sl. No.	Year	Month	Location and routes.	No. of specimens collected.
1	1950	Oct.	Castle Rock; Castle Rock to Doodhsagar, Castle rock to Anmode, Marmagoa, Panjim.	70
2	1951	Dec.	Karwar, Marmagoa, Panjim.	200
3	1954	Oct.	Panjim, Phonda, Mudgaon.	100
4	1961	Mar.	Sawantwadi, Vengurla, Amboli.	250
5	1962	Dec.	Castle rock, Castle Rock to Doodhsagar, Castle Rock to Anmode.	300
6	1963	April	Castle Rock, Anmode, Betul and round about, Kanakon, Panjim, Beti.	400
7	1964	Dec.	Castle Rock, Anmode Ghat, Collem, Sawantwadi, Amboli.	300

The plants collected during these visits have been carefully examined in the laboratory and their identification confirmed by reference to the corresponding specimen sheets in the Cooke's Herbarium now kept at the Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle, Poona, and Blatter's Herbarium at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. This collection of the Gomantak plants made by the author including over 400 species and 1000 specimens along with field notes have now been deposited in the Herbarium of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona 4.

Before giving an account of individual species, broad ecological features in relation to topography, hydrography, geology, soil types and general phenological factors will be described here.

II. ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

(1) Topography

Reference to the map of Gomantak will show that it is roughly rectangular in shape. Its maximum length along south to north is about 120 km. and maximum breadth, about 60 km. covering an area of about 4000 sq. km. It shares in common some of the broad topographical features which characterise the entire West Coast of Peninsular India. This consists of more or less dentate coast line with creeks, inlets, river deltas and islands. The coastal sandy beaches are interrupted by saline marshes covered with their own characteristic vegetation. Eastward extension of the coast merges into more or less flat alluvial plains of variable breadth intercepted by low hills with their lateral spurs often extended upto sea. The coastal plains almost abruptly lead to ascending heights of the Western Ghats with graded elevations rising upto 1200 meters along its crest line. The eastern part of Gomantak, therefore consists of a succession of gradually ascending hills with isolated domes or more often flat plateaux and their lateral ramifying spurs alternating with deep valleys and ravines, presenting highly undulating topography. If one takes a topographic view of the contour from its central position along the sea coast, it appears more or less like a huge semicircular amphitheatre with low plains in the foreground surrounded by ascending steps of low hills and the highest crest line in the background against the eastern horizon.

(2) Hydrography

The area is drained by numerous small rivers and perennial streams. All these rivers rise in the Sahyadri range mostly outside the territorial limits of Goa, and after a short southern or north-western course, empty themselves into the Arabian sea. The most important of these

rivers beginning from the north, are the Terekhol or Araundem (length 24 km.), the Chapora or Colvalle (28.8 km.), The Mandavi (61.6 km.), the Juari (62.4 km.), the Sal (24 km.) and the Talpona (11.2 km.). Apart from their importance as a source of water, they serve as channels for inland water communication for several km. up their courses.

The river *Mandavi* is the most important of the rivers in this territory, both the ancient and the modern townships being situated on its banks. It rises in Parwa Ghat and following a general southwestern course along Fonda, Bicholim and Bardex, discharges itself into the Aguada Bay. Here it splits into a number of distributaries before entering the bay, forming an extensive alluvial delta.

The river *Juari* which rises in the Dighi Ghat in the Embarbacem district, has a general northwesterly course and finally flows into the Marmagoa Bay after splitting into a number of distributaries, forming an extensive alluvial delta.

The *Mandavi* and the *Juari* together with their tributary streams, drain nearly two-thirds of the Goa territory. Their upper portion flows through the steep slopes of the Sahyadris. During the rainy season they are heavily flooded. During this period erosion is active and vast loads of sediment, largely lateritic, are deposited at their mouths. A number of islands have been formed in the delats of both of these rivers of which Tiswadi or Panjim—the island of Goa, is the largest. This is the Ilhas on which the towns of Panjim and Sanvordem stand. Round the Island pass the sluggish distributaries of the *Mandavi* and the *Juari*.

Goa is famous for its two water falls, Dudhsagar and Haravalem. The former can be seen from a train near the railway station Dudhsagar. It consists of a series of rapids in the course of perennial streams which rush down the steep edge of an elevated ridge, with a number of steps in the descent of more than 300 m. (one thousand feet.). The course of the stream runs mostly over the steep sides of masive granite-gneiss, tough patches of much closely jointed Dharwarian quartzites are found here and there. The spot is unique in its grandeur during the rainy season when the stream is heavily flooded.

The Harvalem falls are in the course of a small perennial stream, a tributory of the Mandavi. They have a height of 18 m. only. The course of the stream follows a lenticular patch of much jointed ferruginous quartzite (magnetite-haematite-quartzite). The waterfalls have been produced as a result of wedging off by denudation of large slices of the ferruginous quartzite along the joint planes crossing it. The falls are situated 2.4 km. to the south-east of Sanquelim.

Both these waterfalls are being surveyed for exploring possibilities of generating electricity.

In addition to the above mentioned water falls and streams there are several small lakes and ponds in Goa. Of them the following are of some importance :

Maya, Chimal, Vayangam, Karmal, Banavali, Kudtari and Kakode

There are also a few canals like Thibi, Chimal and Parode which are mostly used for irrigation purposes.

(3) Geology

It is significant to note that Gomantak is located just along the transition between the Deccan Trap and the Archaean Rocks. The Southern limit of the Deccan Trap almost coincides with the north-eastern frontiers of Gomantak. The escarpment of the Western Ghat (Sahyadri) in Goa mostly consists of Dharwarian quartzites and granite gneiss which form a part of the extensive southern Archaean System. The highlands in Gomantak, therefore, present a more rugged view, quite different from the terraced scenery of Trappean hills commonly found in the north of Goa and elsewhere.

Geological formations of Goa may be broadly classified as follows :

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Detrital laterite, transported soils and alluvium, shore
sands etc. | RECENT
AND
SUB RECENT |
| 2. Deccan trap - mostly dykes and one flow | EARLY
TERTIARY |
| 3. Newer Dolerite | LOWER
CUDDAPAH |
| 4. Granite-gneiss (Peninsular gneiss) Sericite-quartzite,
quartzites and Schistose quartzites, phyllites, epidiorites
and hornblende-schists, a few bands of ferruginous quar-
tzites, biotite, muscovite, and chlorite-schists,
talc chlorite, and carbonate schists, crushed biotite and
biotite-hornblende granulites, of the Dharwar age | ARCHAEAN |

Almost the whole of the province is occupied by the Archean (and mainly by the Dharwar) rocks which are a complex of much crushed quartzites, phyllites and few other metamorphic forms. Most of the ferruginous quartzites (1. Haematite, 2. Magnetite) have resulted by replacement at a later age and there are only a few bands of Dharwarian banded ferruginous quartzites. Isolated small outcrops of granite gneiss are an extension of the Peninsular gneiss group

of the northern parts of the Mysore State. It has also been much crushed and locally even mylonitised.

The Newer dolerites consist of slightly uralitised dolerites and gabbros made up of basic plagioclase, varying amounts of orthorhombic and or monoclinic pyroxene, and accessory iron ore. Some contain olivine and others quartz in small amounts.

The Deccan trap lava covers a few square miles only and the flow in Goa is merely a part of the southern edge of a flow occurring in the adjacent parts. The Deccan trap also occurs in the form of isolated dykes which are fairly numerous and are common throughout the area. The dyke rocks are dolerites made up of labradorite, a monoclinic pyroxene free from uralitisation, small amounts of olivine (fresh or as pseudomorphs of iddingsite, delessite or palagonite), and a small amount of glassy base which has been more or less changed to palagonite.

The Laterite is of the detrital type. It is seen all over the area, concealing the earlier formations. Locally it forms deposits of iron and manganese ores, in several places mainly by replacement of older rocks by surface solutions. These provide rich iron and manganese ores which are extensively mined. Other minerals of economic value include low grade bauxite and mica, building stones, clays, for brick and ceramic industries, mineral pigments etc.

For further details on the geological aspects of this region reference may be made to Dhepe's work (1956).

(4) Soils

The local soil may be broadly classified into two types : (a) soils developed *in situ* by natural metamorphosis and the degeneration of the underlying rocks, (b) soil transported from elsewhere by erosion and deposited in successive layers of various depths. The first category mostly consists of hill slopes and higher contours. Some of these are highly eroded and without natural vegetation except for ephemerals and short lived annuals during the monsoons. On the hill slopes and flat tops which sustain well preserved forests, there is considerable depth of well formed soil, rich in humus due to decomposed organic matter. However, owing to high porosity of the underlying laterite rocks, these soils are heavily leached and are usually deficient in lime, potash and phosphorous.

The soils along lower contours in vallies, all along the coastal plains and river deltas are fairly rich in nutrients and most of the agriculture, particularly rice cultivation, is located in these soils.

The soils are more or less acidic and respond well to N, P, K and Ca as fertilizers.

(5) Climate

The climatic conditions of Goa confirm to the broad pattern characteristic of the adjacent districts along the West coast of India. The total annual rain-fall varies over a wide range with an average of about 230 cm. along the sea-face reaching to the height of 500 cm. or even more in the hills along higher elevations. Most of the rain-fall is received between June and October from the S. W. monsoons. There are no winter rains but sporadic thunder showers are fairly common in April and May.

The temperature during the monsoon-period (June-October) is fairly steady around 32° C. — 35° C. with very little diurnal variation. The minimum winter temperature ranges from 14° C. to 16° C. and the maximum temperature during the summer ranges from 35° C. to 38° C.

Relative humidity varies with the season and local elevation. During monsoon (June to Sept.) relative humidity may be as high as 90 to 95%. Winter months (Nov. - Dec.) show lowest relative humidity around 60% and it rises gradually in summer from February to June. Besides such seasonal changes, there are also diurnal rhythmic changes which may range from 60 to 70% in the morning to 25% in the afternoon.

There are short-amplitude local sea-breezes during the morning and evening hours. Apart from this, there are seasonal trade winds received from the South-West from June to August and North-West during summer.

Throughout the monsoon period the solar intensity is low. The mist during the winter months also reduces the solar intensity during the morning and evening hours. The light intensity is normal during summer except under exceptional situations such as thick dense forest covers, where ground vegetation is subjected to subnormal illumination.

III. GENERAL ASPECT OF THE VEGETATION

The Western coastal districts of Peninsular India have more or less common topographic, ecological and general climatic features. These districts, therefore, show considerable resemblance as regards the broad vegetational aspect with imperceptible gradient of changes in the floristic composition as one proceeds from south to north. Gomantak, with adjacent districts of Karwar and Ratnagiri, shows a considerable homogeneity in floristic features. In all these districts, narrow coastal plains almost abruptly emerge towards the east with

hills ascending to about 1200 meters. The vegetation, therefore, shows a spectrum of variability along the west to east the gradient being correlated with ascending contours from sea coast to the crest line of the ghats.

Gomantak has east to west breadth of about 60 km. Within this narrow span, altitude varies from the sea level upto over 1200 meters. Corresponding changes in floristic composition, though imperceptible, can be roughly correlated with altitudinal variation into three broad categories as (1) 0-200 meters, (2) 200-600 meters, (3) 600 meters and above. General features of the vegetation along these 3 ascending zones may be briefly characterised as follows :—

(1) 0-200 meters :

Both natural as well as man-made vegetation in this belt closely resembles the general floristic composition expected along tropical or sub-tropical sea coasts. The coastal sand dunes sustain plant communities consisting of *Spinifex squarrosus* Linn., *Ipomoea biloba* Forsk., *Cyperus arenarius* Retz., *Launea pinnatifida* Cass., *Cyperus rotundus* Linn., *Fimbristylis schoenoides* Vahl., etc. Just beyond the high tide mark there is intrusion of some drought-loving plants like *Boerhaavia diffusa* L., *Trianthemum monogynum* L., *Glinus lotoides* L., *Crotalaria lutescens* Dalz., etc. After this, one may either get picturesque coconut groves usually intermixed with *Erythrina indica* Lamk., *Thespesia populnea* Soland. etc. Natural huge thickets of *Pandanus* are occasionally met with or systematic plantations of *Casuarina* especially near the resorts add to the grandeur of the shore. Saline marshes have mangrove thickets consisting of *Rhizophora mucronata* Lamk., *Sonneratia apetala* L., *Avicinia officinalis* L., *Bruguiera* sp., etc. The coastal islands and river deltas with diurnal variations in salinity, usually sustain plant communities consisting of *Aegiceras majus* Gaertn., *Salvadora persica* Linn., *Sonneratia apetala* L., *Avicinia officinalis* L., *Derris scandens* Benth. At some places, however, there are pure formations of *Acanthus ilicifolius* L. Near the high tide mark species like *Clerodendron inerme* Gaertn., *Excoecaria agallocha* Linn., etc. from the main components of the vegetation. Along the outlets of the perennial streams one finds thick growth of *Caesalpinia nuga* Ait., *Bridelia stipularis* Bl., *Tinospora cordifolia* Miers., *Vitex trifolia* Linn.

The coastal plains are used for intensive agriculture. Paddy (*Oryza sativa* var. *indica*) is the principal annual crop mainly grown between June and November. Rarely a second paddy crop is grown in winter, where irrigation facilities exist. Common weeds associated with a standing paddy crop are *Cyperus difformis* L., *Cyperus flavidus* Retz.,

Cyperus iria L., *Scirpus supinus* L., *Lindernia urticaefolia* L., *Lobelia alsinoides* Lamk., *Eriocaulon* sp., *Jussia suffruticosa* L. etc. After the paddy is harvested low lying fields are usually used for a second leguminous crop, the principal legume being *Dolichos lablab* L. After the paddy is harvested the fields invariably have characteristic association of certain annuals consisting of *Smilium conferta* Sm., *Sonchus oleraceous* L., *Cancoraa diffusa* R. Br., *Hydroclea zeylanica* Vahl., *Coldenia procumbens* L., *Amaranthus spinosus* L., *Sphaeranthus indicus* L., *Commelinia benghalensis* L., *Cyperus pumilus* L., *Fimbristylis miliacea* Vahl.

Lands along slightly higher contours are utilized for perennial fruit orchards like coconut, arecanut, banana, mango, cashewnut, etc. Other trees and shrubs commonly associated with these communities include *Averrhoa carambola* Linn., *Mammea longifolia* Planch., *Sesbania grandiflora* Pers., *Bauhinia tomentosa* Linn., *Garcinia indica* Choiss., etc.

(2) 200-600 meters :

Natural and well preserved vegetation covering these low hills may show a climax association in which members of moist deciduous communities along with some tropical evergreen species may be represented. However, owing to extensive destruction of the natural primary vegetation, shifting system of *Kumri* cultivation, manganese ore mining, over grazing, forest fires, and various such disturbances in natural biotic balance, considerable areas have degenerated into severely eroded barren wastes or have regenerated into secondary plant communities, mainly consisting of dry deciduous elements with sub-normal scrubby growth. Severely eroded waste lands sustain sparse patchy vegetation of low bushes such as *Carissa congesta* Wight., *Vitex negundo* Linn., *Holarhena antidysenterica* Wall., *Memecylon umbellatum* Burm., etc. Regenerated secondary associations mostly consist of dry deciduous members like *Acacia suma* Buch-Ham., *Terminalia crenulata* Roth., *Cassia fistula* Linn., *Bauhinia racemosa* Lamk., *Butea monosperma* Taub. etc.

During premerger period, the forest conservation and forest administration in Gomantak were more strict. The Forest Officer used to be well-paid and was also allowed to recover a share from the fine collected by the Government from the offenders. Human habitation was disallowed in certain reserved areas. As a result of this there are some fine areas of well preserved forests particularly round Satari and Kankon. The Kankon forest covers an area of about 96 sq. km. Its floristic composition represents typical moist deciduous association in its climax phase. The western fringes of this reserve with relatively low altitude, gradually change into moist deciduous or even dry deciduous communities if the

biotic balance be severely disturbed. The eastern fringes of this reserve have relatively higher altitude, where moist deciduous associations imperceptively get transformed into semi-evergreen communities. Ridges, spurs, vallies or ravines in the reserved area often show conspicuous differences in floristic composition as also relative vertical growth of arboreal elements.

(3) 600 meters and above :

In this belt the general aspect of the vegetation gradually changes from moist deciduous to semi-evergreen formations. Along still higher elevation around the crest line, the semi-evergreen communities may even show isolated patches of typical tropical evergreen forest especially in protected areas like ravines and valleys. In deep ravines near Castle Rock, arboreal growth is luxuriant and the tall trunks are profusely covered with mosses, epiphytes and huge lianes. The under-growth shows conspicuous absence of grasses which are replaced by shade and moisture loving species of ferns, *Selaginellas*, *Aroids*, *Begonias* etc. The luxuriant growth of spiny subscandent species and woody climbers like *Zizyphus rugosa* Lamk., *Calamus rotang* Linn., *Scutia myrtina* Kurz., etc. forms impenetrable thickets. The epiphytic orchids along with other species indicate the close approximation of these plant communities to tropical semi-evergreen forests.

In protected deep ravines and valleys especially along the stream-side, atmosphere is cool and moist due to the dense canopy of tall trees. Here the following plants are noteworthy :—

Melastoma malabathricum L., *Gymnostachyum latifolium* T. Anders., *Ophiorrhiza harrisiana* Heyene, *Ixora coccinea* Linn., *Hedyotis auricularia* Linn., *Ecbolium linneanum* Kurz., *Desmodium triquetrum* DC., *Cardanthera pinnatifida* Benth., different species of ferns in moist shady places. Some of the most prominent are *Angiopteris*, *Anisogonium*, *Lygodium*, *Osmunda* etc. Very few grasses and sedges are observed. Among them most common are grasses like *Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum* Stapf. and *Spodiopogon albidus* Benth., and rushes like *Hypolytrum latifolium* L. C. Rich., *Scleria hebecarpa* Nees., etc. Among epiphytes there are several species of orchids, ferns like *Pleopeltis*, *Drynaria* and few flowering plants like *Hoya wightii* Hook., *Remusatia vivipera* Schott., *Garnotia* sp., etc.

However, the exposed unprotected ridges and spurs may still show some typical moist deciduous species like *Erythrina variegata* Linn., *Butea monosperma* Taub., *Bombax ceiba* L. etc. Apart from the above general difference in the composition of the vegetation in

valleys and along the ridges the overall vegetation along the crest line and general slopes show distinct tiers of vertical growth. The tallest arboreal members above 25 m. height include *Terminalia paniculata* Roth., *Holigarna arnottiana* Hook. f., *Lagerstroemia lanceolata* Wall., *Polyalthia fragrans* Benth., *Terminalia crenulata* Roth., *Alstonia scholaris* R. Br., *Caryota urens* L., *Albizia procera* Benth., *Careya arborea* Roxb., *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl., *Terminalia belerica* Roxb., *Garcinia xanthochymus* HK., *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb., *Mitragyna parvifolia* Korth., *Schleichera oleosa* Oken.

The medium sized trees between 10-25 m. height include *Hemigyrosa canescens* Thw., *Olea dioica* Roxb., *Syzygium caryophyllum* Alston., *Kydia calycina* Roxb., *Mallotus phillippensis* Muell., *Ixora arborea* Roxb., *Ligustrum neilgherense* Wight., *Mappia foetida* Miers., *Macrangia peltata* Muell., *Canthium dicoccum* Merril., *Hopea wightiana* Wall., *Litsea deccanensis* Gamble, *Vitex leucoxylon* L., *Xeromphis spinosa* Keay; *Stereospermum personatum* Chatt., *Carallia integrerrima* DC., *Calophyllum wightianum* Wall.

Small shrubs or subscandent species not exceeding 10 meters height includes :—

Evodia lunu-ankenda Merr., *Memecylon umbellatum* Burm., *Glycosmis pentaphylla* Correa, *Leea indica* Merrill, *Toddalia asiatica* Lamk., *Murraya exotica* L., *Callicarpa tomentosa* Murray, *Rauwolfia densiflora* Benth., *Ixora nigricans* R. Br., *Xantolis tomentosa* Rat., *Allophylus serratus* Radlk., *Tabernaemontana heynckana* Wall., *Aporosa lindleyana* Bail., *Syzygium zeylanicum* DC., *Ardisia solanacea* Roxb.

As regards the woody climbers, the species in order of their relative predominance are :—

Wagatea spicata Dalz., *Calamus rotang* Linn., *Diploclesia glaucescens* Diels, *Elaegnus conferta* Roxb., *Dalbergia sympathetica* Nummo., *Gnetum ula* Brongn., *Connarus wightii* Hook., *Jasminum malabaricum* Wight., *Gouania microcarpa* DC., *Zizyphus rugosa* Lamk., *Schefflera venulosa* Harms., *Derris scandens* Benth., *Sarcostigma kleinii* W. & A., *Pothis scandens* L., *Luvunga eleutherandra* Dalz.

The ground flora in more exposed locations and in forest clearings includes :—

Colebrookia oppositifolia Smith., *Lasiosiphon eriocephalus* Decne., *Wendlandia thyrsoides* Steud., *Atalantia racemosa* Wight., *Carvia callosa* Brem., *Pogostemon plectranthoides* Desf., *Pavetta indica* L.

IV. MATERIAL AND THE METHODS OF PRESENTATION

During the successive botanical visits to the area as shown in Table 2, over 400 species were collected and preserved in the herbarium. Species that are too common to deserve herbarium record were only entered in the field notes as occurring in this area. Species which have not been recorded or published as occurring in Gomantak by early plant collectors have been marked with an asterisk in the following enumeration. About 30 such species have been recorded in the area for the first time. All the herbarium specimens were carefully checked in the laboratory and their identification was confirmed by reference to the description given in the Floras cited in the end. They were also compared with the identified specimens in Regional Herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India at Poona which includes Cooke's original collection. Any observed deviations from earlier descriptions or from the identified herbarium sheets have been duly recorded. A few doubtful plants are being further investigated and possibilities of their taxonomic reassessment are being explored. These will be presented elsewhere in due course.

Since individual species mostly conform to their description of the diagnostic characters, any detailed description of the same species is outside the scope of this type of work. For such local floras, it is more convenient to enumerate the individual species in a tabular form with minimum and condensed information. Accordingly the following Table enumerates over 1500 species which have been either actually collected or noted by the author or reported by earlier botanists who explored this area.

The first column gives the individual species in the families arranged according to the sequence adopted by Cooke in his Flora (1958) with slight modifications. The revised nomenclature has been checked as far as possible. Synonyms have also been provided in the remarks column.

The second column gives local names both in Konkani and Marathi which are often structurally similar but phonetically slightly different. The local names were confirmed after repeated scrutiny. The index of local names have been given at the end.

The third column gives the growth habits, classified and symbolized to facilitate convenient reference in a tabular form. Herbs, shrubs, trees, parasites, epiphytes have been classified into minor or sub-categories. In order to give full characteristics of arboreal species, in addition to their vertical zonation, the general form or the shape of the canopy and also the characteristic angles of the primary branches have been differentiated and symbolized.

1. Growth—habits.

HERB—H		S—d Climbers (<i>Combretum</i>) S—e Lianes (<i>Gnetum</i>)
H—1	Annual (<i>Rice</i>)	
H—2	Biennial (<i>Radish</i>)	TREES—T
H—x	Perennial (<i>Sida</i>)	T—1 Small trees below 5 m. (<i>Randia</i>)
H—a	Erect (<i>Ocimum</i>)	T—2 Middle sized trees below 15m. (<i>Syzygium</i>)
H—b	Sub-erect (<i>Evolulus</i>) or rosettes (<i>Aloe</i>)	T—3 Tall trees 16 m. and above (<i>Albizzia</i>) <i>Tree canopy</i>
H—c	Prostrate (<i>Boerhaavia</i>) 1. Runner (<i>Cynodon</i>) 2. Sucker (<i>Sansevieria</i>) 3. Stolons (<i>Fern</i>) 4. Offset (<i>Pistia</i>)	T—a Globose or round canopy (<i>Mangifera</i>)
H—d	Climbing herbs (<i>Cardio- spermum</i>). 1. Twiner (<i>Dolichos</i>)	T—b Umbrella like canopy (<i>Delonix</i>)
H—e	Succulent (<i>Bryophyllum</i>)	T—c Conical Canopy (<i>Michelia</i>)
H—f	Ephemerals (<i>Urginea</i>)	T—d Obconical canopy
H—g	Herbs with bulbs, pseudo- bulbs, tuberous roots, root stocks or rhizomes. (<i>Crinum</i> , <i>Dendrobium</i> , <i>Curculigo</i> , <i>Curcuma</i>)	T—e Pyramidal canopy (<i>Casuarina</i>) T—f Cylindrical canopy (<i>Thuja</i>) T—g Crooked canopy (<i>Acacia</i>) <i>Branching Angles.</i> * Acute (<i>Thuja</i>) ** Horizontal (<i>Ceiba</i>) *** Obtuse (<i>Salix</i>)
SHRUBS—S		PARASITES—P
S—a	Woody perennial or Under shrubs (<i>Woodfordia</i>)	P—1 Root parasite (<i>Striga</i>) P—2 Stem parasite * Complete (<i>Cuscuta</i>) ** Partial (<i>Dendropthe</i>)
S—b	Low shrubs with small can- opy or sarmantose shrubs (<i>Glycosmis</i>).	EPIPHYTES—E
S—c	Sub-scandent shrub (<i>Con- narus</i>)	MONSOON PLANTS—M

2. Habitat Classification.

As regards the characteristic associations of various ecological units, the primary classification has been based on typical habitats. Under these broad categories minor or subcategories can be distinctly recognised. They have been symbolized as follows :—

1. **Coastal islands**
along the coast.
(c) Anchored, exposed.
(d) In shallow waters
2. **Coastal marshes :**
(a) Saline moist waste places.
(b) Saline water logged soils
(Liquid mud).
(c) River mouths with
salinity gradient.
(d) Littoral forests.
3. **Costal beaches.**
(a) Sandy beach.
(b) Stone or pebble beach.
(c) Rocky beach.
(d) Rock pools
(e) Muddy beach.
4. **Water courses**
(Rivers, Canals)
(a) Sandy river bed.
(b) Puddles in the riverbed.
(c) Exposed rocky beds and
islands.
(d) River banks.
 1. Rocky.
 2. Sandy.
 3. Clayish.
5. **Water falls.**
(a) Shallow stoney bed under
rapidly flowing water.
(b) On moist rocks.
(c) Vertical rocky profiles
moistened by water sprays
and trickles.
6. **Tanks and Ponds.**
(a) Free floating forma-
tions, exposed or sub-
merged.
(b) Anchored, submerged
(c) In liquid mud in
water logger soil.
(f) In moist sand.
(g) In hard exposed tank
mud.
7. **Forest types.**
(a) Scruby.
(b) Pasture lands.
(c) Dry deciduous forest.
(d) Moist deciduous forest.
(e) Semi evergreen forest.
 1. Forest clearings
 2. Forest undergrowth.
 3. Grass lands in
the open forests,
 4. Stream banks.
8. **Agri-horticultural Habitats.**
(a) Paddy fields
 1. Before harvest.
 2. After Harvest.
 3. Along bund.
(b) Millet fields.
 1. Before harvest.
 2. After harvest.
(c) Coconut, Areca nut and
Banana groves.
 1. Undergrowth.
 2. Epiphytes.
(d) Mango and Casewnut
plantations.
 1. Associated shrubs,
trees.
 2. Epiphytes.
 3. Ground flora.

- 9. Urban and Rural Habitats.**
- (a) Road Sides.
 - (b) Hedges.
 - (c) Public parks.
 - (d) Religious places.
 - (e) Home gardens
 - (f) Ruderal plants.
 - (g) Orchards and Vegetable gardens.

3. LOCALITIES

As regards the localities where the individual species have been actually observed or reported as occurring, the following notation have been used.

- I : (1) VENGURLA; (2) BETIM; (3) PANJIM; (4) MARMAGOA;
(5) KUTALI; (6) BETUL; (7) KARWAR and (8) KALA NADI.
- II : (9) SAWANTWADI; (10) SAVARDA (PRIYOL); (11) MUDGAON;
(12) KANAKON; (13) BALI.
- III : (14) AMBOLI GHAT; (15) CHORLA GHAT; (16) RAM GHAT;
(17) PARWA GHAT; (18) TINAI GHAT; (19) ANMODE; (20)
CASTLE ROCK; (21) DUDHSAGAR; (22) ALONG THE GHATS
(GENERAL).

4. OCCURRENCE

In case of species with very rare occurrence precise locations have been pointed out in the remark column.

As regards the relative densities or abundance, the symbols used by Santapau (1955) have been adopted :

DENSITY	RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION
D1 Rare	A1 Scarce
D2 Occasionally seen	A2 Average
D3 Fairly common	A3 Above average.
D4 Common	A4 Fairly abundant.
D5 Very common	A5 Abundant.

5. FLOWER - COLOUR

The following symbols have been used for indicating flowering time, range and flower colour, serial numbers 1-12 indicating January to December :-

W—White; V—Violet; I—Indigo; B—Blue; G—Green;
Y—Yellow; O—Orange; R—Red; Var—Varigated;
P—Pink, purple. Br—Brown.

The range of fruiting period has been indicated by the serial numbers from January to December.

6. ECONOMIC USE

For indicating the economic use of the individual species, the symbols adopted by Darlington and Wylie (1955) have been adopted, with slight modifications as follows :—

- A—** *Alcoholic liquors* produced by fermentation (*Rice* for malting, *grapes* for wines, *coconut* and *palm sap* for toddy).
- B—** *Beverages*, produced by infusion (*Tea*, *Coffee*, *lemon grass*).
- C—** *Carnivorous plants* (*Drosera*, *Utricularia*).
- D—** *Dyes and Tannins* (*Cassia*, *Terminalia*, *Curcuma*).
- E-1** *Edible fruits-cultivated* (*Mango*, *Papaya*).
- E-2** *Edible fruits - Wild* (*Zizyphus*, *Carissa*).
- F-1** *Stocks* : for fruit trees (*Atlantia*, *Zizyphus*, *Rose*).
- F-2** *Fodder*, for cattle.
- F-3** *Forage*, for economic insects.
 - * Bees (*Leucas*, "Glycosmis")
 - ** Silk worm (*Ricinus*, *Terminalia*)
 - ***Lac insect. (*Ficus*).
- G—** *Grains*
 - 1. Cereals (*Rice*)
 - 2. Millet (*Nachani*)
 - 3. Pulses (*Gram*).
- Gm—** *Gums and Resins*.
- H—** *Horticultural Plants*
 - 1. Ornamental (*Bougainvillea*, *Magnolias*).
- 2. Hedges (*Duranta*).
- 3. Religious or symbolic (*Ocimum*).
- I—** *Insecticides and Vermifuges*, for infusion or dusting (*Nicotine*, *Derris-Annona*).
- M-1** *Medicinal plants*. Drugs and poisons including fish poison (*Tinospora*, *Asparagus*, *Nux-vomica*, *Xeromphis*, *Lasiosiphon*).
- M-2** *Manure* : green, chiefly leguminous crops (*Crotalaria*, *Sesbania*, *Calotropis*).
- O-1** *Oils* : Vegetable oils and fats edible (*Guizotia*, *Sesamum*, *Garcinia*).
- O-2** Vegetable oils and waxes—non-edible (*Pongamia*, *Neem*).
- P—** Perfumes and essential oils, naturally volatile (*Rose*, *Jasminum*).
- R—** Roots, tubers, Bulbs, edible (*Potato*, *tapioca*, *Dioscorea*).
- S-1** Sand binders, (*Weeds*, *grasses* and *trees*).
- S-2** Shade trees, for parks, avenues, nurseries and plantations (*Erythrina*, *Grevillea*, *Ficus*).
- S-3** Spices and condiments : (*Pepper*, *cinnamon*, *Ginger*).
- S-4** Starch, extracted from stem (*Caryota*).

S-5	<i>Sugar</i> , extracted from stem (<i>Sugar cane</i>).	V-1	<i>Vegetables</i> -cultivated (<i>Amarantus</i>).
T-1	<i>Textile fibers</i> , for weaving fabrics, carpets mats.	V-2	<i>Vegetables</i> -wild (<i>Smithia</i> , <i>Portulaca</i>).
T-2	<i>Bast fibers</i> , for ropes (<i>Coconut</i>).	W-1	<i>Timbers</i> , for furniture and implements.
T-3	<i>Bast fibers</i> , for brooms (<i>Phoenix</i>).	W-2	<i>Wood</i> , for fuel and charcoal.
T-4	<i>Flosses</i> , for stuffing (<i>Calotropis</i> , <i>Ceiba</i> , <i>Gossypium</i>).		

7. GENERAL REMARKS AND REFERENCE

The last but one column gives the serial number of the relevant references cited at the end of this work.

The remarks column gives (1) Synonyms, (2) pin-point locations for rare plants, (3) unreported occurrence and any other information deserving special mention.

**ENUMERATION OF PLANTS FROM GOMANTAK,
(INDIA).**

Enumeration of Plants from Gomantak, (India).

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.*
1. RANUNCULACEAE (Genera 2; species 3)											
1.	Clematis gouriana Roxb.	Shend-vel, <i>Mor-vel</i>	S-d	7 e 1	14,22	A 2-D 3	9-10/W	10-11	T2	13	
2.	C. hedysarifolia DC.	Bendri-chi-vel	S-d	7 e 1	20	A 2-D 3	10-12/W	12-3	T2	*	
3.	Naravelia zeylanica DC.	..	S-d	7 e 2	14	A 1-D 2	10-12/	11-12	..	*	
2. DILLENIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)											
4.	Dellenia pentagyna Roxb.	Lahan-karmal	T-2	7 c	20,22	A 2-D 3	3-5/WY	5-6	W 2	13	
5.	D. indica L.	Vhadli-karmal	T-2	9 c	9	..	6-7/W	7-2	E 2, W 1	13	
3. MAGNOLIACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)											
6.	Michelia champaca L.	Chamfo	T-2	9 c, e	..	..	4-9/Y	..	H, S 2	13	
7.	Magnolia grandiflora L.	Kavati-chafo	S-b	9 e	9	..	..	..	H	*	
4. ANNONACEAE (Genera 8; Species 13)											
8.	Annona squamosa L.	Sitaphal	T-1	9 e, g	..	A 2-D 3	5-10/G	8-12	E 1	13	

*The names in this column indicate older synonyms.

9. <i>A. reticulata</i> L.	<i>Ramphal</i>	T-1	9 c, g	..	A 1-D 2	5-8/G	7-10	E 1	13
10. <i>A. muricata</i> L.	<i>Mamphal</i>	T-1	9 e, g	..	A 1-D 1	6-8/G	8-9	E 1	13
11. <i>Uvaria narum</i> Blume	<i>Kalo-apkaro</i>	S-d	7 e	17,22	..	10-11/R	..	M 1	13
12. <i>Artabotrys uncinatus</i> Merr.	<i>Kalo-chamfo,</i> <i>Hirva-chamfo</i>	S-c	9 c, e	Cul.	A 2-D 3	9-5/G	..	H	13
									<i>A. odoratissimus</i> R. Br.
13. <i>Unona discolor</i> Vahl.	..	S-c	7 e	9	..	8/	..	..	12
14. <i>U. lawii</i> Hook.	..	S-d	7 e	9	..	8-3/	3-1	..	12
15. <i>Meiogyne pannosa</i> J. Sin.	..	T-1	7 e	17	..	3-10/YG	..	..	13
16. <i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> Benth.	<i>Ashok</i>	T-2	9	Cul.	..	3-6/G	..	H, S 2	13
17. <i>P. fragrans</i> Benth.	<i>Miryo</i>	T-2	7 e	9,22	..	11-12/G	1-4	..	13
18. <i>P. cerasoides</i> Hook. f. & Hoom.	<i>Sugran</i>	T-1	7 e	22	..	2-4/G	4-7	W 1	13
Benth.									
19. <i>Miliusa tomentosa</i> J. Sin.	<i>Hoom, Vhumb</i>	T-2	7 c	22	..	4-5/G	5-6	..	13
20. <i>Sageraea laurifolia</i> Blt.	<i>Sajeri</i>	T-1	7 e	22	..	10-11/W	..	..	13
									<i>Bocagia dalzellii</i> Hook.f.

5. MENISPERMACEAE (Genera 6; Species 8)

21. <i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> Diels.	<i>Tan, Vasan-vel</i>	S-d	7 c, 1,9f	3,22	A 2-D 3	10-1/G	12-3	M 1	13	<i>C. villosus</i> DC.
22. <i>Tinospora malabarica</i> Miers.	<i>Vhadlli-</i> <i>amrutvel</i>	S-d	7 d	22	..	5-6/G	..	..	13	
23. <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers.	<i>Amrutvel,</i> <i>Gulvel</i>	S-d	7 d	Cul, 22	..	3-5/GY	6-7	M 1	13	
24. <i>Anamirta cocculus</i> W. & A.	<i>Kadu-phal,</i> <i>Kakmari</i>	S-d	7 d	22	..	..	..	M 1	13	<i>Anamirta paniculata</i> Cole.
25. <i>Cissampelos pereira</i> L.	<i>Bhatvel,</i> <i>Pahadvel</i>	S-d	7 d 1	22	..	7-9/G	9-10	M 1	13	

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
25.	<i>Diplocarpha glaucescens</i> Dic's	Ramito, Vatoli	S-d	7 e	20,22	A 2-D 3	4-10/YG	10-12	M 1	*	<i>Cocculus microcarpus</i> W. A.
27.	<i>Cypera bonariensis</i> Miers	Pahadvel	S-d	7 e 1	19,20,22	A 2-D 3	3-8/G	8-1	..	*	
28.	<i>C. perfoliata</i> Hk. f.	Pahadvel	S-d	7 e 1	14,20,22	A 1-D 2	3-8/G	..	..	13	
6. NYMPHAEACEAE (Genera 2; Species 3)											
29.	<i>Nymphaea pubescens</i> Willd.	Kamal, Salak	H-g	6 c	3,12	A 2-D 3	1-12/ R & W	..	R, F 3*	13	<i>N. lotus</i> L. var. <i>pubescens</i> Hook.
30.	<i>N. stellata</i> Willd.	Kasturi-Salak	H-g	6 c	3,10,12	A 2-D 3	1-12/R&W	..	R	13	
31.	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Kamal	H-g	6 c	3	..	..	..	..	13	<i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> Willd.
7. PAPAVERACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)											
32.	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> L.	Afu, Khaskhas	H-1,a	9 c	3,10	..	8-1/Y&R	12-3	H 1, M 1	13	
33.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Firangi-dhotra	H-1,a	9 f	..	..	1-12/Y	11-6	M 1	13	
8. CRUCIFERAE (Genera 5; Species)											
34.	<i>Brassica nigra</i> Koch.	Rai, Mohori	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	..	..	O 1, F 3*	13	
35.	<i>B. oleracea</i> L.var. <i>capitata</i> L.	Kob, Kohl	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	..	..	V 1	13	
36.	<i>B. campestris</i> L.	Salgam	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	..	..	V 1	13	
37.	<i>B. juncea</i> , Czern. and Coss.	Sanavel	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	..	..	..	13	

38. <i>B. rapa</i> L.	<i>Turnip</i>	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	..	..	RV	13
39. <i>Lepidium sativum</i> L.	<i>Ahaliv</i>	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	..	..	M 1	13
40. <i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.	<i>Mulo</i>	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	..	..	RV 1	13
41. <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R. Br.		H-1,a	9 f	..	..	..	..		13
42. <i>Iberis umbellata</i> L.		H-1,a	9 c	3,10	..	10-1/W	12-2	H 1	..

9. CAPPARIDACEAE (Genera 4; Species 10)

43. <i>Cleome monophylla</i> L.	—	H-1,a	9 f	..	..	a-11/P	10-11	..	13
44. <i>C. viscosa</i> L.	<i>Tiloni, Kanfuti</i>	H-1,a	9 f	20,21	..	9-6/Y	10-6	M 1	13
45. <i>Gynandropsis gynandra</i> Briq.	<i>Dhavi-tiloni</i>	H-1,a	9 f	3,10	..	7-9/W	7-9	M 1	13
								<i>G. pentaphylla</i> DC.	
46. <i>Crataeva nurvala</i> Ham.	<i>Nurvel, Vayvarna</i>	T-2	7 d	14	..	3-4/W	4-6	M 1	13
47. <i>Capparis spinosa</i> L.	<i>Kabar</i>	S-a	4 c	14,19,20	..	1-3/W	3-5	M 1	13
48. <i>C. zeylanica</i> L.	<i>Taramati, Vaganti</i>	S-c	9 b	..	..	2-5/W	3-7	..	13
								<i>C. horrida</i> L.	
49. <i>C. heyneana</i> Wall.	<i>Ran-mamidaru</i>	S-b	..	..	A 2-D 2	3-5/W	..	..	13
50. <i>C. sepiaria</i> L.	..	S-a	..	20,22	A 2-D 3	2-5/W	4-6	M 1	13
51. <i>C. moonii</i> Wight	<i>Vaghati, Rudrvanti</i>	S-d	7 e	14,19,20	A 2-D 2	12-1/W	5-7	M 1	13
52. <i>C. grandis</i> L.	<i>Pachovand</i>	T-1	1-5/W	5-7	M 1	13

10. RESEDACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

53. <i>Reseda odorata</i> L.	..	H	9 c	H	13
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Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time Colour	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
11. VIOLACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)											
54.	<i>Viola tricolor</i> L.		H-X	9 c	..	-	..	..	H 1	13	
55.	<i>Ionidium heterophyllum</i> , Vent.	<i>Bhangi</i>	H-X	..	..	-	10-12/R	..	..	13	
12. BIXACEAE (Genera 3; Species 3)											
56.	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	<i>Keshri, shendri</i>	T-1	9 c	3,11	..	8-9/P	9-1	H 1	13	
57.	<i>Scolopia crenata</i> Cros.	<i>Lahan-kavathi</i>	T-1	7 c	16,22	..	3-4/P	4-8	..	13	
58.	<i>Hydnocarpus laurifolia</i> Sle.	<i>Kadu-kavathi</i>	T-2	7 c	1,6	..	1-4/W	4-7	M 1	13	<i>H. wightiana</i> Bl.
13. FLACOURTIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 4)											
59.	<i>Flacourtie latifolia</i> Cooke	<i>Gam, Jagam</i>	T-1	7 e	9	..	1-6/W	..	..	13	<i>F. inermis</i> Roxb !
60.	<i>F. montana</i> Grah.	<i>Atak</i>	T-1	7 e	5	..	11-12/W	12-3	W 1	13..	
61.	<i>F. jangomas</i> Raeusch.	<i>Jangli-jamag</i>	T-1	7 e	9					13	<i>F. cataphracta</i> Roxb.
62.	<i>F. indica</i> Merrill	<i>Babhuji,</i> <i>Tambat</i>	S-b	..	22	-	3-4/GY	4-7	..	13	<i>F. sepiaria</i> Roxb.
14. PITTIOSPORACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)											
63.	<i>Pittosporum floribundum</i>	<i>Yakadi, Vekli</i>	T-1	7 e	22	-	4-9/Y	10-12	M 1	13	
											W & A.
64.	<i>P. dasycaulon</i> Miq.	<i>Gapsundi</i>	T-1	7 e	16	A 1-D 1	11-1/Y	1-2	..	12	

15. POLYGALACEAE. (Genus 1; Species 2)

65. <i>Polygala chinensis</i> L.	<i>Negli</i>	H-1,b H-1,a	7 b 9f 7 b	3,9 9	A 2-D 3 ..	10-3/Y 8-11/Y !	11-4 10-12	.. ..	13 12
66. <i>P. elongata</i> Klein									

16. CARYOPHYLLACEAE. (Genera 2; Species 2)

67. <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> L.	<i>Pink.</i>	H-1 H-1	9 c 7 a	Cul. 10,11	.. ..	10-1/P 10-1/W	.. 11-1	H 1 ..	13 13
68. <i>Polycarphaea corymbosa</i>	<i>Koyap,</i>								
	<i>Lam.</i>			<i>Maitosin</i>					

17. PORTULACACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

69. <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	<i>Gol. Golchi- bhaji</i>	H-1,e	9 f	..	A 3-D 3	10-6/Y	10-6	V 2	13
70. <i>P. quadrifida</i> L.	<i>Bhumy gol</i>	H-1,e	9 f	..	A 1-D 1	10-6/Y	10-6	..	13
71. <i>P. grandiflora</i> Hook.	<i>Chini-gulab</i>	H-1,e	9 c, e	3,11	..	1-12	..	H 1	*

18. TAMARICACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

72. <i>Tamarix ericoides</i> Rottl.	<i>Jahu, Saru, S-a Khad sherni</i>	S-a	4 a	8	..	11-2/P	12-4	..	13
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19. HYPERICACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

73. <i>Hypericum japonicum</i> Thunb.		H-1	..	20	..	1-12/Y	12
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20. GUTTIFERAE (Genera 4; Species 9)

74. <i>Garcinia indica</i> Choisy.	<i>Bhinda, Bhiran</i>	T-1	8 d	Cul.	A 2-D 3	11-2/W	3-5	E 1, 0 2	13
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Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
75.	<i>G. cambogia</i> Des.	<i>Dharambo</i>	T-2	7 e	22	..	1-5/W	5-7	..	13	
76.	<i>G. xanthochymus</i> Hook.	<i>Dharambo,</i>	T-2	7 e	22	..	3-5/W	5-2	..	13	
77.	<i>G. talbotii</i> Sant.	<i>Tavir</i>	T-1	7 e	14,17,22	..	3- 5/W	5-12	..	13	<i>G. spicata</i> Hook. var. <i>macrantha</i>
78.	<i>Mammea longifolia</i> Planch.	<i>Surangi,</i> <i>Punnag</i>	T-3	7 e	6,22	..	2- 3/WP	3-7	..	13	<i>Ochrocarpus longifolius</i> Benth.
79.	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	<i>Undi, Ungam</i>	T-2	1,2 d	1,13	..	12- 3/W	..	0 2	13	
80.	<i>C. tomentosum</i> Wight	<i>Pun</i>	T-3	7 e	22	..	3- 5/W	5-7	..	13	
81.	<i>C. apetalum</i> Willd.	<i>Lahan-undi</i>	T-2	7 e	8,20,22	..	11-12/W	12-3	..	13	<i>C. wightianum</i> Wall.
82.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	<i>Vhadlo-</i> <i>champo, Nag-</i> <i>chamfo</i>	T-2	9 d	9,16	..	3- 4/W	4-6	..	13	
21. TERNSTROMIAC EAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
83.	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> Kuntze.	<i>Chaha</i>	S-d	..	9				B	13	<i>C. theifera</i> Griff.
22. DIPTEROCARPACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)											
84.	<i>Vateria indica</i> L.	<i>Dhup</i>	T-3	7 e	22	..	2- 4/W	4-7	0-2	13	
85.	<i>Hopea wightiana</i> Wall.	<i>Pav</i>	T-3	7 e	8,19,20	..	3-6/P	6-8	W 1	12	
23. ANCISTROCLADACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
86.	<i>Ancistrocladus heyneanus</i> Wall.	<i>Kardali</i>	S-d	7 e	16,22	..	3- 4/W	3-4	..	13	

24. MALVACEAE (Genera 10; Species 25)

87. <i>Althaea rosea</i> Cav.	<i>Gulkhair</i>	H-a	9 c,e	Cul.	..	1- 4/WRP	..	H 1	13	
88. <i>Sida veronicifolia</i> Lam.	<i>Bhumy-petari,</i> <i>Tupkati.</i>	H-c	9 f	11,12	..	10-12/Y	12-1	..	13	<i>S. humilis</i> Cav.
89. <i>S. glutinosa</i> Cav.	<i>Dhakti-</i> <i>tupkati</i>	H-x,c	9 f	11,12	..	11- 1/Y	12-1	..	13	<i>S. mysorensis</i> W. & A.
90. <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L. var. retusa Masters	<i>Bala, Tupkati</i>	H-x,a	7 e 2	11,20,21	..	10-12/Y	12-1	M 1	13	
91. <i>S. acuta</i> Burm.	<i>Bala</i>	H-x,b	9 f	3	..	11-12/YW	12-1	M 1	13	
92. <i>S. cordifolia</i> L.	..	S-a	..	..	..	10-12/Y	..	..	13	
93. <i>Abutilon polyandrum</i> Wight & Arn.	<i>Ranpetari</i>	S-a	7 e 1	22	..	11- 1/Y	12-2	..	13	
94. <i>A. asiaticum</i> G. Don.	<i>Vhadli petari,</i> <i>Selamchi-</i> <i>petari</i>	..	9 c	..	..	/OY	..	..	13	
95. <i>A. indicum</i> Sweet	<i>Petari</i>	S-a	9 f	..	..	1-12/Y	1-12	M 1	13	
96. <i>Urena lobata</i> L.	<i>Tupkato</i>	S-a	7 e 1	4,5,20	..	10-12/V	12-2/	M 1	13	<i>U. sinuata</i> L.
97. <i>Hibiscus furcatus</i> Willd.	<i>Vhadlo-</i> <i>ranbhendo</i>	S-d	7 e 2	19,20	A 3-D 3	12-2/Y	1-3	..	13	
98. <i>H. vitifolius</i> L.	<i>Dhakto-kalo-</i> <i>bhendo</i>	H-x,a	..	..	..	10-12/Y	..	..	13	
99. <i>H. cannabinus</i> L.	<i>Ambadi</i>	H-x,a	9 ga	..	..	12-1/Y	1-2	T 1	13	
100. <i>H. sabdariffa</i> L.	<i>Tambdi-</i> <i>ambadi</i>	HH-1,	9g	..	..	10-12/YP	11-1	T 1	13	
101. <i>H. tetraphyllus</i> Roxb.	<i>Ran-bhendo</i>	-1,a	7 e 1	14,19,20	A 2-D 3	10-11/Y	11-12	..	13	

Sl. No.	Botancial Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Colour	Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
102.	<i>H. abelmoschus</i> L.	<i>Kalo-bhendo</i> <i>Kasturi-bhendo</i>	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	11-2/Y	..	T 1	13		
103.	<i>H. tiliaceus</i> L.	<i>Belipata,</i> <i>Kharikapusi</i>	T-1	..	..	6	12-1/VR	..	T 1	13		
104.	<i>H. rosa-sinensis</i> L.	<i>Darshan,</i> <i>Jasvand</i>	T-1	9 c, e	..	..	1-12/R	..	H 1	13		
105.	<i>H. mutabilis</i> L.	<i>Madyani</i>	T-1	9 c	..	..	1-12/W&P	..	H 1	13		
106.	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> W. & A.	<i>Bhendo</i>	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	10-2/Y	1-3	V 1, F 3*	13	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> L.	
107.	<i>Thespesia lampas</i> Dalz.	<i>Ran-bhendi</i>	S-b	7 e 1	14,19,20	A 2-D 3	8-10/Y	10-2	..	13		
108.	<i>T. populnea</i> Soland.	<i>Bhendi, Vhadli</i> <i>Khari-kapusi</i>	T-1	9 a	3,4	..	10-1/Y	1-6	W 1	13		
109.	<i>Gossypium arboreum</i> L.	<i>Kapsin</i>	S-a	9 d	..	..	10-1/Y	11-3	T 4	13		
110.	<i>Kydia calycina</i> Roxb.	<i>Varang</i>	T-1	7 e	14	A 2-D 2	9-12/W	12-4	..	13		
111.	<i>Decaschistia trilobata</i> Wight.	..	S-b	7 e	14,19,20	A 2-D 4	10-11/Y	11-2	..	12		
25. BOMBACACEAE (Genera 3; Species 3)												
112.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	<i>Vhadli-savar</i>	T-2	7 c,d,e	14,19,20	A 2-D 2	2-3/R	4	W 1,T 1F3*	13	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i> DC.	
113.	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	<i>Gorak-chinch,</i> <i>Baubab</i>	T-2	9 d	..	..	5-6/Br.R	..	M 1	13		
114.	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> L.	<i>Nirpanas</i>	T-1	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13		

26. STERCULIACEAE (Genera 10; Species 16)

115. <i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	<i>Nagin, viroy</i>	T-3	9 c	..	..	3-5/Br.P	..	S 2	13
116. <i>S. urens</i> Roxb.	<i>Pandruk</i>	T-2	7 e	8,20	..	12-3/P	3-5	..	13
117. <i>S. villosa</i> Roxb.	<i>Saykhand,</i> <i>Gulkhandar</i>	T-1	7 c, d	1	..	12-2/P	2-7	..	13
118. <i>S. guttata</i> Roxb.	<i>Kukar,</i> <i>Kulinder</i>	T-2	7 e	22	..	1-2/PY	1-2	..	13
119. <i>S. balanghas</i> L.	<i>Bemkaro</i>	T-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
120. <i>S. colorata</i> Roxb.	<i>Kholtho,</i> <i>Kaushi</i>	T-1	7 c, d	2	A 2-D 2	3-4/OR	4-5	..	13
121. <i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	<i>Kivan, Tanini,</i> <i>Murudsheng</i>	S-b	7 d, e	8,19,20	A 2-D 3	7-12/OR	12-5	M 1	13
122. <i>Heritiera littoralis</i> Dryand.	<i>Sundri</i>	T-1	2 d	8	..	7-10/PY	10-1	..	12
123. <i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> Willd.	<i>Karnikar,</i> <i>Kanak-champo</i>	T-2	9 a	3	..	12-3/W	3-11	S 2	13
124. <i>P. glabrescens</i> W. & T.	<i>Shripad</i>	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
125. <i>Eriolaena candollei</i> Wall.	<i>Bhatgu,</i> <i>Aramg</i>	T-1	7 d	16	..	3-5/Y	5-7	..	13
126. <i>Pentapetes phoenicea</i> L.	<i>Tambdi-dupani</i> <i>Dupari</i>	H-2	9 c	..	..	8-11/RV	..	H 1	13
127. <i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> L.	..	H	9 c	..	..	8-11/P	..	H 1	13
128. <i>Abroma angusta</i> L.	<i>Ulatkambal</i>	T-1	9 c	..	..	12-1/R	..	H 1	13
129. <i>Buettneria herbacea</i> Roxb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
130. <i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.	<i>Coco</i>	T-1	..	9 g	..	..	..	..	13

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habi tat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Refer- ence	Remarks.
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27. TILIACEAE (Genera 5; Species 11)

131. <i>Grewia orientalis</i> L.	<i>Bemdarli</i>	S-c	7 d	22		..	5- 6/Y	7-5	..	13	
132. <i>G. tiliaefolia</i> Vahl.	<i>Dhaman</i>	T-2	7 c d	8,14	A	2-D 3	7- 8/Y	7-8	W 1	13	
133. <i>G. polygama</i> Roxb.	<i>Govli</i>	T-1	7 e	14		..	8-11/Y	10-1	..	13	
134. <i>G. laevigata</i> Vahl.	<i>Kaori</i>	T-1	7 d 2	14		..	8-10/..	10-1	..	12	
135. <i>Microcos paniculata</i> L.	<i>Amsali</i>	S-c	7 e 1	10,20		..	5-10/Br.	9-12	..	13	<i>Grewia microcos</i> L.
136. <i>Erinocarpus nimmonii</i> Grah.	<i>Hilvo, Chavra</i>	T-1	7 e	20,22		..	8- 9/Y	9-4	..	13	
137. <i>Triumfetta pilosa</i> Roth.	..	H-x,a	7 e 1	20		..	11-12/Y	12-1	..	12	
138. <i>T. rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	<i>Tupkati</i> <i>Nichardii</i>	H-x,a	7 d 1	8,22	A	2-D 3	9-1/Y	11-2	..	13	
139. <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L.	<i>Tupkati</i>	H-x,a	9 g		..	..	9-10/Y	10-12	..	13	
140. <i>C. olitorius</i> L.	<i>Banpat,</i> <i>Chinch</i>	H-1,a	9 f		..	..	9-10/Y	10-12	..	13	
141. <i>C. aestuans</i> L.	<i>Titpat</i>	H-1,a	9 f		..	..	9-10/Y	10-12	..	13	<i>C. acutangulus</i> Lam.

28. ELAECARPACEAE (Genus 1; Species 3)

142. <i>Elaeocarpus sphaericus</i> K. Schum.	<i>Rudrak,</i> <i>Rudraksha</i>	T-3	7 e	22		..	1-3/YW	..	..	13	<i>E. ganitrus</i> Roxb.
143. <i>E. oblongus</i> Gaertn.	<i>Kasa</i>	T-3	7 e	22		—	5-6/W	9-10	..	13	
144. <i>E. tuberculatus</i> Roxb.	<i>Rudrak</i>	T-2	7 e	22		—	1-2/	9-10	..	13	

29. LINACEA E (Genera 3; Species 4)

145.	Linum usitatissimum L.	<i>Alsi-Sanbyam</i>	H-1,a] 9 g	..	..	2-3/B	3-4	0 2	13
146.	L. mysorensense Keyne.	<i>Undri</i>	H-1,a 7 b 19	..	..	10-12/Y	10-12	..	*
147.	Reinwardtia trigyna	<i>Abhai</i>	H-x,b 7 e 1 g ,22	..	..	12-1/Y	12-1	..	*
			Planch.						
148.	Hugonia mystax L.	<i>Padavakani</i>	S-d .. 1	..	..	8-9/Y	8-9	..	12

30. MALPIGHIAEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

149.	Hiptage benghalensis Kurz.	<i>Haladvel, Distusti</i>	S-d 7 c	8,22	..	1-3/Y	1-3	..	13 <i>H. madablotra</i> Gaertn.
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31. OXALIDACEAE (Genera 2; Species 3)

150.	Oxalis corniculata L.	<i>Ambuti</i>	H-2,c 9 f	3,9,20	A 3-D 4	1-12/Y	1-12	..	13
151.	O. latifolia H. B. & K.	..	H-2,c 9 c	3,20	..	10-1/V	..	H 1	*
152.	Biophytum sensitivum DC.	<i>Satri, Lajri</i>	H-1,a 9 c	3	A 3-D 4	10- 1/Y	10-1	..	13

32. GERANIACEAE (Genera 3; Species 4)

153.	Averrhoa carambola L.	<i>Karmal</i>	T-1 9 c	3, 5	..	6-8/P	..	E 1	13
154.	A. bilimbi L.	<i>Bilimbi</i>	T-1 9 c	3	..	3-5/PW	6-7	E 1	13
155.	Geranium sp.	<i>Geranium</i>	H-x,c 9 c, e	3	..	10-1/P,R	12-2	H 1, F 3*	13
156.	Palargonium sp.	..	H-x,a 9 c, e	3	..	10-1/P	12-2	H 1	13

33. BALSAMINACEAE (Genus 1; Species 6)

157.	Impatiens kleinii W. & A.	..	H-1,b	M 20	..	7-9/PW	7-9	..	12
158.	I. balsamina L.	<i>Chirdo</i>	H-1,b	M 17	..	7-9/P	7-9	H 1, F 3*	13

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
159.	<i>I. rivalis</i> Wight	..	H-e	9 g M	16	..	7-9/P	7-9	..	12	
160.	<i>I. oppositifolia</i> L.	..	H-1,a	9 g M	1	..	7-9/P	7-9	..	12	
161.	<i>I. laurii</i> Hook. f. & Thoms.	..	H-1,a	9 g M	20	..	7-9/P	7-9	..	12	
162.	<i>I. pulcherrima</i> Dalz.	..	H-1,a	9g M	9	..	9-1/PV	7-9	..	12	
34. RUTACEAE (Genera 15; Species 20 + var 5)											
163.	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.	<i>Satap, Arud</i>	S-b	9 c, e	3	..	10-3/Y	12-4	M 1	13	
164.	<i>Fagara budrunga</i> Roxb.	<i>Tephali, Tirphal</i>	T-2	7 e	1, 7, 8	..	7-10/Y	12-2	M 1	13	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i> DC.
165.	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> Lamk.	<i>Limbadi, Borimti.</i>	S-c	7 e	19,20,22	..	9-12/W	12-2	M 1	13	<i>T. aculeata</i> Pers.
166.	<i>Acronychia laurifolia</i> Bl.	<i>Kaloapkar, Kumto</i>	T-1	7 e	7	..	8-9/YW	12-1	..	13	
167.	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> Menki	Corr.	S-b	7 e, 1	19,20,22	..	1-12/W	1-12	..	13	
168.	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> Jack.	<i>Pandhri</i>	S-b	7 e 2	19,20,22	..	6-10/W	..	W 1	13	<i>M. exotica</i> L.
169.	<i>M. Koenigii</i> Spreng.	<i>Kadi-nimb, Kadiben</i>	T-1	9 e-7 e	9,10	..	2-4/W	3-7	S 3; M 1	13	
170.	<i>Clausena indica</i> Oliver	<i>Karanphal</i>	T-1	7 e	17,20	..	3-5/W	5-7	..	13	
171.	<i>C. wildenowii</i> Wight &	Arn.	S-b	7 e	15,16	..	2/W	3-6	..	12	
172.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	<i>Sit-ranlimbi</i>	T-1	..	..	..	4-5/W	5-8	..	13*	

173.	<i>Luvunga eleutherandra</i>	..	S-c	7 e	19,20	A 2-D 3	1-2/W	3-5	..	..	.
	Dalz.										
174.	<i>Atlantia monophylla</i> DC.	<i>Ran-limbi</i>	T-1	7 d	..	..	10-2/W	3-6	F 3*	13	
175.	<i>A. racemosa</i> Wight & Arn.	<i>Ran-limbi</i>	T-1	7 d	14,20,22	A 2-D 3	11-12/W	12-4	F 3*	12	
176.	<i>Evodia lunu-ankenda</i>	..	T-1	7 e	16	..	5-6/W	6-7	..	12	<i>Z. roxburghiana</i> Benth.
	Merr.										
177.	<i>Citrus medica</i> L.	<i>Maylimb</i>	S-b	9 g	..	..	..	..	E 1, F 3*	13	
178.	- var. <i>limonum</i> Roxb.	<i>Mith limbi</i>	S-b	9 g	..	..	..	..	E 1	13	
179.	- Var. <i>acida</i> Roxb.	<i>Limb, Hid</i>	S-b	9 g	..	..	..	..	E 1, F 3*	13	
180.	- var. <i>limetta</i> Wight	<i>Limb (sakar, God, Samber Sonar)</i>	S-b	9 g	..	..	..	..	E 1	13	
181.	<i>Cirtrus aurantium</i> L.	<i>Laramj</i>	S-b	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
182.	- var. <i>bigaradia</i> Watt	..	S-b	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
183.	- var. <i>bergamia</i> Watt	..	S-b	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
184.	<i>Citrus decumana</i> Murr.	<i>Toromjin, Hid, Papnas</i>	T-1	9 g	..	..	..	..	E 1	13	
			T-1	9 g	..	..	..	..	E 1	13	
185.	<i>Feronia limonia</i> Swingle.	<i>Kavath</i>	T-2	9 g	..	..	2-4/G	4-12	E 1	13	<i>F. elephantum</i> Corr.
186.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr.	<i>Bel</i>	T-2	9 c, 9 d	..	..	4-6/GW	7-9	M 1	13	
187.	<i>Paramignya monophylla</i>	..	S-d	7 e	14,16	..	11-2/W	2-7	..	12	
	Wight										

35. SIMARUBACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

188.	<i>Samadera indica</i> Gaertn.	<i>Lokhandi</i>	T-2	7 e	22	13	
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..5..

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Colour	Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
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36. OCHNACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|----|-------|-------|--------|------------|----|----|
| 189. <i>Ochna pumila</i> Buch. Ham. | <i>Hardi</i> | S-b | 7 e | .. | .. | 1-4/Y | .. | H 1 | 13 | |
| 190. <i>O. squarrosa</i> L. | <i>Kanak-champo</i> | T-1 | 7 e | 12 | A 2-D | 3 | 2-3/YR | 4-6 | .. | 12 |

37. BURSERACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------|----|----|-------|------|----|----|
| 191. <i>Garuga pinnata</i> Roxb. | <i>Kunak, Kakad</i> | T-2 | 7 c, d | 22 | .. | 2-3/Y | 4-6 | .. | 13 |
| 192. <i>Canarium strictum</i> Roxb. | <i>Brev, Damar</i> | T-3 | 7 e | 22 | .. | 2-3/Y | 4-12 | .. | 13 |

38. MELIACEAE (Genera 10; Species 13)

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|--------|------|----|---------|------|------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| 193. <i>Naregamia alata</i> W. & A. | <i>Pitmari, Tin-pani, Avacari, Nil - naregam</i> | <i>H-x,a</i> | .. | 1, g | .. | 11-12/W | 12-2 | .. | 13 | |
| 194. <i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. | <i>Nimb</i> | T-2 | 9 a | .. | .. | 4-6/W | 6-7 | S 2, F 3* | 13 | <i>Melia azadirachta</i> L. |
| Juss. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 195. <i>Melia azedarach</i> L. | <i>Firangi-nimb</i> | T-2 | 9 a, c | .. | .. | 4-5/PW | 5-7 | S 2 | 13 | |
| 196. <i>M. composita</i> Willd. | <i>Karo, Kadu-khajur</i> | T-2 | 7 d | 22 | .. | 3-4/W | 5-12 | W 1 | 13 | |
| 197. <i>Dysoxylon binectariferum</i> | <i>Yerandi, Hook. f. Erand</i> | T-2 | 7 e | 22 | .. | 8-9/GY | 9-1 | .. | 13 | |
| 198. <i>Cipadessa baccifera</i> Miq. | <i>Gudmai</i> | S-b | 7 d | 14 | .. | 7-10/GW | 9-11 | .. | * | |

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199. Amoora rohituka W. & A.	<i>Rohitak</i>	T-1	7 e, 9 c	9	..	6-8/VG	8-10	..	*
200. A. cuculata Roxb.	..	T-2	7 e	14,17	13
201. A. lawii Hiern.	<i>Burombi</i>	T-2	7 e	14	..	12-1/W	1-6	..	13
202. Walsura piscidia Roxb.	<i>Valsuri</i>	T-1	7 e	16	..	11-12/YW	12-6	M 1	13
203. Heynea trijuga Roxb.	<i>Limbara,</i> <i>Tusal</i>	T-1	7 d, e	22	..	2-3/W	3-6	..	13
204. Aglaia odoratissima Blume	..	T-2	7 e	7,16	..	11-12/PW	1-6	..	12
205. Turraea villosa Benn.	..	S-b	7 e	1	19,20	..	3-6/WY	6-8	..
39. CHAILLETIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)									
206. Chailletia sumatrana Miq.	..	S-b	7 e	16,19	..	4-6/W	8-12	..	12
40. OLACACEAE (Genera 5; Species 5)									
207. Gomphandra axillaris Wall.	..	T-1	7 e	15,17	..	4-5/-	..	..	12
208. Cansjera rheedii J. F. G.	<i>Tilokaro,</i> <i>Dhavo-romakaro</i>	S-d	7 e	17,22	..	11-12/-	12- 5	..	12
209. Nothapodytes foetida Sm.	<i>Ghanera</i>	T-1	7 e	19,20,22	A	2-D 3	10-11/Y	11-12	..
210. Strombosia ceylanica Gard.	..	T-2	7 e	9	..	2-4/W	4-7	..	13
211. Sarcostigma kleinii W. & A.	..	S-d	7 e	15	..	11-12/-	..	..	12
41. ILICACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)									
212. Ilex malabarica Bedd.	..	T-2	7 e	9	..	2-4/W	4-7	..	13
42. CELASTRACEAE (Genera 5; Species 7)									
213. Lophopetalum wightianum Arn.	<i>Bolpali</i>	T-2	7 e	9,22	..	3-5/P	5-7	..	13

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
214.	<i>Celastrus paniculata</i> Willd.	<i>Kamgoni,</i> <i>Malkangoni</i>	S-d	7 c,d,e	19,20	A 2-D	3	11-4/GW or YW	4-8	..	13
215.	<i>Salacia macroisperma</i> Wight	..	S-d	7 e	16	..	1-2	..	..	12	
216.	<i>S. prinooides</i> DC.	<i>Nisalbondi</i>	S-c	7 e	9,14	..	12-1/Y	..	..	13	
217.	<i>S. oblonga</i> Wall.	..	S-d	7 e	16	..	12-2/GY	2-7	..	12	
218.	<i>Euonymus indicus</i> Heyne.	..	T-1	7 e	19,20	A 2-D	3	12-2/RW	11-12	..	12
219.	<i>Gymnosporia rothiana</i> Laws.	<i>Yenkli</i>	S-b	7 d, e	16,20	..	4-6/GW	6-8	..	12	
43. HIPPOCRATEACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
220.	<i>Hippocratea obtusifolia</i> Roxb.	<i>Dhavas</i>	S-d	7 e	22	..	12-1/GY	1-5	..	13	
44. RHAMNACEAE (Genera 4; Species 8)											
221.	<i>Ventilago madraspatana</i> Gaerth.	<i>Lokhandi,</i> <i>Khandvel</i>	S-d	7 d, e	16,22	..	12-1/GY	1-5	..	13	
222.	<i>V. bombaiensis</i> Dalz. (!)	..	S-d	7 e	19,20	..	10-1GY	1~	..	*	
223.	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	<i>Bor</i>	T-1	9 a	5,12	..	9-11/GY	11-1	E 2, F 3*	13	<i>Z. jujuba</i> Lam.
224.	<i>Z. oenopha</i> Mill.	<i>Burgi</i>	S-c	7 d	8	..	8-10/GY	10-2	..	12	
225.	<i>Z. xylopyra</i> Willd.	<i>Guti, Ranbor</i>	T-1	7 d	8	..	5-7/GY	7-1	..	13	

226.	<i>Z. rugosa</i> Lamk.	<i>Churni, Toran</i>	S-d	7 d, e	19,20,22	A	2-D	3	12-2/GY	1-4	E 2, F 3*	13
227.	<i>Gouania microcarpa</i> DC.	<i>Shinharbali</i>	S-d	7 e	9,16,20	A	2-D	3	11-12/GY	..	..	12
228.	<i>Scutia myrtina</i> Kurz.	<i>Chimat</i>	S-c	7 e	20,22	..			2-3/GY	3-6	..	12 <i>S. indica</i> Brongn.

45. AMPELIDACEAE (Genera 6; Species 16)

229.	<i>Ampelocissus arnottiana</i> Ran-Dakho Planch.		S-d	7 e	22	..		8-3/GP	12-3	..	13	<i>Vitis indica</i> L.
230.	<i>A. latifolia</i> Planch.	<i>Katulam, Nandena</i>	S-d	7 d, e	22	..		6-8/G.Br.	..	..	13	<i>V. latifolia</i> Roxb.
231.	<i>Cayratia carnosa</i> Gagnep.	<i>Ambatvel, Sarbarival</i>	S-d	7 e	22	..		8/GY	..	..	13	<i>V. carnosa</i> Wall.
232.	<i>C. elongata</i> Suess.	<i>Khajoli-vel</i>	S-d	7 d, e	20,22	A	2-D	3	5-10/GY	8-11	..	12 <i>V. elongata</i> Wall.
233.	<i>C. pedata</i> Gagnep.	<i>Sarbarivel, Ghorpadvel</i>	S-d	7 e	20,22	..		..	..	..	13	<i>V. pedata</i> Lamk.
234.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	<i>Mhasvel, Kandvel</i>	S-d	9 c, e	3,11	..		7-8/GY	..	..	13	<i>V. quadrangularis</i> Wall.
235.	<i>C. repens</i> Lamk.	<i>Kadu-vel, Basil</i>	S-d	7 e	..	..		2-3/GY	3-5	..	13	<i>V. repens</i> W. & A.
236.	<i>C. trilobata</i> Lamk.	<i>Vamsa, Dhavi</i>	S-d	7 e	..	..		..	..	..	13	<i>V. trilobata</i> Lamk.
237.	<i>C. tenuifolia</i> Heyne.	..	S-d	7 e	..	..		5-7/GY	..	..	12	<i>V. tenuifolia</i> L.
238.	<i>C. auriculata</i> Roxb.	<i>Kalivel, Pach- panachi-vel.</i>	S-d	7 e	1	..		3-7/YG	6-10	E 2	13	<i>V. auriculata</i> Wall.
239.	<i>Tetrastigma lanceolarium</i> Planch.	<i>Choral</i>	S-d	7 e	..	..		12-3/YG	2-5	..	13	<i>V. lanceolaria</i> Wall.
240.	<i>T. canarensis</i> Gamble	..	S-d	7 e	..	..		11-2/YG	2-5	..	13	<i>V. canarensis</i> Dalz.

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
241.	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	<i>Draksha, Dakshachc-jhad</i>	S-d	9 e	..	..	10-2/YG	12-4	E 1	13	
242.	<i>Leea macrophylla</i> Roxb.	<i>Jno, Dimdo</i>	S-b	7 d, e	20,22	A	2-D 3	7-9/W	8-11	..	13
243.	<i>L. indica</i> Merrill	<i>Dimdo, Dimdi</i>	S-b	7 d, e	20,22	..	7-10/W	1-12	..	13	<i>L. sambucina</i> Willd.
244.	<i>L. aequata</i> L.	..	S-b	7 e	7	..	7-9/W	..	..	12	
46. SAPINDACEAE (Genera 9; Species 9)											
245.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	<i>Kanfuti</i>	H-d	9 f	11	..	10-12/W	10-12	M 1	13	
246.	<i>Hemigyrosa canescens</i> Thw.	<i>Kurpa</i>	T-2	7 e	16,20	A	2-D 3	2-5/W	5-7	..	13
247.	<i>Allophylus serratus</i> Radlk.	<i>Mirisat, Mem-dri, Tipin</i>	S-b	7 e	19,20	A	2-D 3	5-8/W	8-9	..	13
248.	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> Oken.	<i>Kosimb, Kasimb</i>	T-2	7 d, e	8,19,20	..	2-5/W	5-7	W 1	13	<i>S. trijuga</i> Willd.
249.	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> Vahl.	<i>Rimgi, Rimthi</i>	T-1	7 d, e	16	..	10-12/W	12-4	M 1, F 3*	13	<i>S. laurifolius</i> Vahl.
250.	<i>Euphoria longana</i> Lamk.	<i>Vumb</i>	T-2	7 d, e	16	..	2-3/W	3-7	..	13	<i>Nephelium longana</i> Camb.
251.	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonner.	<i>Lichi</i>	T-1	9 c	..	..	..	..	E 1	13	<i>Nephelium litchi</i> Camb.
252.	<i>Turpinia pomifera</i> DC.	..	T-2	7 e	17	..	1-2/W	2-5	..	12	
253.	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> L.	<i>Jakhmi</i>	S-b	9 b	20	..	..	..	..	*

47. ANACARDIACEAE (Genera 8; Species 10)

254. <i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	<i>Ambo</i>	T-2	8 d	8 d	A 4-D 4	1-3/WY	3-6	E 1, F 3*	13	
255. <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	<i>Kaju</i>	T-1	8 d	8 d	A 4-D 4	1-3/WY	3-6	A, E 1, F 3*	13	
256. <i>Buchanania lanza</i> Spr.	<i>Char, Charoli</i>	T-2	7c,d,e	19,20	A 2-D 3	1-3/GW	3-5	E 2	13	<i>B. latifolia</i> Roxb.
257. <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> Moi		T-2	7c,d,e	8,22	..	2-5/PW	5-7	..	13	<i>Odina woodier</i> Roxb. Merr.
258. <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.	<i>Bibo</i>	T-2	7 c, d	8, 9	..	5-8/GW	8-2	M 1	13	
259. <i>Holigarna arnottiana</i>	<i>Ran-bibo</i>	T-3	7 e	20,22	..	1-2/Br	2-6	W 1	13	
	Hook. f.									
260. <i>H. grahamii</i> Hook. f.	<i>Biboi</i>	T-2	7 e	16	..	1-2/Br	2-6	W 1	13	
261. <i>Nothopegia colebrookiana</i>	<i>Amberi</i>	T-1	7 e	9,16	..	1-3/W	3-5	W 1	13	
	Bl.									
262. <i>Spondias pinnata</i> Kurz.	<i>Ambado</i>	T-2	7 e	16	..	2-4/PG	4-12	..	13	<i>S. mangifera</i> Willd.
263. <i>S. acuminata</i> Roxb.	<i>Ran-ambado</i>	T-2	7 e	22	..	2-4/-	4-12	..	13	Existence doubtful.

48. MORINGACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)

264. <i>Moringa oleifera</i> St. Hit.	<i>Moshimg, Shevga.</i>	T-1	9 e	..	..	1-4/WY	4-12	E 1, V, F 3*	13	<i>M. pterygosperma</i> Gaertn.
265. <i>M. cocanensis</i> Nimmo	<i>Moshimg</i>	T-1	9 e	..	..	10-12/Y	..	..	13	Rare

49. CONNARACEAE (Genera 2; Species 4)

266. <i>Rourea santaloides</i>	<i>Vardhara</i>	S-b	7 e	9,16,20	..	10-11	..	..	12	
	W. & A.									
267. <i>Connarus wightii</i> Hook. f.	..	S-d	7 c	7,14,20	..	2-3/YW	..	..	12	
268. <i>C. monocarpus</i> L.	<i>Sumdari</i>	S-b	7 e, 1	20,22	A 2-D 3	2-3/YW	3-12	..	13	

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.	
269.	<i>C. ritchie</i> Hook. f.	..	T-I (!)	7 e	16	..	3-4/Br	..	..	12	Rare
50. PAPILIONACEAE (Genera 48; Species 106)												
270.	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	<i>Ghagri, Dingla</i>	S-a	7 e, 1	16,19,20	A 3-D 4	9-12/Y	11-2	..	13		
271.	<i>C. fulva</i> Roxb.	<i>Bhat-ghagri</i>	S-a	7 e	16	..	2-3/Y	..	..	12	
272.	<i>C. verrucosa</i> L.	<i>Bhat-ghagri</i>	H-x,a	7 e	1,12	..	10-12/BP	11-3	..	13		
273.	<i>C. lutescens</i> Dalz.	..	H-1,a	7 e	1,20,22	A 3-D 4	8-10/Y	10-2	..	12		
274.	<i>C. juncea</i> L.	<i>Dhakti ghagri</i>	H-x,a	7 e	16,22	..	9-11/Y	11-2	M 2	13		
			<i>San</i>									
275.	<i>C. dubia</i> Grah.	..	H-1,a	..	8	..	11-12/Y	..	..	12	
276.	<i>C. filipes</i> Benth.	..	H-1,c	7 b	11,20	..	10-12/Y	11-2	F 2	*		
277.	<i>C. nana</i> Burm.	..	H-1,a	7 b	1	..	9-10/Y	10-12	F 2	12		
278.	<i>C. triquetra</i> Dalz.	<i>Ghati</i>	H-2,a	..	1	..	9-10/Y	10-12	..	12		
279.	<i>C. bifaria</i> L.	..	H-1	..	16	..	8-10/Y	10-12	..	12		
280.	<i>C. prostrata</i> Roxb.	..	H-1,c	..	8	..	10-11/Y	11-1	F 2	12		
281.	<i>C. quinquefolia</i> L.	..	H-1	8 a	9	..	..	..	..	12	
282.	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> L.	<i>Methi, Methi-chi bhaji</i>	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	10-3/P	..	V 1	13	
283.	<i>Mehilotus alba</i> Desr.	<i>Pik, Tirep</i>	H-1,a	..	..	..	11-1/W	11-1	..	13	
284.	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	<i>Lujen, Lasun-ghas</i>	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	10-3/P	..	F 2	13	

285.	<i>Cyamopsis tetragonolobus</i>	<i>Tidki</i> Taub.	<i>midki</i> , H-1,a <i>Chitki</i>	9 g	..	..	10-2/P	10-3	..	13	<i>C. psoraloides</i> DC.
286.	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i> Retz.	<i>Torki</i>	H-1,c	7 b	..	..	7-10/R	7-10	F 2	13	
287.	<i>I. cordifolia</i> Heyne	<i>Goddi</i>	H-1,c	7 b	..	..	7-12/R	7-12	..	13	
288.	<i>I. glandulosa</i> Willd.	<i>Vikharyo</i>	H-1,a	8 a, 2	..	..	8-12/R	8-12	..	13	
289.	<i>I. aspalathoides</i> Vahl.	<i>Tiploi</i>	H-x	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	Doubtful.
290.	<i>I. hirsuta</i> L.	..	H-2,a	7 b	..	..	8-10/P	10-11	..	13	
291.	<i>I. tinctoria</i> L.	<i>Nili</i>	S-b	..	..	..	11-12/P	12-2	..	13	
292.	<i>I. pulchella</i> Roxb.	<i>Chimanati</i> , <i>Nerdi</i>	S-b	7 e	19,20	..	10-1/P	12-2	..	13	
293.	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L.	<i>Bavchi</i>	H-1,e	9 f	..	..	10-12/P	10-2	..	13	
294.	<i>Mundulea suberosa</i> Benth.	<i>Supti. Supi</i>	T-1	..	..	..	8-10/PV	10-11	..	13	
295.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> Pers.	<i>Sarpunk</i> , <i>Unhali</i>	H-2,e	9 f	..	..	10-1/P	10-1	..	13	
296.	<i>T. coccinea</i> Wall. (!)	..	H-x,c	8 a, 2	19,20	..	10-11/R	11-12	..	*	
297.	<i>Geissaspis cristata</i> Wight	..	H-1,c	8 a	8	..	10-11/Y	10-11	..	12	
298.	<i>Zornia diphylla</i> Pers.	<i>Jimgari</i>	H-1,d	7 b	3	..	8-9/Y	8-9	..	13	
299.	<i>Smithia setulosa</i> Dalz.	..	H-1,b	7 e	22	..	8-12/Y	10-12	..	12	
300.	<i>S. sensitiva</i> Ait.	<i>Kavla, Dam-</i> <i>pan</i>	H-1,b	7 e, 1	22	..	8-10/Y	8-10	..	13	
301.	<i>S. conferta</i> Sm.	..	H-1,a	7 e, 1	22	..	11-12/Y	11-12	..	12	
302.	<i>S. capitata</i> Dalz.	..	H-1,a	8 a, 2	17	..	8-10/Y	8-10	..	12	
303.	<i>S. bigemina</i> Dalz.	..	H-1,b	6 e	17	..	9-12/Y	8-12	..	12	
304.	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> L.	<i>Nalabi</i>	H-x,b	6 e	..	..	8-12/Y	10-2	..	13	
305.	<i>Pseudarthria viscosa</i> W.	..	H-x,c	..	1, 8	..	8-9/..	..	..	13	
		& A.									

..6..

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
306.	<i>Pycnospora hedysaroides</i> R. Br.	..	S-a	1	..	..	12-/P	..	..	12	
307.	<i>Alysicarpus longifolius</i> W. & A.	..	H-x,b	9 f	..	..	9-10/P	9-11	F 2	13	
308.	<i>A. rugosus</i> DC.	..	H-1,a	8 a, 2	..	..	10-12/P	11-1	F 2	13	
309.	<i>A. belgaumensis</i> Wight	..	H-1,a	7 e, 1	16,20	..	9-10/P	10-12	..	12	
310.	<i>Arachys hypogaea</i> L.	<i>Mosambichi-</i> <i>biknam</i>	H-1,c	9 g	..	..	..	..	O 1	13	
311.	<i>Desmodium cephalotes</i> Wall.	..	S, b	7 e	20	A2-D3	8-10/PR	10-12	..	13	.42..
312.	<i>D. laxiflorum</i> DC.	..	S, a	7 e, 1	20	A2-D3	8-10/P	10-12	..	12	
313.	<i>D. gangeticum</i> DC.	<i>Salparni</i>	S, a	7 e, 2	..	..	5-7/V&PW	6-8	M 1	13	
314.	<i>D. latifolium</i> DC.	..	S, a	7 d, e	22	..	7-9/P	7-9	..	13	
315.	<i>D. polycarpum</i> DC.	..	S, a	..	16,20	..	8-10/P	10-12	..	13	
316.	<i>D. triflorum</i> DC.	<i>Ranmethi</i>	H-1,c	7 b	20	A2-D3	10-11/P	10-12	..	13	
317.	<i>D. tritetrum</i> DC.	..	S, a	7 e	20	A2-D3	9-12/P	11-1	..	12	
318.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	<i>Gunji, Lahan-</i> <i>Gunj</i>	H-x,d	7 d	20	..	8-10/P & W	10-3	M 1	13	
319.	<i>A. pulchellus</i> Wall.	..	H-x,d	..	7	..	..	..	..	12	
320.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> Pers.	<i>Agasto</i>	T-2	9 e	..	..	1-12/ W & R	1-12	V 1	13	

321. <i>Shuteria vestita</i> W. & A.	..	H-x,d	..	17	..	10/PR	..	..	12
322. <i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.	<i>Chane,</i> <i>Harbara</i>	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	11-1/P	11-1	G 3	13
323. <i>Lens culinaris</i> Med.	<i>Masur</i>	..	9 g	..	..	..	..	G 3	13
324. <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> L.	<i>Lang</i>	H-1,d	9 g	..	..	..	..	G 3	13
325. <i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	<i>Vatonem, chane</i>	H-1,d	9 g	..	..	..	..	G 3	13
326. <i>Glycine soja</i> Sieb.	<i>Soya-been</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	G 3	13
327. <i>G. javanica</i> L.	..	H-x,d	..	8	..	11-12/PR	..	..	12
328. <i>G. pentaphylla</i> Dalz.	..	H-x,d	7 e	9	..	8-10/PR	..	..	13
329. <i>Teramnus labialis</i> Spr.	<i>Ran - udid,</i> <i>Kudu - udid</i>	H-x,d	7 d,e 1	9 20	..	8-10/PR	10-1	..	13
330. <i>Mucuna monosperma</i> DC.	<i>Vhadli- khat-</i> <i>kutli</i>	S-d	7 d,e 1	8,16	..	11-1/P	1-3	..	13
331. <i>M. prurita</i> Hook.	<i>Khatkutli,</i> <i>Majram</i>	S-d	7 d,e,9b	20	..	8-12/P	12-2	M 1	13
332. <i>Erythrina variegata</i> var. <i>orientalis</i> Merr.	<i>Pamgero</i>	T-2	2d, 7e,9b	..	..	3/R	3-6	M 1, F 3*	13
333. <i>Grona dalzellii</i> Baker	..	H-x,d	..	17	..	9-10/B	..	..	12
334. <i>Butea monosperma</i> Taub.	<i>Pulas</i>	T-2	7 d, e	19	..	2-3/OR	3-4	F 3*	13
335. <i>B. superba</i> Roxb.	<i>Palasvel</i>	S-e	7e	..	..	2-3/O	..	..	13
336. <i>Canavalia gladiata</i> DC.	<i>Ghevdo</i>	S-d	9 g	..	..	8-10/P	8-11	V 1	13
337. <i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> DC.	<i>Birmolo</i>	S-d	7 e, 1	1	..	2-3/PB	..	..	13
338. <i>Phaseolus lunulatus</i> L.	<i>French-bean</i>	H-2,c 1	9 g	..	..	9-11/Y	11-1	G 3	13
339. <i>P. vulgaris</i> L.	<i>Fejamv, Chavli</i>	H-2,c 1	9 g	..	..	9-11/Y	11-1	G 3	13
340. <i>P. aconitifolius</i> Jacq.	<i>Mat, Matki</i>	H-1,c 1	9 g	..	..	9-11/Y	11-1	G 3	13

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
341.	<i>P. adenanthus</i> G. F.	<i>Ran-chavli</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
342.	<i>P. trilobus</i> Ait.	<i>Arkmut, Ran-</i> <i>mat</i>	H-x,c	9 g	..	..	9-11/Y	11-1	G 3	13	
343.	<i>P. mungo</i> L.	<i>Udid, mug</i>	H-2,c	1 9 g	..	..	9-11/Y	11-1	G 3	13	
344.	<i>P. radiatus</i> L.	<i>Mugi</i>	H-2,c	1 9 g	..	..	9-11/Y	11-1	G 3	13	
345.	<i>P. caracalla</i> DC.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
346.	<i>Vigna sinensis</i> savi,	<i>Chamvli, Als-</i> <i>amdo, Virvil.</i>	H-1,c	1 9 g	..	..	9-11/P	11-1	G 3	13	<i>V. catjang</i> Walp.
347.	<i>V. capensis</i> Walp.	<i>Birmolo</i>	H-x,c	1 7 e, 1	20	..	8-10/P	10-12	R	13	
348.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	<i>Supli, Gokarni</i>	H-x,c	1 9 d, e	..	..	6-1/BW	8-1	H 1	13	
349.	<i>C. biflora</i> Dalz.	<i>Dhakti-supli</i>	H-2,a	..	..	..	8-10/B	10-2	..	13	
350.	<i>Dolichos lablab</i> L.	<i>Amvri, Ghev-</i> <i>do, Val-papdi</i>	H-x,c	1 9 g	..	..	8-12/P,W	10-1	..	13	
351.	<i>D. biflorus</i> L.	<i>Kulith</i>	H-1,c	1 9 g	..	..	8-12/Y	10-1	..	13	
352.	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolo-</i> <i>bus DC.</i>	<i>Choudhari ghe-</i> <i>vdo, Chardari</i>	H-c,2	9 g	..	..	..	..	G 3	13	
353.	<i>Atylosia lineata</i> W. & A.	<i>Ran-tur</i>	H-x,a	7 e	16	..	10-12/Y	11-2	..	13	
354.	<i>A. goensis</i> Dalz.	..	H,c	1 7 e	15	..	—/Y	..	..	13	Rate
355.	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> Mill.	<i>Tur</i>	H-x,a	9 g	..	..	10-12/Y	11-2	G 3	13	
356.	<i>Dunbaria heynei</i> W. & A.	..	H-x,c	1 7 e	9	..	12-3/PY	..	..	12	
357.	<i>Cylista scariosa</i> Roxb.	<i>Ran-ghevdo</i>	H-x,c	1 7 d, e	19,20	..	11-2/Y	12-3	..	13	

358. <i>Moghania strobilifera</i> St. Bondar Hill.	H-x,a	7 e	19,20	..	11-2/YW	12-3	..	13	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> R. Br.
359. <i>M. nilgheriensis</i> H. L. Li. ..	H-x,c	7 c	..	..	8-10/P	10-11	..	12	<i>F. nilgirensis</i> Wight
360. <i>M. macrophylla</i> O. Kze. <i>Damdaylo</i>	..	..	1, 9	..	11-12/PW	..	..	13	<i>F. congesta</i> Roxb.
361. <i>M. tuberosa</i> O. Kze. <i>Birmolo</i>	H-x,c	..	1	..	8/P	..	..	13	<i>F. tuberosa</i> Dalz.
362. <i>M. bracteata</i> H. L. Li ..	S-b	7 e	20	..	—/P	..	..	12	<i>F. bractiata</i> Wight
362/b <i>M. gracilis</i> Mukerjee. ..	H-c	7 e	20	..	9-10/P	..	..	24	
363. <i>Rhynchosia cyanosperma</i> ..	H-x,c1	7 e	15,17	..	10-12/YW	..	..	12	
			Benth.						
364. <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. <i>Sisva, siso</i>	T-3,	7 e	20	A 2-D 3	3-6/PY	..	W 1	13	
365. <i>D. latifolia</i> Roxb. <i>Sisam, Siso</i>	T-3	7 c, d	8,20	..	8-9/GW	..	*W 1	13	
366. <i>D. sympathetica</i> Nimmo. <i>Titabli, Pet-</i> <i>guli, Kati-Ka-</i>	S-d	7 e	20	A 2-D 3	2-3/P	..	..	13	
			into						
367. <i>D. volubilis</i> Roxb. <i>Aloy</i>	S-d	7 e	20	..	12-3/BP	1-3	..	13	
368. <i>D. paniculata</i> Roxb. <i>Pasi</i>	T-2	7 d, e	..	..	4-5/BW	5-4	..	13	
369. <i>D. spinosa</i> Roxb. ..	S-b	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
370. <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Paleasan, Roxb. <i>Asan</i>	T-3	7 d	22	..	5-6/RYW	6-8	W 1	13	
371. <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> Benth. <i>Karamji</i>	T-2	2 d,4 d	..	..	3-6/PW	6-2	M 1	13	<i>P. glabra</i> Vent.
372. <i>Derris scandens</i> Benth. <i>Salori</i>	S-e	..	7	..	6-8/PW	8-9	..	13	
373. <i>D. trifoliata</i> Lour. <i>Kirtan</i>	S-d	2 d	6	A 2-D 3	2-3/PW	3-5	..	13	<i>D. uliginosa</i> Benth.
374. <i>D. heyneana</i> Benth. <i>Kirtan</i>	S-d	7 d, e	20	..	12-3/P	..	..	13	<i>D. uliginosa</i> Benth.
375. <i>D. canarensis</i> Baker. ..	S-d	7 d, e	..	..	4-5/P	..	..		Gammie Rare.

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
SI. CAESALPINIACEAE (Genera 12; Species 32)											
376.	<i>Caesalpinia crista</i> L.	<i>Gajri</i>	S-d	9 b	..	..	7-9/Y	9-6	M 1	13	<i>C. bonducella</i> Fl.
377.	<i>C. nuga</i> Ait.	<i>Vakeri</i>	S-d	2 d	2, 6	A 2-D 3	1-2/Y	2-6	M 1	13	
378.	<i>C. sappan</i> L.	<i>Patang</i>	T-2	9 c	..	..	9-10/Y	10-1	..	13	
379.	<i>C. coriaria</i> Wild.	<i>Libi-dibi</i>	T-1	9 c	3	..	11-3/Y	3-12	H 1	*	
380.	<i>C. sepiaria</i> Roxb.	<i>Chilhar</i>	S-d	9 b	3	..	10-5/Y	12-6	..	13	
381.	<i>C. mimosoides</i> Lamk.	<i>Lajri</i>	S-d	7 e	5	..	10-1/Y	1-3	..	13	
382.	<i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i> L.	<i>Kombi, Alfuli, Shankasur</i>	I-1	9 c	..	..	1-12/Y	1-12	H 1	13	<i>C. pulcherrima</i> Swartz, 46
383.	<i>Delonix regia</i> Raf.	<i>Gulmor, Vha-dle-kombe</i>	T-2	9 a, c	..	..	5-7/R	1-12	H1,S2,F3*	13	<i>Poinciana regia</i> Boj.
384.	<i>Wagatea spicata</i> Dalz.	<i>Vagati, Vakeri</i>	S-d	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 3	11-1/RY	1-3	M 1	13	
385.	<i>Mezoneurum cucullatum</i>	<i>Vakeri</i>	S-d	7 d, e	19	A 2-D 3	12-3/Y	1-3	M 1	*	
386.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	<i>Bavo, Balo</i>	T-2	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 3	3-5/Y	1-12	M 1, F 3*	13	
387.	<i>C. montana</i> Heyne.	..	T-1	7 e	20	..	8-10/Y	..	..	12	
388.	<i>C. timoriensis</i> DC.	..	T-1	7 e	22	..	10/Y	..	..	12	
389.	<i>C. occidentalis</i> L.	<i>Vhadlo - tay-kilo</i>	H-x,a	9 f	5	..	11-3/Y	1-12	M 1	13	
390.	<i>C. sophera</i> L.	<i>Arphuli, Al-phuli</i>	H-x,a	9 f	..	..	12-3/Y	1-12	..	13	

391. <i>C. tora</i> L.	<i>Taykilo</i>	H-x,a	9 f	..	..	9-1/Y	9-2/Y	V 2	..
392. <i>C. auriculata</i> L.	<i>tarvad, Avul</i>	S-a	9 f	12	..	1-6/Y	3-6	D	13
393. <i>C. surattensis</i> Var. <i>glaucia</i>	<i>Sarpuli</i>	T-1	9 c	..	..	9-3/Y	10-4	H 1	13
	Cht.								<i>C. glauca</i> Lam.
394. <i>C. siamea</i> Lamk.	..	T-1	9 a	..	..	8-5/Y	11-6	H 1	*
395. <i>C. renigera</i> Wall.	..	T-1	9 a	..	..	4-5/WP	5-12	H 1	*
396. <i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i> L.	<i>Patangi</i>	T-1	9 a	9	..	2-5/Y	3-7	H 1	13
397. <i>Cynometra ramiflora</i> L.	..	S-b	..	7, 8	..	3-5/W	5-9	..	12
398. <i>Hardwickia binata</i> Roxb.	<i>Jiran</i>	T-2	7 c, d	..	..	10-1/Y	1-5	W 1	13
399. <i>Saraca indica</i> L.	<i>Asok</i>	T-1	9 c	3	..	1-4/RY	4-5	H 1	13
400. <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	<i>Chinch</i>	T-2	9 a	..	..	5-6/Y	6-12	S 3, F 3*	13
401. <i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i> L.	<i>Halduvem - kanchan, Hal duvo-apto</i>	T-1	9 c, e	..	..	8-11/Y	9-12	H 1	13
402. <i>B. acuminata</i> L.	<i>Dhavo-apto</i>	S-b	9 c	..	..	6-8/W	7-9	H 1	13
403. <i>B. racemosa</i> Lamk.	<i>Apto</i>	T-1	7 c,d,e	..	A 2-D 3	5-6/W	6-12	..	13
404. <i>B. malabarica</i> Roxb.	<i>Aml, Korat</i>	T-2	7 e	..	..	10-11/Y	11-5	..	13
405. <i>B. vahlii</i> W. & A.	<i>Chambeli</i>	S e	7 d, e	12	A 2-D 3	3-4/Y	4-7	..	13
406. <i>B. purpurea</i> L.	<i>Tambo - ap - to, Dev Kan - chan</i>	T-1	9 c	..	..	9-11/P	11-5	H 1	13
407. <i>B. variegata</i> L.	<i>Kanchan</i>	T-1	9 a, c	..	..	11-1/P&W	12-5	H 1	13
52. MIMOSACEAE (Genera 10; Species 22)									
408. <i>Neptunia oleracea</i> Lour.	<i>Lajri</i>	H-1	6 a	..	..	10-12/Y	..		13

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
							Colour				
409.	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i> Benth.	<i>Jambo, Yerul</i>	T-2	7 d, e	8,16,19	..	3-4/YW	5-12	W 1	13	
410.	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i> Merr.	<i>Garyel, Gar - S-e dul</i>	S-e	7 e	8,18	A 2-D 3	3-5/Y	1-12	M 1	13	<i>E. scandens</i> Benth.
411.	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L.	<i>Vhadli-gunj</i>	T-2	7 d, 9 a	..	..	3-5/Y	5-8	W 1	13	
412.	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	<i>Sigamkati</i>	S-b	..	..	..	9-10/YR	10-5	..	13	
413.	<i>Leucaena glauca</i> Benth.	..	S-b	9 c, e	3	..	6-10/W	9-1	H 1	*	
414.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	<i>Lajri</i>	H-x,c	9 c, f	3	..	9-10/BP	10-12	..	13	
415.	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> Willd.	<i>Kemsar</i>	T-1	..	..	..	8-3/Y	12-6	..	13	
416.	<i>A. nilotica</i> (Linn.) Del.	<i>Babhul</i>	T-1	9 a	..	..	6-1/Y	10-2	W 2, Gm F 3	13	<i>A. arabica</i> Willd.
417.	<i>A. suma</i> Buch. Ham.	<i>Khair, Son - Khair</i>	T-2	7 d	9	..	5-7/YW	7-10	D	13	
418.	<i>A. chundra</i> Willd.	<i>Tambdi-Khair</i>	T-2	9 g	9	..	8-10/Y	..	D	13	<i>A. sundra</i> DC.
419.	<i>A. ferruginea</i> DC.	<i>Dhavi-khair</i>	T-2	7 d	9	..	7-10/YW	10-1	Gm	13	
420.	<i>A. latronum</i> Willd.	<i>Dev-Babhul, Bhes</i>	T-1	..	..	..	10-3/W	..	..	13	
421.	<i>A. rugata</i> Ham.	<i>Shekay</i>	S-d	7 d, e	19,20	..	3-7/Y	7-12	D	13	<i>A. concinna</i> DC.
422.	<i>A. intsia</i> Willd.	<i>Chilhar, Chitar</i>	S-d	7 c, d	22	..	8-9/YW	9-6	..	13	

423. <i>A. pennata</i> Willd.	<i>Shembo,</i> <i>Shembi</i>	S-d	7 c, d	22	..	6-8/YW	8-6/	..	13
424. <i>Albizia lebbek</i> Benth.	<i>Siras,</i> <i>Belisi-</i> <i>ras</i>	T-2	7 c,d; 9 a		..	4-5/W	5-1	W 1	13
425. <i>A. odoratissima</i> Benth.	<i>Kali-siras</i>	T-3	7 d, e	22	..	4-6/W	6-1	W 1	13
426. <i>A. procera</i> Benth.	<i>Kinai</i>	T-3	7 d, e	22	..	5-6/GW	6-2	W 1	13
427. <i>A. chinensis</i> Merrill	<i>Udul</i>	T-3	7 d, e	16	..	4-6/YW	6-2	..	13 <i>A. stipulata</i> Boiv.
428. <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> Benth.	<i>Phirangi-</i> <i>chinch</i>	T-2	9 c, e	..	..	1-4/YW	3-7	E 1	13
429. <i>P. bigeminum</i> Mart.	<i>Kachlor</i>	T-2	7 e	..	..	1-2/YW	2-7	..	13

53. ROSACEAE (Genera 6; Species 8)

430. <i>Parinarium excelsum</i> G. Matomba Don.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
431. <i>Prunus Communis</i> Frit. <i>Jhad</i>	<i>Amenamchem</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 <i>P. amygdalus</i> Stokes.
432. <i>Pygeum gardneri</i> Hook. f.	<i>Dakh</i>	T-1	7 e	16,17	..	11-12	..	..	13
433. <i>Rubus moluccanus</i> L.	..	S-c	7 e	22	..	5/W	..	..	13
434. <i>R. lasiocarpus</i> Smith.	<i>Gouriphal</i>	S-c	7 e	22	..	11/P	..	..	13
435. <i>R. idaeus</i> L.	<i>Raspberry</i>	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	13
436. <i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	<i>Strawberry</i>	S-a	9 g	..	..	1-5	2-5	E 1	13
437. <i>Rosa damascena</i> Mill.	<i>Gulab</i>	S-a	9 c, g	..	..	1-12	..	H 1	13

54. CRASSULACEAE (Genera 2 ; Species 2)

438. <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> Pers.	<i>Ayapanum,</i> <i>Phomitchi-panam</i>	H-1,e	7 e, 1	19,20	A 2-D 3	12-1/GP	12-2	..	13 <i>B. calycinum</i> Salisb.
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Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
439.	<i>K. verticillata</i> Elliot.	..	H-e	9 c, e	3 ..	..	..	..	H 1	*	
55. DROSERACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1.)											
440.	<i>Drosera burmanni</i> Vahl.	..	H-1,a	8 a, 2	5	..	12- 2/P	12- 2	C	13	
441.	<i>D. indica</i> L.	Mesi	H-1,a	7 b, 3	..	..	10-11/P	10-11	C	13	
56. HALORAGIDACEAE (Genus 1 Species 1)											
442.	<i>Myriophyllum intermed-</i> <i>Seloum DC.</i>		H-1	6 a	..	..	..	..	..	13	
57. RHIZOPHORACEAE (Genera 3; Species 4)											
443.	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> Kamldli, Lamk.	Kamdlam	T-1	2 d	4, 5, 6	A 3-D 3	7-10/W	8-10	D	13	
444.	<i>Bruguiera conjugata</i> Merr.	Kamdel, Impli	T-1	2 d	4, 5	..	12-2/PY	..	..	13	<i>B. gymnorhiza</i> Lamk.
445.	<i>B. parviflora</i> W. & A.	..	S-b	2 d	7	..	11-12/W	..	..	12	
446.	<i>Carallia brachiata</i> Merrill	Kamdeo, Po-nsi, Savo - kam-delo	T-1	7 e	19,20	A 2-D 2	12-3/W	3-5	..	13	
58. COMBRETACEAE (Genera 5; Species 11)											
447.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Bengali-ame-namchem-jhad	T-2	9 a, c	3	..	3-5/Y	5-7	S 2	13	

448. <i>T. bellerica</i> Roxb.	<i>Gotimg, Beheda</i>	T-3	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 2	2-5/YG	5-2	M 1;D,F3* 13
449. <i>T. chebula</i> Retz.	<i>Hardi</i>	T-3	7 d, e	19,20	..	4-5/Y	5-3	D,M 1,F3* 13
450. <i>T. arjuna</i> W. & A.	<i>Nadi-ain</i>	T-3	7 d	8	..	3-5/Y	5-1	M 1 13
451. <i>T. crenulata</i> Roth.	<i>Marti, Asan</i>	T-3	7 d	19,20	A 2-D 3	3-6/Y	6-1	W 1, F 3* 13 <i>T. tomentosa</i> Bedd.
452. <i>T. paniculata</i> Roth.	<i>Kimdal,Kinjal.</i>	T-3	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 3	8-9/YBr	9-1	W 1 13
453. <i>Calycopterisfloribunda</i> Lamk.	<i>Ukshi</i>	S-c	7 d, e	1	..	3-5/GY	5-10	.. 13
454. <i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> Willd.	<i>Kharo-kamdel</i>	T-1	2 d	..	..	1-4/W	3-6	.. 13
455. <i>Combretum ovalifolium</i> Roxb.	<i>Pirluk</i>	S-d	7 d, e	22	..	1-3/W	5-8	.. 13
456. <i>C. extensum</i> Roxb.	<i>Gangoli, Dul- soni, Jelosi</i>	S-d	7 d, e	1-/YW 13
457. <i>Quisqualis indica</i> L.	<i>Kalavati, Fir- angi - chameli</i>	S-d	9 c, e	3, 5, 6	..	1-12	..	H 1 13

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59. MYRTACEAE (Genera 6; Species 14)

458. <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Lab.	..	T-2	9 a, c	1-2/W	..	F 3* 13
459. <i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	<i>Per</i>	T-1	9 g	..	..	10-1/W	12-4	E 1, F 3* 13
460. <i>Myrtus communis</i> L.	<i>Murt, Firangi methi</i>	S-b	9 c, e	..	..	10-1/W	1-2	.. 13
461. <i>Eugenia spicata</i> Lamk.	<i>Pitkuli, Dha- vi-bhedsi</i>	T-1	7 d	17	..	2-4/W	..	.. 12
462. <i>E. malaccensis</i> L.	<i>Malkacho-jam</i>	T-1	9 d	..	..	4-5/OR	..	.. 13

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
463.	<i>E. mooniana</i> Wight var. <i>gracilis</i> Duthie	..	S-c	7 e	7	..	2-3/W	..	..	12	
464.	<i>E. hemispherica</i> Wight	<i>Redi-jambhul</i>	T-2	7 e	16	..	3-4/W	4-6	F 3*	13	
465.	<i>E. stocksii</i> Duthie	<i>Ran-jambhul</i>	T-2	7 e	22	..	..	..	..	13	Doubtful
466.	<i>Syzygium heyneanum</i> Wall.	<i>Bhedas</i>	S-b	7 e	19,20	A 2-D 3	3-5/W	5-7	..	*	<i>Eugenia heyneana</i> Duthie
467.	<i>S. jambos</i> Alston	<i>Jamb</i>	T-1	9 d	..	..	2-3/W	3-8	..	13	<i>E. jambos</i> L.
468.	<i>S. cumini</i> Skeels.	<i>Jambul</i>	T-2	7 e, 9 e	..	A 2-D 3	3-5/W	5-7	E 1, F 3*	13	<i>E. jambolana</i> Lamk.
469.	<i>S. toddalioides</i> Wight		T-1	7 e	19,20	A 2-D 3	1-2/W	..	..	12	<i>E. toddalioides</i> Wight
470.	<i>S. caryophyllum</i> Alston	<i>Ran-lavang,</i> <i>Bhedsi</i>	T-2	..	..	..	3-5/W	..	..	13	<i>E. caryophyllum</i> Lamk.
471.	<i>S. aromaticum</i> Merr.	<i>Kala phur</i> <i>Lavang</i>	T-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	<i>E. aromaticus</i> L.
60. BARRINGTONIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)											
472.	<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i> Roxb.	<i>Sadphali</i>	T-3	I-4 d	12	A -D 3	4-5/OR	5-7	..	13	
473.	<i>B. acutangula</i> Gaertn.	<i>Imgli, Goye -</i> <i>mcha-sadaphal</i>	T-2	I-4 d	..	..	9-11/OR	10-2	M 1	13	
61. LACYTHIDACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
474.	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	<i>Kumbyo</i>	T-3	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 3	3-4/W	4-7	M 1	13	

62. MELASTOMACEAE. (Genera 4; Species 4)

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-----|----|-----------------------|
| 475. Osbeckia truncata Don. | <i>Dhakti-nakeri</i> | H-1,a | 7 e 2 | .. | .. | 10-12/P | 11-12 | .. | 13 | |
| 476. Melastoma malabathri- | <i>Nakeri</i> | S-b | 7 e | 19,20 | A 2-D 3 | 10-3/P | 12-5 | E 2 | 13 | |
| cum L. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 477. Memecylon umbellatum | <i>Sarani, Anjan</i> | T-1 | 7 d, e | 19,20 | A 2-D 3 | 1-3/BP | 4-5 | .. | 13 | <i>M. edule Roxb.</i> |
| Burm. <i>Kalo-kudo</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 478. Sonerila rheedei W. & A. | .. | H-1,a | .. | 7 | .. | 6-7/V | 7-8 | .. | 12 | |

63. LYTHRACEAE (Genera 5; Species 11)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 479. Rotala verticillaris L. | .. | H-1,b | | .. | 11-12/P | .. | .. | 13 | <i>Ammannia rotala</i> F
Mueller. |
| 480. R. indica Koehn. | .. | H-1,a | 8 a, 2 | 5 | .. | 11-2/P | 12-3 | .. | * <i>A. peploides</i> Spreng. |
| 481. R. densiflora Koehn. | .. | H-1,a | 6 f | 8 | .. | 10-11/P | 10-12 | .. | 12 <i>A. pentandra Roxb.</i> |
| 482. Ammannia baccifera L. | <i>Aginbuti, Agyo</i> | H-1,e | 6 e, f | .. | .. | 12-2/P | 12-4 | M 1 | 13 |
| Dadmari | | | | | | | | | |
| 483. A. rotundifolia Buch-Ham. | .. | H-1,a | 7 e | 9 | A 2-D3 | 11-3/P | 12-3 | .. | 12 |
| 484. Woodfordia fruticosa | <i>Dhavri, Dhavti</i> | S-a | 7 d, e | 19,20 | A 2-D3 | 12-6/R | 4-6 | M 1 | 13 <i>W. floribunda</i> Salisb. |
| Kurz. | | | | | | | | | |
| 485. Lawsonia inermis L. | <i>Padchi-methi, Methi</i> | S-b | 9 c | .. | .. | 4-7/W & R | .. | H 1,D | 13 |
| 486. Lagerstroemia indica L. | <i>Joje-mart</i> | S-b | 9 c | .. | .. | 6-7/O & R | .. | H 1 | 13 |
| 487. L. parviflora Roxb. | <i>Nano</i> | T-3 | 7 d, e | 22 | .. | 6-7/W | .. | W 1, F 3 * | 13 |
| 488. L. lanceolata Wall. | <i>Nane, Naram</i> | T-2 | 7 d, e | 9,16,20 | A 2-D3 | 3-4/W | 4-1 | W 1 | 13 |
| 489. L. speciosa Pers. | <i>Taman, Sotulari</i> | T-2 | 9 c | .. | .. | 4-6/B | 6-1 | H 1 | 13 <i>L. flosreginae</i> Retz. |

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
64. SONNERATIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
490.	<i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i> Engler.	<i>Ambeti</i>	T-1	2 d	..	..	2-7/PR	10-11	..	13	<i>S. acida</i> L.
65. PUNICACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
491.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	<i>Dalimb</i>	T-1	9 c	3, 5	..	11-3/R	1-4	E 1	13	
66. ONAGRACEAE (Genera 2; Species 4)											
492.	<i>Jussiaea repens</i> L.	<i>Kamadi, Kavkula</i>	H-1,d	6 e	..	..	11-12/YW	12-2	..	13	
493.	<i>J. suffruticosa</i> L.	<i>Pan-lavang, Kurpuli</i>	H-1,a	6 e	19,20	A 2-D3	8-10/Y	10-12	..	13	
494.	<i>J. perennis</i> Bren.	<i>Bhumi-vayangi</i>	H-1,a	6 e	..	..	5-6/W	6-8	..	13	<i>Ludwigia parviflora</i> <i>Roxb.</i>
495.	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i> Roxb.	<i>Singari</i>	H-1,d	6 a	..	..	2-3/W	..	E 1	13	
67. SAMYDACEAE (Genera 2; Species 4)											
496.	<i>Casuarina graveolens</i> Dalz.	<i>Mori, Pimpri</i> <i>Bhokada</i>	S-b	7 e	19,20	A 2-D3	8-1/GY	12-5	..	13	
497.	<i>C. esculenta</i> Roxb.	<i>Satagan</i>	T-1	7 d, e	7,16	..	5-6/	8-9	..	13	
498.	<i>C. tomentosa</i> Roxb.	<i>Bedsi</i>	T-1	7 d	1	..	1-5/GW	5-8	..	13	

499.	<i>Homalium zeylanicum</i>	..	T-2	7 e	16,17	..	4-7/GW	7-9	W 1	12
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Benth.

68. PASSIFLORACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)

500.	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i> L.	..	S-d	13
501.	<i>Modecca palmata</i> Lamk.	<i>Bhumi-kumviti</i>	H-x,a	..	..	4-5/-	..	..	..	13 Rare.

69. CARICACEAE. (Genus 1; Species 1)

502.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	<i>Papay</i>	T-1	9 c, g	1-12/Y	10-6	E 1	13
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70. TURNERACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

503.	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i> L. Var.	..	H-x,a	2 d	6	..	10-4/Y	*
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angustifolia Willd.

71. CUCURBITACEAE (Genera 12; Species 22)

504.	<i>Trichosanthes bracteata</i>	<i>Koundal</i>	H-d	9 b	5,19	..	4-7/W	6-10	M 1	13 <i>T. palmata</i> Roxb.
		<i>Voigt.</i>								
505.	<i>T. nervifolia</i> L.	<i>Gorinti,</i> <i>Padavli</i>	H-d	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
506.	<i>T. cucumerina</i> L.	<i>Pauli, Ran-</i> <i>padavali</i>	H-d	9 b	20	..	7-10/W	8-12	..	13
507.	<i>T. anguina</i> L.	<i>Padvali</i>	H-d	9 c, g	..	..	7-10/W	8-12	E 1 (V)	13
508.	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> Ser.	<i>Mharodudhi</i>	H-d	9 c, g	..	..	10-5/W	10-5	E 1 (V)	13
509.	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> Roem.	<i>Marti-goma-</i> <i>sali</i>	H-d	9 c, g	..	..	6-9/Y	6-9	E 1 (V)	13 <i>L. aegyptiaca</i> Mill.

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
510.	L. acutangula Roxb.	Gomsali	H-d	9 c, g	..	..	6-9/Y	6-9	E 1 (V)	13	
511.	Benicasa hispida Cogn.	Kumvali	H-d	9 c, g	..	..	..	..	E 1 (V)	13	<i>B. cerifera</i> Savi.
512.	Momordica charantia L.	Kareti, karli	H-d	9 c, g	..	..	5-8/Y	5-8	E 1 (V) M1	13	
513.	M. dioica Roxb.	Phagulni, Kartoli	H-d	9 c, g	..	..	6-8/Y	6-8	E 1 (V)	13	
514.	Cucumis callosus Cogn.	Kadvi-tavnsini	H-d	..	..	..	5-6/Y	..	..	13	<i>C. trigonus</i> Roxb.
515.	C. melo L. var. agrestis Naud.	Chibdin	H-d	9 c, g (?)	..	..	8-10/GW	8-10	E 1 (V)	13	
516.	C. sativus L.	Tavnsini	H-d	..	..	..	..	..	E 1 (V)	13	
517.	Citrullus vulgaris Sch.	Kalingin	H-d	..	..	..	12-5/Y	3-5	E 1 (V)	13	
518.	Coccinia cordifolia Cogn.	Tendli	H-d	9 c, g	..	..	8-9/W	10-5	E 1 (V)	13	<i>C. indica</i> W. & A.
519.	Cucurbita maxima Duch.	Dudhni	H-d	9 c, g	..	..	8-12/Y	10-2	E 1 (V)	13	
520.	C. moschata Duch.	Kali-dudhni	H-d	..	..	..	..	..	E 1 (V)	13	
521.	C. pepo DC.	Bhopli	H-d	9 c, g	..	..	12-4/YW	12-6	E 1 (V)	13	
522.	Bryonopsis laciniosa Naud.	Kaumdali	H-d	9 b	..	..	8-9/	..	M 1	13	
523.	Melothria maderaspatana Cogn.	Chiratu	H-d	9 b	..	..	7-8/YW	8-10	..	13	<i>Mukia scabrella</i> Arn.
524.	M. heterophylla Cogn.	Goimtini	H-d	7 e	..	..	6-7/YW	7-10	..	13	
525.	Zanonia indica L.	Penarvel, Chropti	H-d	..	1	..	4-5/GY	..	..	13	Rare

72.	BEGONIA CEAE (Genera 1; Species 1)									
526.	Begonia crenata Dryand. <i>Mutya</i>	H-1,e 5 c	19,20,22	A 2-D 3	7- 9/PW	8-10	..	13		
73.	DATISCACEAE (Genera 1; Species 1)									
527.	Tetrameles nudiflora R.Br. <i>Sidhom</i>	T-3 7 e	..	..	2- 3/Y	3- 5	W 1	13		
74.	CATACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)									
528.	Opuntia dillenii Haw. <i>Nag-nival</i>	S-a 9 f	..	..	12- 5/R	2- 5	..	13		
529.	Cereus pentagonus DC. <i>Firangi-nival-</i> <i>katem</i>	S-c ..	..	..	10- 3/W	..	..	13		
75.	FICOIDEAE (Genera 2; Species 3)				.					
530.	Sesuvium portulacastrum <i>Dhap</i>	H-x,c 3 a, b L.	..	..	11-12/P	12- 1	..	13		
531.	Trianthema monogyna L. <i>Khapra</i>	H-c,e 9 f	..	..	6- 9/PW	8-12	..	13		
532.	T. decandra L. <i>Phasartani</i>	H-c,e ..	..	..	11-12/P	11-12	..	13		
76.	MOLLUGINACEAE (Genera 2; Species 3)									
533.	Glinus lotoides Loeff. <i>Kadvi-bhaji</i>	H-c 9 f	..	..	12- 3/Y	2- 5	..	13	<i>Mollugo lotoides</i> O. Kuntze	
534.	G. oppositifolia A. DC. <i>Kadvi-bhaji</i>	H-b ..	8	..	9-10/W	10-12	..	13	<i>M. oppositifolia</i> L.	
535.	Mollugo pentaphylla L. <i>Jarasi</i>	H-a 7 b	..	..	9-11/W	9-12	..	13		
77.	UMBELLIFERAE (Genera 11; Species 13)									
536.	Centella asiatica Urban. <i>Karumdo,</i> <i>Umdri Ekpani</i>	H-1,c 6 e	19,20	..	5-11/P	9- 2	M 1	13		
	<i>Bramhi, Kar-</i> <i>ivno</i>									

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
537.	<i>Hydrocotyl javanica</i> Thunb.	..	H-1,c	6 e	20	..	1- 3/PG	1- 4	..	*	
538.	<i>Arracacia esculenta</i> DC.	<i>Arracacha</i>	..	9 g	..	..	..	..	..	13	
539.	<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	<i>Seleri</i>	..	9 g	..	..	..	..	..	13	
540.	<i>Trachispermum stictocarpum</i> Wolf.	<i>Ran-jirem</i>	H-1,a	9 f	..	..	8-10/W	9-11	..	13	<i>Carum stictocarpum</i> C. B. Clarke
541.	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	<i>Pasli</i> Nym.	H	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13	<i>C. petroselinum</i> Benth.
542.	<i>Pimpinella heyneana</i> Wall.	<i>Ran-ervandos</i>	H-1,a	7 e 2	19,20	..	8-10/W	8-10	..	13	
543.	<i>P. anisum</i> L.	<i>Ervados</i>	H	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
544.	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	<i>Fumch, Badi-</i> Gaertn. <i>shep</i>	H	..	..	..	8- 9/Y	9-10	S 3	13	
545.	<i>Peucedanum graveolens</i>	<i>Sepo</i> B. & H.	H-a	9 g	..	..	8- 9/Y	9-10	S 3	13	
546.	<i>P. sativum</i> B. & H.	H	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
547.	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	<i>Kothmir</i>	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	8-12/W	10-12	S 3	13	
548.	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	<i>Gajar</i>	H-1	9 g	..	..	9-12/Y	..	R	13	
	78. ARALIACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)										
549.	<i>Aralia guilfoylia</i> C. & M.	<i>Tam pari</i>	S-a	9 g	..	..	..	..	..	—
550.	<i>Schefflera venulosa</i> Harms.	<i>Ravnith</i>	S-d	7 e	19,20	A 2-D	3	3- 5/WP	6- 8	F 3*	12 <i>Heptapleurum venulosum</i> Seem.

79. CORNACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)

551. *Alangium lamarckii* Thw. *Amgolum*, T-1 .. -- .. 2- 4/W 4- 7 E 2 13
Amkolanam
552. *Mastixia arborea* Clarke -- T-1 4 d, 7 e 17 -- 1- 3/GY 3- 5 .. 13

80. CAPRIFOLIACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)

553. *Viburnum foetidum* Wall. *Narvel* .. 9 c -- .. -- H*1 13
554. *Lonicera sempervirens* DC. *Madarsilv* S-d 9 c, e 3, 9 -- 1-12/YW .. H*1 13

81. RUBIACEAE (Genera 31; Species 48)

555. *Anthocephalus indicus* A. Niv Rich. T-3 9 a 8 .. 11- 2/W 2- 7 W 1 13
556. *Adina cordifolia* Benth. *Edu*, *Hedu* & H. T-3 7 d, e 19,20 .. 6- 9/YW 9- 3 W 1 13
557. *Mitragyna parvifolia* Korth. *Kalamb* T-3 7 d, e 19,20 .. 6- 8/YW 8-12 W 1 13
558. *Nauclea purpurea* Roxb. *Dhavo-panas* T-1 7 e 18 .. 2- 3/P ! 3- 6 .. 13
559. *Sarcocephalus missionis* Phuga Hav. T-1 .. 7 .. 4- 5/Y 5- 6 .. 13
560. *Hymenodictyon obovatum* Wall. *Sirid* T-1 7 d, e 18,19 A 2-D 3 6- 8/GW 8-10 W 1 13
561. *H. excelsum* Wall. *Damdeli*, *Kalo-kudo* T-2 7 d 22 .. 5- 7/GY 7- 8 -- 13
562. *Wendlandia thyrsoides* Steud. *Tarangi*, *Tavsa* T-1 7 e 9,18,19 A 2-D 3 2- 3/W 3- 4 -- 13 *W. notoniana* Wall.

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
563.	<i>Dentella repens</i> Forst.	<i>Jata</i>	H-1,c	6 g	..	..	2- 6/W	4- 6	..	13	
564.	<i>Oldenlandia auricularia</i> K. Sch.	<i>Ghaymari</i>	H-1, b	7 e	9,20	..	9-11/W	10-12	..	13	<i>Hedyotis auricularia L.</i>
565.	<i>O. corymbosa</i> L.	<i>parpato</i>	H-1,a	8 a 2	5,6	..	9-11/W	9-12	M1	13	
		<i>Poripat</i>									
566.	<i>O. herbacea</i> Roxb.	<i>Paripath</i>	H-1,a	7 e 1	20	..	8-10/W	8-12	..	*	
567.	<i>Hedyotis nitida</i> W. & A.		H-1,b	..	8	..	9-11/W	10-11	..	12	
568.	<i>Argostemma verticillatum</i> Wall.		E, H-e	7 e 3	9	..	8-9/W	..	..	12	
569.	<i>A. courtallense</i> Arn.		H-1,a	7 e 3	15	..	8-9/W	..	..	12	
570.	<i>Anotis lancifolia</i> Hook. f.		H-1,b	..	20	..	8-12/PW	8-12	..	12	
571.	<i>Mussaenda glabrata</i> Hutch.	<i>Kirabli,</i> <i>chin. Sarvadi,</i> <i>Karab-phul</i>	S-d	7 e	1,19,20	..	7-10/Y	9-10	..	13	<i>M. frondosa L.</i>
572.	<i>Ophiorrhiza harrisiae</i> Heyne		H-x,c	7 e	16,19,20	..	8-9/W	9-10	..	12	
573.	<i>Tarenna zeylanica</i> Gaertn.	<i>Kupi,</i> <i>Sitmataki</i>	S-b	7 d, e	22	..	4-7/W	..	..	13	<i>Webera corymbosa</i> Will.
574.	<i>Xeromphis uliginosa</i> Mah.	<i>Pemdari, Kare</i>	T-1	..	8	..	5-6/W	6-2	..	13	<i>Randia uliginosa</i> DC.
575.	<i>X. spinosa</i> Keay.	<i>Gela</i>	T-1	7 d, c	19,20	..	3-6/GY	6-3	M1, F3*	13	<i>R. dumetorum</i> Lamk.
576.	<i>R. malabarica</i> Lamk.	<i>Geli, Baboli</i>	S-b	..	..	-	/YW	--	--	13	Rare, Doubtful.

577.	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	<i>Nanamt</i> Ellis.	T-1	9 c	3,9	..	8-10/W	..	M 1	13
578.	<i>G. lucida</i> Roxb.	<i>Nanamat,</i> <i>Dikamali</i>	T-1	..	..	..	3- 6/W	6-12	M 1	13
579.	<i>G. latifolia</i> Ait.	<i>Gogavli</i>	T-1	..	22	..	3-5/WY	5-2	..	13 Rare.
580.	<i>Diplospora apiocarpa</i>	<i>Panigar,</i> Hook. f. <i>Buchamg</i>	T-1	7 e	1	..	7-11/W	..	..	13
581.	<i>D. sphaerocarpa</i> Hook. f.	<i>Ran-coffee</i>	T-1	7 e	22	..	10-11/W	11-5	..	13
582.	<i>Knoxia corymbosa</i> Willd.	H-1,a .. 1, 7				..	8-10/P	10-12	..	12
583.	<i>Canthium dicoccum</i> Mer-	<i>Ursul, Tupa</i>	T-1	7 e,	16	..	11-1/W	1-6	..	13 <i>Plectonia wightii</i> T. Cooke.
	fill.									
584.	<i>C. rheedei</i> DC.	<i>Bidani-geli</i>	S-c	7 e	16,17	..	2-5/GY	1-12	..	13 <i>P. rheedei</i> Bedd.
585.	<i>Meyna laxiflora</i> Robyne.	<i>Helu, Alu</i>	T-1	7 d, e	20	..	1-4/GW	4-8	E 2	13 <i>Vangueria spinosa</i> Roxb.
586.	<i>Ixora arborea</i> Roxb.	<i>Kuratti</i> <i>Pitkali,</i> <i>Pitkuli,</i> <i>Padkali</i>	T-1	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 3	1- 4/W	4- 6	D 1	13 <i>I. parviflora</i> Vahl.
587.	<i>I. coccinea</i> L.	<i>Dhavi-pitkali,</i> <i>Padkali</i>	S-a	7 e	1, 6,20	A 2-D 3	1-12/R	1-12	M 1	13
588.	<i>I. barbata</i> Roxb.	<i>Katkuda</i>	T-1	7 e	..	..	8- 6/W	..	..	13
589.	<i>I. nigricans</i> Br.	<i>Sitmataki,</i> <i>Phapti</i>	S-a	7 e	19,20	A 2-D 3	1-12/WP	3-5	..	12
590.	<i>Pavetta indica</i> L.	<i>Kaphe</i>	S-a	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 3	3- 5/W	5-12	..	13
591.	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.	<i>Makadphal,</i> <i>Bartondi</i>	T-1	9 c	..	..	1- 4/W	6-1	B	13
592.	<i>C. liberica</i>	<i>Kaphe</i>	T-1	..	..	..	..	..	B	13
593.	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L.								..	13

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
594.	<i>M. tinctoria</i> Roxb. Var. <i>Aseti</i> <i>tomentosa</i> Hook. f.		T-1	..	..	..	5- 6/W	6-7	..	13	
595.	<i>M. umbellata</i> L.	<i>Ran-makad-phal</i>	T-1	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	..
596.	<i>Geophila reniformis</i> D. Karli Don		H-x,d	..	1, 9	..	..	..	M 1	13	Rare
597.	<i>Borreria hispida</i> L.	<i>Gedo, Gham-tachi-bhaji</i>	H-x, d	7 e 2	20	A 2-D 3	9-10/W	10-12	..	13	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i> L.
598.	<i>Saprosoma indicum</i> Dalz.	—	S-a	7 d, e	15	..	..	..	..	12	
599.	<i>Rupia cordifolia</i> L.	<i>Itari, Manjist</i>	H-x, d	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 3	10-1/GY	1-4	M 1	13	
600.	<i>Psychotria truncata</i> Wall.	—	S-b	7 e	15	..	4- 5/W	5-10	..	12	
601.	<i>P dalzellii</i> Hook. f.	—	S-c	7 e	9	..	6- 7/W	7-3	..	12	
602.	<i>Chasalia curviflora</i> Thw.	—	S-a	7 e	17	..	4- 7/W	..	..	12	
82. COMPOSITAE (Genera 45; species 60)											
603.	<i>Lamprachenium microcephalum</i> Benth.	<i>Bramhadandi</i>	H-1, a	7 e 1	20	A 2-D 3	10-11/BP	10-1	..	13	
604.	<i>Centratherum anthelminthicum</i> Kuntze	<i>Sahadevi, Kalem-jerem</i>	H-1,a	9 f	..	..	11-2/P	11-3	M 1	13	
605.	<i>C. phyllolaenum</i> Benth.	..	H-1,a	..	4	..	9-10/P	9-11	..	12	
606.	<i>Adenoon indicum</i> Dalz.	<i>Motha sonkt</i>	H-1,a	..	14,20	..	8-10/P	8-11	..	12	
607.	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> Less.	<i>Sahadvei</i>	H-1,a	9 f	..	A 2-D 3	1-12/P	1-12	M 1	13	

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608. <i>V. divergens</i> Edgew.	<i>Bundar</i>	S-b	7 e	7,19,20	A 2-D 3	12- 2/P	12-3	-	12
609. <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.	<i>Gayjib, Hatipay</i>	H-1,a	7 e 2	19,20	A 2-D 3	9-11/P	9-11	-	13
610. <i>Adenestemma viscosum</i> Forst.	<i>Ghanerem</i>	H-1, a	7 e 2	19,20	A 2-D 3	9- 2/W	9-2	-	13
611. <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	<i>Vosadi</i>	H-1, a	9 f	..	A 2-D 3	1-12/W	1-12	..	13
612. <i>Dichrocephala latifolia</i> DC.	—	H-1, a	9 f	16	..	8-10/Y	8-11	..	12
613. <i>Eupatorium ayapana</i> Vent.	<i>Ayapanum</i>	H-1, a	9 c, e	..	..	10-3/P	10-3	M 1	13
614. <i>Cyathocline purpurea</i> Kuntze	—	H-1, a	4 d 3	19,20	A 2-D 3	11-3/P	11-3	..	*
615. <i>Grangea maderas-patana</i> Poir.	<i>Modagoru</i>	H-1, c	8 a 2	5, 6	A 2-D 3	12-5/Y	12-5	..	13
616. <i>Blumea bifoliata</i> DC.	..	H-1, b	..	..	..	12-2/Y	12-2	..	R. K. Bhide
617. <i>B. oxyodonata</i> DC.	..	H-1, b	..	1,16	..	1-3/Y	1-3/Y	..	12
618. <i>B. spectabilis</i> DC.	..	S-b	..	..	..	2/Y	..	..	R. K. Bhide
619. <i>B. glomerata</i> DC.	<i>Bamburdo</i>	H-1, a	..	..	..	10-2/Y	10-2	..	13
620. <i>B. lacera</i> DC.	<i>Bamburdi</i>	H-1, a	..	8	..	1-5/Y	1-5	..	13
621. <i>B. virens</i> DC.	..	H-1, a	..	19,20	..	12-1/Y	12-2	..	*
622. <i>B. eriantha</i> DC.	<i>Nimdi</i>	H-1, a	9 f	..	..	12-2/Y	12-2	..	13
623. <i>Laggera alata</i> Schultz. Bip.	..	H-1, a	7 e	8	..	11-2/Y	11-2	..	13
624. <i>L. aurita</i> Schultz. Bip.	<i>Ranmuli</i>	H-1, a	..	8	..	11-1/P	11-1	..	13
625. <i>Epaltes divaricata</i> Cass.	..	H-1, b	8 a 2	9,14	..	12-3/P	12-3	..	12
626. <i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	<i>Mundi</i>	H-1, c	8 a 2	1, 5, 9	..	11-1/P	11-5	..	13

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
628.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> L.	<i>Mako</i>	H-1, c 6 e, f	9		..	10-12/W	10-12	M 1	13	<i>E. alba</i> Hassk.
629.	<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i> L.	..	H-1, a 9 b	5		..	11-12/Y	11-1	..	*	
630.	<i>Wedelia urticaefolia</i> DC.	<i>Ambli</i>	H-1, a ..	4		..	8-9/Y	8-10	..	12	
631.	<i>W. calendulacea</i> Less.	<i>Birimgarsi</i>	H-x, b ..	..		..	2-5/Y	..	..	13	Doubtful.
632.	<i>Spilanthes acmella</i> Murr.	<i>Acharbomdi</i> <i>Pipu-labo,</i> <i>Akalkarra</i>	H-1, a 9 c, e	2, 9		..	10-1/YR	10-1	M 1	13	
633.	<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i> Cass.	<i>Karale-til,</i> <i>Rantil,</i> <i>Damlo-til.</i>	H-1, a 9 g	..		..	10-11/Y	10-12	F 3, 0 1	13	1 94
634.	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> L.	<i>Suryaphul</i>	H-1, a 9 g	..		..	10-4/Y	10-4	R	13	
635.	<i>H. annuus</i> L.	<i>Surya-kamal</i>	H-1, a 9 c, e	4, 9		..	10-1/Y	10-1	H 1	13	
636.	<i>Achilla millefolium</i> L.	<i>Rojmari</i>	H ..	..		..	..	..	..	13	
637.	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> L.	<i>Sevanti</i>	H-x, a 9 c, e	..		..	11-2/Y	..	H 1	13	
638.	<i>C. coronarium</i> L.	<i>Sevanti</i>	H 9 c, e	..		..	..	..	H 1	13	
639.	<i>Artemisia nilagirica</i> Pamp.	<i>Mamdpatri</i> <i>Surpin</i>	H-x, a ..	..		..	9-1/Y	10-2	M 1	13	<i>A. vulgaris</i> L.
640.	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> DC.	<i>Undrachi</i> <i>panom</i>	H-1, a 8 a 3	..		..	10-12/BP	10-1	..	13	
641.	<i>Gynura angulosa</i> DC.	..	H-1, a 7 e 1	19,20		..	9-12/O	9-12	..	*	

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
						Colour					
83. GOODENIACEAE. (Genera 1; Species 1)											
663.	<i>Scaevola koenigii</i> Vahl.	<i>Tarkoth,</i> <i>Bhadrapur</i>	S-b	2 d, 9 c	..	..	6-12/W	..	..	13	
84. CAMPANULACEAE. (Genera 2; Species 2)											
664.	<i>Laurentia longiflora</i> Endl.		H-1, a	9 f	20	..	8-5/W	10-5	..	*	
665.	<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i> Gaertn.		H-1, a	6 e	1,9	A 2-D 3	8-12/GY	9-1	..	12	
85. LOBELIACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)											
666.	<i>Lobelia alsinoides</i> Lamk.		H-1, b	6 e, f	..	..	8-12/PB	8-1	..	13	<i>L. trigona</i> Roxb.
667.	<i>L. nicotianaefolia</i> Heyne	<i>Boknal</i>	H-2, a	7 e	19,20	A 2-D 3	11-3/W	12-4	M 1	13	
86. PLUMBAGINACEAE (Genera 1; Species 2)											
668.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	<i>Dhvi-chitrak</i>	S-b	7 e	20	..	8-11/W	9-12	M 1	13	
669.	<i>P. indica</i> L.	<i>Tambdi-chitrak</i>	S-a	9 c	..	..	1-12/R	10-2	M 1	13	<i>P. rosea</i> L.
87. MYRSINACEAE (Genera 4; Species 6)											
670.	<i>Maesa indica</i> Wall.	<i>Atki</i>	S-b	7 e	17,20	..	11-1/W	..	..	13	
671.	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Burm.	<i>Ambti,</i> <i>Vayvarang</i>	S-d	7 e	20	..	2-3/GY	3-8	M 1	13	
672.	<i>E. tsjeriam-cottam</i> A.D.C.	<i>Ambti</i>	S-d	7 e	19,20	..	4-7/GY	5-8	..	13	<i>E. robusta</i> Roxb.

673. <i>Ardisia solanacea</i> Roxb.	<i>Dikna,</i> <i>Nilbedsi</i> <i>Bugadi</i>	T-1	7 e	19,20	A 2-D 3	4-6/PW	6-8	..	15
674. <i>A. parviflora</i> Talbot	..	S-b	7 e	7	..	7-9/W	9-12	..	12
675. <i>Aegiceras corniculata</i> Blanco.	<i>Kamdlam,</i> <i>Siri-kamdelo</i>	T-1	2 d	6	A 2-D 3	2-3/W	3-5	..	13

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88. SAPOTACEAE (Genera 6; Species 8)

676. <i>Aclras sapota</i> L.	<i>Chiku</i>	T-1	9 g	3, 5	..	4-10/YW	5-6	E 1	13
677. <i>Chrysophyllum roxburghii</i> G. Don.	<i>Dongri-mayphal</i>	T-2	7 e	15	..	4-5/-	11-12	W 1	13
678. <i>Xantois tomentosa</i> Raf.	<i>Kante-kumblo</i>	T-1	7 d, e	16,20	A 2-D 3	8-1/W	8-1	..	13
679. <i>Palaquium ellipticum</i> Engl.	<i>Panchoti pala</i>	T-3	7 e	22	..	2-3/R	..	..	13
680. <i>Madhuca indica</i> Gmel.	<i>Moha</i>	T-2	7 d	..	..	1-4/W	4-7	A; O2; F3	13
681. <i>M. longifolia</i> Mac.	<i>Moah</i>	T-2	7 d	..	..	11-2/W	2-7	A	12
682. <i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	<i>Omval</i>	T-2	7 d	9-11/W	11-3	W 1	13
683. <i>Manilkara kauki</i> Dub.	<i>Mani-phal,</i> <i>Adamvachem-phal.</i>	T-1	9 c	E 1	13

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89. EBENACEAE (Genera 2; Species 8)

684. <i>Maba nigrescens</i> Dalz.	<i>Raktaror</i>	T-1	7 e	14,22	..	11-2/W	2-5	..	13
685. <i>Diospyros montana</i> Roxb.	<i>Govimdu</i>	T-1	7 e	8	..	1-4/W	4-7	..	13
686. <i>D. embryopteris</i> Pers.	<i>Tembiri</i>	T-2	7 e	22	..	3-5/YW	5-12	GM	13
687. <i>D. ebenum</i> Koen.	<i>Karmar</i>	T-2	7 e	15,22	..	2-3/GY	3-5	W 1	13

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Loacal Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
688.	<i>D. melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	<i>Tembiri</i>	T-2	7 c	—	..	2-4/-	4-12	W 1	13	
689.	<i>D. candolleana</i> Wight	..	T-2	7 e	1,22	..	2-6/-	6-11	..	12	
690	<i>D. paniculata</i> Dalz.	<i>Kuri</i>	T-2	7 e	15	..	11-2/-	..	..	13	
691	<i>D. pruriens</i> Dalz.	..	T-1	7 e	15	..	11-2/-	2-7	..	12	
90. STYRACACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)											
692.	<i>Symplocos</i> spicata Roxb.	<i>Lodar</i>	T-1	7 e	7,20	..	9-12/W	12-5	D	13	
693.	<i>S. beddomei</i> Clarke	<i>Lodar</i>	T-2	7 e	14,15	..	11-1/YW	..	..	13	
91. OLEACEAE (Genra 4; Species 16)											
694.	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> Ait.	<i>Vis-mogri,</i> <i>Bat-mogri</i>	S-a	9 c, e	3, 5	..	1-12/W	..	H 1, P	13	
695.	<i>J. multiflorum</i> Andr.	<i>Ran-mogri</i>	S-d	7 d	20	..	12-2/W	1-4	..	13	<i>J. pubescens</i> Willd.
696.	<i>J. rotundifolium</i> Wall.	<i>Vismogri</i>	S-c	7 e	9	..	1-3/W	3-8	..	13	
697.	<i>J. malabaricum</i> Wight	<i>Ranjai, Kusar</i>	S-d	7 d, e	14,20	A 2-D 3	3-5/W	5-9	..	13	
698.	<i>J. arborescens</i> Roxb.	<i>Kumdi</i>	S-c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Doubtful
699	<i>J. auriculatum</i> Vahl.	<i>Jay</i>	S-d	9 c	..	..	7-10/W	10-2	H 1, P	13	
700.	<i>J. officinale</i> L.	<i>Jayli</i>	S-d	9 c	..	..	9-12/W	..	H 1, P	13	
701.	<i>J. roxburghianum</i> Wall.	..	S-d	7 a,	7	..	3- 5/W	5- 2	H 1, P	13	
702.	<i>J. grandiflorum</i> L.	<i>Sanjuy,</i> <i>chambeli</i>	S-d	9 c, e	3, 5	..	9- 3/W	..	..	13	
703.	<i>J. ritchiei</i> Clarke	..	S-d	7 e	20	..	8- 9/W	9- 1	..	13	

704.	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	<i>Pardik,</i> <i>Parijatak</i>	T-1	9 c, e	9	..	8-10/W	10- 11	H 1	13
705.	<i>Linociera malabarica</i> Wall.		T-1	7 c	16	..	9- 2/YW	2- 6	..	13
706.	<i>L. ramiflora</i> Wall.		T-1	7 e	22	..	..	..	..	13
707.	<i>Olea europaea</i> L.		T-1	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13
708.	<i>O. dioica</i> Roxb.	<i>Ajeyton,</i> <i>Pad-dhaliki</i>	T-1	7 e	20	A 2-D 3	1- 4/W	4- 7	W 1	13
709.	<i>Ligustrum neilgherrense</i> var. <i>obovata</i> Clarke		T	7 e	14,19,20	A 2-D 3	8-11/W	11- 1	..	13

92. SALVADORACEAE (Genera 1; Species 1)

710.	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	..	T-1	2 d	3, 5	A 2-D 3	11- 2/W	1- 6	..	*
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93. APOCYNACEAE (Genera 18; Species 24)

711.	<i>Carissa congesta</i> Wight	<i>Kantam,</i> <i>Karvandi</i>	S-b	7 d, e	7,20	A 2-D 3	1- 4/W	4- 7	E 1	13	<i>C. carandas</i> L.
712.	<i>C. inermis</i> Vahl.	<i>Vhadlim-</i> <i>kantam</i>	S-b	7 e	16	..	1- 2/W	2- 6	E 1	13	
713.	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i> L.	<i>Bothi</i>	S-c	9 c, e	3	..	1-12/Y	..	H 1	13	
714.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> Benth.	<i>Motvi-alus,</i> <i>Atki, Hadki</i>	H-x, a	7 e 1	9	A 2-D 2	3- 5/WP	4- 7	M 1	13	
715.	<i>R. densiflora</i> Benth.		S-b	7 e	16,20	A 2-D 3	3- 4/WP	4- 6	..	12	
716.	<i>Cerbera odollam</i> Gaertn.	<i>Kharo-uro,</i> <i>Sukanu</i>	T-1	2 d,9 c	3	..	6- 2/W	..	H 1	13	
717.	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> K. Schum.	<i>Biti, Haldvvi</i>	T-1	9 b, c	..	..	1-12/Y	11- 2	M 1	13	<i>T. nerifolia</i> Juss.

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks
718.	<i>Catharanthus pusillus</i> G. Don.	<i>Tiloni, Ran-kel.</i>	H-1, a	7 b	..	..	7- 9/W	7- 9	..	13	<i>Vinca pusilla</i> Murr.
719.	<i>C. roseus</i> G. Don.	<i>Sadaphuli</i>	H-x, a	9 c, e	3, 5	..	1-12/P and W	11- 2	H 1		<i>Vinca rosea</i> L.
720.	<i>Plumeria acuminata</i> Ait.	<i>Khair-champo, Dev-champo</i>	T-1	9 d	11	..	1-12/W	..	H 1	13	<i>P. acutifolia</i> Poir.
721.	<i>Ellerntonia rheedei</i> Wight	<i>Orovel</i>	S-d	7 e	9	..	11- 1/W	1- 5	..	13	
722.	<i>Alastonia scholaris</i> R. Br.	<i>Satvin</i>	T-2	7 e	19,20	A 2-D 3	12- 3/GW	3- 6	M 1	13	
723.	<i>Holarrhena antidyset-</i> <i>ericia</i> Wall.	<i>Dhavo-kudo, Kudo</i>	T-1	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 3	2- 6/W	5- 1	M 1	13	
724.	<i>Tabernaemontana divar-</i> <i>cata</i> R. Br.	<i>Vhadli - nam-</i> <i>dit, Ananta,</i> <i>Tagar, Namdit</i>	S-b	9 c, e	11	..	1-12/W	..	H 1	13	<i>T. coronaria</i> Willd.
725.	<i>T. heyneana</i> Wall.	<i>Nagil-kudo, Kudo</i>	T-1	7 e	16,20	..	3- 5/W	5- 8	..	13	
726.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> R. Br.	<i>Kalo-kudo</i>	T-1	7 d, e	14,	..	3-5/W	5-1	M 1	13	
727.	<i>W. tomentosa</i> Roem.	<i>Tambdo-kudo,</i> <i>Aqto-kudo</i>	T-1	7 e	9,19,20	A 2-D 3	4-6/YW	6-1	..	13	
728.	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.	<i>Kaneri,</i> <i>Dhavi-kaneri</i>	S-b	9 c, e	3, 11	..	1-12/R&W	..	H1, M1	13	<i>N. odorum</i> Soland.
729.	<i>Beaumontia grandiflora</i> Wall.	..	S-d	9 c	..	..	12-2/W	..	H 1	13	

730. <i>B. jerdoniana</i> Wight	..	S-d	7 e	9	..	11-12/W	12-2	..	13
731. <i>Chonemorpha macrophylla</i> Don.	..	S-d	7 e	19,20	A 2-D 3	4-9/WY	9-12	F 3*	13
732. <i>Anodendron paniculatum</i> Kiti DC.		S-d	7 d, e	22	..	12-3/GY	3-5	F 3*	13
733. <i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> Ait. Kamte- bhonvri		S-d	7 e	9	..	11-12/GW	12-4	..	13
734. <i>Parsonsia spiralis</i> Wall. Nagal kuda		S-d	7 e	9, 16	..	4-5/GY	..	..	12

94. ASCLEPIADACEAE (Genera 15; Species 23)

735. <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R. Br.	<i>Uparsal</i>	S-d	7e,9b	20	..	1-12/GP	1-12	M 1	13
736. <i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i> R.&S.	<i>Katuphalveli</i>	S-d	7e, 9b	8, 20	..	6-10/GY	10-4	..	13
737. <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> Br.	<i>Phiramgi-vakhandi</i>	S-d	9 c	..	..	7-9/P	9-12	H 1	13
738. <i>Oxyselma esculentum</i> R. Br.	<i>Dudhani</i>	H-x,d	9c(!)	..	..	12/PW	..	..	13
739. <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> R.Br.	<i>Rui, Dhavi rui</i>	S-a	9 f	3, 21	..	2-7/PW	7-1	T 3	13
740. <i>C. procera</i> R. Br.	Rui	S-a	9 f	..	..	2-7/PW	7-1	T 3	13
741. <i>Asclepias curassavica</i> L.	<i>Kurki</i>	H-x, a	9 f	20	A 2-D 3	10-5/RY	12-6	..	13
742. <i>Daemia extensa</i> R. Br.	<i>Utarni</i>	S-d	9 b	..	..	9-1/GY	1-4	..	13
743. <i>Holostemma annularis</i> K. Sch.	<i>Karab-phul</i>	S-d	7 d	..	..	7-8/P	..	M 1	13
744. <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> R. Br.	<i>Kavli</i>	S-d	7 e	7	..	4-5/Y	5-11	M 1	13
745. <i>Tylophora fasciculata</i> Ham.	<i>Bhumy-dori</i>	H-x, d	..	22	..	7-8/P	..	..	13
746. <i>T. indica</i> Merr.	<i>Pitvel</i>	H-x, d	7 e	1	..	8-11/GY	..	M 1	13
746/b <i>T. dalzellii</i> Hook. f.	..	H-x, d	7 e	1, 22	..	8-9/-	..	..	12

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
747.	<i>Cosmostigma racemosum</i> Weight	<i>Sut-kamti,</i> <i>Bail-dhadki,</i> <i>Gharphuli,</i> <i>Maroy</i>	S-d	..	..	..	6-8/GY	8-12	..	13	
748.	<i>Dregea volubilis</i> Benth.	<i>Ambri</i>	S-d	7 d, e	..	..	4-5/GY	5-8	..	13	
749.	<i>Hoya pendula</i> Wight	<i>Dudhvel</i>	E-S d	7 e	..	..	7-11/P	11-1	M1	13	<i>H. weightii</i> Hook.
750.	<i>H. retusa</i> Dalz.	..	E-S d	7 e	8	..	5-6/W	..	..	12	
751.	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> Wight	<i>Shinguti,</i> <i>Kharkhari,</i> <i>Ray-dori</i>	S-d	2 d, 9b	8	..	4-7/GY	7-11	..	13	
752.	<i>Ceropegia hirsuta</i> W & A.	..	H-x, d	..	1	..	8/YG	8-10	..	12	
753.	<i>C. bulbosa</i> Roxb.	<i>Gayli</i>	H-x, d	7 d	..	..	8-9/GP	8-10	R	13	
		<i>Khaparkaru</i>									1-72..
753/b	<i>C. fantastica</i> Sedg	..	H-x, d	7 e	12	..	8-9/PV	..	..		<i>Kanodia</i>
754.	<i>C. attenuata</i> Hook.	..	H-2, a	..	1	..	7-9/GP	9-10	..	12	
755.	<i>Heterostemma dalzellii</i> Hook.	..	S-d	..	1	..	8-9/WP	9-10	..	13	
95. LOGANIACEAE (Genera 3; Species 5)											
756.	<i>Budleia asiatica</i> Lour.	..	S-b	7 e	20	..	1-4/W	4-6	..	12	
757.	<i>Strychnos colubrina</i> L.	<i>Dhavo-khajro</i>	S-d	7 e	15, 18	..	10-1/W	1-3	M1	13	
758.	<i>S. potatorum</i> L.	<i>Nirmali</i>	T-2	7 e	8, 9	..	4-5/W	5-10	M1	13	
759.	<i>S. nux-vomica</i> L.	<i>Kajro, Kajra</i>	T-3	7 e	8, 9, 22	..	3-4/W	4-1	M1	13	

60. *Mitreola oldenlandioides* .. H-1,a .. 8 .. 8-9/- 12
Wall.

96. GENTIANACEAE (Genera 4; Species 6)

761. *Exacum bicolor* Roxb. *Udi kirayatem* H-1,a 7 b 8-11/BW 9-12 M 1 13
762. *Centaurium roxburghii* *Samtak* H-1,a 8 a 2 5 4-5/P 4-6 .. 13 *Erythraea roxburghii*
Druce D. Don.
763. *Canscora diffusa* R. Br. .. H-1,a 8 a 2 5, 8 .. 10-1/P 10-2 .. 12
764. *C. perfoliata* Lam. *Kamjanakora* H-1,a 7 e 1 19-20 A 2-D 3 12-2/PW 12-2 .. 13
765. *C. decurrens* Dalz. .. H-1,a 8 a 2 8 .. 10-12/P 10-12 .. 13
766. *Swertia corymbosa* var. *lawii* .. H-1,a 7 e 20 .. 9/W .. F 3* 12

97. LIMNANTHACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)

767. *Limnanthemum cristatum* *Kamali,* H-1,c 6 a 10, 11 A 2-D 3 4-9/W .. F 3* 13
Griesb. *Kamadi,*
768. *L. indicum* Thw. *Kamadi* H-1,c 6 a 4-9/W .. F 3* 13

98. HYDROPHYLLACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

769. *Hydrolea zeylanica* Val. l. *Kcriti* H-1,c 6 f 9 A 2-D 3 11-12/B 11-12 .. 13

99. BORAGINACEAE (Genera 8; Species 13)

770. *Cordia dichotoma* Forst. *Vhadli-* T-1 7 d, c 1,9,20 A 2-D 3 3-4/W 4-9 E 2, F 3* 13 *C. myxa* L.
bhakran
771. *C. rothii* R. & S. *Lahan-bhakran, T-1* 11-12/W 12-2 .. 13
Lahan-selti

..10..

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
772.	<i>C. sebestena</i> L.	..	T-1	9 c	3	..	1-3/R	..	H 1	13	
773.	<i>Ehretia laevis</i> Roxb.	<i>Tamboli, Kalo-gomdo</i>	T-1	7 d	16	..	1-6/W	3-6	F 3*	13	
774.	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> L.	<i>Taripakshi</i>	H-1,c	6 e	9	..	8-10/W	9-12	..	13	
775.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	<i>Ajeru</i>	H-1,a	9 f	3, 9	A 2-D 3	7-10/W&P	9-12	M1, F3*	13	
776.	<i>H. peruvianum</i> L.	..	H, d	9 c, e	..	..	10-12/PR	..	H 1	13	
777.	<i>H. marifolium</i> Retz.	..	H-x, c	..	1	..	1-2/	..	..	12	
778.	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> R. Br.	<i>Jimgi</i>	H-1,a	9 f	..	..	8-10/VW	9-12	F 3*	13	
779.	<i>T. zeylanicum</i> R. Br.	..	H-1,a	..	..	..	1-3/BW	..	..	13	
780.	<i>Sympodium asperatum</i> Sim.	..	H-x,a	..	..	..	/PB	..	H 1	13	
781.	<i>Rotula aquatica</i> Lour.	<i>Machim</i>	S-a	4 c	20	..	10-2/BP	11-4	..	12	<i>Rhabdia lycioicles</i> Mart.
782.	<i>Adelocaryum coelestinum</i>	Brand.	H-1,a	7 e	19, 20	..	8-10/P	9-12	..	13	<i>Paracaryum coelestinum</i> Benth.

100. CONVOLVULACEAE (Genera 13; Species 36)

788.	<i>A. elliptica</i> Chois.	<i>Bondvel, Kedari</i>	S-d	7 e	20	A 2-B 3	9-10/P	10-2	..	13	<i>Letsomia elliptica</i> Wight
789.	<i>Breweria cordata</i> Bl.	..	S-d	2 d	1, 4	..	10-12/W	..	..	12	Rare
790.	<i>Hewittia bicolor</i> W. & A.	..	H-x, d	7 e	4, 9	..	11-12/YW	..	..	12	
791.	<i>Jacquemontia paniculata</i> Hall.	..	H-x,d	7 e	4, 20	..	10-11/W	..	..	12	
792.	<i>Calonyction speciosum</i> Chois.	<i>Chandrim- phul</i>	S-d	9 c	..	..	10-11/W	..	..	13	
793.	<i>Ipomoea muricata</i> Jacq.	<i>Barik- bhomvari</i>	S-d	9 b, f	..	..	10-11/P	11-1	F 3*	13	
794.	<i>I. angulata</i> Jacq.	<i>Ganesh-phul</i>	S-d	9 c, e	..	..	7-11/R	10-12	F 3*	13	<i>I. coccinea</i> L.
795.	<i>I. quamoclit</i> L.	<i>Sitache-kems,</i> <i>Samjuv- umchivel.</i>	S-d	9 c, e	..	..	7-11/R	10-12	F 3*	13	
796.	<i>I. nil</i> Roth.	<i>Nil-pushpi</i>	S-d	9c(!)	..	..	9-11/PB	10-11	..	13	<i>I. hederacea</i> Jacq.
797.	<i>I. digitata</i> L.	<i>Bhumy-kumvali</i>	S-d	..	..	..	7-9/P	9-10	..	13	
798.	<i>I. batatas</i> Poir.	<i>Kanumgi,</i> <i>Ratalu</i>	H-x,c	19 g	..	..	/P	..	R	13	
799.	<i>I. pestigridis</i> L.	<i>Arti</i>	S-d	9 b	4	..	9-11/P	..	..	13	
800.	<i>I. hispida</i> R. & S.	<i>Puiti-ligi</i>	S-d	..	8	..	9-11/P	..	..	13	<i>I. eriocarpa</i> R. Br.
801.	<i>I. obscura</i> Ker-Gawl.	<i>Simtali</i>	H-1,d	9 b	..	..	1-12/Y	..	..	13	
802.	<i>I. maxima</i> Don.	<i>Ambtivel</i>	H-x,d	..	..	..	8-10/P	..	..	13	<i>I. sepiaria</i> Koen.
803.	<i>I. diversifolia</i> R. Br.	..	H-c	7-b	..	..	10-11/W	..	..	12	
804.	<i>I. aquatica</i> Forsk.	<i>Taksi-vel</i>	H-1,c	1 6 e	10, 11	..	11-4/PW	..	..	13	
805.	<i>I. longiflora</i> R. Br.	..	S-d	2 d	8	..	9-11/W	..	..	12	
806.	<i>I. illustris</i> Prain.	<i>Pomgya-vel</i>	S-d	7 d, e	9	..	10-3/P	11-3	..	13	<i>I. campanulata</i> L.

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
							Colour				
807.	<i>I. barlerioides</i> Benth. & Hook f.	..	S-d	..	17	..	9-10/P	..	..	12	
808.	<i>I. biloba</i> Forsk.	<i>Maryadvel</i> <i>Bamgd vel</i>	H-x c a 3 a	3		..	1-12/BP	..	..	13	
809.	<i>I. involucrata</i> Beauv.	..	H-1 d 7 e	9		..	9-11/P	..	..	12	
810.	<i>Merremia vitifolia</i> Hall.	<i>Nayli</i>	H-x d 7 e	8 20		—	10-12/Y	..	..	12	
811.	<i>M. emarginata</i> Hall.	<i>Umdrakani</i>	H-x,c 16f;af	..		—	8-10/Y	8-10	M 1	13	<i>I. reniformis Chois.</i>
812.	<i>M. umbellata</i> Hall.	<i>Kuimadu</i>	S-d 7 e	..		—	1-2/WP	22	..	13	
813.	<i>M. tridentata</i> Hall.	<i>Semder-</i> <i>Kalaudi</i>	S-d	..	..	..	8-10/Y	..	..	13	
814.	<i>M. hastata</i> Hall.	<i>Kalivel</i>	H-2,d ..	7		..	8-12/PY	..	..	13	
815.	<i>Operculina turpethum</i> Silva.	<i>Phutkari</i>	S-d 2 d!	..		..	10-1/W	..	M 1	13	
816.	<i>Anoecta uniflora</i> Chois.	<i>Bemteru-tali</i>	H-1,c ..	..		..	— /W	..	..	13	Rare
817.	<i>Lvolvulus alsinoides</i> L.	<i>Samkvel</i>	H-1,c 7 b	..		..	7-11/BP	9-11	M 1	13	
818.	<i>Cressa cretica</i> L.	<i>Chavel</i>	H-1,a 3 e; 2 a	..		..	11-1/W	11-1	..	13	
101. CUSCUTACEAE (Genus 1. Species 1)											
819.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	<i>Amarvel,</i> <i>Akash-vel</i>	P-2*	9 b	9	..	1-2/YW	1-3	..	13	

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76
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102. SOLANACEAE (Genera 7; Species 17)

820.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	<i>Batata</i>	H-1, b 9 g	9-12/Y	R	13	
821.	<i>S. bigeminatum</i> Nees	..	H-x,a 7 e	16	..	10/P	..	12	Rare.
822.	<i>S. nigrum</i> L.	<i>Kamchi</i>	H-1,a 9 f	9	..	9-1/W	9-1	M 1	13
823.	<i>S. melongena</i> L.	<i>Dorli-vangi</i>	H-z,a 9 g	..	..	9-4/B	9-5	E1, F3*	13
824.	<i>S. giganteum</i> Jacq.	<i>Kutri</i>	S-b 7 c	20	A 2-D 3	1-3/BP	1-4	..	12
825.	<i>S. indicum</i> L.	<i>Dorli, Simsarti,</i> <i>Ran-vayangini</i>	H-2,a 7 d, e	19, 20	A 2-D 3	8-10/B	10-12	E2,F3*	13
826.	<i>S. surattense</i> Burm.	<i>Kate-ringni</i> <i>Kate-vayangini</i>	H-x,c 9 f	..	..	1-12/B	1-12	M 1	13
827.	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> Mill.	<i>Tomato</i>	H-1,b 9 g	..	..	..	..	E1, F3*	13
828.	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	<i>Chirputi</i>	H-1,c 9 f	5	..	8-10/Y	8-12	..	13
829.	<i>P. longifolia</i> Nutt.	<i>Phiramgi-</i> <i>chirputi</i>	H-1,c 9 c	..	..	8-12/Y	..	E 1	13
830.	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.	<i>Mirsang</i>	H-1,a 9 g	5, 11	..	8-5/W	9-5	E1, F3*	13
831.	<i>C. minimum</i> Clarke	<i>Portugali-</i> <i>mirisang</i>	H-1,a 9 g	5, 11	..	8-5/W	9-5	E 1	13
832.	<i>C. grossa</i> Sendt.	<i>Pimemtamv.</i>	H-1 a 9 g	5 11	..	8-5/W	9-5	E 1	13
833.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> Dun.	<i>Domdalaki,</i> <i>Askand</i>	H-x,a 9 f	..	..	9-11/GY	10-1	M 1	13
834.	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	<i>Dhutra,</i> <i>Kalo dhutro</i>	H-x,a 9 c	..	..	8-11/PW	8-12	M1, F3*	13
835.	<i>D. innoxia</i> Mill.	<i>Dhutro</i>	H-x,a 9 f	..	..	8-2/W	9-3	..	*
836.	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	<i>Pan, Tambaku</i>	H-x,a 9 g	..	..	1-12/PW	1-12	M 1	13

S. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks
103. SCROPHULARIACEAE (Genera 10; Species 14)											
837.	<i>Lindenbergia urticaefolia</i> Link. & Otto.	<i>Dhol</i>	H-1,b	9 f	4	..	9-11/Y	9-11	..	13	
838.	<i>Limnophila aquatica</i> Santapau	<i>Ambuli</i>	M-1,a	6 e	..	..	..	..	..	13	<i>L. gratissima</i> Bl.
839.	<i>L. indica</i> Bruce	<i>Ambuli</i>	H-1,a	6 d	20	..	11-1/P	11-1	..	13	<i>L. gratioloides</i> R. Br.
840.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> Pennell	<i>Brahmi</i>	H-1,c	6 e	20	..	1-12/PW	1-12	M 1	13	<i>Moniera cuneifolia</i> Michx.
841.	<i>Lindernia viscosa</i> Merr.	..	H-1,a	..	1	..	9-10/P	9-10	..	12	<i>Vandellia hirsuta</i> Buch. Ham.
842.	<i>L. cordifolia</i> Merr.	..	H-1,b	8 a 2	1	..	..	..	..	12	<i>V. pedunculata</i> Benth.
843.	<i>L. ciliata</i> Pennell	..	H-1,b	8 a 2	9	..	9-10/P	9-10	..	13	<i>Bonnaya brachiata</i> Link. & Otto.
844.	<i>Torenia asiatica</i> L.	<i>Kavlycho-dolo</i>	H-1,c	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
845.	<i>T. bicolor</i> Dalz.	..	H-1,c	..	1	..	7-8/V	7-8	..	12	
846.	<i>Pepidium humifusum</i> Del.	..	H-1,c	6 e	..	..	11-12/P	12-1	..	12	
847.	<i>Striga asiatica</i> Kuntz.	..	H-1,a	P 1	..	..	11-1/Y	11-1	..	12	<i>S. lutea</i> Lour.
848.	<i>Centranthera nepalensis</i> D. Don.	..	H-1,a	7 b	.1	..	9-10P	9-12	..	12	<i>C. hispida</i> R. Br.
849.	<i>Angelonia grandiflora</i> L.	..	H-1,a	9 c, e	22	..	8-4/BW	10-4	H 1	*	
849/b	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	..	H-1,a	9 f	20	D 3	7-12/W	8-12			

104. OROBANCHACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|----|-----------|----|----|--------|-----|----|----|
| 850. | Aeginetia indica L. | .. | H-1,a P 1 | .. | .. | 8-9/P | 8-9 | .. | 13 |
| 851. | Christisonia lawii Wight | .. | H-1,a P 1 | .. | .. | 7-8/PW | 7-8 | .. | 12 |

105. LENTIBULARIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 4)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----|----|----------|-------|----|----|
| 852. | Utricularia nivea Vahl. | .. | H-1,a .. 1 | .. | .. | -/WRP | .. | .. | 12 |
| 853. | U. reticulata Smith. | <i>Kavlyacha-dolyvha vel</i> | H-1,a 8 a 2 | .. | .. | 10-11/BP | 10-11 | .. | 13 |
| 854. | U. albo-coerulea Dalz. | .. | H-1,a 5 b 1 | .. | .. | 9-11/PW | 9-11 | .. | 12 |
| 855. | U. affinis Wight | .. | H-1,a .. 1 | .. | .. | 9-11/BP | 9-11 | .. | 12 |
| 855/b | U. striatula Sm. | .. | H-1,a 5 c 14 | .. | .. | 8-12/BP | 9-12 | .. | . |

106. GESNERIACEAE (Genera 4; Species 4)

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|----|------------------|----|---------|------|----|----|
| 856. | Aeschynanthus perrottetii D.C. | .. | S-a (E)7e 16, 17 | .. | 10-1/RP | 12-2 | .. | 12 |
| 857. | Klugia notoniana DC. | .. | H-1,a (E)7e .. | .. | 9-11/B | 9-11 | .. | 12 |
| 858. | Rhynchoglossum obliquum Bl. | .. | H-1,a (E)7e 8 | .. | 9-10/P | 9-11 | .. | 12 |
| 859. | Chirita hamosa R. Br. | .. | H-1,a 5 c 17 | .. | 9-10/PW | 9-10 | .. | 12 |

107. BIGNONIACEAE [Genera 5; Species 5]

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|----|--------|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 860. | Millingtonia hortensis L. | <i>Akas nimb</i> | T-3 9 a .. | .. | 8-10/W | .. | S 2 | 12 |
| 861. | Oroxylum indicum Vent. | <i>Davamdak,</i>
<i>Phadphodo</i> | T-2 7 e 8 | .. | 5-7/WP | 7-1 | .. | 13 |
| 862. | Heterophragma quadri-
loculare K. Sch. | <i>Varas</i> | T-2 7c,d,e 22 | .. | 2-4/PW | 4-7 | F 3* | 13 <i>H. roxburghii</i> DC. |

S. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks
863.	<i>Stereospermum personatum</i> Chat.	<i>Padri</i>	T-1	7 d,e	22	..	4-6/Y	6-1	W1, M1	13	<i>S. chelonoides</i> DC.
864.	<i>S. suaveolens</i> DC.	<i>Kusgo,</i>	T-2	7 c, d	8	..	3-4/PW	4-12	W1, W2	13	
865.	<i>Radermachera xylocarpa</i> Sch.	<i>Kharsingi</i>	T-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108. PEDALIACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)											
866.	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> DC.	<i>Dhavotil,</i> <i>Kharotil</i>	T-1,a	9 g	..	..	8-9/P	9-10	O1, F3*	13	..
867.	<i>Pedalium murex</i> L.	<i>Bhar-Gokharu,</i> <i>Selusaran</i>	H-1,a	3 a	..	..	8-10/Y	9-11	F3*	13	..
109. ACANTHACEAE. (Genera 30; Species 46).											
868.	<i>Asteracantha longifolia</i> Nees	<i>Kolsunndo,</i> <i>Kalaso</i>	H-1,a	6 e	..	..	6-1/PB	10-2	M1, F3*	13	
869.	<i>Dipteracanthus prostratus</i> Nees	..	H-x,c	..	..	..	9-10/BP	10-12	..	13	<i>Ruellia prostrata</i> Poir.
870.	<i>Cardanthera pinnatifida</i> Benth.	..	H-1,a	4 d	19, 20	..	9-1/W	12-2	..	13	
871.	<i>Eranthemum purpurascens</i> Nees	..	H-x,a	7 d	8	..	11-1/B	..	..	13	

872.	<i>E. roseum</i> R. Br.	<i>Ran-aboli, Dashmuli</i>	H-x,a 7 d, e 19, 20	..	11-1/B	1-3	M1, F3*	13	<i>Daedalacanthus roseus:</i> T. And.
873.	<i>Nilgirianthus warreensis</i> Bremek.	<i>Karvi</i>	S-b 7 e 9	..	10-12/W	11-1	F3*	13	<i>Strobilanthes warreensis:</i> Dalz.
874.	<i>N. lupulinus</i> Bremek.	..	S-a 7 d 16	..	10-1/P	9-2	..	12	<i>S. lupulinus</i> Nees
875.	<i>N. barbatus</i> Bremek.	..	S-c 7 d,e 9	..	10-12/W	11-1	..	12	<i>S. barbatus</i> Nees
876.	<i>Thelepaepale ixioccephala</i> Bremek,	..	S-a 7 d,e 1, 16	..	11-1/W	12-1	F3*	13	<i>S. ixioccephalus</i> Benth.
877.	<i>Pleocaulus ritchiei</i> Bremek.	..	H-x,b 7 d, e 14,16,17	..	8-9/BP	9-12	..	12	<i>S. sessilis</i> Nees
878.	<i>Carvia callosa</i> Bremek.	<i>Karvi</i>	S-a 7 d, e 19, 20	..	9-11/B	11-2	F3*	12	<i>S. callosus</i> Nees
879.	<i>Pseuderanthemum malabaricum</i> Gamble	..	S-a 7 e 4, 9	..	11-12/W	12-1	..	12	<i>Eranthemum malabaricum</i> Clarke
880.	<i>Lepidagathis lutea</i> Dalz.	..	H-x,b 7 e 4	..	11-12/Y	12-1	F3*	12	
881.	<i>L. rigida</i> Dalz.	..	S-a 7 d 16	..	12-3/YW	3-4	F3*	12	
882.	<i>L. clavata</i> Dalz.	..	H-x,b 7 d 15	..	1-2/P	1-2	F3*	12	
883.	<i>L. incurva</i> Don. var. mucronata Clarke.	..	H-x,c .. 8	..	1-5/W	3-6	F3*	12	Rare
884.	<i>L. fasciculata</i> Nees	..	H-x,c 7 e 4, 9, 16	..	2-3/W	3-5	..	12	
885.	<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i> L.	<i>Mormado</i>	H-x,a 2a, d 3, 6	A 2-D 3	4-5/B	5-6	..	13	
886.	<i>Barleria strigosa</i> Willd.	..	H-x,a 7 e 4	..	11-12/B	12-1	F3*	13	
887.	<i>B. prionitis</i> L.	<i>Koranti</i>	H-x,a 9 c, e 9, 10	..	10-1/Y	12-2	M1	13	
888.	<i>B. involucrata</i> Nees. var. elata Clke.	..	H-x,a 7 d 14	..	9-11/BP	11-1	..	13	
889.	<i>Crossandra infundibuliformis</i> Nees.	<i>Aboli</i>	H-x a 9 c e 9 10	..	6-1/OY	12-2	H1	13	<i>C. undulaefolia</i> Salisb.

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
890.	<i>Nelsonia campestris</i> R. Br.	..	H-1 c	7 e	9	..	12-1/P	..	..	13	
891.	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> T. Anders.	..	H-x,d	7e, 9c	..	..	11-12/BP	12-1	H1, F3*	13	<i>A coromandeliana</i> Nees
892.	<i>Staurogyne zeylanica</i> Kuntz.	..	H-x,c	7 e	8, 9	..	..	..	..	12	Rare
893.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Nees	<i>Vhadlem-</i> <i>kirayatem</i>	H-1,a	9 g !	..	..	11-12/PW	11-1	M 1	13	
894.	<i>Blepharis asperrima</i> Nees	..	H-x,c	7 d,e	2 19, 20	A 2-D 3	10-12/BP	12-2	F 3 *	12	
895.	<i>Haplanthus verticillatus</i> Nees	<i>Kalem-</i> <i>kirayatem</i>	H-1, a	7 d	19, 20	A 2-D 3	10-12/B&	12-2	F 3 *	12	82..
896.	<i>H. tentaculatus</i> Nees	<i>Vhalem-kalem</i> <i>kirayatem</i>	H-1,a	7 d	4	..	10-12/BP	12-2	..	13	
897.	<i>Hemigraphis latebrosa</i> Nees	..	H-1,b	7d,e	2 8,19,20	A 2-D 3	10-12/BW	12-2	F 3 *	12	
898.	<i>Justicia betonica</i> L.	<i>Dhavo-pokso</i>	H-x,a	7 e 1	..	..	10-12/WP	12-4	..	13	
899.	<i>J. trinervia</i> Vahl.	..	H-1,c	..	1	..	10-1/PW	12-2	..	12	
900.	<i>J. gendarussa</i> Burm.	<i>Kalo-adaso</i>	S-a	9 b	..	..	10-1/W	..	H 1	13	
901.	<i>J. wynadensis</i> Heyne	..	S-a	7 e	4	..	11-12/PW	12-1	..	12	
902.	<i>J. procumbens</i> L.	<i>Ghati-</i> <i>pittapapada</i>	H-x,c	9 f	..	..	10-3/VP	12-4	..	13	
903.	<i>Micranthus oppositifolius</i> Wendl.	..	H-x,	..	8, 9	..	11-1/W	..	..	12	

904.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees	<i>Adaso,</i> <i>Adulso</i>	S-a	9 b	9,10,10	..	8-11/W	10-1	H 2, F 3*	13	
905.	<i>Dyschoriste erecta</i> Kuntz.	..	H-x,b	..	8,	..	4-5/P	..	..	12	<i>D. depressa</i> Nees
906.	<i>Rhinacanthus communis</i> Ness	<i>Dadmari</i>	S-a	7 d, 9 g	..	..	10-1/W	12-2	M 1	13	
907.	<i>Ecbolium viride</i> Forsk.	<i>Ran-aboli</i>	H-x,a	7 e	19	..	10-1/BG	12-2	..	13	<i>E. linneanum</i> Kurz.
908.	<i>Graptophyllum hortense</i> Nees	<i>Pokso</i> <i>Dishtichem-pan,</i> <i>Kalo-adaso</i> <i>Parvati-pan</i>	S-a	9 c	..	..	8-10/OR	..	H 1	13	
909.	<i>Rungia pectinata</i> Nees	..	H-1,a	7 d, e1	4,19,20	..	11-2/P	12-2	F 3 *	12	
910.	<i>R. crenata</i> T. Anders.	<i>Pitpapada</i>	H, a	7 e	22	..	..	..	..	12	Rare
911.	<i>Calacanthus grandiflorus</i> Radlk.	..	S-a	7 e	20	A 2-D 3	10-12/BP	12-1	..	12	
912.	<i>Gymnostachyum latifolium</i> T. Anders.	..	H-x,a	7 e	15, 20	..	11-12/P	12-1	..	12	
913.	<i>G. glabrum</i> T. Anders.	..	H-x,a	7 e (4)	20	A 2-D 3	12-2/P	12-2	..	13	
	110. VERBENACEAE	(Genera 9; Species 17)									
914.	<i>Lantana camara</i> L. var. <i>aculeata</i> Moldenke	<i>Ghaneri,</i> <i>Ghanjari</i>	S-a, c	9 f	..	..	1-12/PBW	1-12	..	13	
915.	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> Green	<i>Adali</i>	H-x, cl	6e(4)	..	..	1-12/PW	1-12	M 1	13	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i> Mich.
916.	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	..	H-x,b	9 c, e	3, 4	..	1-12/BP	..	H 1	13	
917.	<i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i> Murray	<i>Tomdi- khavamti, Ayamsar</i>	T-1	7 e	4,16,20	A 2-D 3	12-4/PB	4-8	M 1	13	<i>C. lanata</i> L.

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Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
							Colour				
918.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.	<i>Saylo</i>	T-3	7 c, d	20, 22	..	6-9/WP	9-1	W 1	13	
919.	<i>Premna coriacea</i> Clarke	<i>Rawan,</i> <i>Chambarti</i>	S-e	7 d, e	..	A 2-D 2	3-5/P	5-6			
920.	<i>P. integrifolia</i> L.	<i>Kharo narvel</i>	..	2 d	..	..	6-7/GY	7-8	..	13	
921.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	<i>Sivni</i>	T-3	7 c, d	19, 20	A 2-D 3	3-5/Y	5-6	W 1, M 1	13	
922.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	<i>Lingud,</i> <i>Negumd</i>	S-b	9 b	3, 6	..	1-12/P	1-12	H2, F3*	13	
923.	<i>V. altissima</i> L. var. <i>alata</i> Trin.	<i>Dhavi-rivti</i>	T-2	7 e	20	A 2-D 3	5/-WP	6-7	F 3*	13	
924.	<i>V. altissima</i> L.	<i>Bavalgi</i>	T-2	7 e	..	..	4-5/WP	..	F 3 *	13	
925.	<i>V. leucoxylon</i> L.	<i>Jalik</i>	T-2	7 d	..	..	2-4/W	4-6	F 3 *	13	
926.	<i>V. trifolia</i> L.	<i>Nirgundi</i>	T-1	2 d	2	A 2-D 3	1-12/P	1-12	..	*	
927.	<i>Clerodendrum incerne</i> Gaertn.	<i>Sirit-mari</i>	S-c	2 d	6	..	11-1/W	1-6	..	13	
928.	<i>C. serratum</i> Moon	<i>Bharangi,</i> <i>Domd-saylo</i>	S-b	7 d, e	19, 20	A 2-D 3	8-10/BW	10-12	H 2	13	
929.	<i>C. viscosum</i> Vent.	<i>Kadvi, Saykilo</i>	S-a	7 e	1, 20	A 2-D 3	10-2/WP	2-7	..	13	<i>C. infortunatum</i> L.
930.	<i>C. indicum</i> Ktze.	<i>Bharangi</i>	S-a	9 c	..	..	8-10/W	..	H 1	13	<i>C. siphonanthus</i> R. Br.
111. AVICENNIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
931.	<i>Avicennia officinalis</i> L.	<i>Upali</i>	T-1	2 d	2	A 2-D 3	4-6/YW	5-8	D	13	

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112. LABIATAE (Genera 18; Species 35)

932.	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	<i>Ran-tulas</i>	H-1,a	9 e	6-12/W	10-12	M1, F3*	13	<i>O. canum</i> Sims.
933.	<i>O. basilicum</i> L.	<i>Sabji, Bhumi-Tulas</i>	H-x,a	9 d, g	..	..	9-5/W	3-6	M1, F3*	13	
934.	<i>O. gratissimum</i> L.	<i>Ran-tulas</i>	H-x,a	9 f	..	..	7-10/W	12-2	F 3 *	13	
935.	<i>O. sanctum</i> L.	<i>Tulsi</i>	H-1,a	9 d, e	..	..	1-12/WP	1-12	M1, H3	13	
936.	<i>Geniosporum prostratum</i> Benth.	<i>Bhumi-tulas</i>	H-1,c	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
937.	<i>Coleus forskohlii</i> Briq.	<i>Karmelo</i>	H-x,a	..	..	..	9-10/B	10-11	R	13	<i>C. barbatus</i> Benth.
938.	<i>C. ambonicus</i> Lour.	<i>Karmalo</i>	H-x,a	9 e	..	..	12-3/P	..	M 1	13	
939.	<i>Anisochilus carnosus</i> Wall.	<i>Sujro-hortelamy</i>	H-1,a	9 f	..	..	9-10/P	10-11	F 3 *	13	
940.	<i>A. verticillatus</i> Hook. f.	..	H-1,a	7 e 1	19, 20	..	9-10/PW	10-11	..	12	
941.	<i>Lavandula vera</i> DC.	<i>Alphajem</i>	..	9 e	..	..	..	..	M1, F3*	13	
942.	<i>Plectranthus stocksii</i> Hook. f.	..	H-1,a	7 2	19, 20	A 2-D 3	9-11/WP	11-12	F 3 *	12	
943.	<i>Dysophylla quadrifolia</i> Benth.	..	H-x,a	5 b	1	..	9-12/P	10-12	F 3 *	12	
944.	<i>D. stellata</i> Benth.	..	H-1,a	9 a 2	19, 20	A 2-D 3	11-1/P	12-2	F 3 *	*	
945.	<i>Platystoma africanum</i> Beauv.	..	H-1,a	7 e	..	..	..	..	..	12	
946.	<i>Acrocephalus indicus</i> O. Kuntze	..	H-1,a	1	..	..	10/PW	10-11	..	12	<i>A. capitatus</i> Benth.
947.	<i>Pogostemon parviflorus</i> Benth.	<i>Panglo</i>	S-d	7 d, e	19, 20	A 2-D 3	12-2/PW	1-3	M1, F3*	13	
948.	<i>P. heyneanus</i> Benth.	<i>Pat</i>	S-a	9 c	..	..	..	..	H1, F3*	13	<i>P. patchouly</i> Pellet.

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time Colour	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
949.	<i>P. purpurascens</i> Dalz.	..	H-x,a	7 e, 1	4	..	10-1/PW	12-2	..	..
950.	<i>Colebrookea oppositifolia</i> Sm.	<i>Bhamni</i>	S-b	7 d, e	19, 20	A 3-D 4	12-4/W	3-6	F 3*	12	
951.	<i>Scutellaria discolor</i> Coleb.	..	H-1,c	7 e	8,17,20	A 2-D 3	9-11/PB	9-11	..	12	
952.	<i>Mentha viridis</i> L.	<i>Ortelamy</i>	H-1	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
953.	<i>M. sylvestris</i> L.	<i>Pudina</i>	H-1,b	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
954.	<i>M. piperita</i> L.	<i>Pepermint</i>	H-1,a	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
955.	<i>M. arvensis</i> L.	<i>Pudina</i> <i>Ortelamy</i>	H-1,b	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
956.	<i>Origanum majorana</i> L.	<i>Mijirikamv</i>	H	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
957.	<i>O. vulgare</i> L.	<i>Mijrikamv</i>	H	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
958.	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.	<i>Sesti</i>	H	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
959.	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.	..	H-1,a	9 c	..	..	9-11/PBW	..	H 1	13	
960.	<i>Anisomeles indica</i> O. Kuntze	<i>Gopali</i>	H-1,a	7 d, e	20	..	8-10/P	10-12	F 3*	13	<i>A. orata</i> R. Br.
961	<i>A. malabarica</i> R. Br.	<i>Kak-tumbo</i>	H-x,a	7 d	22	..	8-11/P	10-12	..	13	
962	<i>Leucas aspera</i> Spreng.	<i>Tumbo</i>	H-1,a	2 a	2	..	10-11/W	11-1	F 3*	13	
963.	<i>L. lavandulacea</i> Rees.	<i>Tumbo</i>	H-1,a	9 f	..	..	8-1/W	10-1	..	13	<i>L. linifolia</i> Spreng.
964	<i>L. mollissima</i> Wall.	..	H-1,b	..	7	..	8-12/W	10-1	..	12	
965	<i>L. stelligera</i> Wall.	<i>Tumbo,</i> <i>Bhurumbi</i>	H-2,a	7 e	19, 20	..	11-1/W	12-2	F 3*	12	
966	<i>L. ciliata</i> Benth.	<i>Bhurumbi</i>	H-2,a	7 e	1 b	..	9-1/W	12-2	F 3*	12	

113. NYCTAGINACEAE (Genera 4; Species 4)

967.	Boerhaavia diffusa L.	<i>Punarnava</i>	H-2,c 9 f	3, 9, 11	..	1-12/P	1-12	M 1	13	<i>B. repens</i> L.
968.	Mirabilis jalapa L.	<i>Meremdi,</i> <i>Emdraks</i>	H-1,a 9 c	3, 9	..	8-12/RY	9-12	H 1	13	
969.	Pisonia morindifolia R. Br.	<i>Chinalalit</i>	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	13	<i>P. alba</i> Span.
970.	Bougainvillea spectabilis willd.	<i>Bogavel</i>	S-d 9, c e	.. ..	.. ..	1-12/RV	.. ..	H 1	13	

114. AMARANTACEAE (Genera 9; Species 18)

971.	Celosia argentea L.	<i>Kurdu</i>	H-1,a 9 f	..	..	10-1/PW	10-6	M1, F3*	13	
972.	C. cristata L.	<i>Velud</i>	H-1,a 9 c, e	..	..	8-2/R-YW	..	H 1	13	
973.	Digera arvensis Forsk.	<i>Getna</i>	H-1, 8 a 2	..	..	8-11/WP	10-1	F 3*	13	
974.	Amarantus spinosus L.	<i>Kante-bhaji</i>	H-1,a 9 f	20	A 2-D 3	8-6/YG	10-6	V 2	13	
975.	A. hybridus L.	<i>Rajgiro</i>	H-1,a 9 g	..	..	8-6/YR	10-6	V 1	13	<i>A. paniculatus</i> L.
976.	A. caudatus L.	<i>Bhaji</i>	H-1,a 9 e	..	..	8-4/GR	..	..	13	
977.	A. tricolor willd.	<i>Tambdi-bhaji</i>	H-1,a 9 g	..	..	8-4/YG	10-4	V 1	13	<i>A. gangeticus</i> L.
978.	A. blitum L.	<i>Pokal-bhaji</i>	H-1,a 9 g	..	..	8-4/YG	10-4	V 1	13	
979.	A. viridis L.	<i>Ran-bhaji</i>	H-1,a 9 g	..	..	8-4/YG	10-4	V 1	13	
980.	A. polygamous L.	<i>Donggli-bhaji</i>	H-1,a	..	..	12-3/YG	12-3	V 1	13	
981.	A. tenuifolius Willd.	<i>Gholichi-bhaji</i>	H-1,a 9 f	..	..	8-4/YG	12-4	V 2	13	
982.	Cyathula prostrata Bl.	<i>Dhakto-mogro</i>	H-x,c	..	..	..	..	..	13	Rare
983.	Pupalia atropurpurea Moq.	<i>Sitya-kuvadi</i>	H-2,a 9 f	..	..	8-1/YG	12-2	..	13	
984.	Aerva sanguinolenta Bl.	..	H-x,c 7 d, e	20	..	12-2/YG	1-4	F 3*	*	
985.	A. lanata Juss, L.	<i>Tandlo</i>	H-2,a 9 f	..	..	8-3/YG	12-4	..	13	
986.	Achyranthes aspera L.	<i>Aghado</i>	H-1,a 9 f	..	..	8-2/GW	12-5	M1, F3*	13	

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
							Colour				

987.	Alternanthera sessilis DC.	Koypa	H-1,c	9 f	..	..	1-12/YG	1-12	F 3*	13	
988.	Gomphrena globosa L.	Butamv gomdo	H-1,a	9 c, e	3, 11	..	1-12/R	..	H 1	13	

115. CHENOPODIACEAE (Genera 4; Species 4)

989.	Chenopodium album L.	Chakvit	H-1,a	9 f, g	..	..	8-12/G	11-1	V 1	13	
990.	Beta vulgaris L.	Bit	H-1	9 g	..	..	12-3/-	..	V 1	13	
991.	Spinacia oleracea L.	Ispinaph	H-1,a	9 g	..	..	11-2/-	..	V 1	13	
992.	Arthrocnemum indicum	Machur	H-1	e 2 b	..	..	9-12/Y	11-1	..	13	Moq.

116. BASELLACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

993.	Basella rubra L.	Vhali, vhalchi-bhaji	H-x,d	9 e, g	10-12/W&R	..	V 1	13	
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117. POLYGONACEAE (Genera 3; Species 5)

994.	Polygonum glabrum Willd.	Sisori	H-x, a	4b;6d	20	A 2-D 3	1-12/P	11-4	F 3*	13	
995.	P. chinense L.	Ran-sisori	H-1,a	..	16	..	11-4/P	..	F 3*	13	
996.	P. serrulatum Lag.	Parel	H-1,a	4b; 6d	20	..	12-4/PW	12-5	..	*	*
997.	Antigonon leptopus	..	S-d	9 c, e	..	..	1-12/P	1-12	H1, F3*	*	
	Hook. & Arn.										
998.	Muehlenbeckia platyclados Meissn.	..	H-x, a	9 c, e	..	..	8-10/Y	..	H 1	*	

118. ARISTOLOCHIACEAE (Genera 2; Species 3)

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|---|----|---------|----|-----|---------------------------------|
| 999. | Bragantia wallichii R. Br. | <i>Alpam,</i>
<i>pahisara</i> | S-b | 7 e | 9 | .. | 11-12/- | .. | .. | 13 |
| 1000. | Aristolochia indica L. | <i>Sapus</i> | S-d | 7 e | 9 | .. | 11-1/GW | .. | M 1 | 13 |
| 1001. | A. tagala Cham. | .. | S-d | 7 e | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 <i>A. roxburghiana</i> Klot. |

119. PODOSTEMONACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----|-------|-----|---|----|----------|-------|----|----|
| 1002. | Lawia zeylanica Tul. var.
malabarica Will. | .. | H-1,c | 5 a | 8 | .. | 11-1/PY | 11-1 | .. | 12 |
| 1003. | Griffithella hookeriana Warm. | .. | H-1,b | 5 a | 8 | .. | 10-12/YW | 10-12 | .. | 12 |

120. PIPERACEAE (Genera 2; Species 4)

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|---|-------|-----|--------|---------|---------|------|-----|----|
| 1004. | Piper longum L. | <i>Pipli</i> | S-d b | 9 g | .. | .. | 9-11/YG | .. | S 3 | 13 |
| 1005. | P. betle L. | <i>Nagvel,</i>
<i>Vidyache-pan,</i>
<i>Khavayache-pan</i> | S-d | 9 g | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| 1006. | P. nigrum L. | <i>Mir-vel,</i>
<i>Mirim,</i>
<i>Pokhlem-mirim</i> | S-d | 7 e | 19, 20 | A 2-D 3 | 11-1/YG | 12-2 | S 3 | 13 |
| 1007. | Peperomia wightiana Miq. | <i>Dhavem-mirim</i> | H-1,a | 9 f | 1 | .. | 7-1/YG | 11-1 | .. | * |

121. MYRISTICACEAE (Genera 2; Species 3)

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|--|-----|----|---|----|---------|------|-----|----|
| 1008. | Myristica fragrans Hout. | <i>Jayphal,</i>
<i>Jaypatri,</i>
<i>Manpatri</i> | T-2 | .. | 1 | .. | 10-3/YG | 12-6 | S 3 | 13 |
|-------|--------------------------|--|-----|----|---|----|---------|------|-----|----|

..12..

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
1009.	<i>M. malabarica</i> Lamk.	<i>Kayphal</i> <i>Ambedki</i>	T-2	7 e	22	..	11-3/YG	12-5	S 3	13	
1010.	<i>Knema attenuata</i> Warb.	<i>Ran-jaiphal</i>	T-3	7 e	22	..	10-2/YG	2-7	..	13	<i>Myristica attenuata</i> Wall.

122. LAURACEAE (Genera 7; Species 11)

1011.	<i>Beilschmiedia fagifolia</i> Nees	<i>Maido-lakdi</i>	T-3	7 e	17	..	11-2/-	2-6	..	13	
	var. <i>dalzellii</i> Meissn.										
1012.	<i>Cryptocarya wightiana</i> Thw.	<i>Gulmara</i>	T-2	7 e	22	..	12-4/Y	3-6	..	13	
1013.	<i>Cinnamomum macrocarpum</i>	<i>Maharukh,</i> Hook.	T-2	7 e	22	..	..	..	..	13	<i>C. iners</i> Wight
1014.	<i>C. zeylanicum</i> Bl.	<i>Tiki</i>	T-2	7 e	8, 20	..	11-4/-	4-7	S 3, F 3*	13	
1015.	<i>Machilus macrantha</i> Nees	<i>Kardel</i>	T-3	7 e	9	..	11-1/Y	1-3	W 1, F 3*	13	
1016.	<i>Alseodaphne semicarpifolia</i>	<i>Rani</i>	T-3	7 e	22	..	6-12/YG	12-5	..	13	
	Nees										
1017.	<i>Actinodaphne angustifolia</i>	<i>Pisa</i>	T-2	7 e	19, 20	..	10-12/Y	12-3	O 2, F 3*	13	<i>A. hookeri</i> Miessn.
	Nees										
1018.	<i>Litsea decanensis</i> Gamble	<i>Maida-lakdi</i>	T-2	7 e	19, 20	..	11-12/Y	12-3	F 3*	13	<i>L. tomentosa</i> Heyne
1019.	<i>L. wightiana</i> Benth. &	<i>Keynagi</i>	T-3	7 e	..	..	7-11/Y	11-5	W 1	13	
	Hook. f.										
1020.	<i>L. stocksii</i> Hook. f.	..	T-1	7 e	20	..	9-10/-	3-4	F 3*	*	
1021.	<i>L. zeylanica</i> Nees	<i>Kanvel</i>	T-1	7 d	17	..	10-1/	1-2	W 1	12	

123. CASSYTHACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

1022. <i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	<i>Akas-vel,</i> <i>Amar-vel.</i>	S-d, P* 2,d,9b	9	..	9-12/Y	11-2	..	13
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124. THYMELEAECEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

1023. <i>Lasiosiphon eriocephalus</i> Dene.	<i>Rameto</i> <i>Datpadi</i>	S-a	7 e	19, 20	A 2-D 3	12-4/Y	2-6	M1, F3*	13
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125. ELAEAGNACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

1024. <i>Elaeagnus conferta</i> Roxb.	<i>Nargi,</i> <i>Amgul, Medha.</i>	S-d	7 d	19, 20	A 2-D 3	11-1/YW	1-7	E2, F3*	13 <i>E. latifolia</i> L.
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126. LORANTHACEAE (Genera 5; Species 5)

1025. <i>Dendrophoe falcata</i> Etting.	<i>Bemdrām,</i> <i>Bemdar</i>	S-a	P 2**	19, 20	A 2-D 3	12-4/PW	2-6	..	13 <i>Loranthus longiflorus</i> Desr.
1026. <i>Helicanthes elastica</i> Dans.	<i>Bemdar</i>	S-a	P 2**	..	..	10-12/GW	12-5	..	13 <i>L. elasticus</i> , Desr.
1027. <i>Taxillus cuneatus</i> Dans.	..	S-a	P 2**	..	..	4-5/GY	..	..	13 <i>L. cuneatus</i> Roth.
1028. <i>Loranthus loniceroides</i> L.	<i>Medekani</i>	S-a	P 2**	..	..	3-4/P	4-7	..	13
1029. <i>Viscum angulatum</i> Heyne	..	S-a	P 2**	15	..	12-5/Y	4-8	..	12

127. SANTALACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)

1030. <i>Santalum album</i> L.	<i>Chandan</i>	T-1	9 a	..	..	3-8/GR	8-6	P	13
1031. <i>Osyris wightiana</i> Wall.	..	S-a	7 d, e	..	..	1-6/YG	..	..	13 <i>O. arborea</i> Wall.
1032. <i>Scleropyrum wallichianum</i> Arn.	<i>Elti-kamto</i>	T-1	7 e	22	..	12-4/YR	4-7	..	13

S. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
128. EUPHORBIACEAE (Genera 37; Species 62)											
1033.	<i>Euphorbia parviflora</i> L.	<i>Dhakti-dudhurli</i>	9 f	..	..	8-11/W	9-11	..	13	<i>E. hypercifolia</i> L.	
1034.	<i>E. hirta</i> L.	<i>Dudurli</i>	H-1,c	9 f	.. 20	1-12/W	1-12	..	13	<i>E. pilulifera</i> L.	
1035.	<i>E. thymifolia</i> L.	<i>Duduni</i>	H-1,c	9 f	.. 20	1-12/W	1-12	..	13		
1036.	<i>E. tirucalli</i> L.	<i>Portugali nival</i>	T-1	9 b	.. ..	8-9/YM	..	H 2	13		
1037.	<i>E. nerifolia</i> L.	<i>Nival kamtem</i>	S-b	9 b	.. ..	3-5/RY	4-7	H 2	13		
1038.	<i>E. antiquorum</i> L.	<i>Pad-nival Tirikon</i>	T-1	9 b	.. ..	3-5/Y	..	..	13		
1039.	<i>E. rothiana</i> Spreng.	..	H-1 a	7 e 1	19, 20	..	9-11/Y	10-2	..	*	
1040.	<i>E. acaulis</i> Roxb.	<i>Gajan</i>	H-g (f)	..	..	..	4-5/G	5-6	..	13	
1041.	<i>E. elegans</i> Spreng.	..	H-1,b	7 b	9	..	8-11/W	10-12	..	12	
1042.	<i>E. pulcherrima</i> Willd.	<i>Pancheti</i>	S-a	9 c	3-11	..	10-12/YR	12-1	H1, F3*	12	
1043.	<i>E. notoptera</i> Boiss.	..	H-1 b	8 a 2	1	..	10-12/-	11-1	..	12	
1044.	<i>Bridelia squamosa</i> Gehrm.	<i>Phatarphad, Kamte-asan</i>	T-1	7 d, e	20, 22	..	10-12/GW	5-1	F 3*	13	<i>B. retusa</i> Spreng.
1045.	<i>B. stipularis</i> Bl.	<i>Phatarpodi</i>	S-d	7 e	20	..	8-12/Y	5-11	..	13	
1046.	<i>Cleistanthus malabaricus</i> Muell.	<i>Ran-phatarphad</i>	..	T-1	7 e	..	11-1/Y	1-2	..	*	
1047.	<i>Kirgancia reticulata</i> Baill.	<i>Panpoi</i>	S-c	9 b	7	..	1-12/Y	..	..	13	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Pour.

1048. <i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	<i>Avil</i>	T-1	7d, 9c	..	..	3-5/YG	5-2	E2, F3*	13	<i>P. emblica</i> L.
1049. <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> L.	<i>Kachora</i>	H-a,b	9 f	..	..	6-8/YG	6-8	..	13	
1050. <i>P. urinaria</i> L.	<i>Bhumy-avli</i>	H-1,a	9 f	..	..	8-10/YG	8-11	..	13	
1051. <i>P. niruri</i> L.	<i>Bhumy-avli</i>	H-1,a	9 f	..	..	8-12/YG	..	..	..
1052. <i>P. lawii</i> Grah.	<i>Bhumy-avli</i>	S-a	4 a	9, 20	..	8-10/YG	9-11	..	12	
1053. <i>Cicca acida</i> Merrill	<i>Rojamvali,</i> <i>Ayli, Ray-avli</i>	T-1	9 e	3, 11	..	3-5/Y	5-11	E 1	13	<i>Phyllanthus distichus</i> Muell.
1054. <i>Glochidion johnstonei</i> Hook. f.	..	T-2	7 e	19, 20	..	2-3/Y	3-4	F 3*	12	
1055. <i>G. hohenackeri</i> Bedd.	<i>Bhoma</i>	T-1	7 e	20, 22	..	12-4/Y	3-5	F 3*	13	
1056. <i>G. zeylanicum</i> var. nitidum Hook. f.	..	T-1	4 d	1	..	10-6/Y	6-12	..	12	
1057. <i>Securinega virosa</i> Pax.	<i>Phandar-phali</i>	S-d	7 d	22	..	5-7/Y	7-10	..	13	<i>Fluggea microcarpa</i> Bl.
1058. <i>S. leucopyrus</i> Muell.	<i>Parpo</i>	S-a	..	..	..	5-6/Y	..	..	13	<i>F. leucopyrus</i> Willd.
1059. <i>Melanthesa turbinata</i> Wight	<i>Poem</i>	S-b	7 a	22	..	5-6/YW	6-9	..	13	<i>Breynia patens</i> Rolf.
1060. <i>Sauropolis quadrangularis</i> Muell.	<i>Aruni</i>	S-a	..	1	..	6-9/-	7-9	..	13	
1061. <i>Actephila excelsa</i> Muell.	..	S-b	7 e	20	..	8-9/-	..	..	12	
1062. <i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> Wall.	<i>Saman,</i> <i>Putranjiv</i>	T-2	7 e	22	..	3-6/YG	6-3	H3, F3*	13	
1063. <i>Bischofia javanica</i> Bl.	<i>Boke</i>	T-2	7 d, e	15	..	3-4/G	4-12	..	13	
1064. <i>Aporosa lindleyana</i> Bail.	<i>Sal</i>	T-1	7 e	8,19,20	..	12-1/Y	1-6	..	13	
1065. <i>Antidesma ghaesembilla</i> Gaertn.	<i>Jomdri</i>	T-1	7 e	1	..	5-7/-	9-10	..	13	

S. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
							Colour				
1066.	<i>A. bunius</i> Spreng.	<i>Bhumy-sadpay</i>	T-1	7 e	22	..	5-6/RY	7-8	..	13	
1067.	<i>A. diandrum</i> Roth.	<i>Ambti</i>	T-1	7 d, e	22	..	5-7/-	7-9	..	13	
1068.	<i>A. menasu</i> Miq.	..	T-1	7 d	22	..	2-5/-	7-8	..	13	
1069.	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz.	<i>Portugalem-chumeni, Pavde-pharin</i>	S-b	9 c	..	..	..	..	R	13	<i>M. utilissima</i> Pohl.
1070.	<i>Blachia denudata</i> Benth.	..	T-1	7 e	15	..	10-12/-	12-2	..	12	
1071.	<i>Jatropha multifida</i> L.	<i>Chini-eramdi, Chinacho-Jambhal</i>	S-b	9 c	..	..	8-11/R	..	H 1	13	
1072.	<i>J. curcas</i> L.	<i>Mogli-erandi, Jempal, Erandi.</i>	S-b	9 b	..	..	9-11/YG	11-4	M1; H2	13	
1073.	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i> Willd.	<i>Akrut</i>	T-2	9 a, c	..	..	4-5/W	..	O	13	
1074.	<i>Croton reticulatus</i> Heyne	<i>Panduray</i>	T-1	7 e	22	..	10-1/YG	2-3	M1, F3*	13	
1075.	<i>C. oblongifolius</i> Roxb.	<i>Ghan-suramg</i>	T-2	7d, e	22	..	..	..	..	13	Rare
1076.	<i>C. tiglium</i> L.	<i>Jempal</i>	S-a	9 c	..	..	1-12/R	12-5	M 1	13	
1077.	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> Bl.	<i>Kelastar, Kroton</i>	S-a	9 c	3	..	..	..	H 1	13	
1078.	<i>Claoxylon mercurialis</i> Thw.	..	H-1, a	9 f	7	..	6-7/-	6-7	..	12	
1079.	<i>Chrozophora rottnleri</i> Juss.	<i>Surya-varti</i>	H-1, a	8 a 2	..	..	4-6/GR	4-6	..	13	<i>C. plicata</i> Juss.
1080.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	<i>Kupameni, Mamarshejari</i>	H-1, a	f 9	..	..	6-9/GY	8-12	M 1	13	

1081. <i>Homonoia riparia</i> Lour.	<i>Sherni</i>	S-a	4 a	20	A 2-D 3	1-4/Y	4-12	..	12
1082. <i>Trewia polycarpa</i> Benth.	<i>Bomvaro,</i>	T-1	7 e	22	..	11-1/-	..	..	13
	<i>Petari</i>								
1083. <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> Muell.	<i>Sendri.</i>	T-1	7 d, e	19, 20	A 2-D 3	11-1/YG	12-3	F 3*	13
	<i>Bemis</i>								
1084. <i>M. repandus</i> Muell.	<i>Komati</i>	S-c	7 e	22	..	9-10/YG	10-2	..	13
1085. <i>M. albus</i> Muell.	..	T-2	7 e	19, 20	A 2-D 3	9-12/GY	12-2	..	12
1086. <i>Cleidion spiciflorum</i> Merr.	..	T-2	7 e	19, 20	..	9-12/	12-2	..	13 <i>C. javanicum</i> Bl.
1087. <i>Macaranga peltata</i> Muell.	<i>Chamdivado</i>	T-2	7 d, e	19, 20	A 2-D 3	1-3/GY	3-5	..	13
1088. <i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	<i>Erand,</i>	S-b	9 b	..	..	1-12/YG	1-12	O2, F3*	13
	<i>Vhadlo-eramdo</i>								
1089. <i>Baliospermum montanum</i> Muell.	<i>Buktumbo</i>	S-a	7 d, e	22	..	12-1/GY	1-5	M 1	13 <i>B. axillare</i> Bl.
1090. <i>Tragia muelleriana</i> var. <i>unicolor</i> P. & H.	<i>Pint-Khakutli</i>	H-1,d	7 d, e	19, 20	..	11-1/YG	12-2	..	13 <i>T. involucrata</i> L.
1091. <i>Sapium insigne</i> Trim.	<i>Uro</i>	T-2	7 d, e	19, 20	..	12-2/YG	2-5	M 1	13
1092. <i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> L.	<i>Kharo uro,</i>	T-1	2 d	3	A 2-D 3	6-8/YG	7-8	M 1	13
	<i>uro.</i>								
1093. <i>Sebastiania chamaelea</i> Muell.	<i>Bhumy-eramd</i>	H-1,a	..	1, 4	..	8-12/YW	..	..	13
1094. <i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i> Poit.	<i>Nival</i>	S-a	9 b	..	..	3-5/R	..	H 2	13
129. ULMACEAE (Genera 3; Species 4)									
1095. <i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch.	<i>Vamylo</i>	T-2	7 d	22	..	2-3/YG	3-6	S 2	13

S. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
1096.	<i>Celtis cinnamomea</i> Lindl.	<i>Barumaj</i>	T-2	7 e	8	..	2-4/-	9-5	..	13	
1097.	<i>C. wightii</i> Planch.	<i>Kajri</i>	T-2	..	22	..	..	..	..	13	
1098.	<i>Trema orientalis</i> Bl.	<i>Khargul, Ghol</i>	T-1	7 d, e	19, 20	A 2-D 2	1-12/YG	12-1	S 2	13	
130. URTICACEAE (Genera 8; Species 9)											
1099.	<i>Fleurya interrupta</i> Gaud.	<i>Redi-khatkulii</i>	H-1, b	9 f	..	..	8-9/YG	8-9	..	13	
1100.	<i>Girardinia zeylanica</i> Decne.	<i>Kasti-khaikulii</i>	H-x, a	9 f	19, 20	A 2-D 3	9-10/GY	10-12	..	13	
1101.	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i> Gaud.	..	H-x, a	9 c	..	..	10-1/Y	..	T 1	13	
1102.	<i>B. scabrella</i> Gaud.	..	H-x, a	7 e 1	19, 20	A 2-D 3	4-10/Y	12-2	..	13	<i>B. platyphylla</i> Talb.
1103.	<i>Elatostema lineolatum</i> Wight	..	H-x, b	7 e	20	..	..	..	..	12	
1104.	<i>Debregeasia longifolia</i> Wedd.	<i>Khargul</i>	S-b	7 e	22	..	11-1/Y	..	..	13	<i>D. velutina</i> Gaud.
1105.	<i>Pilea microphylla</i> Liebm.	<i>Rip</i>	H-1, c	9 c, e	3	..	1-12/YR	1-12	H 1	*	
1106.	<i>Pouzolzia indica</i> Gaud.	..	H-x, b	9 f	..	..	9-10/Y	10-11	..	12	
1107.	<i>Parietaria debilis</i> Forst.	..	H-1, c	..	7	..	..	..	..	12	
131. CANNABINACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1108.	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	<i>Bhamgt</i>	H-1, a	9 c	M 1	13	

132. MORACEAE (Genera 4; Species 21)

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									Receptacle	
1109. <i>Morus indica</i> L.	<i>Amori, Amoram</i>	S-b	9 c	13	
1110. <i>Ficus gibbosa</i> Bl.	<i>Datir</i>	T-1	E;x7,e	20	A 2-D 3	4-5/Y	..	E 1	13	
1111. <i>F. bengalensis</i> L.	<i>Vad</i>	T-2	9 a, d	..	..	4-6/R	..	W 1	13	
1112. <i>F. mysorensis</i> Heyne	<i>Gol, Dhavo-vad</i>	T-2	7 e	22	..	4-6/R	..	..	13	
1113. <i>F. elastica</i> Roxb.	<i>Rabracho-vad</i>	T-3	9 c	..	..	7-10/Y	..	..	13	
1114. <i>F. retusa</i> L.	<i>Namdruk, Arek-</i> <i>gol Dhavidek-Gol</i>	T-2	9 a	..	..	..	..	..	13	
1115. <i>F. religiosa</i> L.	<i>Pimpal</i>	....T-3	9 a d	..	..	5-7/YW	..	..	13	
1116. <i>F. arnottiana</i> Miq.	<i>Asti, Payr</i>	T-1	7 d, e	22	..	2-3/P	..	..	13	
1117. <i>F. tsieila</i> Roxb.	<i>Kel, Pipri</i>	T-3	9 a	..	..	4-10/P	..	..	13	
1118. <i>F. infectoria</i> Roxb.	<i>Pipli</i>	T-2	9 a	..	..	-/RW	..	..	13	
1119. <i>F. heterophylla</i> L.	<i>Kharvamti-vel</i>	S-c	4 d	4, 22	..	5-6/GO	..	..	13	
1120. <i>F. tomentosa</i> Roxb.	..	T-3	7 e	7, 8, 20	..	1-4/YBR	..	..	12	
1121. <i>F. asperrima</i> Roxb.	<i>Kharvamt</i>	T-1	7 d, e	16,19,20	..	3-5/YP	..	..	13	
1122. <i>F. hispida</i> L.	<i>Vhadli-Kharvamt</i>	S-b	7 e	16, 20	..	4-7/G	..	..	13	
1123. <i>F. glomerata</i> Roxb.	<i>Rumbad, Umbar</i>	T-2	4d; 9d	..	..	1-12/O-R	..	..	13	
1124. <i>F. carica</i> L.	<i>Anjir</i>	T-2	9 c	..	..	..	E 1	13		
1125. <i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> Lesch.	<i>Jasumdi</i>	T-3	7 e	22	..	9-10/	..	..	13	
1126. <i>Artocarpus incisa</i> L.	<i>Phiramgi,</i> <i>panas</i>	T-2	9 c	..	..	..	E 1	13		
1127. <i>A. hirsuta</i> Lam.	<i>Palpanas,</i> <i>Amjeli Bakodyo</i>	T-3	7 e	22	..	1-2/Y	..	W 1	13	

..13..

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
1128.	<i>A. heterophyllum</i> Lam.	<i>Panas</i>	T-2	9 c, g	..	..	11-6/GY	..	E 1	13	<i>A. integra</i> Merrill.
1129.	<i>A. lakoocha</i> Roxb.	<i>Vomt</i>	T-2	9 c	..	..	3-6/YW	..	..	13	
133. CASUARINACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1130.	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> Forst.	<i>Phiramgi-saro</i>	T-2	9c, 2d	..	..	8-12/Y. Br.	12-1	F 3*	13	Rapidly growing species, wind breaker.
134. SALICACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1131.	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i> Roxb.	<i>Bhak, Valumj</i>	T-1	4 d	..	..	8-10/W	10-11	F 3	13	
135. CERATOPHYLLACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1132.	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.	..	H-1	6 a	..	..	11-1/YW	11-1	..	13	
136. GNETACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1133.	<i>Gnetum ula</i> Brongn.	<i>Anlaso, Makad-gamgoli</i>	S-e	7 e	19, 20	..	12-3/Y	3-10	..	13	<i>G. scandens</i> Roxb.
137. CONIFERAEE (Genus 1; Species 3)											
1134.	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> Don.	<i>Saro</i>	T-2	9 a, c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
1135.	<i>C. sempervirens</i> L.	<i>Saru</i>	T-3	9 a, c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
1136.	<i>C. glauca</i> Lam.	<i>Saro</i>	T-2	9 a, c	..	..	..	..	..	13	

138. CYCADACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

1137. <i>Cycas circinalis</i> Roxb.	<i>Amadesa mota</i> <i>panum, cycas</i>	S-a	9 c	10	13
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139. HYDROCHARITACEAE (Genera 3; Species 3)

1138. <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> Presl.	<i>Seval</i>	H-1	6 a	11-1/-	11-1	..	13
1139. <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> L.	<i>Seval</i>	H-1	6 b	..	..	3-5/W	3-5	..	13
1140. <i>Ottelia alismoides</i> Pers.	<i>Olek-Alsem</i>	H-1	6 b	..	..	12-4/W	1-5	..	13

140. BURMANNIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

1141. <i>Burmannia pusilla</i> Thw.	..	H-1, a	7 e	..	..	7-9/B	7-9	..	13
								<i>B. caelestis</i> Don. var. <i>pusilla</i> Trim.	

141. ORCHIDACEAE (Genera 31; Species 56)

1142. <i>Habenaria stenopetala</i> Lindl.	..	H-g,a	7 e	17	..	..	..	..	12
1143. <i>H. suaveolens</i> Dalz.	..	H-g, a	7 e	1	..	..	..	..	12
1144. <i>H. crinifera</i> Lindl.	..	H-g, a	7 e	1	..	..	..	..	12
1145. <i>H. heyneana</i> Lindl.	..	H-g, a	7 e	9	..	8-10/W	9-12	..	12
1146. <i>Liparis nervosa</i> Lindl.	<i>Ran-kel</i>	H-f	7 e	20	..	8/YG	..	..	13
1147. <i>Platanthera suannae</i> Lindl.	<i>Wagh-chora</i>	H-1, a	7 e	20	..	9-10/W	10-11	..	30
1148. <i>Diplocentrum congestum</i> Wight	..	H-1	7 e	20	..	5-9/G.Br.	5	..	30
1149. <i>Peristylus spiralis</i> Rich.	..	H-g, a	7 e	18,	..	..	..	..	30
1150. <i>P. densus</i> Santapau	..	H-g, a	7 e	18, 20	..	8-10/YG	10-11	..	30
1151. <i>P. goodyeroides</i> Lindl.	..	H-g, a	7 e	20	..	8/YG	8-9	..	30

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks
1152.	<i>P. plantagineus</i> Lindl.		H-g, a	7 e	7, 16	..	7-10R.Br.	10-12	..	30	
1153.	<i>Oberonia prudlockii</i> Kung.		H-1,b(E)	7 e	19	..	3/Y	3-4	..	30	
1154.	<i>O. recurva</i> Lindl.		H-1,b(E)	7 e	20	..	12-4/Y	12-7	..	30	
1155.	<i>O. wightiana</i> Lindl.		H-1,b(E)	7 e	19	..	3/-	3	..	30	
1156.	<i>O. brunonianoides</i> Wight		H-1,b(E)	7 e	19, 20	..	2-3/Y	2-3	..	30	
1157.	<i>O. saniapauii</i> Kap.		H-1,b(E)	7 e	19	..	-/Y	..	..	30	
1158.	<i>O. tenuis</i> Lindl.		H-1,b(E)	7 e	20	..	3/Br.R	3	..	30	
1159.	<i>Dendrobium macraci</i> Lindl.		H-x,b(E)	7 e	20	..	7-8/WP	..	..	13	
1160.	<i>D. herbaceum</i> Lindl.		H-x,b(E)	7 e	19	..	9-10/GW	10-4	..	30	
1161.	<i>D. microbolbon</i> Rich.		H-x,b(E)	7 e	14	..	12-1/WP	1-5	..	30	
1162.	<i>D. mabelae</i> Gammie		H-x,b(E)	7 e	19, 20	..	7-10/WPY	9-4	..	30	
1163.	<i>D. barbatulum</i> Lindl.		H-x,b(E)	7 e	19, 20	..	4-5/PW	3-7	..	30	
1164.	<i>D. crepidatum</i> Lindl. & Pax.		H-x,b(E)	7 e	1	..	3-4/WPY	..	..	12, 30	
1165.	<i>D. lawianum</i> Lind.		H-x,b(E)	7 e	20	..	3/WP	3	..	30	
1166.	<i>D. ovatum</i> Krain.		H-x,b(E)	7 e	7	..	9-1/PY	2-3	..	13, 30	<i>D. chlorops</i> Lindl.
1167.	<i>Melaxis versicolor</i> Sant.	Keli	H-1	7 e 2	8, 20	..	7-8/YGP	9-3	..	30	<i>Microstylis versicolor</i> Lindl.
1168.	<i>Eria reticulosa</i> Wight		H-g (E)	7 e	16, 20	..	6-7/WP	7-3	..	30	
1169.	<i>E. exilis</i> Hook.		H-g (E)	7 e	19, 20	..	10-12/GW	10-5	..	30	
1170.	<i>E. dalzellii</i> Lindl.		H-g (E)	7 e	..	..	7-8/YP	8-10	..	30	
1171.	<i>E. microchilos</i> Lindl.		H-g (E)	7 e	7, 9	..	7-8/YW	8-10	..	30	
1172.	<i>Porpax reticulata</i> Lindl.		H-g (E)	7 e	7, 19	..	6-7/R.Br	8-10	..	30	

1173. <i>Zeuxine longilabris</i> Benth.	..	H-1 a	7 e	19	..	2-3/GW	3-4	..	30
1174. <i>Pholidota imbricata</i> Lindl.	<i>Tolasi</i>	H-x,b(E)	7 e	1	..	6-7/P	7-6	..	13
1175. <i>Aerides maculosum</i> Lindl.	..	H-x,b(E)	7 e	20	A 2-D 2	5-6/P	6	..	30
1176. <i>A. crispum</i> Lindl.	..	H-x,b(E)	7 e	19	..	5-6/BPW	6	..	30
1177. <i>A. ringens</i> Fischer	..	H-x,b(E)	7 e	8	..	3-7/BP	7	..	30
1178. <i>Nervilia monantha</i> Blatt.	..	H-x b(E)	7 e	7	..	6/PW	..	..	30
1179. <i>N. aragoana</i> Gaud.	..	H-x,b(E)	7 e	7	..	-/GY	..	..	30
1180. <i>Thunia venosa</i> Rolfe.	..	H-x,b(E)	7 e	19	..	6-8/-	7-3	..	30
1181. <i>Polystachya flavescens</i> J. Sm.	..	H-x,b(E)	7 e	19	..	8-9/Y	10-2	..	30
1182. <i>Cirrhopetalum fimbriatum</i> Lindl.	..	H-x,b(E)	7 e	18,19,20	..	3-4/YP	..	..	30
1183. <i>Trias stocksii</i> Hook. f.	..	H-x,b(E)	7 e	19,20	..	2-3/RYP	3-11	..	30
1184. <i>Spiranthes lancea</i> Baker	..	H-1,b(E)	7 e	15	..	3-9/WG	..	..	30
1185. <i>Cottonia peduncularis</i> Rich	..	H-g,b(E)	7 e	19,20	..	3-5/PBY	5	..	30
1186. <i>Geodorum densiflorum</i> Och.	..	H-g, a	7 e	8, 9	..	6/WP	..	..	30
1187. <i>Cymbidium aloifolium</i> Sw.	<i>Sonù</i>	H-x,b(E)	7 e	8, 9	..	5-6/Y	6-12	..	13
1188. <i>Chiloschista lunifera</i> J. Sm.	..	H-g,b(E)	7 e	7	..	1-3/YP	3-6	..	13
1189. <i>Eulophia nuda</i> Lindl.	<i>Amber-kand</i>	H-x, a	7 e	7, 5	..	6/YG	..	..	13
1190. <i>Luisia tenuifolia</i> Bl.	<i>Amb-Keli</i>	H-g,b(E)	7 e	22	..	7-9/YP	..	..	13
1191. <i>Rhynchosystis retusa</i> Bl.	<i>Panas-keli</i>	H-g,b(E)	7 e	8	..	5-7/P	7	..	13
1192. <i>Vanda tessellata</i> Hook.	<i>Rasma</i>	H-g,b(E)	7 e	8	..	5-7/Y	6	M 1	13
1193. <i>Vanilla aromatica</i> Swartz.	<i>Vanil</i>	H-d, (E)	9 c	..	..	..	..	P	13
1194. <i>Sarcanthus peduncularis</i> Dalz.	..	7 e	7 e	9	..	7-8/YR	..	..	13
1195. <i>Bulbophyllum neilgherrense</i> Wight	..	H-g,b(E)	7 e	19,20	..	12/YP	..	..	*
1196. <i>Gastrochilus dalzellianus</i> Sant.	..	H-g,b(E)	7 e	18,19,20	..	5-6/GW	..	..	30

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks
1197.	<i>G. maculatus</i> Kuntze	..	H-g,b(E)	7 e	19	..	5/YP	..	..	30	
142. ZINGIBERACEAE (Genera 9; Species 19)											
1198.	<i>Globba bulbifera</i> Roxb.	..	H-g, a	7 e	9,11	..	8/Y	8-9	..	12	
1199.	<i>Curculia neilgheriensis</i> Wight	Kachar	H-g, a	7 e	..	..	-/Y	..	..	13	
1200.	<i>C. aromatica</i> Salisb.	<i>Ambe-halad,</i> <i>Ran-halad</i>	H-g,a	7e, 9g	..	..	5-6/Y	..	M 1	13	
1201.	<i>C. zedoaria</i> Rosc.	<i>Kuw, kachar</i>	H-g, a	9 g	..	..	-/Y	..	M 1	13	
1202.	<i>C. longa</i> L.	<i>Halad</i>	H-g, a	9 g	..	..	-/Y	..	S 3	13	
1203.	<i>C. pseudomontana</i> Grah.	<i>Sindarbar</i>	H-g,a	7 d e	22	..	9-10/YP	10-12	..	13	
1204.	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> L.	<i>Kapur-Kacheri</i>	H-g,a	7e; 9c	..	..	6-7/W	7-10	M 1	13	
1205.	<i>K. rotunda</i> L.	<i>Bhumy-champo</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	4/PW	4-5	..	13	
1206.	<i>Hitchenia caulina</i> Bak.	<i>Chovar</i>	H-g,a	7 e	22	..	8-10/W	9-11	R	13	
1207.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	<i>Alem</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	-/Y	..	M 1	13	
1208.	<i>Z. zerumbet</i> Rosc.	<i>Ran-alem</i>	H-g,a	7 e	22	..	6-7/WG	..	..	13	
1209.	<i>Z. macrostachyum</i> Dalz.	<i>Nisam</i>	H-g,a	7 e	8	..	7-10/WY	10-12	..	12	
1210.	<i>Z. cassumunar</i> Roxb.	<i>Malabari-halad</i>	H-g,a	7 e	22	..	7-8/Y	..	..	13	
1211.	<i>Costus speciosus</i> Smith.	<i>Pomvo</i>	H-g,a	7 e	20	..	8-10/W	10-12	..	13	
1212.	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> Maton	<i>Kardamamv</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	1-2/Y	2-5	S 3, F 3*	13	
1213.	<i>Alpinia galanga</i> Sw.	<i>Kulimjan</i>	H-g,a	7e, 9c	9	..	3-5/WP	4-7	H 1	13	

1214.	<i>A. allhugas</i> Rosc.	<i>Giri-kulimjan</i>	H-g,a	7 e	22	..	..	-/P	..	..	13	
1215.	<i>A. speciosa</i> Schum.	<i>Puna-champa,</i> <i>Nag-damani</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	..	1-3/WP	..	H 1	13	<i>A. nutans</i> Rosc.
1216.	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> Koen.	<i>Son-take</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	..	8-9/WP	3-5	H 1	13	
143.	MARANTACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1217.	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L.	<i>Ararut</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
144.	CANNACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1218.	<i>Canna indica</i> L.	<i>Dev-keli</i> <i>Ran-keli</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	..	1-12/RY	1-2	H 1, F 3*	13	
145.	MUSACEAE (Genera 3; Species 4)											
1219.	<i>Ensete superbum</i> Chees.	<i>Chavay</i>	H-g,a	7 e	20	..	..	8-10/GY	10-1	..	13	<i>Musa superba</i> Roxb.
1220.	<i>Musa sapientum</i> L.	<i>Keli, kel-ambo</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	E 1, F 3*	13	
1221.	<i>M. rosacea</i> Jacq.	<i>Ran-keli</i>	H-g,a	7 e	22	..	..	..	..	..	13	
1222.	<i>Ravenala madagascarensis</i> Sonn.	..	T-2,a	9 c	9	..	..	10-11/YF	11-4	S 2	13	
146.	BROMELIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1223.	<i>Ananas comosus</i> Merr.	<i>Ananas</i>	H-g,a	9 g	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	<i>A. sativa</i> Schult
147.	HAEMODORACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)											
1224.	<i>Sansevieria zeylanica</i> Willd.	<i>Murgali</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	..	11-2/YW	1-4	H 1, F 3*	13	

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
1225.	<i>S. cylindrica</i> Boj.	..	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	11-2/YW	1-4	H 1	*	
148. IRIDACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1226.	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i> Lem.	<i>Arti</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	..	..	H 1	13	
149. AMARYLLIDACEAE (Genera 2, Species 4)											
1227.	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> L.	<i>Magdavan</i>	H-g,b	9 c	3	..	4-6/W	5-7	H 1	13	
1228.	<i>C. defixum</i> Ker-Gawl.	..	H-g,b	4 d	8	..	8-9/W	8-10/	..	13	
1229.	<i>C. latifolium</i> L.	<i>Golkamdo</i>	H-g,b	4 d	8	..	5-6/W	5-7/	..	13	
1230.	<i>Polygonatum tuberosa</i> L.	<i>Gul-sabu</i>	H-g,a	9 c	..	..	8-12/W	..	H 1	13	
150. HYPOXIDACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)											
1231.	<i>Hypoxis aurea</i> Lour.	..	H-g,b	M	22	..	5-8/Y	5-8	..	*	
1232.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	<i>Masal-kamdo</i>	H-g,b	7 e 2	22	..	6-8/Y	6-8	M 1	13	
Gaertn.											
151. AGAVACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)											
1233.	<i>Agave americana</i> L.	<i>Redi-ananas</i>	H-x,a	9 b	..	..	8-10/Y	10-4	T 1, H 2	13	
1234.	<i>A. vivipara</i> D. & G.	..	H-x,a	9 b	..	..	..	..	T 1	13	
152. TACCACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)											
1235.	<i>Tacca pinnatifida</i> Forst.	<i>Kolyacho-amd,</i> <i>Sardecho-mad,</i> <i>Dev-kamdo</i>	H-g,b	M	22	..	8-9/GP	9-11	..	13	

153. DIOSCOREACEAE (Genus 1; Species 6)

1236. <i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst.	<i>Karodi</i>	H-2,d	7 d, e	8	..	8-9/YG	9-12	..	13	<i>D. daemona</i> Roxb.
1237. <i>D. pentaphylla</i> L.	<i>Mandvel,</i> <i>Dhavi-karamdi,</i> <i>koneti</i>	H-g,d	7 d, e	19,20	..	8-10/Y	10-5	V 2	13	
1238. <i>D. esculenta</i> Burk.	<i>Kangi</i>	H-g,d	9 c	..	..	8-10/YG	..	V 1	13	<i>D. fasciculata</i> Roxb.
1239. <i>D. bulbifera</i> L.	<i>Karamdo,</i> <i>Kadu-kamdo</i>	H-g,d	9 c	..	..	8-10/YG	10-12	V 2	13	<i>D. sativa</i> L.
1240. <i>D. oppositifolia</i> L.	<i>Mar-paspoli</i>	H-g,d	7 e	..	..	8-10/YG	10-5	R	13	
1241. <i>D. alata</i> L.	<i>Chinem</i>	H-g,d	9 g	..	..	7-8/YG	..	R	13	

154. SMILACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

1242. <i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L.	<i>Kaval-kamti,</i> <i>Ghet-vel</i>	D-d	7 d, e	19,20,22	A 2-D 3	8-12/W	11-3	F 3*	13	<i>S. macrophylla</i> Roxb.
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155. ASPARAGACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)

1243. <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	—	H	9 e	F 3*	13
1244. <i>A. racemosus</i> Willd. var.	<i>Sasar-muli</i>	H-g,d	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 3	1-4/W	4-6	M 1, F 3*	13

156. LILIACEAE (Genera 8; Species 10)

1245. <i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> L.	<i>Khorat</i>	H-g	9 g	—	—	—	—	—	13
1246. <i>A. cepa</i> L.	<i>Kamdo, Piyav</i>	H-g,b	9 g	—	—	1-4/W	—	R, F 3*	13
1247. <i>A. sativum</i> L.	<i>Lasun</i>	H-g,b	9 g	—	—	1-3/W	—	R, F 3*	13
1248. <i>Urginea indica</i> Kunth.	<i>Hal-kamdo</i>	H-g	M; 3 a	..	—	4-5/WP	5	M 1	13

..14..

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
1249.	<i>Scilla indica</i> Baker	<i>Lahan-kal-kamdo</i>	H-g	M	22	—	4-7/WP	5 ..	..	13	
1250.	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i> L.	—	S-a	9 c	—	—	8-9/W	..	H 1	13	
1251.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	<i>Vaghachyo-davlyo Arti, Vagh-batasko, Kala-lavi, Bach-nag</i>	H-g,d	7 d, e	19,20	A 2-D 3	8-10/YR	10-11	M 1	13	
1252.	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill.	<i>Kamte-kuvar</i>	H-g	9 g	..	..	8-12/P	..	M 1	13	<i>A. vera</i> L.
1253.	<i>Dracaena terniflora</i> Roxb.	..	S, a	9 c	..	..	..	..	..	13	
1254.	<i>Chlorophytum laxum</i> R. Br.	..	H-g,b	..	18	—	6-7/WG	7-8	V 2	12	
157. PONTEDERIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1255.	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> Presl.	<i>Nelat-phal</i>	H-g,b	4b; 6e	1, 9	A 2-D 3	12-2/P	1-4	..	13	
158. XYRIDACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1256.	<i>Xyris indica</i> L.	<i>Dadmari</i>	H-1,a	8 a 2	1	A 2-D 3	11-1/Y	12-2	..	13	
159. COMMELINACEAE (Genera 5; Species 12)											
1257.	<i>Floscopia scandens</i> Lour.	..	H-1,b	6 e	8,20	..	..	10-11/WP	..	12	
1258.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	<i>Kamchat</i>	H-x,b	8 a 2; 9f	1,3,9	..	8-12/BP	11-4	F 3*	13	
1259.	<i>C. kurzii</i> Cl.	..	H-x,b	..	7	..	/VP	..	..	28	
1260.	<i>C. paludosa</i> Bl.	<i>Keni</i>	H-x,b	8 a 2	20	..	7-10/-B	..	..	13	<i>C. obliqua</i> Buch-Ham.

1261.	Murdania simplex	Brenan.	..	H-1,a	..	7	..	8-11/P	..	..	28	
1262.	M. malabaricum	Sant.	<i>Nil-pula</i>	H-1,b	M	22	..	8-9/BP	9-10	..	13	<i>Aneilema nudiflorum</i> R. Br.
1263.	M. scapiflora	Royle.	..	H-g,a	..	8	..	5-6/PB	6-7	..	12	<i>Aneilema scapiflorum</i> Wight
1264.	Aneilema paniculatum	Wall.	..	H-1,a	..	8	..	8-9/B	9-11	F 3*	12	
1265.	A. herbaceum	Wall.	..	H-g,a	..	9	..	8-9/B	9-11	..	12	
1266.	Cyanotis axillaris	Schult.	<i>Tan</i>	H-1,c	..	22	..	8-9/VB	9-10	..	13	
1267.	C. tuberosa	Schult.	..	H-g,b	7 d, e	8	..	6-10/B	7-11	..	12	
1268.	C. vivipara	Dalz.	..	H-g(E)	7 e	17	..	8-10/W	9-10	..	12	

160. FLAGELLARIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

1269.	Flagellaria indica	L.	<i>Silon</i>	S-d	3 c	13	
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161. PALMAE (Genera 7; Species 8)

1270.	Areca catechu	L.	<i>Madi, Supari,</i> <i>Pophal</i>	T-2	3 c	-	A4-D4	12-8/Y	8-6	E 1, F 3*	13	
1271.	Caryota urens	L.	<i>Birlomad</i>	T-2	7 e	20	A 2-D 3	1-12/Y	1-12	F 3*	13	
1272.	Phoenix dactylifera	Willd.	<i>Khajuri</i>	T-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
1273.	P. sylvestris	Roxb.	<i>Ran-khajuri</i>	T-1	7 a, b	-	-	1-3/Y	2-6	E 2	13	
1274.	Corypha umbraculifera	L.	<i>Karetel,</i> <i>Bajarbatu</i> <i>Satryecho-mad</i>	T-2	9 c	-	-	-	-	S 2	13	

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.	
									
1275.	<i>Calamus flagellum</i> Gr.	<i>Rotam, Vet</i>	S-d	7 e	20	A 2-D 3	10-1/Y	1-6/	F 3*	13	<i>C. rotang</i> Roxb.
1276.	<i>Borassus fabellifer</i> L.	<i>Tad-mad</i>	T-2	7d; 9c	..	..	1-3/Y	3-4.	A; W.1	13	
1277.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	<i>Mad</i>	T-2	2d; 9c	3	A 4-D 4	1-12/Y	1-12	E1, T1, 02	13	
162. PANDANACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)											
1278.	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i> Soland.	<i>Kegdi, Bomdki,</i>	S-b	2 d	3	..	6-7/Y	8-6	M 1, F 3*	13	
1279.	<i>P. furcatus</i> Roxb.	<i>Bongi</i>	T-1	7 e	19	..	1-4/YP	4-1	..	12	
163. ARACEAE (Genera 12; Species 15)											
1280.	<i>Cryptocoryne retrospiralis</i> Kunth.	..	H-g	6 b	20	A 2-D 3	12-1/GP	..	..	13	<i>C. roxburghii</i> Sch.
1281.	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	<i>Jelo</i>	H-1	6 a	..	..	6-11/GY	10-12	..	13	
1282.	<i>Lagenandra toxicaria</i> Dalz.	..	H-g	6 b	20	..	2-3/-	..	..	13	
1283.	<i>Arisaema tortuosum</i> Sch.	<i>Sarpacho-kando</i>	H-g,a	7 e	22	..	..	..	..	13	
1284.	<i>Typhonium divaricatum</i> Dene.	<i>Khajri-suran</i>	H-g	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
1285.	<i>T. gracilis</i> Sch.	<i>Khajri-suran</i>	H-g	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
1286.	<i>Amorphophallus campanulatus</i> Bl.	<i>Suran.</i>	H-g	7 g	..	..	4-5/YP	..	R	13	
1287.	<i>A. bulbifer</i> Bl.	<i>Ran-suran</i>	H-g	..	..	..	4-/YP	..	..	13	Rare
1288.	<i>A. commutatus</i> Engler	<i>Ujomut,</i> <i>Vajramuth</i>	H-g	7 d, e	4	..	5-6/Br.P	..	..	13	

1289. <i>Remusatia vivipara</i> Sch.	<i>Rukh-alu</i>	H-g(E)	7 e	20	A 2-D 3	6-9/Y	..	E 2; R	13
1290. <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> Sch.	<i>Alu</i>	H-g	9 e	..	..	7-9/YG	..	E1;R,V1	13
1291. <i>Alocasia indica</i> Sch.	<i>Madi-alum</i>	H-g	9 e	..	..	..	..	R	13
1292. <i>Rhaphidophora pertusa</i> sch.	<i>Saumal,</i> <i>Ghones-vel</i>	H-x,d(E)	7 e	..	..	..	..	..	13
1293. <i>Pothos scandens</i> L.	<i>Bendarli,</i>	S-d(E)	7 e	19,20	..	..	..	H 1	13
1294. <i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	<i>Vekhand</i>	H-g	6 d	..	..	..	..	M 1	13

164. POTAMOGETONACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)

1295. <i>Potamogeton indicus</i> Roxb.	<i>Selo</i>	H-1,c	6 a	..	..	11-1/Y	12-3	..	13
1296. <i>P. crispus</i> L.	<i>Seval</i>	H-1,c	6 a	..	..	11-1/Y	12-3	..	13

165. NAIADACEAE (Genera 2; Species 2)

1297. <i>Aponogeton monostachyon</i> L.	..	H-g	6 e	9	A 2-D 3	6-12/PB	..	..	*
1298. <i>Naias minor</i> All.	<i>Selo</i>	H-1	6 a**	..	..	..	..	..	13

166. ERIOCaulaceae (Genus 1; Species 4)

1299. <i>Eriocaulon odoratum</i> Dalz.	..	H-1,a	6 e	8	..	8-9/W	..	..	12
1300. <i>E. breviscapum</i> Koern.	..	H-1,a	6 e	18	..	12-1/	..	..	12
1301. <i>E. cinerereum</i> R. Br.	..	H-1,a	6 a	7	..	9-10	..	..	12
1302. <i>E. cuspidatum</i> Dalz.	..	H-1,a	6 e	1	..	11-12	..	..	12

167. CYPERACEAE (Genera 14; Species 69)

1303. <i>Cyperus brevifolius</i> Hassk.	<i>Musta</i>	H-g	6 e(4)	7	..	1-12	..	..	13
1304. <i>C. albomarginatus</i> steud.	..	H-1,a	M	3,7,20	A 2-D 3	9-10	..	..	4

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
1305.	<i>C. globosus</i> All.		..	H-1,a	6 e(4)	3,20	A 2-D 3	1-12	..	..	4
1306.	<i>C. pumilus</i> L.		..	H-1,a	M	3,7,20	A 2-D 3	1-12	..	..	4
1307.	<i>C. cephalotus</i> Vahl.		<i>Bedar-musta</i>	H-2,c	6 a	..	..	11-1	..	..	13
1308.	<i>C. difformis</i> L.		..	H-1, a	6 e(4);9f	3,7,20	A 2-D 3	1-12	..	..	4
1309.	<i>C. tenuispica</i> steud.		..	H-1, a	M	..	..	8-11	..	..	4
1310.	<i>C. haspan</i> L.		..	H-g, a	6 e (4)	7,19,20	..	1-12	..	..	4
1311.	<i>C. leucocephalus</i> Retz.		..	H-g, a	M	7	..	6-9	..	..	4
1312.	<i>C. arenarius</i> Retz.		..	H-g, a	3 a	3, 7	..	4-12	..	..	4
1313.	<i>C. compressus</i> L.		..	H-1, a	M; 9 b	6, 7	..	6-11	..	..	4
1314.	<i>C. squarrosum</i> L.		..	H-1, a	6 e (9f)	7	..	7-11	..	..	4
1315.	<i>C. iria</i> L.		..	H-1, a	6 e (9f)	20	..	1-12	..	..	*
1316.	<i>C. distans</i> L.		..	H-g, a	4 d	7	..	8-9	..	..	4
1317.	<i>C. malaccensis</i> Lam.	<i>Loho</i>		H-g, a	2 c	4	..	9-10	..	..	12
1318.	<i>C. nutans</i> Vahl.		..	H-g, a	4 c	20	..	1-11	..	..	*
1319.	<i>C. bulbosus</i> Vahl.		..	H-g, a	3 a	7	..	6-8	..	R	4
1320.	<i>C. corymobosus</i> Rottb.	<i>Savo loho,</i> <i>Barik-loho</i>		H-g, a	4 b, d	8	..	1-12	..	..	13
1321.	<i>C. rotundus</i> L.	<i>Barik-moth</i>		H-g, a	8 a 2; 9f	..	—	1-12	..	M 1	13
1322.	<i>C. stoloniferus</i> Retz.		..	H-g, a	3 b, c	1,3,6	—	3-12	..	..	4
1323.	<i>C. exaltatus</i> Retz.	<i>Pen</i>		H-g, a	6 e (4)	..	..	5-12	..	..	13

1324. <i>C. dilutus</i> Vahl.	..	H-g, a	6 e	20	..	9-11	..	..	4
1325. <i>Mariscus squarrosus</i> Clarke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
1326. <i>Courtoisia cyperoides</i> Nees	..	H-1, a	8 a 2	19,20	..	8-12	..	..	*
1327. <i>Eleocharis spiralis</i> R. Br.	..	H-g, a	8 6 e (4)	7	..	8-9	..	..	4
1328. <i>E. dulcis</i> Hen.	..	H-g, a	8 6 e (4)	7	..	3-9	..	..	4 <i>E. plantaginea</i> R. Br.
1329. <i>E. atropurpurea</i> Kunth.	..	H-1, a	8, a 2	3, 7, 9	..	1-12	..	..	4
1330. <i>E. capitata</i> R. Br.	..	H-1, a	8 a 2	1, 7, 8	A 3-D 3	1-12	..	..	4
1331. <i>E. chaetaria</i> R. & S.	..	H-1, a	7 e 1	19, 20	A 2-D 3	10-11	..	..	4
1332. <i>E. fistulosa</i> Link.	..	H-g, a	6 e	20	..	3-10	..	..	4
1333. <i>Fimbristylis tetragona</i> R. Br.	..	H-g, a	8 a 2; 6 e	3, 7	A 2-D 3	3-12	..	..	4
1334. <i>F. acuminata</i> Vahl.	..	H-a	7 b	7	..	9-12	..	..	4
1335. <i>F. polytrichoides</i> Vahl.	..	H-a	2 b	1, 7	..	3-12	..	..	4
1336. <i>F. schoenoides</i> Vahl.	..	H-1, a	7 b,	7	..	7-10	..	..	4
1337. <i>F. argentea</i> Vahl.	..	H-g, a	7 b	7, 8	..	10-12	..	..	4
1338. <i>F. aestivialis</i> Vahl.	..	H-1, b	8 a 2, 9f	3, 7	..	1-12	..	..	4
1339. <i>F. dichotoma</i> Vahl.	..	H-1, a	8 a 2, 9f	7,14,20,	..	1-12	..	..	4
1340. <i>F. spathacea</i> Roth.	..	H-g, a	6 e(4),	1, 7	..	1-12	..	..	4
1341. <i>F. annua</i> var. <i>diphylla</i> Kuekenthal.	..	H-g, a	7 b; M	9	..	3-10	..	..	4
1342. <i>F. ferruginea</i> Vahl.	..	H-g, a	6 e(4); 2b	7, 8, 9	A 2-D 3	2-12	..	..	4
1343. <i>F. digitata</i> Boeck.	..	H-g, a	7 b; M	4	..	5-8	..	..	4
1344. <i>F. woodrowii</i> Clarke	..	H-1, a	7 b; M	7, 20	..	6-8	..	..	4
1345. <i>F. quinquangularis</i> Kunth.	..	H-1, a	6 e, f(4)	7	..	3-12	..	..	4
1346. <i>F. miliacea</i> Vahl.	..	H-1, a	8 a 2; 6e	7	..	6-10	..	..	4
1347. <i>F. monostachya</i> Hassk.	..	H-1, a	7 b, M	7	..	6-10	..	..	4
1348. <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> Kunth.	..	H-1, a	7 b; 6 f	7	..	6-10	..	..	4

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use		Reference	Remarks.
									Colour			
1349.	<i>B. capillaris</i> Kunth.	..	H-1, a	7 d, e 1	7,20	..	7-11	..	..	..	4	
1350.	<i>B. puberula</i> Kunth.	..	H-1, a	3 a	7	..	7-10	..	..	..	4	
1351.	<i>Scirpus supinus</i> L.	..	H-1, a	6 e; 8 a 2	3, 7	..	1-12	..	..	..	4	
1352.	<i>S. articulatus</i> L.	<i>Tan-pokli</i>	H-1, a	6 e; 8 a 2	3, 7	..	6-12	..	..	..	13	
1353.	<i>S. grossus</i> L.		Tamtacho-mundlyo	6 e; (4)	..	..	9-12	..	R	..	13	
1354.	<i>S. litoralis</i> Schr.	..	H-g, a	6 e; 8 a 2	3, 9	..	8-12	..	..	..	4	
1355.	<i>S. Juncoides</i> Roxb.	..	H-1, a	..	3, 20	..	8-12	..	..	..	4	<i>S. erectus</i> Poir.
1356.	<i>S. squarrosum</i> L.	..	H-1, a	7 b; 8 a 2	..	..	8-12	..	..	..	13	
1357.	<i>S. inclinatus</i> Boiss.	..	H-g, a	6 c	..	..	8-12	..	..	..	4	<i>S. corymbosus</i> Heyne
1358.	<i>Fuirena uncinata</i> Kunth.	..	H-1, a	8 a 2	7, 9	A 2-D 3	9-1	..	..	..	4	
1359.	<i>F. ciliaris</i> Roxb.	..	H-1,a	8 a 2	4, 7, 9	A 2-D 3	1-12	..	..	..	4, 12	
1360.	<i>F. umbellata</i> Rottb.	..	H-1, b	4 d	20	..	12-4	..	..	..	4	
1361.	<i>Lipocarpha argentea</i> R Br.	..	H-1, a	8 a 2	20	..	12-4	..	..	..	4	
1362.	<i>L. triceps</i> Nees	..	H-1, a	3 a	7	..	8-12	..	..	..	4	
1363.	<i>Rhynchospora wightiana</i> Steud.	..	H-1, a	7 b (M)	7, 20	..	8-12	..	..	..	4	
1364.	<i>R. corymbosa</i> Dom.	..	H-1, a	8 a 2(4)	19	..	3-12	..	..	..	4	
1365.	<i>Remirea maritima</i> Aubl.	.	H-g, c	3 a	7	..	8-12	..	..	..	4	
1366.	<i>Hypolytrum nemorum</i> spreng.	..	H-g, a	7 e 2(4)	19, 20	A 2-D 3	11-3	..	..	..	4	<i>H. latifolium</i> L. C. Rich
1367.	<i>Scleria lithosperma</i> Sw.	..	H-g, a	7 e 2(1)	..	..	7-11	..	..	..	4	
1368.	<i>S. tessellata</i> var. <i>biflora</i> Blt.	..	H-g, a	7 b(M)	7	..	7-10	..	..	..	4	
1369.	<i>S. hebecarpa</i> Nees	..	H-g, a	7 e 2(1)	7, 18	..	10-12	..	..	..	4	

1370. *S. cochinchinensis* Druce .. H-g, a 7 e 2 20 .. 10-3 4
 1371. *Carex lindleyana* Nees var.
 major Fischer .. H-g, a 7 e 2 19, 20 .. 8-12 4

168. GRAMINEAE (Genera 56; Species 92)

1372. *Coix lachryma-jobi* L. *Ran-Jamdholo*, H-1, a 6 d, e(4) - - - - .. 13
 Len-camani
1373. *Saccharum officinarum* L. *Oos* .. H-g, 9 g Sugar, A 13
1374. *S. spontaneum* L. *Kangar* H-g 4 b (6) 10-11 13 Soil binder.
1375. *Dimeria woodrowii* Stapf. .. H-1.a M 4 - - 8-10 6 Growing in rocky situations.
1376. *D. ornithopoda* Trin. .. H-1,a 7 b 20 6
1377. *Ischaemum indicum* Merr.
 var. *longipilum* Bor. .. H-g,d 7b; 9f 7, 20 .. 9-10 6 *I. ciliare* Retz.
1378. *I. semisagittatum* Roxb. .. H-1,b 7 b 21, 22 .. 10-12 6
1379. *I. rugosum* Salisb. .. H-1,a 6d, e(4) 3 .. 8-12 6
1380. *Apluda mutica* L. .. H-1,b 7b; 9b 3 .. 9-12 .. F 2 * *Apluda varia* Hack.
1381. *Manisuris acuminata*
 O. Kuntze. .. H-1,a 7b; 7 e 2 7, 20 6 *Peltophorus acuminatus* A. Camus
1382. *M. forciculata* Fisch. .. H-1,a M 7, 14 .. 7-8 6 *P. divergens* Blatt.
1383. *M. talbotii* Bor. .. H-1,a .. 4 6 *P. talbotii* A. Camus.
1384. *Spodiopogon rhizophorus*
 Pil. .. H-1,b 7 e 1 20 A 2-D 3 8-10 * *S. albidus* Benth.
1385. *Imperata cylindrica*
 P. Beauv. .. H-g,a 4 b(6) 20 - 12-2 - - - 6

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Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time Colour	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
1386.	<i>Eulalia trispicata</i> Henr.	<i>Soryo</i>	H-x,a	7 e 1	20	A	..	..	F 2	6,13	<i>E. argentea</i> Bron.
1387.	<i>Chrysopogon asper</i> Blatt.	..	H b	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	6
1388.	<i>C. aciculatus</i> Trin.	..	H-g,c	3 a	7	..	9-10	..	..	..	6
1389.	<i>C. lancearius</i> Haines	..	H-l,b	7 e 1	20	..	..	..	F 2	6	Rare
1390.	<i>C. wightianus</i> Nees	..	H-b	7 e 1	20	..	..	..	..	..	6
1391.	<i>Arthraxon inermis</i> Hook. f.	..	H-l,b	7b, e1	4, 20	..	9-10	..	..	..	6
1392.	<i>A. meeboldii</i> Stapf.	..	H-l,b	7 e 1	18	..	9-11	..	..	..	6
1393.	<i>A. lanceolatus</i> Hochst.	..	H-l,b	9 f	20	..	..	..	..	6	Growing sporadically; on walls.
1394.	<i>Bothriochloa concanensis</i> Henr.	..	H-x,a	4 a	7	..	..	..	..	6, 9	<i>Amphilophis concanensis</i> Blatt.
1395.	<i>Andropogon pumilus</i> Roxb.	..	H-l,a	M	7	..	8-10	..	F 2	6	
1396.	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> P. Beauv.	..	H-x,a	7 b	20	..	10-12	..	F 2	6	
1397.	<i>H. triticeus</i> Stapf.	..	H-x,a	7d, e(1)	19	..	10-11	..	..	6	<i>H. insignis</i> Thw.
1398.	<i>Themeda triandra</i> Forsk.	..	H-x,a	7 b	20, 21	..	10-1	..	F 2	6	
1399.	<i>T. quadrivalvis</i> O. Ktze.	<i>Karad</i>	H-l,b	7 b	20	..	11-1	..	..	6	
1400.	<i>T. cymbaria</i> Hack.	<i>Karad</i>	H-x,a	7 b	20	..	..	..	F 2	6	
1401.	<i>Pseudanthisturia hispida</i> Hook. F.	..	H-l,a	7 b	20	..	..	..	..	..	6
1402.	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i> Henr.	..	H-l,b	9 f	7, 20	—	10-1	..	F 2	6, 9	<i>D. marginata</i> Link.
1403.	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i> Link.	<i>Pakad</i>	H-l,a	8 a 3	20	..	10-1	..	F 2	6	

1404. <i>E. crusgalli</i> P. Beauv.	<i>Somva</i>	H-1,a	8 a 3	22	..	9-10	..	G 1	13
1405. <i>Oplismenus compositus</i> Beauv.	..	H-1,b	7 e 2	7, 20	..	9-11	..	F 2	6
1406. <i>O. burmannii</i> Beauv.	..	H-1,b	7 e 2	20	..	9-12	..	F 2	6
1407. <i>Sacciolepis indica</i> A. Chase.	..	H-1,a	7b; 9f	1	..	..	..	..	6
1408. <i>S. mysuroides</i> A. Camus.	..	H-a	6 e	9	..	..	..	F 2	6
1409. <i>S. interrupta</i> Stapf.	..	H-x,a	6 d, e	18	..	..	..	..	6
1410. <i>Pseudoraphis spinescens</i> Vic.	<i>Velerum</i>	H-x,c	6 a*	7	..	..	..	..	6 <i>Andropogon squarrosus.</i> L.
1411. <i>Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum</i> Stapf.	..	H-x, c	7 e 1	19, 20	..	10-1	..	..	6
1412. <i>C. patens</i> A. Camas	..	H-x, c	7 e	7, 20	..	..	..	..	6
1413. <i>Arundinella tuberculata</i> Munro	..	H-1, a	4 a	4	..	..	..	..	6
1414. <i>A. leptochloa</i> Hook.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>A. gigantea</i> Dalz.
1415. <i>A. pumila</i> Steud.	..	H-1, a	M	18	..	9-10	..	..	6, 9 <i>A. tenella</i> N. & W.
1416. <i>A. setosa</i> Trin.	..	H-x, a	..	8	..	..	..	..	6, 9 <i>A. mutica</i> Nees
1417. <i>Jansenella griffithiana</i> Bor	..	H-1, b	7 e 1	16, 19, 20	A 2-D 3	10-1	..	..	6, 9 <i>A. avenacea</i> Munro
1418. <i>Danthonidium gammieei</i> C. E. Hubb.	..	H-x, a	4 a	7, 18, 21	..	..	..	..	6, 9 <i>Danthonia gammieei</i> Bhide
1419. <i>Coelachne simpliciuscula</i> Munro	..	H-1, b	6 e (2)	7, 20	..	..	..	..	6, 9
1420. <i>Sporobolus indicus</i> R. Br.	..	H-x, a	9 f	20	..	..	..	..	6
1421. <i>S. maderaspatanus</i> Bor	..	H-x, c	2 b	7	..	..	..	..	6 <i>S. orientalis</i> Kunth.
1422. <i>Eragrostis diarrhena</i> Steud.	..	H, b	8 a3 (4)	20	..	..	..	F 2	6 <i>E. interrupta</i> Beauv.

S. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
							Colour				
1423.	<i>E. gangetica</i> Steud.	..	H-x, a	6 e (4)	7	..	..	..	F 2	6	
1424.	<i>E. unioloides</i> Nees	..	H-1, a	9 f	7,20,21	A 3-D 3	..	..	..	6	
1425.	<i>Sorghum nitidum</i> Pers.	..	H, a	..	18		..	..	..	6	
1426.	<i>S. vulgare</i> Pers.	<i>Jomdhlo</i>	H-1, a	8 b	..	..	10-11	..	G 1	13	
1427.	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Stapf	<i>Gamjan,</i> <i>Patichi cha,</i> <i>Oil-cha</i>	H-x, a	9 e	..	..	..	..	..	13	
1428.	<i>C. martinii</i> Wats.	<i>Kusatan</i>	H-x, a	..	..	..	..	..	M 1	13	
1429.	<i>Diplachne fusca</i> Beauv.	..	H, a	2 b	7	..	..	..	..	6	
1430.	<i>Chloris quinquesetica</i> Bhide	..	H-x, c	2 b	7	..	..	..	..	6	
1431.	<i>C. barbata</i> Sw.	<i>Tan</i>	H-x, a	7 b; 9 f	..	..	10-11	..	F	13	
1432.	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> Beauv.	..	H-x, b c	9 f	..	..	8-11	..	..	13	
1433.	<i>Eleusine indica</i> Gaertn.	<i>Nachno,</i> <i>Natno</i>	H-1, a	9 f	..	..	10-1	..	F 2	13	
1434.	<i>E. coracana</i> Gaertn.	..	H-1, a	8 b	..	..	8-9	..	G 1	13	
1435.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Pers.	<i>Haryali,</i> <i>Durva</i>	H-x, c	9 f	..	..	1-12	..	..	*
1436.	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> L.	<i>Pakad,</i> <i>Harik</i>	H-1, a	7 b	20	..	10-11	..	M 1	6, 13	
1437.	<i>P. compactum</i> Roth.	..	H-1, a	M	20	..	9-10	..	..	6	
1438.	<i>Panicum montanum</i> Roxb.	..	H-x, a	7 e l	20	..	12-1	..	..	6	

1439. <i>P. auritum</i> Presl.	..	H-x, a	7 e	20	..	..	..	..	6
1440. <i>P. paludosum</i> Roxb.	..	H-x, a	6 d(4)	1	..	..	..	..	6
1441. <i>P. miliaceum</i> L.	<i>Varik, Varay</i>	H-1, b	8 b	22	..	..	..	G 1	13
1442. <i>P. maximum</i> Jacq.	<i>Gini-gavat</i>	H-x, a	9 g	9	..	..	..	F 2	13
1443. <i>Isachne globosa</i> O. Ktze.	..	H-x, b	6 e (4)	7	..	..	..	..	6, 9
1444. <i>Aristida setacea</i> Retz.	..	H-x, a	7 b	7	..	..	..	F 2	6
1445. <i>Zoysia matrella</i> Merr.	..	H-x, c	3 a	7	..	..	..	..	6, 9 <i>Osterdania matrella</i> O. Ktze.
1446. <i>Perotis indica</i> O. Ktze.	<i>Urya-nali</i> <i>Dev-nali</i>	H-1, b	3 e	7, 8	..	..	..	..	6
1447. <i>Phragmites karaka</i> Trin.	..	H-x, a	6 e (4)	..	..	..	..	..	13 <i>P. maxima</i> Blatt.
1448. <i>Melanocenchrus jacquemontii</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Jaub.							
1449. <i>Tripogon capillatus</i> Jaub.	..	H-b	E, 7 e	20	..	8-9	..	..	6
1450. <i>T. pauperculus</i> Stapf.	..	H, a	4 c; 7 e	21	..	..	..	..	6
1451. <i>Spinifex squarrosum</i> L.	<i>Saramto</i>	H-x, c	3 a	3, 4, 7	A 3-D 3	11-12	..	..	6 Valuable sand binder.
1452. <i>Vitivera zinganioides</i> Nash.	..	H-g, a	4 d	..	..	..	..	T 2	13
1453. <i>Zea mays</i> L.	<i>Mako, Buti</i>	H-1, a	8 b	..	..	..	..	G 1, F 3*	13
1454. <i>Setaria italica</i> Beauv.	<i>Kamg, Rala</i>	H-1, a	8 b	22	..	..	..	G 1	13
1455. <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>	<i>Bajri</i>	H-1, a	9 g	..	..	..	..	G 1	13 <i>P. typhoideum</i> Rich.
	Stapf.								
1456. <i>Hygrorhiza aristata</i> Nees	<i>Dev-bhat</i>	H-1, b	4 a*	..	..	..	..	..	13
1457. <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	<i>Bhat</i>	H-1, a	8 a	..	..	9-11	..	G 1	13
1458. <i>Homalocenchrus hexandrus</i>	..	H-x, b	6 e (4)	20	..	..	..	F 2	6
	O. Kuntze								
1459. <i>Centotheca lappacea</i> Desv.	..	H-x, a	7 e 1	20	..	..	..	F 3*	6

S. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
1460.	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> Willd.	<i>Kalak, Velu,</i> <i>Chivari</i>	H-x, a	4 d		..	..	..	..	..	13
1461.	<i>B. vulgaris</i> Sch.	<i>Man</i>	H-x, a	9 b; c		..	..	..	..	..	13
1462.	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> Nees	<i>Mango, Udh</i>	H-x, a	9 b	7	..	..	..	F 3*	6	
1463.	<i>Oxytenanthera ritcheyi</i> Blatt.	<i>Chiva</i>	H-x, a	7 e		..	..	..	..	..	13
FERNS											
169. GLEICHENIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1464.	<i>Gleichenia linearis</i> Bedd.		H-g, b	7 e		3,19,21	A - 2-D 3	11-1	..	..	3
170. POLYPODIACEAE (Genera 27; Species 43)											
1465.	<i>Caythea spinulosa</i> Wall.		T-1	7 e	19	..	..	..	..	..	3
1466.	<i>Alsophila glabra</i> Hook.		T-1	7 e	19	..	11-1	..	..	..	3
1467.	<i>Hymnophyllum polyanthos</i> Sw.		H-1, c	E; 7 e	20	..	..	..	..	..	3
1468.	<i>Leucostegia immersa</i> Presl.		H-g, a	E; 7 e	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1469.	<i>Stenoloma chinensis</i> Bedd.		H-g, b	7 e	20	..	..	..	..	..	3
1470.	<i>Schizoloma ensifolia</i> J. Sm.		H-g, a	7 e 2	20	..	..	..	..	..	3
1471.	<i>Adiantum lunulatum</i> Burm.	<i>Godepavlam, Supli</i>	H-g, b	7 e 2	4,9,19,20	A 2-D 3	..	..	..	..	3, 13

1472. <i>A. capillus veneris</i> L.	..	H-g,b	5 c	4, 21	..	11-5	..	..	3
1473. <i>Cheilanthes albomarginata</i> Clarke	..	H-g,b	7d, e 2	14	A 2-D 3	8-12	..	..	3
1474. <i>C. tenuifolia</i> Sw.	..	H-g, b	M	4, 7, 20	A 2-D 3	9-11	..	..	3
1475. <i>Pteris longifolia</i> L.	..	H-g,b	7 e 2	4,20,21	A 2-D 3	9-12	..	..	3
1476. <i>P. pelucida</i> Presl.	..	H-g, b	7 e 2	9, 20	A 2-D 3	9-12	..	..	3
1477. <i>P. quadriaurita</i> Retz.	..	H-g, b	7 e 2	19, 20	A 2-D 3	10-12	..	..	3
1478. <i>P. biaurita</i> L.	..	H-g,b	7 e 2	19, 20	..	10-12	..	..	3
1479. <i>P. aquilina</i> L.	Bracken	H-g, d	7 e 1	4,19,20	A 2-D 3	10-2	..	..	3
									Used as packing material
1480. <i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> Bronsg.	..	H-1,c	6 a 1	4, 7	..	..	..	..	3
1481. <i>Blechnum orientale</i> L.	..	H-g,b	7 e 2	4,19,20	A 2-D 3	11-1	..	..	3
1482. <i>Asplenium unilaterale</i> Lam. Var. <i>udum!</i>	..	H-g,b	7 e 2	19	..	..	..	..	3
1483. <i>A. falcatum</i> Lam.	Pamdan	H-g,b	7 e 2	9	..	..	..	..	13
1484. <i>Athyrium hohenackerianum</i> Bedd.	..	H-g,b	7 e 2	9, 20	..	10-12	..	..	3
1485. <i>Anisogonium esculentum</i> Presl.	..	H-g,b	7 e 2	19, 20	..	..	..	..	3
1486. <i>Aspidium polymorphum</i> Wall.	..	H-g,b	7 e	19	..	..	..	..	3
1487. <i>A. cicutarium</i> Sw.	..	H-g, b	7 e 2	4,19,20	A 3-D 3	10-1	..	..	3
1488. <i>Lastrea calcarata</i> Hook.	..	H-g,b	7 e 2(4)	20	..	..	..	..	3
1489. <i>L. syrmatica</i> Bedd.	..	H-g, b	7 e 2	19	..	..	..	..	3
1490. <i>L. tenericaulis</i> Bedd.	..	H-g,b	7e 2; 9c	20	..	..	..	..	3
1491. <i>Nephrodium unitum</i> R. Br.	..	H-g,b	7 e 2	4,19,20	..	..	..	..	3

S. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Habitat	Locality	Relative Density	Fl. Time	Fr. Time	Economic Use	Reference	Remarks.
1492.	<i>N. molle</i> Desv.	..	H-g, b	7 e 2	4, 19, 20	..	8-5	..	..	3	
1493.	<i>Nephrolepis undulata</i> J. Sm.	..	H-g, b	E, 7 e	8	..	..	..	..	3	
1494.	<i>N. exaltata</i> Schott.	..	H-g, b	9 c	3	..	1-12	..	H 1	*	
1495.	<i>Goniopteris prolifera</i> Presl.	..	H-g, b	7 e (4)	19	..	10-12	..	..	3	
1496.	<i>Niphobolus adnascens</i> Kaulf.	..	H-g, b	E; 7 e	4, 7	..	..	..	..	3	
1497.	<i>Drynaria quercifolia</i> Bory. <i>Kade kau</i>		H-g, b	E; 7 e	4, 9	..	8-10	..	..	3, 13	
1498.	<i>Pleopeltis liniaris</i> Bedd.	..	H-g, b	E, 7 e	19, 20	..	8-10	..	..	3	
1499.	<i>P. membranacea</i> Bedd.	..	H-g, b	E; 7 e	20	..	8-10	..	..	3	
1500.	<i>P. phymatodes</i> Bedd.	..	H-g, b	9 c	..	..	..	..	H 1 ..	3	
1501.	<i>Gymnogramme calomelanos</i> Kaulf.	..	H-g, b	7 e; 9 c	20	..	11-1	..	H 1	—	
1502.	<i>Stenochlaena palustre</i> Bedd.	..	H-g, d	7 e	4, 9	..	..	..	..	3	
1503.	<i>Polybotrya appendiculata</i> Bedd.	..	H-g, b	7 e 2	14, 20	..	11-1	..	..	3	
1504.	<i>Gymnopteris contaminans</i> Bedd.	..	H-g, b	7 e 2	7, 20	..	11-1	—	..	3	
1505.	<i>G. subcrenata</i> Bedd.	..	H-g, b	7 e 2	20	..	..	..	..	3	
1506.	<i>G. presiana</i> Bedd.	..	H-g, b	7 e (4a)	20	..	..	..	..	3	
1507.	<i>Acrostichum aureum</i> L.	..	H-g, b	2, b	1, 3	..	12-5	..	..	3	
171. OSMUNDACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)											
1508.	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> L.	..	H-g, b	7 e (4a)	19, 20	—	11-1	3	

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172. SCHIZAEACEAE (Genus 1; Species 2)

1509. <i>Lygodium microphyllum</i> R.Br. ..	H-g, d	7 e 2	19, 20	A 2-D 3	11-1	-	-	3
1510. <i>L. flexuosum</i> Bedd.	..	H-g, d	7 e 2	19, 20	A 2-D 3	11-1	-	3

173. MARATTIACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

1511. <i>Angiopteris evecta</i> Hoffmann ..	S-a	7 e (4)	19, 20	-	11-1	-	-	3
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174. OPHIOGLOSSACEAE (Genus 1; Species 1)

1512. <i>Ophioglossum nudicaule</i> L. ..	H-g, a	M	7, 20	-	7-9	-	-	3
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**SYNOPSIS OF THE INDIGENOUS AND INTRODUCED
FAMILIES, GENERA AND SPECIES STUDIED
IN THE AREA.**

Family	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Introduced & Cultigens</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Gen.	Sp.	Gen.	Sp.	Gen.	Sp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ranunculaceae	2	3	—	—	2	3
2. Dilleniaceae	1	2	—	—	1	2
3. Magnoliaceae	—	—	2	2	2	2
4. Annonaceae	5	8	3	5	8	13
5. Menispermaceae	6	8	—	—	6	8
6. Nymphaeaceae	1	2	1	1	2	3
7. Papaveraceae	—	—	2	2	2	2
8. Cruciferae	—	—	5	9	5	9
9. Capparidaceae	2	7	2	3	4	10
10. Residaceae	—	—	1	1	1	1
11. Violaceae	1	1	1	1	2	2
12. Bixaceae	2	2	1	1	3	3
13. Flacourtiaceae	1	4	—	—	1	4
14. Pittosporaceae	1	2	—	—	1	2
15. Polygalaceae	1	2	—	—	1	2
16. Caryophyllaceae	1	1	1	1	2	2
17. Portulacaceae	1	2	1	1	2	3
18. Tamaricaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
19. Hypericaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
20. Guttiferae	4	9	—	—	4	9
21. Ternstromiaceae	—	—	1	1	1	1
22. Dipterocarpaceae	2	2	—	—	2	2
23. Ancistrocladaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
24. Malvaceae	7	18	5	7	10	25
25. Bombacaceae	1	1	2	2	3	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Sterculiaceae	4	8	6	8	10	16
27.	Tiliaceae	5	11	—	—	5	11
28.	Elaeocarpaceae	1	3	—	—	1	3
29.	Linaceae	3	3	1	1	3	4
30.	Malpighiaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
31.	Oxalidaceae	2	2	1	1	2	3
32.	Geraniaceae	—	—	3	4	3	4
33.	Balsaminaceae	1	6	—	—	1	6
34.	Rutaceae	11	14	4	11	15	25
35.	Simarubaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
36.	Ochnaceae	1	2	—	—	1	2
37.	Burseraceae	2	2	—	—	2	2
38.	Meliaceae	9	11	2	2	10	13
39.	Chaillentiaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
40.	Olacaceae	5	5	—	—	5	5
41.	Ilicaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
42.	Celastraceae	5	7	—	—	5	7
43.	Hippocrateaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
44.	Rhamnaceae	4	8	—	—	4	8
45.	Ampelidaceae	5	15	1	1	6	16
46.	Sapindaceae	7	7	2	2	9	9
47.	Anacardiaceae	7	9	1	1	8	10
48.	Moringaceae	1	1	9	1	1	2
49.	Connaraceae	2	4	—	—	2	4
50.	Papilionaceae	32	82	18	24	48	106
51.	Caesalpiniaceae	7	20	7	12	12	32
52.	Mimosaceae	6	12	4	5	10	22
53.	Rosaceae	—	—	6	8	6	8
54.	Crassulaceae	2	2	—	—	2	2
55.	Droseraceae	1	2	—	—	1	2
56.	Haloragidaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
57.	Rhizophoraceae	3	4	—	—	3	4
58.	Combretaceae	4	9	2	2	5	11
59.	Myrtaceae	2	11	3	3	6	14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60. Beringtoniaceae		1	2	—	—	1	2
61. Lacythidaceae		1	1	—	—	1	1
62. Malastomaceae		4	4	—	—	4	4
63. Lythraceae		4	10	1	1	5	11
64. Sonnariatiaceae		1	1	—	—	1	1
65. Punicaceae		—	—	1	1	1	1
66. Onagraceae		2	4	—	—	2	4
67. Samydaceae		2	4	—	—	2	4
68. Passifloraceae		1	1	1	1	2	2
69. Caricaceae		—	—	1	1	1	1
70. Turneraceae		—	—	1	1	1	1
71. Cucurbitaceae		7	10	9	12	12	12
72. Begoniaceae		1	1	—	—	1	1
73. Daticaceae		1	1	—	—	1	1
74. Cactaceae		—	—	2	2	2	2
75. Ficoideae		2	3	—	—	2	3
76. Molluginaceae		2	3	—	—	2	3
77. Umbelliferae		4	5	7	8	11	13
78. Araliaceae		1	1	1	1	2	2
79. Cornaceae		2	2	—	—	2	2
80. Caprifoliaceae		—	—	2	2	2	2
81. Rubiaceae		30	45	2	3	31	48
82. Compositae		32	44	13	16	45	60
83. Goodeniaceae		1	1	1	1	1	2
84. Campanulaceae		1	1	1	1	2	2
85. Lobeliaceae		2	2	—	—	1	2
86. Plumbaginaceae		1	1	1	1	1	2
87. Myrsinaceae		4	6	—	—	4	6
88. Sapotaceae		6	6	2	2	6	8
89. Ebnaceae		2	8	—	—	2	8
90. Styraceae		1	2	—	—	1	2
91. Oleaceae		4	11	2	5	5	16
92. Salvadoraceae		1	1	—	—	1	1
93. Apocynaceae		11	15	8	9	18	24

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
94.	Asclepidaceae	13	19	2	2	15	21
95.	Loganiaceae	3	5	—	—	3	5
96.	Gentianaceae	4	6	—	—	4	6
97.	Limnantheceae	1	2	—	—	1	2
98.	Hydrophyllaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
99.	Boraginaceae	8	12	1	1	8	13
100.	Convolvulaceae	12	29	2	7	13	36
101.	Cuscutaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
102.	Solanaceae	4	9	4	8	7	17
103.	Scrophulariaceae	8	11	2	2	9	13
104.	Orobanchaceae	2	2	—	—	2	2
105.	Lentibulariaceae	1	4	—	—	1	4
106.	Gesneriaceae	4	4	—	—	4	4
107.	Bignoniaceae	4	5	1	1	5	6
108.	Pedaliaceae	1	1	1	1	2	2
109.	Acanthaceae	28	43	3	3	30	46
110.	Verbenaceae	7	14	3	3	9	17
111.	Avicenniaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
112.	Labiatae	14	24	6	11	18	35
113.	Nyctaginaceae	1	1	3	3	4	4
114.	Amarantaceae	8	16	2	2	9	18
115.	Chenopodiaceae	2	2	2	2	4	4
116.	Basellaceae	—	—	1	1	1	1
117.	Polygonaceae	1	3	2	2	3	4
118.	Aristolochiaceae	2	3	—	—	2	3
119.	Popdostemonaceae	2	2	—	—	2	2
120.	Piperaceae	2	3	1	1	2	4
121.	Myristicaceae	2	2	—	1	2	3
122.	Lauraceae	7	11	—	—	7	11
123.	Cassythaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
124.	Thymelaeaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
125.	Elaeagnaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
126.	Loranthaceae	5	5	—	—	5	5
127.	Santalaceae	2	2	—	—	2	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
128.	Euphorbiaceae	31	52	8	10	37	62
129.	Ulmaceae	3	4	—	—	3	4
130.	Urticaceae	7	7	2	2	8	9
131.	Cannabinaceae	—	—	1	1	1	1
132.	Moraceae	4	17	2	4	4	21
133.	Casuarinaceae	—	—	1	1	1	1
134.	Salicaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
135.	Ceratophyllaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
136.	Gnetaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
137.	Coniferae	—	—	1	3	1	3
138.	Cycadaceae	—	—	1	1	1	1
139.	Hydrocharitaceae	3	3	—	—	3	3
140.	Burmanniaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
141.	Orchidaceae	30	55	1	1	31	56
142.	Zingiberaceae	7	12	6	7	9	19
143.	Marantaceae	—	—	1	1	1	1
144.	Cannaceae	—	—	1	1	1	1
145.	Musaceae	1	1	2	3	3	4
146.	Bromeliaceae	—	—	1	1	1	1
147.	Haemodoraceae	—	—	1	1	1	2
148.	Iridaceae	—	—	1	1	1	1
149.	Amaryllidaceae	1	2	2	2	2	4
150.	Hypoxidaceae	2	2	—	—	2	2
151.	Agavaceae	—	—	1	2	1	2
152.	Taccaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
153.	Dioscoreaceae	1	5	1	1	1	6
154.	Smilaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
155.	Asparagaceae	1	1	1	1	1	2
156.	Liliaceae	5	5	3	5	8	10
157.	Pontederiaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
158.	Xyridaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
159.	Commelinaceae	5	12	—	—	5	12
160.	Flagellariaceae	1	1	—	—	1	1
161.	Palmae	6	6	2	2	7	8

..127..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
162. Pandanaceae		1	2	—	—	1	2
163. Araceae		11	14	1	1	12	15
164. Potamogetonaceae		1	2	—	—	1	2
165. Naidaceae		2	2	—	—	2	2
166. Eriocaulaceae		1	4	—	—	1	4
167. Cyperaceae		14	69	—	—	14	69
168. Grammineae		29	85	7	7	56	92
169. Gleicheniaceae		1	1	—	—	1	1
170. Polypodiaceae		27	42	1	1	27	43
171. Osmundaceae		1	1	—	—	1	1
172. Schiziaceae		1	2	—	—	1	2
173. Marattiaceae		1	1	—	—	1	1
174. Ophioglossaceae		1	1	—	—	1	1
	673	1209	231	303	858	1512	

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

From the data compiled so far it can be said that there are 174 families, 858 genera and 1512 species (including a few varieties.); of these 152 families, 673 genera and 1209 species are indigenous. The ratio of families to genera and to species is approximately 1 : 5 : 8. A comparison of the Dicotyledons and the Monocotyledons shows the following :

	<i>Genera</i>	<i>Species.</i>
Dicot	515	873
Monocot	159	336

The ratio of Monocots to Dicots is approximately 1 : 3. The following seem to be dominant families according to the number of species :

<i>Order of family</i>	<i>Genera</i>	<i>No. of species.</i>
1. Leguminosae	45	119
1. Gramineae	28	85
3. Cyperaceae	14	69
4. Orchidaceae	30	65
5. Euphorbiaceae	31	52
6. Rubiaceae	30	45
7. Compositae	32	44
8. Acanthaceae	28	43
9. Polypodiaceae	27	42
10. Convolvulaceae	12	29
11. Labiateae	14	24

It is further interesting to note that 65 out of 174 families, are represented by a single genus and 34 by a single genus with one species. This shows the strong localized character of the flora here.

The said results though based on the material compiled so far by the author from available sources are highly significant. The presence of Orchidaceae, Rubiaceae and Polypodiaceae is striking and reflects greatly on the climatic and topographic conditions of Goa and the adjoining area, especially the Western Ghats.

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APPENDIX I

BOTANICAL EXCURSION AROUND CASTLE ROCK.

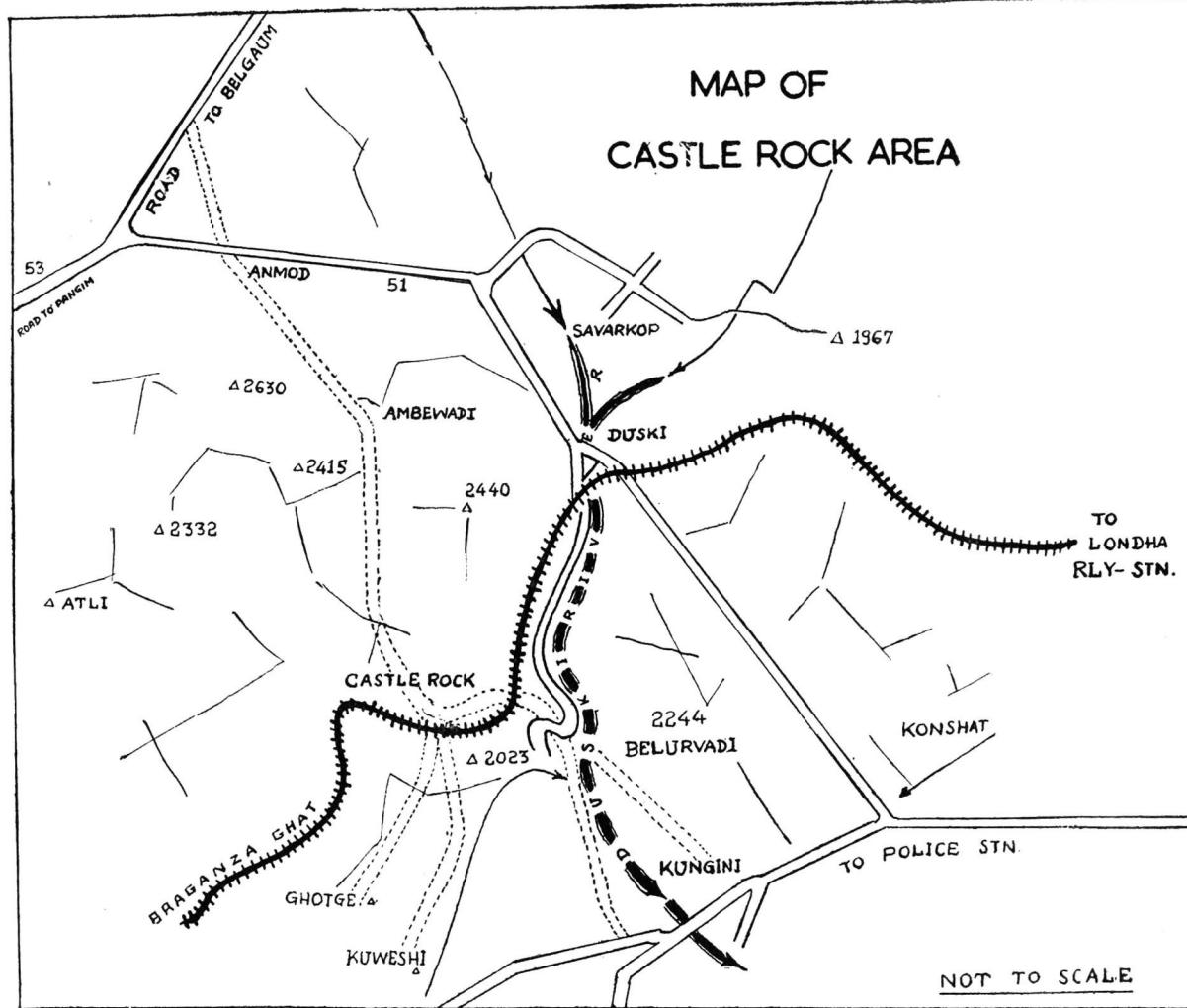
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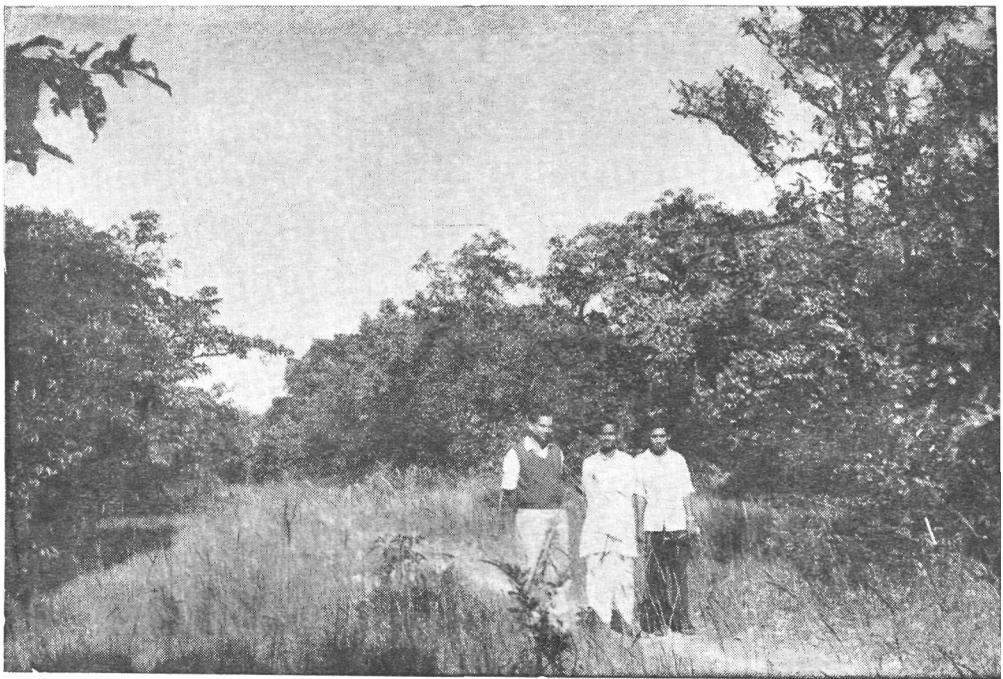
V. D. VARTAK.

Castle Rock is situated at 15°. 24' N. and 74°. 20' E. on the Southern Railway, 385 Kilometers from Poona and 418 Kilometers from Bangalore. One can land on the small air strip near Belgaum and then reach Castle Rock via Anmode, along the Tinai Ghat. From Anmode, however, there is only a Jeppable road. There is no bus service to reach Castle Rock. Castle Rock is at elevation of about 900 M. above the mean sea level and commands many beautiful views. Goa frontier is actually 5 Kilometers west of the Castle Rock Railway Station. The chief object of interest in the vicinity is the Dudhsagar water falls on the ghat a few miles within the Goa frontier. After merger of Goa with the Indian Union its earlier importance as a frontier check post is steadily declining. More than 70% of the staff is now transferred to other places. The vacant well furnished quarters of the Customs and Excise Department can be utilised as Holiday Resorts and as Base Camps for nature study tours. Residential accommodation can be had on previous application from the Excise Superintendent, Castle Rock. There is a good Railway Canteen on the Station which provides fairly good meals and snacks. In the small village near by, there are a few low-grade Hotels. It is always better and convenient for a party of tourists to have one cook for catering fresh meals, after strenuous work. The importance of this place will certainly be enhanced if Government provides certain amenities and the proper adjustment of the Railway time tables. At present there runs only one Passenger Train from Castle Rock to Goa !

Area around Castle Rock presents an unusual diversity in geological, floristic and faunal features which attracts many naturalists for field study. Batches of college and university students from several parts of western India visit this area annually for field observations and collections. Castle Rocke is being thus visited since several decades. There are scattered botanical references of the local spots in several isolated publications cited at the end of this paper. However, it is rather surprising that no attempt has been made so far to publish a local account which may serve as a guide to an amateur biologist. The information presented here is mainly intended to fill up this long-felt need, especially for botanists.

MAP OF CASTLE ROCK AREA





(1) Forest clearing near Castle Rock.

Wendlandia-*Glycosmis* community. Open areas showing seedlings of forest trees and tall grasses like *Themeda*.



(2) Ravine flora of semi-evergreen forests showing luxuriant growth of ferns like *Angiopteris*, *Aspidium*, *Pteris* etc.

The weather conditions are similar to the places situated along the crest of the Western Ghats. During July to September there are torrential rains and thick mist all around Castle Rock. Those who are interested in ephemerals and epiphytic flora should only risk for such a trip. From October onwards the impact of rain declines gradually. This is the best season for collection of algae, liverworts, mosses and ferns. The last fortnight of December is particularly ideal to visit this area as the climate then is very fine and one does not get exhausted even after heavy work and long trecks. All the herbaceous flora and many of the shrubs are in flowers. From February onwards till the end of May one can see flowering and fruiting of the different arboreal species.

In order to derive the fullest benefit of the tour one should have thorough check on different articles required for plant collection. Quantity will depend on the scope of the work, however, the party must have following items :

(a) Vasculum, (b) Field Press, (c) Collection Note Book with detachable number of tags for at least 5 specimens of each species, (d) Pick and Shovel - garden size, (e) Hunting knife, (f) Secateurs; a special one with string and mounted on a telescopic pole useful for cutting twigs on high branches, (g) collection bottles for delicate material like algae, mosses etc. with some preservative like formaline. For identifying the plants on the spot Talbot's pocket book (1949) of Trees Herbs and Woody Climbers of the Bombay State and Nairnes book 1894 of the flowering plants of Western India would be found much useful. Ridgeways, colour index is much desirable for checking the different colour shades of flowers. After returning to the base camp one should confirm the observations using Cooke's flora of the Bombay Presidency, (1901-08), Talbot's (1902) illustrated volumes.

Regarding the personal clothing, it should be appropriate for moving through the jungles. Everyone should be fully equipped with good shoes (leather), Knap-sac, water bottle and head gear. Good pocket lens, pins etc. are most essential items for flower study. A complete First Aid Box is inevitable.

Finally one more useful instruction to those who are coming here for the first time. In this Jungle though there is not much fear of the wild beasts, still, there are plenty of non-poisonous and poisonous snakes. While trekking the country keep to the foot path as far as possible. If at all you want to move in the thickets do not forget to observe the surroundings. Such reptiles are usually harmless and sneak away once they know your presence. For this purpose it is very essential that one

should have a walking stick. For longer distances it is very essential that the party should have one armed forest guard. There are small leeches and one should take utmost care of them especially while moving along the perennial streams in deep ravines.

For amateur students, the botanical field work here can be arranged in a three days programme. It would also enable the teacher to give full justice to various aspects of different important plants collected. The students would have also sufficient time to collect, identify, describe, examine and make proper notes. Thus the tour would be more interesting and instructive.

In general, the daily programme should be as follows : Start at about 7-30 a. m. after a heavy break-fast. Return to the base camp at about 1 p. m. and after some rest, the remaining time be spared for preserving, arranging, identifying and discussing various aspects of the plants.

TRECK TO CASTLE ROCK JUNGLES

In the three days programme a number of species will have been observed. Those in flowers can be mostly confirmed on the spot. Similarly plants showing certain morphological peculiarities etc. e. g. *Macranga*, *Cissus*, *Carissa*, *Alstonia* etc. are easily identified. Grasses and some rushes are not included in these lists as the specimens collected are as yet unidentified.

The plants are described with comments in order of their occurrence along the route. A species once described is merely recorded when found subsequently.

FIRST ROUTE -- CASTLE ROCK TO OSMUNDA POINT

From ' H ' Blocks to Dudhi River-side : Let us not much bother about the plants like *Hibiscus*, *Ocimum*, *Canna* etc. cultivated in the premises or the common weeds like *Alternanthera*, *Euphorbia*, *Argemone*, *Leucas*, *Heliotropium*, *Mollugo*, *Oxalis* etc. found on waste lands. Immediately we leave the premises, we come across *Pongamia pinnata* Pierre, highly infected with insect galls. Even the typical pods are deformed. Thus the identity of the plant becomes a most difficult task. Next we see a group of lofty trees with peelings off white bark. This is the typical character of *Lagerstromia lanceolata* Wall. (*Nano*).

In between the railway yard and the Castle Rock town there is a perennial stream. In the bed of this stream there are typical hydrophytes

and hygrophytes. The following are the common species : *Asteracantha longifolia* Nees., *Bacopa monnieri* Pennell., *Polygonum barbatum* L., *Polygonum glabrum* Willed., *Jussia suffruticosa* L., *Centella asiatica* Urban., *Dysophylla stellata* Benth., *Hydrocotyle javanica* Thunb. *Ammania rotundifolia* Buch-Ham., *Adenostemma lavenia* Kuntze., *Cyathocline purpurea* Kuntze., *Spiranthus indicus* L., *Fimbristylis dichotoma* Vahl., *Cyperus pumilus* L., *Cyperus globosus* All., *Scirpus erectus* Poir., *Lindernia* sp. etc. There are also some introduced exotic species like *Scoparia dulcis* L., *Angelonia grandiflora* C. Morr., *Asclepias curassavica* L., *Laurentia longiflora* Endl., etc. Under the dense shade of trees there is luxuriant growth of ferns. Among these *Anisogonium esculentum* Presl., with its 'V'-shaped sori is very distinct. Others are *Pteris biaurita* L., *Adiantum lunulatum* Burm., *Nephrodium molle*., Desv., etc. In ponds *Lagenandra toxicaria* Dalz. is a peculiar water aroid with *Crinum* like leaves. seen in plenty. Along both the sides of the stream there are tall trees which cover the under growth. Among them the following are the most common : *Lagerstromia*, *Pongamia*, *Canthium*, *Terminalia*, *Syzygium*, *Hopea*, *Dillenia*, *Sterospermum* etc.

There is one peculiar tree *Lagerstromia lanceolata* Wall. near the entrance of the Castle Rock village. It serves as a host for the following four big plants (a) *Ficus rumpfii* Bl. (*Payar*) which practically covers the lower portion (b) *Diploclyisia glaucescens* Diels. (*Ramarik*) — a large climber with round leathery leaves, (c) *Schefflera venulosa* Harms. (*Ravnith*) — a climber with digitate leaves and (d) *Elaeagnus conferta* Roxb. (*Amguli*) — a scandent shrub with silvery undersurface of the leaf. Besides these there are also a few herbaceous plants like *Solanum indicum* L., *Canscora diffusa* R. Br., *Leucas* sp. etc. Epiphytes like *Aerides* and parasites like *Dendrophthe* are also casually seen.

Follow the railway line and proceed towards the river-side. On the sloping sides of the railway line-cutting there are interesting herbaceous communities. It is rather too late for bryophytes, selaginellas and some ferns which are at their best from July to September. However, a good number of them can be seen even upto December . Following are the common Ferns :—*Nephrodium*, *Athyrium*, *Cheilanthes*, *Pteris*, *Leucostegia*, *Gleichenia*, *Blechnum* etc. Among the flowering plants are *Crotalaria*, *Desmodium*, *Carex*, *Melastoma*, *Rubia*, *Borreria* etc.

After leaving this spot turn to the right and follow the forest cart-track, which ultimately leads us to the OSMUNDA POINT. A list of

plants recorded along the route in the encountered sequence is given below :

1. *Glycosmis pentaphylla* Corr. (Rutac.) *Mankyan* — commonest evergreen shrub in the undergrowth. Leaves glossy green, exceedingly variable, usually infected with some tar spots.
2. *Wagatea spicata* Dalz. (Caesalpiniac.) *Vakeri* — An armed rambler, conspicuous on account of its elegant erect orange-red, much elongated spikes. The underground portion is used as tonic.
3. *Connarus monocarpus* L. (Connarac.) *Masarti, Sundar* - A sub-scandant shrub with 1 seeded bright scarlet follicles. Common throughout the area.
4. *Callicarpa tomentosa* Murray. (Verbenac.) *Phali, Avsar* — A common shrub quite noticeable on account of the large leathery leaves covered with dense tomentum. The flowers are inconspicuous, violet pink.
5. *Hibiscus furcatus* Willd. (Malvac.) — Prickly rambler. Flowers lemon yellow with purple centre.
6. *Toddalia aculeata* Pers. (Rutac.) *Limbadi* — Prickly rambler. Leaves 3-foliate.
7. *Luvunga eleutherandra* Dalz. (Rutac.) *Ranlimbi* — Like the previous one except with large leaflets and axillary thorns.
8. *Lagerstromia lanceolata* Wall. (Lythrac.) *Nano*.
9. *Eleagnus conferta* Roxb. (Elaeagnac.) *Amtul*.
10. *Ligustrum neilegnerense* Var. *obovata* Clarke A small tree. Young branches studded with white lenticels. Fruits 8-12 mm. long ellipsoid like olea. Common in open forests.
11. *Aporosa lindleyana* Baillon. (Euphorbiac.) A small tree with numerous cylindric spikes, 1-2 cm. long; only male flowers are seen.
12. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume. (Laurac.) *Dalchini*. An evergreen tree. Leaves elliptic with 3-5 convergent veins.
13. *Helicteris isora* Linn. (Sterculiac.) *Murudsheng*. A small tree, distinct on account of its 5-twisted, beaked follicles.
14. *Macaranga peltata* Muell. (Euphorbiac.) *Chandada* — A Small tree rather conspicuous on account of its large bright green, peltate leaves.

15. *Leea indica* Merrill. (Ampelidac.) *Dido*. A shrub with large bipinnate leaves, dilated leaf base and sheathing stipules.

16. *Allophylus serratus* Radlk. (Sapindac.) *Tifan*. Subscendent, conspicuous due to the tomentose 3-foliate leaves.

17. *Terminalia paniculata* Roth. (Combretac.) *Kinjal*. A dominant arboreal species, can easily be recognized on account of its 3-winged, rusty tomentose drupes.

18. *Dracaena terniflora* Roxb. (Liliac.) The only arboreal member of the family available here. Leaves 40 by 6 cm., strap shaped.

19. *Terminalia crenulata* Roth. (Combretac.) *Ain*. Tall tree, Drupe 5-winged, glabrous yellowish brown.

20. *Memecylon umbellatum* Burm. (Melastomac.) *Anjan*. A small tree. Leaves glossy green usually infected with sooty mould. Flowers minute, numerous, in large masses, blue or purple and show a vivid mottling of colouring.

The undergrowth mostly consists of the following species :

21. *Lygodium flexuosum* Bedd. (Polypodiac.) A climbing fern, barren pinnule again pinnate or lobed.

22. *Ixora coccinea* L. (Rubiac.) *Pitkali* — Red Ixora.

23. *Triumfetta bartramia* L. (Tiliac.) *Tupkadi* — A woody herb with minute yellow flowers. Capsule sub-globose 5 mm. in diam., spiny.

24. *Tragia muelleriana* Var. *unicolor* Pax and Hoffm. (Euphorbiac.) *Churaki*. A climber, the most painfull stinger found in these forests.

25. *Elephantopus scaber* L. (Compositae.) *Hastipad*. A herb, common under the shade of trees; leaves form rosettes. Flowers minute violet.

26. *Cyclea burmanni* Kk. f. (Menispermac) *Pahadvel*. A slender climber with coriaceous, peltate leaves.

27. *Gymnopteris subcrenata* Bedd. (Polypodiac.) — Walking fern.

28. *Blepharis asperrima* Nees., (Acanthac.) Prostrate herb with bluish-white flowers. Common along the footpath and in open forests.

29. *Measa indica* Wall. (Mersinac.) *Atki* — A shrub with large polished, oblong coarsely serrated leaves. The leaves are seen usually infected with rust.

30. *Anisomeles heyneana* Benth. (Labiat.) A tall woody herb seen along the hedges or at the edge of the forest.
31. *Boehmeria scabrella* Gaud. (Urticac.) A woody herb; looks like some Amaranthus. The stinging hairs cause burning sensation.
32. *Desmodium triquetrum* DC. (Papilionac.) Tall herb, distinct on account of winged petiole.
33. *Pteris pellucida* Presl. (Polypodiac.) Distinct among Pteris due to few (usually 5) pinnate frond.
34. *Colebrookea oppositifolia* Smith. (Labiat.) *Bamhan*. Found in forest clearings. Small hairy shrub. Leaves whorled in threes. Flowers in beautiful, numerous, white compact, slightly drooping cylindric verticils.
35. *Leucas stelligera* Wall. (Labiat.) A tall woody herb. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, the star-like structure of the calyx distinguishes this species. Common in open forests.
36. *Lasiosiphon eriocephalus* Decne. (Thymeleac.) *Rametha. Datpadi*. A tall shrub with composite like yellow flowers. The local guide told me the following properties of the plant : (1) Stem and leave are used as a fish poison, (2) the cattle for sale are often massaged with the bark in order that they appear more robust, (3) teeth get detached from the gums if the paste of the bark is applied...of course no one has mentioned self experience,...and known to be highly poisonous and skin irritant.
37. *Senecio grahami* Hook. (Composit.) *Sonaki*. Herb with bright yellow flowers and ovate rhomboid leaves with white under surface.
38. *Jasminum malabaricum* Wight. (Oliac.) *Kusar* — Wild jasmine with glabrous ovate leaves. Flowers white, slightly fragrant.
39. *Pimpinella heyneana* Wall. (Umbellifer.) — An erect slender herb seen in dense shade. Flowers white.
40. *Moghania strobilifera* St. Hil. (Papilionac.) Undershrub conspicuous on account of its persistent large bracts.
41. *Dalbergia sympathetica* Nimmo. (Papilionac.) *Pentagul* — Climbing shrub with puberulous leaflets. Flowers pale lilac; in panicles.
42. *Eranthemum roseum* R. Br. (Acanthac.) A woody herb distinct on account of its metal blue flowers and peculiar smell. Common in undergrowth.
43. *Gymnogramme calomelanos* Kulf. (Polypodiac.) A silver fern occasionally seen along the stream sides.

Along the river side we observe the following species :—

44. *Hopea wightiana* Wall. (Dipterocarpac.) *Pav*. A large evergreen tree. Even in absence of winged nuts it can be easily identified on account of the development of peculiar globular echinate excrescence resembling a fruit on branches.

45. *Canthium dicoccum* Merrill. (Rubiac.) *Tupa, Panval* : A handsome shrub with shining bright green leaves and interpetiolar stipules. Leaves are usually covered with sooty fungi.

46. *Vitex leucoxylon* Linn. (Verbenac.) A large deciduous tree with spreading head. Leaves 3-5 foliate. Flowers bluish in much spreaded corymbose cymes.

47. *Syzygium zeylanicum* DC. (Myrtac.) *Pitkuli*. A large shrub easily identified on account of its aromatic, ovate, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, shining leaves.

In the river bed along the moist rocks there are thick clumps of *Osmunda regalis* L. which are with fertile spikes. The beautiful sparkling green clumps of Royal Fern in their natural home form really a unique sight. On submerged rocks one can collect a dull greenish brown scum of *Batrachospermum*. On the moist sand in the river bed there are thickets of *Homonoia* and *Syzygium* intermixed with *Rotula lycioides* Mart. (Boraginac.) and *Cyperus corymbosus* Roth.

SECOND ROUTE : CASTLE ROCK TO LYCOPODIUM AND ANGIOPTERIS POINTS

From the base camp take a route towards North-east along Railway line. The following species occur around moist wastes.

Dysophylla stellata Benth, *Girardiana zeylanica* Decne., (a very painful stinger) *Lantana camara* L., *Oldenlandia corymbosa* L., *Leucas lavandulaefolia* Nees., etc. Along the side of the dried nalaas we note large thickets of *Acacia concina* Dc. (*Shikakai*). Along the hill side the following plants are common *Glycosmis pentaphylla* Corr., *Wagatea spicata* Dalz., *Connarus monocarpus* L., *Callicarpa tomentosa* Murray., *Helicteris isora* L., *Leea indica* Merrill., *Allophylus serratus* Radlk., *Memecylon umbellatum* Burn., *Lasiosiphon eriocaphalus* Decne., etc.

Along the Railway line as one proceeds towards Goa for the Braganza Ghat the following plants can be collected :

1. *Alstonia scholaris* R. Br. (Apocynac.) *Satvin* — Evergreen tree with shining digitate leaves and poisonous latex. A medicinal plant.

2. *Mussaenda glabrata* Hutchin. (Rubiac.) — Subscandent shrub; one of the calyx segments modified like a white leaf.
 3. *Gouania microcarpa* DC. (Rhamnac.) — A shrub, climbing by circinate, axillary or sometimes extra-axillary tendrils. Flowers small, dull yellow in spikate, terminal or axillary panicles.
 4. *Pouteria tomentosa* Bachn. (Sapotac.) *Kumbhal* — A small tree. Flowers dirty white, not conspicuous.
 5. *Clematis hedysarifolia* DC. (Ranunculac.) A climber conspicuous on account of its peculiar fruits—etaerio of long-tailed achenes.
 6. *Jasminum pubescens* Willd. (Oleac.) Wild jasmine more or less hairy. Flowers white, tinged with pink.
 7. *Polygonum chinense* L. (Polygonac.) *Paral* — Climber with red stems, oblong, subcordate leaves and ochreate stipules.
 8. *Psidium guayava* L. (Myrtac.) *Peru* — A shrub escaped from cultivation now run wild along the railway line.
 9. *Diospyros montana* Roxb. (Ebenac.) *Goindu* — A small tree. On the much spreaded branches covered with orchids like *Oberonia*, *Dendrobium* and *Sarcophylus*.
 10. *Zizyphus rugosa* Lamk. (Rhamnac.) — A large straggling armed shrub. Flowers dull white, in large panicles, without corolla.
 11. *Wendlandia notoniana* Wall. (Rubiac.) A tall shrub. Leaves elliptic lanceolate, ternately whorled, seen in buds during November.
 12. *Olea dioica* Roxb. (Oleac.) *Parjamb* — Small tree with glabrous elliptic-lanceolate leaves; usually infected with fungi.
 13. *Kydia calycina* Roxb. (Malvac.) *Warang* — A small tree with round cordate leaves. Flowers dull white, in terminal panicles.
 14. *Trema orientalis* Bl. (Urticac.) *Karol, Gol* — A small tree. Leaves lanceolate, oblique, serrate, white and prominently veined beneath.
 15. *Mappia foetida* Miers. (Olacac.) A small tree with shady head seen in fruits. Leaves are dark green, covered with sooty fungi. The flowers are very foetid.
- Going ahead, towards the left side of the track we descend a few meters in a ravine leading to a small pond. In this small ravine we see most of the species previously collected with some new additions as follows :—
16. *Vernonia divergens* Edg. (Composit.) A tall shrub 2-2.5 m. high, conspicuous on account of its high purple heads in panicles.

17. *Syzygium caryophyllatum* Alston. (Myrtac.) A shrub or small tree seen in buds.
18. *Ixora nigricans* R. Br. (Rubiac.) A woody under-shrub found in the undergrowth. Flowers white with pink tint, in large cymes. Flowers and leaves turn black on drying.
19. *Grewia microcos* L. (Tiliac.) A shrub with elliptic oblong, 3-nerved leaves. Drupe 1-pyrened.
20. *Ficus asperrima* Roxb. (Morac.) Karvat—A shrub with rough polish-paper like leaves.
21. *Lygodium microcarpum* R. Br. (Schizaeac.) A climbing fern, barren pinnules ovate.
22. *Calamus rotang* L. (Palmae) Vet, Cane Palm—large climber, armed with black spines, some times forming impenetrable thickets.
23. *Centratherum phyllolaenum* Benth. (Composit.)—An erect herb. Leaves white beneath. Flowers blue. Common in undergrowth.

Resume the railway track again and after about 100 meters distance we come to a diversion railway siding, a few meters high from the main line. The spot is worth visiting. Here we notice *Grewia tiliæfolia* Vahl, *Bridelia squamosa* Gehtrn., *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume, *Calamus rotung* L., *Phoenix sylvestris* Roxb. (escaped !) etc.

The undergrowth consists of the following species : *Tephrosia coccinea* Wall., *Desmodium triquetrum* DC., *Teramnus labialis* Spreng. *Blumea* Sp., *Canscra diffusa* R. Br. *Canscra perfoliata* Lam., *Rungia pectinata* Nees., *Cryptococcum pilipes* A. Camus, *Vicoa cirnua* Dalz. *Zingiber* sp., etc.

Return to the main railway track and near the 26/3 Km. mark stone the famous *Lycopodium* point is situated. At first sight we are unable to locate *Lycopodium*. This is because the plants, though in plenty, as if to escape from the greedy eye of botanists, have taken to a hiding resort, a short distance away in Jungles. Leaving aside the railway track, we have to step up about 2 M. on the support wall of the left edge of the hill and now we come to the *Lycopodium* pasture penetrating the outer thickets of vegetation there. We are delighted to see the amazing abundance of *Lycopodium cernuum* growing luxuriantly on the slopes of white sandy cliffs. Some plants of *Lycopodium* exceed 1.5 M. in height clinging to the adjoining shrubs. Also the other predominant fern is *Gleichenia linearis* Bedd., showing an elegant sea-green colour and peculiar forked branching. *Blechnum orientale* L. a peculiar fern with sori restricted to the central main vein, is also equally common. The other plant species

are *Scleria cochinchinensis* Druce., *Fimbristylis diphyllo* Vahl., *Cyperus nutans* Vahl., *Atylosia lineata* Wight, *Melastoma malabathricum* L., *Toddalia aculeata* Pers., *Ficus asperrima* Roxb. etc.

We return to the railway track again. At the 26/6 Km. mark stone we descend in a ravine on the right side of the culvert No. 18. On going down the very steep slope of about 100 meters we reach the base of the semi-evergreen forests. There is very dense shade and atmosphere is cool and humid. Here we can see only the huge trunks, with buttress roots and entanglements of climbers. The arborial species mainly consist of *Holigarna*, *Terminalia*, *Polyalthia*, *Caryota*, *Albizia*, *Schleichera* etc. The under-growth consists of several ferns, already mentioned before, with one peculiar tall robust bush, *Hypolytrum wightianum* Bock. Here we find the luxuriant growth of *Angiopteris erecta* Hoffmann. The fronds are 2-5 meters long. Pinnules are with distinct forked venation and boatshaped synangia. After collecting this material we return to join the the railway track and proceed towards the tunnel side.

Here we take a right turn to enter a deep ravine which clearly presents a sectional view of the semi-evergreen forest. Due to the depth of the ravine we are able to distinguish the different tiers of the vegetation from top to bottom. Proceeding ahead we locate the follwing species.

24. *Holigarna arnottiana* Hook. (Anacardiac.) — *Bibo*. A lofty evergreen tree; leaves large, 18-35 by 5-10 cm., oblanceolate, coriaceous. Fairly common in the ravines.

25. *Gnetum ula* Brongn. (Gnetac.) A climbing shrub distinct on account of its twisted stem, mango like shining leaves and the much swollen nodes. The cross section of the stem clearly shows the eccentric annual rings.

26. *Randia brandisii* Gamble (Rubiac.) *Gel*. A small tree armed with spines. Occasionally seen in the undergrowth.

27. *Mallotus philippensis* Muell. (Euphorbiac.) *Shendri*. A middle sized tree. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, 3-nerved, dull white beneath. Fruits red, distinct against green background of the foliage. Common in open forests.

28. *Glochidion hohenackeri* Bedd. (Euphorbiac.) *Bhoma* — small evergreen tree occasionally seen in the undergrowth.

29. *Scutellaria discolor* Coleb. (Labiatac.) An erect herb. Leaves elliptic, crowded at the base. Flowers in pale blue slender racemes. Common in moist places along the railway line.

30. *Rubia cordifolia* L. (Rubiac.) *Manjista; Ital* — A herbaceous climber distinct due to grooved, rough stem and polishpaper like whorled leaves. Flowers yellowish-green in terminal panicles. A medicinal plant seen fairly common in the undergrowth.

31. *Pteris longifolia* L. (Polypodiac.) An elegant fern seen common in moist rock crevices near the tunnel.

32. *Embelia ribes* Burn. (Myrsinac.) A large climber, the bark studded with lenticels. Leaves elliptic lanceolate, shining above, paler beneath. Common near Tunnel No. 1.

33. *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (Papilionac.) *Sisam*. A tall tree distinct due to its broad suborbicular leaflets and samaroid few (1-3) seeded pods.

34. *Careya arborea* Roxb. (Lecythidac.) *Kumbho* — A large tree. Leaves 15-30 by 6-15 cm., oblong-ovate, sub-sessile. One of the prominent species found usually in open forests.

All along the route, wherever we find slow running streams we are able to get *Batrachospermum* (a fresh water red alga) growing as a brownish green scum. By the time we reach the tunnel No. 2 we already cover about 4 Km. distance and this is a good spot to relax for a lunch and get refreshed.

THIRD — CASTLE ROCK TO ANMODE.

Distance between Castle Rock to Anmode is about 9 Km. and it is necessary to start early in the morning to be able to return to base camp in the evening. This route was surveyed twice (27.12.1962 and 28.4.1963) the first visit was upto first Custom Check post about 4 Km. from Castle Rock. The following list incorporates plants observed during these two trips. Species marked with asterisks are the additional plants recorded during the 2nd trip.

From Castle Rock to Anmode :

1. *Lagerstromia lanceolata* Wall.

2. *Ficus mysorensis* Heyne (Morac.) *Burali vad*. A lofty tree with a shady head. Leaves coriaceous elliptic, about 14 by 8 cm. flocculent-tomentose beneath. Cultivated along the play-ground near Castle Rock.

3. *Careya arborea* Roxb, *Kumbo*.

4. *Terninalia bellirica* Roxb. *Goting*.

5. *Diospyros montana* Roxb. (Ebnac.) *Goindu*. — A middle sized tree with dark-green foliage. Seen fairly common near the civil quarters, Castle Rock.
6. *Glycosmis pentaphylla* Corr. *Menki*.
7. *Mappia foetida* Miers. *Ghanera*.
8. *Wagatea spicata* Dalz. *Vakeri*.
9. *Moghania strobilifera* St. Hil.
10. *Gymnosporia rothiana* Laws.
11. *Murraya koenigii* Spreng.
12. *Evodia lunu-ankenda* Merrill. (Rutac.) A small tree quite distinct on account of its 3-foliate leaves.
13. *Hemigyrossa canescens* Thw. (Sapindac.) *Karpa. Lokhandi*. A middle sized crooked tree. Flowers white, pubescent. Fruit trigonous about 2 cm. in diam.
14. *Connarus wightii* Hook.
15. *Leucas stelligera* Wall.
16. *Colebrookea oppositifolia* Smith
17. *Syzygium caryophyllatum* Alston
18. *Clerodendron infortunatum* L. (Verbenac.) *Kudvi*. A shrub distinct on account of its quadrangular hairy stem and opposite decussate, leathery, tomentose leaves.
19. *Mussaenda glabrata* Hutchin.
20. *Randia brandisii* Gamble
21. *Terminalia crenulata* Roth.
22. *Cassia fistula* L.
23. *Pogostemon parviflorus* Benth. (Labiat.) An under shrub common in the undergrowth.
24. *Macranga peltata* Muell.
25. *Helicteris isora* L.
26. *Leea indica* Merrill
27. *Toddalia asiatica* Lamk.
28. *Carallia branchiata* Merrill (Rhizophorac.) *Phanshi*. A tall tree with green shining opposite leaves and inter-petiolar stipules. This is the only remarkable Rhizophoraceous plant species seen growing in the interior. All other Rhizophoraceous plants are coastal mangroves.
29. *Allophylus serratus* Radlk.

30. *Diploclisia glaucescens* Diels.
31. *Jasminum malabaricum* Wight
32. *Litsia stocksii* Hook. (Laurac.) A small tree distinct due to its persistent cup shaped perianth.
33. *Memecylon umbellatum* Burm.
34. *Pavetta indica* L.
35. *Luvunga eleutherandra* Dalz.
36. *Blepharis asperrima* Nees
37. *Grewia microcos* L.
38. *Smilax zeylanica* L. (Smilac.) *Ghetvel*. An armed climber easily recognized by stipular tendrils and multicostate convergent venation of the leaves.
39. *Sarocostigma leinii* W. & A. (Olac.) Scandent shrub. Leaves, 20-30 by 4-8 cm., lanceolate, coriaceous, glabrous. Fruits about 4 cm. long, the shape of an olive, bright orange-red.
40. *Terminalia chebula* Retz.
41. *Boehmeria scabrella* Gaud.
42. *Capparis moonii* Wight (Capparidac.) *Vaghanti*. A large climber with stipular spines. Flowers showy, pure white, 8-10 cm. across when fully opened. A much disputed plant in medicine.
43. *Terminalia paniculata* Roth.
44. *Gymnosporia rothiana* Laws. (Celastrac.) *Yenkal*. A shrub armed with long straight thorns. Leaves coriaceous, obovate.
45. *Elaeagnus conferta* Roxb.
46. *Callicarpa tomentosa* Murray
47. *Urena lobata* L. (Malvac.) Woody herb with blue flowers; common in undergrowth.
48. *Rauwolfia densiflora* Benth.
49. *Zizyphus rugosa* Lamk.
50. *Meyna laxiflora* Robyns. (Rubiad.) *Alu* — A middle sized tree with straight, opposite, sharp spines.
51. *Mucuna prurita* Hook. (Papilionac.) *Khatkutli*— climber with fruits having stinging hairs.
52. *Hibiscus furcatus* Willd.
53. *Holigarna arnotiana* Hook.
54. *Ligustrum neilgherrense* var. *obovata* Clarke
55. *Gouania microcarpa* DC.

56. *Asparagus racemosus* Willd. var. *Javanica* Baker. (Liliac.)
Aswal. Shatavari — slender climber, distinct due to the needle like whorled cladodes. Roots used as tonic.
57. *Celastrus paniculata* Willd. (Celastrac.) Climber; young branches studded with lenticular warts.
58. *Lasiosiphon eriocephalus* Decne.
59. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume
60. *Chailletia sumatrana* Miq. (Chailletiac.) A shrub. Fruit, 2-valved, transversely-oblong, didymous compressed, greyish brown.
61. *Tragia muelleriana* var. *unicolor* Pax.
62. *Indigofera pulchella* Roxb. (Papilionac.) A much branched undershrub quite distinct due to pink pendulous racemes.
63. *Atylosia lineata* Wight
64. *Desmodium cephalotus* Wall. var. *Congestum*.
65. *Wendlandia notoniana* Wall.
66. *Lobelia nicotianaefolia* Heyne (Lobeliac.) *Dhaval; Bhoknal*
A tall perennial herb, sometimes exceeding 4 M. in height. Flowers white in terminal racemes, sometimes more than 40 cm. long. Apiculturists consider this species most troublesome as the poisonous pollen often contaminates the honey.
- In most of the paddy fields after harvest there are numerous weeds, Among them most common are *Sphaeranthus indicus* L., *Centaurium roxburghii* Druce., *Canscora diffusa* R. Br., *Courtoisia cyperoides* Nees, *Paspalum compactum* Roth, *Eriocaulon* sp. etc.
67. *Mallotus albus* Muell (Euphorbiac.) A small tree, quite distinct on account of its cordate, peltate long petioled leaves with dense wooly undersurface.
68. *Gnetum ula* Brongn.
69. *Trema orientalis* Blume
70. *Barleria strigosa* Willd. var. *terminalis*.
71. *Bombax malabaricum* DC.
72. *Lygodium flexuosum* Bedd.
73. *Turreae villosa* Benn. (Meliac.) A large shrub, quite distinct from the other members of the family on account of its villous and simple leaves. Flowers pure white, fading to pale yellow.
74. *Eranthemum roseum* R. Br.
75. *Ecbolium linneanum* Kurz. (Acanthac.) *Ranaboli* — Small under-shrub. Seagreen flowers of the species are rather rare.

76. *Kydia calycina* Roxb.
77. *Thespesia lampas* Dalz.
78. *Dioscorea pentaphylla* L.
79. *Cicca acida* Merrill
80. *Heterophragma quadriloculare* K. Schum.
81. *Calacanthus dalzelliana* T. Anders. (Acanthac.) A leafy shrub like adhatoda with blue flowers, seen commonly along the hedges.
82. *Ficus arnottiana* Miq.
83. *Hoya pendula* W. & A. (Asclepidac.) An epiphytic climber on Ficus sp.
84. *Mezoneurum cucullatum* W. & A. (Caesalpiniac.) A prickly climber. Flowers bright yellow in terminal and axillary racemes.
85. *Piper nigrum* L. (Piperac.) Root climber; branches with swollen nodes. Leaves with 5-9 convergent nerves.
86. *Carvia callosa* Brem.
87. *Thelopaepale ixiocephala* Brem. (Acanth.) Small shrub distinct, on account of the scent of the oily substance exuded by the glandular hairs.

Having reached the check point No. 1, it is better to rest for a short time. There is a deep ravine in the vicinity where the following plants may be collected along the slopes and banks of the perennial streams :
88. *Hoppea wightiana* Wall.
89. *Desmodium triquetrum* DC.
90. *Cyrtococcum pillipes* Camus.
91. *Sporobolus indicus* R. Br.
92. *Syzygium* sp.
93. *Exacum pumilum* Griseb.
94. *Gymnostachyum glabrum* T. Anders. (Acanthac.) A glabrous undershrub with large elliptic lanceolate leaves and purple white sessile flowers in terminal branched spikes.
95. *Hedyotis nitida* Wight.
96. *Hypolytrum latifolium* L.
97. *Cardananthera pinnatifida* Benth. (Acanthac.) A slender glandular pubescent herb with deeply pinnatifid leaves. An unusual character among the Acanthaceae. Growing in masses in stream bed.

98. **Ophiorrhiza harrisiana** Heyne (Rubiac.) Herbaceous, woody at the base. Leaves dark green above, pale pink or white beneath. Capsule canoe-shaped, broader than long. Common in dense shade.

99. **Pandanus furcatus** Roxb. (Pandanac.) Palm like trees forming dense impenetrable thickets near water courses. Orange-red spadix is quite distinct in dark green back ground. It is really a pleasure to see the pandanus grooves in their natural home. Associated with it in the cool moist shady spots there are clumps of familiar ferns like *Pteris*, *Nephrodium*, *Osmunda* etc. We also collected the stems of the partly dried specimens of *Polybotria appendiculata* Bedd. In the same ravine we had collected 10 years back a tree fern. *Alsophila glabra* Hook. While in search of the specimen some of our students luckily escaped a serpent bite. The three meter long reptile hushed away. This was a warning for us to retire.

During the second trip in the month of April we followed the same route with little diversion and proceed to Anmode village. The species which were not recorded previously are given below :

- 100. **Ochna squarrosa** L. (Ochnac.) *Kanak chafa* A much spreaded shrub. Flowers yellow in umbellate panicles on the old wood.
- *101. **Triumfetta bartramia** Laws.
- *102. **Dalbergia latifolia** Roxb.
- *103. **Ixora arborea** Roxb.
- 104. **Melastoma malabzthricum** L.
- *105. **Ardisia solanaceax** Roxb. (Myrsinac.) A large much branched shrub quite distinct due to its calotropis like rose coloured flowers.
- *106. **Grewia tiliacefolia** Vahl.
- *107. **Dalbergia sympathetica** Nimmo.
- *108. **Canscra perfoliata** Lamk.
- *109. **Ixora nigricans** Br.
- *110. **Pterocarpus marsupium** Roxb. (Papilionac.) A lofty tree greatly valued for its timber. Pod samaroid, round 1-seeded.
- *111. **Carissa congesta** Weight.
- *112. **Anisomeles heyneana** Benth.
- 113. **Vitex altissima** L. (Verbenac.) A large tree with dropping branches. Leaves 3 or 5 foliate with winged petiole.
- *114. **Cissus lanceolaria** Roxb. (Ampelidac.) A climber. Leaves pedately arranged.
- *115. **Ixora coccinea** L.

- *116. **Psychotria** sp.
- *117. **Pteris quadriaurita** Retz.
- *118. **Pteris aquilina** L. A. braken fern.
- *119. **Blechnum orientale** L.
- *120. **Pothos scandens** L. (Acac.) *Ghonas vel.* An evergreen climber, clothing trees like ivy. Leaves with winged petiole.
- *121. **Canthium dicoccum** Merrill
- *122. **Calycopteris floribunda** Lam. (Combretac.) *Ukshi.* A climber distinct due to dull white large panicles.
- *123. **Entada phaseoloides** Merrill (Mimosac.) *Garbi*—A large climber. Pod 120-124 by 7-8.5 cm., indented between the seeds. This species has the longest fruits among Leguminoseae.
- *124. **Bauhinia racemosa** Lamk.
- *125. **Butea monosperma** Taub.
- *126. **Bulbophyllum neilgherrense** Wight (Orchidac.) An epiphyte with yellowish ovoid, irregular, angular pseudobulbs seen on the bark of several trees.
- *127. **Maba nigrescens** Dalz. (Ebnac.) A small tree seen fairly common along the streamsides in the ravine.
- 128. **Maesa indica** Wall.
- *129. **Acacia pennata** Willd.
- 130. **Derris uliginosa** Benth.
- 131. **Premna coriacea** Clarke (Verbanac). An extensive climber; quite distinct due to cordate leaves and purple white corymbose panicles.

It is necessary to leave Anmode before 4 p. m. so as to reach Castle Rock before sunset.

Our 3 days collection is pretty rich and will need several days work in the laboratory and herbarium to put it in proper shape, confirming identification etc. But it would certainly be worth it.

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5	22	delats	deltas
5	32	tough	though
7	36	vallies	valleys
8	4	pattern characteristic	pattern characteristic
9	33	from	form
12	14	withtiana	wightiana
13	32	have	has
14	10	conopy	canopy
14	18	cylinderic	cylindric
14	28	sarmantose	sarmentose
18		After the second paragraph include : species recorded for the first time are indicated by an asterisk.	
27	Sp. No. 101	—1, a7e 1	H-1, a7e 1
36	— 221	ventilage	ventilago
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67	— 677	Chrysophyllum	Chrysophyllum
67	— 681	Moah	Moha
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74	— 781	lycioicles	lycioides.
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100	— 1192	Rasma	Rasna
104	— 1227	Magdavan	Nagdavan
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127	— 1427	oil-cha	oli-cha
141	— 10	microcarpum	microphyllum