

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

- 1. Airy Shaw, H.K. 1984.** "A note on the (presumed) female plant of *Sphyranthera lutescens* (Euphorbiaceae) in the Nicobar Islands". *Kew Bull.* 39: 807-808.
Abst.- The discovery of what appears to be female plant of *Sphyranthera lutescens* (Kurz) Pax & Hoffm. is discussed from Middle Andamans.
- 2. Alappatt, Joju P. 2011.** "*Bulbophyllum restrepia* (Orchidaceae)- A new record for Indian flora". *Rheedea* 21: 84-85.
Abst.- *Bulbophyllum restrepia* (Ridl.) Ridl., a Malesian species collected for the first time from Great Nicobar Island is reported as an addition to the Orchid flora of India.
- 3. Ali, S.J. & Robbrecht, E. 1991.** "Remarks on the Tropical Asian and Australian taxa included in *Diplospora* or *Tricalysia* (Rubiaceae-Ixoroideae-Gardenieae)". *Blumea* 35: 279-305.
Abst.- The Asian and Australian species generally included in *Diplospora* or *Tricalysia* are shown to form an artificial assemblage. A few species even do not belong to the Gardenieae-Diplosporinae and need to be transferred to other tribe of the Ixoroideae. So *Diplospora malaccensis*, *Diplospora minahassae*, *Tricalysia purpurea*, and *Tricalusia sorgogonensis* belong to the Hypobathreae. The three Australian *Diplosporas* are members of the Pavetteae and are transferred to *Tarenna*. A survey is given of the characters of the remaining Asian species of *Diplospora/Tricalysia*, demonstrating that 1) these species cannot be accommodated under the African genus *Tricalysia*, and 2) *Discospermum*, since a century included in the synonymy of *Diplospora*, merits to be revived at generic rank. The two genera differ in placentation, fruit size and fruit wall texture, number of seeds per locule, seed shape, and exotestal cell anatomy. Eight necessary new combinations are provided: *Diplospora puberula*, *Diplospora tinagoensis*, *Discospermum abnorme*, *Discospermum beccarianum*, *Discospermum whitfordii*, *Tarenna australis*, *Tarenna cameroni*, and *Tarenna triflora*. *Diplospora andamanica* N.P. Balakr. & N.G. Nair may belong to Hypobathreae; *D. singularis* is *Discospermum abnorme* (Korth.) Ali & Robbrecht; *Pubistylus* belongs to Hypobathreae and favour reinstatement of the genus. An annotated check-list including more than 100 names involved is given.
- 4. Anonymous.** "Endangered flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Mimeo*, 5 pp. (Issued by the Botanical Survey of India, Andaman and Nicobar Circle, Port Blair), undated.
Abst.- The paper provides overview of the vegetation and threats to species.
- 5. Anonymous. 1909.** "Imperial Gazetteer of India". Provincial Series Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Calcutta.
- 6. Anonymous. 1988.** "List of Ayurvedic medicinal plants found in Andaman & Nicobar Islands". CCRAS, New Delhi (Mimeo).
- 7. Anonymous. 1988.** "Observations on Medicobotany of Andaman-Nicobar Islands". Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Sidha. New Delhi. Pp. 94.
Abst.- It provides an account of the herbal potential of the chain of islands, along with relevant information on the local tribes, their socio-hygenic aspects, general vegetation and remedies following ethnobotanical studies.

8. **Ansari, A.A. 1995.** “*Crotalaria acicularis* Buch.-Ham. ex Benth. (Leguminosae)- A new record for Andamans”. *Indian J. Forest.* 18: 93-94.
Abst.- *Crotalaria acicularis* is recorded for the first time from Bambooflat, South Andamans.
9. **Ansari, M.M. 1995.** “Fruit rot of red Oil palm”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 11: 89.
Abst.- Some of the young fruit bunches as well as poorly pollinated fruit bunches in plantations of oil palm at Garacharma were found having been attacked by a basidiomycetes fungus *Marasmius palmivorus* Sharples.
10. **Arisdason, W., Magesh, C.R. & Venu, P. 2008.** “The genus *Xylocarpus* J. Konig (Meliaceae) in India”. *Rheedea* 18: 43-52.
Abst.- The taxonomic revision of *Xylocarpus* recognizes three species in the genus, viz., *X. granatum*, *X. moluccensis* and *X. rumphii*. All three species reported are from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Detailed descriptions and illustrations are provided for the species based on fresh collections as well as holdings in herbaria.
11. **Arora, Kavita. 2010.** “Sustainable management of tropical forest through indigenous knowledge: A case study of Shompens of Great Nicobar Island”. *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 551-561.
Abst.- All over the world tropical forests are depleting at very fast pace. Today, rainforest cover which is less than about 6% of the earth’s land area still contain more than 50% of all species. It is important to preserve the biological diversity. The genetic resources contained in the forests are the common heritage of humankind, and may well prove to be vitally important to be progress and development of the human race. But it is virtually impossible to preserve these resources unless we take the help of indigenous people and their knowledge. In this context, the study aims to provide a glimpse of the vast repository of indigenous knowledge of an autochthons Andaman tribe namely Shompen under lifestyle, knowledge about forest/ plants, biodiversity and indigenous methods of forest management.
12. **Awasthi, A.K. 1987.** “Folklore medico-botany of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 3: 80-87.
Abst.- 84 species of medicinal plants belonging to 68 genera under 49 families found in the folklore medico-botany of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Andaman and Nicobar islands have been provided.
13. **Awasthi, A.K. 1988.** “Plants used as food items by the tribals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 4: 128-131.
Abst.- 79 species of wild plants belonging to 67 genera under 46 families used as food items by the tribals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been dealt with.
14. **Awasthi, A.K. 1988.** “Screw pine (*Pandanus*) among aborigines of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 4: 153-154.
Abst.- While studying ethnobotany of the Jarawas, the Sentinelese, the Onges and the Great Andamanese of the Andaman group of islands and the Nicobarese and the Shompens of Nicobar group of islands, the author gathered data on *Pandanus* during field work and also from literature.

- 15. Awasthi, A.K. 1988.** "Some fibre yielding plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 4: 85-86.

Abst.- An enumeration of 20 species belonging to 19 genera under 10 families is given.
- 16. Awasthi, A.K. 1990.** "An account of native poisonous plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and their utility in medicine". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 541-546.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of indigenous poisonous plants of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands comprising 37 species belonging to 32 genera under 23 families. Their uses in native medicine are also given.
- 17. Awasthi, A.K. 1990.** "Plants in folk religion and mythology of the Great Andamanese". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 569-571.

Abst.- An introduction to the islands and a brief account of the anthropology of the aborigines with previous ethnobotanical work have been given. The Great Andamanese inhabiting Strait Island off the east coast of Middle Andaman are the Negrito aborigines of the Andaman Islands. The different plants (12 plants) in socio-religious ceremonies and traditions have been discussed, reflecting some of the salient features of the Great Andamanese culture.
- 18. Awasthi, A.K. 1990.** "Studies on Strait Island in Andaman Islands: Physiography, vegetation and enumeration of taxa". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 663-667.

Abst.- Brief information on physiography, vegetation, wild animals, people and enumeration of taxa is recorded. A total number of 87 species belonging to 77 genera and 44 families are enumerated.
- 19. Awasthi, A.K. 1991.** "Ethnobotanical studies of the Negrito Islanders of Andaman Islands, India-The Great Andamanese". *Econ. Bot.* 45: 274-280.

Abst.- This paper deals with ethnobotany of the Great Andamanese tribe. Brief accounts of Andaman geography, ethnology and previous ethnobotanical studies are given. 89 species used in everyday life such as for bows and arrows, canoes, fibres, food, medicines, rituals, musical instruments, tools and shelter are described and discussed. Scientific and vernacular names, uses and ethnobotanical importance are listed.
- 20. Awasthi, A.K. 1991.** "Some plants in handicrafts of the Andaman Negritos: The Great Andamanese". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 2: 209-219.
- 21. Awasthi, A.K. & Goel, A.K. 1999.** "Ethnobotanical studies on the tribe Onge from Little Andaman Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 585-591.

Abst.- The present communication deals with the ethnobotanical studies of the tribe Onges. A brief account of the geography of Little Andaman Island has been furnished. Ethnobotanical information on 71 plant species used by this tribe for various purposes for day to day life, has been discussed along with their families and vernacular names.
- 22. Awasthi, A.K. & John, Jacob. 1987.** "A contribution to the forest resources of Great Nicobar Island". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 3: 24-27.

Abst.- Notes on 21 uses of 51 plant species have been provided.

23. **Aziz, M.N. & Dixit, R.D. 1993.** “*Leucobryum* Hamp., a moss genus new to Andamans”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 9: 82-84.
Abst.- The moss genus *Leucobryum* has been recorded from Andamans for the first time being represented by *L. javense* (Brid.) Mitt. and *L. scalare* C. Muell. ex Fleisch. in Andamans.
24. **Balachandra, L. 1988.** “A comprehensive account of the mangrove vegetation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *Indian Forester* 114: 741-751.
Abst.- Mangrove vegetation in Andaman and Nicobar islands occupy an area of 777 km² (spread over a coastal line of 1962 kms) and exhibits a distinct zonation pattern according to varying degree of tidal submergence, salinity, aeration, water table, etc. Mangrove areas are worked under Shelterwood System keeping a rotation period of 30 years. *Rhizophora* spp. and *Bruguiera* spp. in dia. class 10-20 cms contribute maximum to the yield. Mangrove vegetation is under progradation in these islands and apart from protecting the hinterland is serving as nursery for aquatic fauna. 3 species belonging to 20 genera under 14 families are reported.
25. **Balachandran, N. 1998.** “Addition of two genera *Grangea* Adans. and *Enydra* DC. (Asteraceae) to the flora of Andaman Islands, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 413-414.
Abst.- The Asteraceae members *Grangea maderaspatana* (L.) Poir. and *Enydra fluctuans* Lour. are reported here for the first time at genus level from Andaman Islands.
26. **Balachandran, N. & Chakrabarty, T. 2009.** “A new species of *Bhesa* Ham. ex Arn. (Celastraceae) from the Andaman Islands, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 719-720.
Abst.- A new species, *Bhesa andamanica* is described from the Tarnugli Island, South Andamans.
27. **Balachandran, N. & Chakrabarty, T. 2010.** “A new species of *Miliusa* Lesch. ex A. DC. (Annonaceae) from South Andaman Island”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 801-802.
Abst.- A new species, *Miliusa caudata* is described from the South Andaman Islands with illustration.
28. **Balachandran, N., Gastmans, W.F. & Chakrabarty, T. 2010.** “A new species of *Cleistanthus* (Euphorbiaceae) from Andaman Islands”. *Rheedea* 20: 32-34.
Abst.- A new species, *Cleistanthus andamanicus* is described from the Andaman Islands.
29. **Balachandran, N., Maheswaran, B. & Chakrabarty, T. 2009.** “A new variety of *Actephila excelsa* (Dalzell) Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) from North Andaman Island”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 717-718.
Abst.- A new variety of *Actephila excelsa* viz., *A. excelsa* (Dalzell) Muell.-Arg. var. *brevifolia* is described with illustration from North Andaman Island.
30. **Balachandran, N., Maheswaran, B. & Chakrabarty, T. 2010.** “On a recent gathering of *Syzygium andamanicum* (Myrtaceae) from North Andaman Island”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 831-832.
Abst.- A brief description of the rare, endangered and endemic species, *Syzygium andamanicum* (King) N.P. Balakr. is given with illustrations, based on recent collection.

31. **Balakrishnan, M., Elanchezian, R., Srivastava, R.C. & Pokhriyal, Mayank. 2010.** "Database of medicinal sources in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Med. Aromat. Pl. Sci.* 32: 53-57.

Abst.- The Andaman and Nicobar group of islands are a vast repository of medicinal plants situated 1200 km away from the mainland of India in the Bay of Bengal. Approximately, 2500 angiospermic species are distributed across these islands territory of which, 45 species are used as medicaments by the tribals like Andamanese, Onges, Shompens and Nicobarese. Around 223 species are endemic to these islands of which many bear medicinal value. In this database, all the relevant details regarding all medicinal plants available in these islands such as its family, habitat, characteristics, flowering time, scientific name, genera, name of the collector, herbarium, name of the tribals using the plant, area of availability and part of the plant could be known. Database was designed by relational database methods, front end in ASP.Net and back end MSSQL server. Web link of medicinal plant source http://cari.res.in/Sub_DIC/Online_dbs.html. This database design is user friendly and provides all the information about medicinal plant resources for the end user, viz. research and academic departments. This database can be updated on the regular basis so that it would provide current status about the medicinal plants resources.

32. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1966.** "Studies in Indian Euphorbiaceae: I. *Kurziodendron*- A new genus from Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 68-71.

Abst.- A new genus, *Kurziodendron* in Euphorbiaceae based on *Sabia viridissima* Kurz is described with illustrations.

33. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1976.** "*Burmannia championii* Thw.- An addition to the flora of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 18: 230-231.

Abst.- During a botanical exploration trip to Great Nicobar Islands, the author collected a rare saprophytic herb, *Burmannia championii* Thw. which is a new addition to the flora of India. Earlier known from Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Java, Borneo, New Guinea, S. China and Japan.

34. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1976.** "*Cyrtandra* and *Crytandromoea* on the Nicobar Islands, India". *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 35: 115-120.

Abst.- A new species of *Cyrtandra* (Gesneriaceae), *C. burtii* is described from Great Nicobar Island. *Cyrtandra acuminata* Kurz has been rediscovered and designated a new name in *Crytandromoea nicobarica* under Scrophulariaceae.

35. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1976.** "Our orchids". *Andaman and Nicobar Information* 1976: 153-156, tt 1-8.

Abst.- Brief introduction to orchids with a list of 71 species of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is given.

36. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1977.** "Recent botanical studies in Andaman & Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 19: 132-138.

Abst.- Botanical studies show that 2270 species of vascular plants are known from the Andaman & Nicobar Islands of which 225 plant species are endemic to these islands. A list of rare and endangered endemic plants of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has also given.

37. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1978.** "A new *Phrynium* (Marantaceae) from Great Nicobar island, India". *Blumea* 24: 185-187.
Abst.- *Phrynium paniculatum* a new species is described from the Great Nicobar Island.
38. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1978.** "A new variety of *Cnesmone javanica* Blume from South Andaman Islands, India". *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 31: 49-50.
Abst.- A new variety, *Cnesmone javanica* Bl. var. *glabriuscula* is described from South Andaman Islands.
39. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1980.** " *Tinomiscium nicobaricum* Balakr. (Menispermaceae) – A new species from Great Nicobar Island". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 7: 7-9.
Abst.- A new species, *Tinomiscium nicobaricum* collected from Great Nicobar Island is described with illustrations.
40. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1980.** "A new genus of Rubiaceae from Great Nicobar Island, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 116-120.
Abst.- *Jainia*, a new genus, allied to *Coptophyllum* Korth. with single species *J. nicobarica* from Great Nicobar Island is described with illustrations.
41. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1980.** "A new species of *Ophiorrhiza* (Rubiaceae) from Great Nicobar Island, India". *Reinwardtia* 9: 411-414.
Abst.- *Ophiorrhiza nicobarica*, allied to *O. trichocarpos* Bl. is described.
42. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1982 (1980).** "Notes on some little known ferns of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 136-140.
Abst.- During detailed explorations of the Andaman & Nicobar Group of Islands, particularly the rich fern flora, it was found that several species were new additions to the Indian flora, viz. 16 new records for India, 1 new combination and 1 new variety.
43. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1983 (1982).** "New or little known plants from Great Nicobar Island". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 55-66.
Abst.- Two new species, *Tinomiscium nicobaricum* (Menispermaceae) and *Ophiorrhiza infundibularis* (Rubiaceae) are described. *Dysoxylum densiflorum* Miq. (Meliaceae), *Cissus aristata* Bl. (Vitaceae), *Gynotroches axillaris* Bl. (Rhizophoraceae), *Lagerstroemia ovalifolia* T. & B. (Lythraceae), *Mastixia trichotoma* Bl. var. *maingayii* (Cl.) Danser (Cornaceae), *Blumea junghuniana* (Miq.) Boerl. (Asteraceae), *Palaquium semarum* H.J. Lam. (Sapotaceae), *Symplocos fasciculata* Zoll (Symplocaceae), *Fagraea auriculata* Jack (Loganiaceae), *Dendrobium pensile* Ridley (Orchidaceae), *Carex cryptostachys* Brongn. and *Scirpodendron ghaeri* (Gaertn.) Merr. (Cyperaceae) and 3 ferns are recorded.
44. **Balakrishnan, N.P. 1985 (1983).** "The Andaman and Nicobar Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Port Blair". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 336-340.
Abst.- This paper deals with the history, herbarium, library, Botanic garden, research projects, research activities and list of 25 new taxa discovered from Andaman-Nicobar islands since 1972, in respect of the Andaman and Nicobar Circle of Botanical Survey of India, Port Blair.

45. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Bhargava, N. 1977.** “*Thrixspermum hystrix* Reichb.f. (Orchidaceae)- A new record”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 4: 128.
Abst.- *Thrixspermum hystrix* is recorded for the first time for India from Baratang, South Andamans.
46. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Bhargava, N. 1979 (1978).** “*Taeniophyllum andamanicum* Balakr. & Bhargava (Orchidaceae)- An interesting new species from Andaman Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 20: 154-156.
Abst.- A new species viz., *Taeniophyllum andamanicum* allied to *T. viride* Corr. collected from Nilambur, Baratang Island, South Andamans has been described.
47. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Bhargava, N. 1979.** “*Malleola andamanica* Balakr. & Bhargava (Orchidaceae)- A new species from Andaman Islands”. *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.* 88: 317-319.
Abst.- *Malleola andamanica*, a new species allied to *M. insectiflora* of Malaysia is described from Little Andaman and South Andamans.
48. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Bhargava, N. 1984.** “The genus *Curcuma* L. (Zingiberaceae) on Andaman and Nicobar islands”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 510-514.
Abst.- The paper deals with 4 species of *Curcuma* L. viz., *C. longa* L., *C. mangga* Val. & van Zijp., *C. petiolata* Roxb. and *C. zedoaria* (Christm.) Roscoe in Andaman and Nicobar islands which are new records for these Islands.
49. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Burtt, B.L. 1978.** “Studies in the Gesneriaceae of the Old World XLVI: A second *Cyrtandra* on the Nicobar Islands”. *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 37: 153-155.
Abst.- *Cyrtandra occidentalis* is described from the Campbell Bay to Chengappa Bay, Great Nicobar islands.
50. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Chakrabarty, T. 1983.** “Notes on the genus *Glochidion* J.R. & G. Forst. (Euphorbiaceae)”. *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 94: 357-362.
Abst.- *Glochidion subsessile*, a new species and *G. brunneum* Hook.f. ssp. *andamanicum* a new subspecies are described from Andaman Islands. *G. sumatranum* Miq. is recorded for the first time for India from Car Nicobar Island.
51. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Chakrabarty, T. 1983.** “The second new *Dimorphocalyx* Thw. (Euphorbiaceae) from Andaman Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 1017-1019.
Abst.- A new species, *Dimorphocalyx dilipianus* allied to *D. balakrishnanii* T. Chakrab. & Preman. is described from South Andaman Islands.
52. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Chakrabarty, T. 1984.** “A new variety of *Trigonostemon aurantiacus* (Euphorbiaceae) from Andamans”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 169-172.
Abst.- A new variety, *Trigonostemon aurantiacus* (Kurz ex Teijsm. & Binnend.) Boerl. var. *rubriflorus* Balakr. & T. Chakrab. (Euphorbiaceae) is described with illustration from Andaman Islands.

- 53. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985 (1983).** "A new species of *Glochidion* J.R. & G. Forst. (Euphorbiaceae) from Middle Andaman Island". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 220-222.
Abst.- *Glochidion airyshawii*, a new species collected from Lataw, near Mayabunder, Middle Andaman Island is described with figure.
- 54. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Chakrabarty, T. 1989.** "Genus *Blachia* Baill. (Euphorbiaceae) in India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 99: 567-578.
Abst.- A revision of the *Blachia* Baill. has been done for India and adjoining countries. *B. andamanica* (Kurz) Hook.f. has been recorded for the first time for India from North Andamans.
- 55. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Chakrabarty, T. 1991.** "A revision of *Trigonostemon* Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) from Indian subcontinent". *Candollea* 46: 601-637.
Abst.- A taxonomic revision of the genus *Trigonostemon* Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) is presented from the Indian subcontinent with 13 species. *T. nicobarica* T. Chakrab. is reduced to a variety of *T. villosus* Hook.f. while *T. sunirmalii* T. Chakrab. & Balakr. is merged with *T. heterophyllus* Merr. and thus the range of distribution of these two taxa gets extended to India and Myanmar (Burma) respectively.
- 56. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Chakraborty, P. 1978.** "A new species of *Macaranga* from Nicobar Islands". *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 31: 57-60.
Abst.- A new species viz., *Macaranga nicobarica* is described from Katchal Island which is allied to *M. gigantea* Rchb.f. & Zoll.
- 57. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Chakraborty, P. 1979 (1978).** "Descriptive notes on some new or little known orchids of Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 20: 80-90.
Abst.- One new species *Anoectochilus nicobaricus* Balakr. & Chakrab. from Great Nicobar Island is described. *Cymbidium pubescens* Lindl., *Dendrobium plicatile* Lindl., *Hetaeria oblongifolia* (Bl.) Bl., *Nervilia punctata* (Bl.) Makino, *Plocoglottis javanica* Bl., *Podochilus microphyllus* Lindl., *Pteroceras alatum* (Holt.) Holt., *Spathoglottis plicata* Bl. and *Vrydagzynea albidia* (Bl.) Bl. are recorded for the first time for India. *Polystachya flavescens* (Bl.) J.J. Sm. is recorded from Car Nicobar Island.
- 58. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Dixit, R.D. 1987.** "*Cyathea nicobarica*- A new species of tree fern from Nicobar Islands, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 10: 43-45.
Abst.- A tree fern, *Cyathea nicobarica* is described with illustrations from Great Nicobar and Katchal Islands.
- 59. Balakrishnan, N.P., Hore, D.K. & Dwivedi, R.P. 1989.** "Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve Project Document 11". Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 60. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Nair, N.G. 1976 (1973).** "*Eulophia nicobarica* Balakr. & N.G. Nair (Orchidaceae)- A new species from Car Nicobar Island". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 271-273.
Abst.- A new species, *Eulophia nicobarica* allied to *Eulophia squalida* Lindl. and *E. alata* Hk. f. collected from Passa, Car Nicobar has been described with illustrations.

- 61. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Nair, N.G. 1977.** "New records of plants from Andaman and Nicobar Islands-I". *Indian Forester* 103: 638-640.
Abst.- Seven plants are reported as new records for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, of which *Uvaria rufa* Bl., *Aeschynanthus griffithii* R. Br. and *Phyllanthus gomphocarpus* Hook. f. are new records for India.
- 62. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Nair, N.G. 1979 (1976).** "New records of orchids from Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 18: 149-154.
Abst.- This paper describes four new records for India, namely *Bulbophyllum lilacinum* Ridl., *Coelogyne thailandica* Seidenf., *Dendrobium indragiriense* Schlecht. and *Phreatia secunda* (Bl.) Lindl. with illustrations for the first two species. Three new records for these islands, namely *Ascocentrum ampullaceum* (Roxb.) Schlecht., *Porpax meirax* (Par. & Reichb.f.) King & Pantl. and *Thunia alba* (Lindl.) Reichb.f. are also reported and described.
- 63. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Nair, N.G. 1980 (1979).** "The genus *Amomum* Roxb. (Zingiberaceae) in Andaman and Nicobar islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 76: 196-199.
Abst.- A taxonomic account of the three species of *Amomum* viz., *A. fenzlii* Kurz, *A. aculeatum* Roxb. and *A. maximum* Roxb. from Andaman & Nicobar islands have been provided of which *A. fenzlii* is endemic to Nicobar Islands.
- 64. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Nair, N.G. 1981 (1979).** "A new species of *Jasminum* (Oleaceae) from Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 214-216.
Abst.- *Jasminum andamanicum* Balakr. & N.G. Nair allied to *J. caudatum* Lindl. has been described from Andaman Islands, based on collections of G. King's collector and Parkinson from South Andaman Island.
- 65. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Nair, N.G. 1983 (1982).** "New taxa and record from Saddle Peak, Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 28-36.
Abst.- The present paper describes 7 new taxa i.e. *Tadehagi triquetrum* ssp. *andamanicum* (Fabaceae), *Memecylon collinum* (Melastomataceae), *Diplospora andamanica* (Rubiaceae), *Vernonia andamanica* (Asteraceae), *Jasminum unifoliolatum* (Oleaceae), *Phyllanthus andamanicus* and *Trigonostemon viridissimus* var. *confertifolius* (Euphorbiaceae). A new record for India, *Hopea helferi* (Dyer) Brandis (Dipterocarpaceae) is also described and reported from Andaman Islands.
- 66. Balakrishnan, N.P. & Nair, R.B. 1979.** "Wild populations of *Areca* and *Cocos* in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian J. Forest.* 2: 350-363.
Abst.- Natural populations of Arecanut (*Areca catechu* L.) and Coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.) were observed in Nicobar Islands and *Areca triandra* Roxb. in Andaman Islands. Both Arecanut and Coconut populations shows extreme variability in morphological characters which are tabulated and illustrated. Literature on the original home of these crops are reviewed. It is suggested that Nicobar Islands possibly form part of the original home of both Arecanut and Coconut shared by other SE. Asian regions and Indo-Pacific regions respectively.

67. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Srivastava, R.C. 1983.** "A new species of *Hiptage* Gaertn. (Malpighiaceae) from Andaman Islands, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 985-986.
Abst.- A new species of *Hiptage* viz., *H. thothathrii* allied to *H. parvifolia* W. & A. is described from Saddle Peak, North Andaman Islands.
68. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Thothathri, K. 1978 (1975).** "*Phanera nicobarica* Balakr. & Thoth. (Caesalpiniaceae)- A new and interesting species from Great Nicobar Island". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 201-203.
Abst.- A new species of *Phanera* viz., *P. nicobarica* Balakr. & Thoth. allied to *P. stipularis* (Korth.) Benth. has been described from Great Nicobar Island.
69. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1981 (1979).** "Critical notes on the status of *Microstylis andamanica* King & Pantl. and *Eulophia decipiens* Kurz". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 177-179.
Abst.- *Microstylis andamanica* King & Pantl. has been reinstated as a distinct species and a new combination *Malaxis andamanica* (King & Pantl.) Balakr. & Vasud. has been proposed. The species *Eulophia decipiens* Kurz from Nicobar Island has been reduced to a synonym of *Eulophia graminea* Lindl.
70. **Balakrishnan, N.P. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1983.** "The dwindling plant species of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". In Jain S.K. & R.R. Rao (eds.), "An Assessment of Threatened Plants of India". Botanical Survey of India, Howrah, pp. 186-210.
Abst.- The probability of extinction of rare and endemic species, in the islands is discussed. List of endemic species which are known only from literature and very scanty collection and list of species rare and found in these islands and not in mainland but adjoining countries are presented, for focusing attention in assessing the threatened condition.
71. **Bandyopadhyay, S. & Sharma, B.D. 1994.** "The identity of *Phanera nicobarica* (Leguminosae: Caesalpinoideae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 91: 160-161.
Abst.- *Phanera nicobarica* N.P. Balakr. & Thoth. has been treated as a synonym of *Bauhinia stipularis* Korth.
72. **Banerjee, L.K. 1998.** "Coastal plant communities of the oceanic group of islands: Andaman". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 651-656.
Abst.- Plant communities of the tropical island ecosystem in Andamans has been divided into dry coastal plant communities and wet coastal plant communities. The dry coastal communities have been divided into the littoral beach forests and strand vegetation which is very peculiar in comparison with the continental coastal type. The wet coastal communities which have been divided into mangroves, sea-grasses and seaweeds are also very vigorous and luxuriant in comparison with that of the continental coastal type. Species composition, vegetation type and distribution are appended.
73. **Banerjee, R.N. 1968.** "An undescribed species of *Brassaiopsis* Decne. et Planch. (Araliaceae) from Andamans". *Indian Forester* 94:775-777.
Abst.- *Brassaiopsis andamanica*, a new species collected from Black Creek, South Andamans is described.

74. **Barrow, Sasha C. 1998.** "A monograph of *Phoenix* L. (Palmae: Coryphoideae)". *Kew Bull.* 53: 513-575.
Abst.- Thirteen species are treated including one new species from the Andaman Islands, *P. andamanensis* and two varieties with *P. loureiri*, var. *loureiri* and var. *humilis*. Species limits and distributions are defined, and aspects of morphology and lamina anatomy are examined in relation to ecology. Systematic analysis of the genus combine data from studies of morphology and lamina anatomy with DNA sequence data of the 5S spacer region (nuclear ribosomal DNA). The origin of *P. dactylifera* is discussed in the light of the results of the systematic analysis.
75. **Basu, P. 1985.** "A new species of *Bridelia* Willd. (Euphorbiaceae) from Car Nicobar Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 634.
Abst.- A new species viz., *Bridelia nayarii* related to *B. tomentosa* is described from Car Nicobar Island.
76. **Basu, P. 1987.** "An introductory botanical note on Neil Island in Andamans". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 179-182.
Abst.- The Neil Island in Andamans remained botanically unknown so far. An introductory account of this island is, therefore, presented. 40 species belonging to 27 families are listed.
77. **Basu, P. 1992.** "Brief note on the vegetational component of the Kalpong area, North Andaman, Diglipur". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 85-89.
Abst.- The author visited the Diglipur area, Kalpong Micro-Hydel Project in the March 1986 with a specific purpose. During the course of that study a synoptic idea of the vegetation of that area was derived and some commercial trees were found there which is noted herewith. Moreover from floristic point of view some botanical species were collected and a list 35 species including pteridophytes are given with brief ecological notes.
78. **Basu, P. & Mitra, B. 1992.** "Preliminary notes on the climbing taxa of Andaman & Nicobar Islands with special reference to their importance". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 393-399.
Abst.- The present paper deals with a note on the climbing plants of Andaman & Nicobar Islands based on the available taxa present at PBL and taxa mentioned in the Parkinson's flora of A. & N. Islands (33 species belong to 23 families). This paper makes an attempt of bringing out the different types of climbing plants basing on the various types of importance of either medicinally or in other spectra. Diagnostic features of the plants for the easy recognition in the field along with the local names are inserted as far as possible.
79. **Basu, P. & Premnath, R.K. 1983 (1982).** "A contribution to the Flora of Baratang Island, South Andaman". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 121-131.
Abst.- A floristic analysis of Baratang Island based on the recent collections made during 1975-79 is presented with an introduction to vegetation. Important vegetation types commonly met within this island are the mangrove forests, littoral forests, deciduous forests and evergreen forests. An enumeration of 195 species is given with field data.

- 80. Basu, S.K. 1986 (1984).** "Observations on two threatened arecoid palms of Nicobar Islands cultivated at the Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 207-210.
Abst.- *Rhopaloblaste augusta* (Kurz) H.E. Moore and *Bentinckia nicobarica* (Kurz) Beccari are cultivated at the Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah from Kamorta, Nicobar Islands.
- 81. Basu, S.K. 1988 (1987).** "*Corypha* palms in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 477-486.
Abst.- This paper deals with 4 species of *Corypha* in India. Two of these species viz., *C. nutans* Lam. and *C. macropoda* Kurz occur in Andaman Islands.
- 82. Basu, S.K. 1992.** "Rattans (Canes) in India: A monographic revision". Rattan Information Centre, Kepong, Kuala Lumpur, pp. 141, figs. 51.
Abst.- Data on 9 species of *Calamus*, 2 species of *Daemonorops* and 3 species of *Korthalsia* from Andaman and Nicobar Islands is given.
- 83. Basu, S.K. & Giri, G.S. 1991.** "Systematic studies of the family Davalliaceae Mett. ex Frank in India-*Humata* Cav.". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 109-120.
Abst.- *Humata* Cav. comprises 5 species in India. A key to the five genera of Davalliaceae and taxonomic data on 5 species of *Humata* is given. *H. heterophylla* (Sm.) Desv. and *H. pectinata* (Sm.) Desv. are occurring in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 84. Bhakat, Ram Kumar. 1990.** "Taxonomic notes on the status of monotypic genus *Pubistylus* Thoth. (Rubiaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 215-216.
Abst.- The genus *Pubistylus* has been reinstated here as a distinct genus because its earlier treatment as a synonym of *Diplospora* cannot be justified.
- 85. Bhargava, N. 1978.** "On the natural blooming of *Calanthe triplicata* (Will.) Ames in Little Andaman Island (India)". *Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull.* 47: 1011-1015.
Abst.- *Calanthe triplicata* is recorded here for the first time in natural blooming from Little Andaman Island. This genus is a new generic record for this island.
- 86. Bhargava, N. 1980.** "*Pterocarpus dalbergioides* Roxb. (Fabaceae) in Andaman Islands". *Indian Forester* 106: 885-886.
Abst.- Occurrence of *Pterocarpus* in Little Andaman is reported in this letter to the Editor and suggests possibility of plantation in mangroves. Locally it is known as 'Paduak' or 'Andaman Red Wood'.
- 87. Bhargava, N. 1981.** "Plants in folk life and folklore in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". In Jain, S.K. (ed). "Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany". Oxford & I.B.H. Publishing Co., New Delhi, pp. 329-344.
Abst.- Ethnobotanical information on the aborigines of islands (the Onges, the Great Andamanese, the Nicobarese, the Shompens) and settlers of Burma, Bangladesh and India are given under various heads as plants used in aesthetic sense, music and dance, religion and worship, agriculture, arms and instruments, art and crafts, boat building, food, medicines, beverages, housing and narcotics.

- 88. Bhargava, N. 1983.** "Ethnobotanical studies of the tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. I. Onge". *Econ. Bot.* 37: 110-119.
Abst.- This paper deals with the ethnobotany of the Onge tribe. Brief account of the geography of the island, ethnology and history of ethnobotanical studies in addition to the methodology of the present work are given. Plants used in everyday life, such as for bows and arrows, dugouts and canoes, fibres, foods, medicines and shelter, are described and discussed. The 40 species dealt with in the paper have 52 uses. The present study indicates that the Onge tribe shows certain similarities with other southeastern Asian Negrito races.
- 89. Bhargava, N. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1978.** "*Pteroceras appendiculatum* (Bl.) Holtt.- Record of Malesian species from Little Andaman Island". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 5: 136-137.
Abst.- *Pteroceras appendiculatum* (Bl.) Holtt., a Malesian species is recorded here for the first time for India from Little Andaman Island.
- 90. Bhargava, N. & Nair, N.G. 1981 (1979).** "Notes on *Zingiber squarrosus* Roxb.- A poorly known Burmese species new to the Indian flora". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 175-177.
Abst.- A poorly known Burmese species *Zingiber squarrosus* Roxb. has been recorded here for India from Andaman Islands for the first time.
- 91. Bhargava, N. & Premanath, R.K. 1988 (1987).** "Notes on some rare plants from Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 317-320.
Abst.- Two rare plants, viz. *Begonia andamensis* Parish ex Clarke (Begoniaceae) and *Garcinia andamanica* King (Clusiaceae) have been recollected after a long gap from the Andaman Islands.
- 92. Bhargava, O.P. 1958.** "Tropical evergreen virgin forests of Andaman Islands". *Indian Forester* 84: 20-29.
Abst.- Commercial forestry aspects working Plans. Assessment of different tree species in different areas of Andamans.
- 93. Bhattee, S.S. 1958.** "Logging in the Andamans". *Indian Forester* 84: 197-212.
Abst.- The article gives an account of the various logging operations employed in the past and in the present day of extraction of timber from these islands. The quantity of timber in the early days extracted from these islands was negligible and could be easily extracted with the help of buffaloes and a few labourers. As the demand for Andaman timbers grew, tapping of large areas with better means of exploitation became a necessity. The scattered fellings were replaced by well-organized concentrated fellings and buffalo extraction by elephant extraction and finally by the present day elephant-cum-mechanical extraction. The use of machinery for extraction of timber has greatly increased the outturn. Today the annual production of timber from these islands is between 90,000 to 1,00,000 tons as against about 3,000 tons in 1884-85. The various factors affecting the logging methods such as nature of the country, climate, composition and type of forests, management, etc. are also described.
- 94. Bhattee, S.S. 1962.** "Yield regulation in the Andaman forests". *Indian Forester* 88: 28-44.
Abst.- Commercial forestry, extraction and economical aspects of timber trees in Andamans has been discussed.

- 95. Bhattee, S.S. & Thampi, C.J. 1963.** "Some important grasses of the Andaman Islands". *Indian Forester* 89: 223-230.
Abst.- 26 species of grasses of the Andaman Islands are enumerated with brief notes and fodder value.
- 96. Bhosale, Leela J., Waghmode, A.P. & Kotmire, S.Y. 1983.** "Biology of mangroves in Indian coastal lands". *Indian Rev. Life Sci.* 3: 265-286.
Abst.- India has coastline of 5100 km and area under mangroves is about 3,50,000 ha. Most of the Indian mangroves are concentrated in the Gangetic delta and around Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, mangroves also grow luxuriantly at some places along western as well as eastern coast, with differing vegetation mainly because of edaphic conditions. The differing property of salt tolerance may be responsible for distribution of a species. Mangrove show preference for glyric conditions for seed germination. The species with vivipary or crypto-vivipary have undergone modification in seed germination to induce salt tolerance in the young plant, which have been proved by studies on radioactive chloride translocation and photosynthate translocation. Not only modification in mode of reproduction but also their metabolic process has also been altered. These plants show the presence of aspartate and alanine as short term photosynthetic products, other criteria are more towards C₄ plants, indicating that they possess modified path of photosynthesis. Some of the plants are 'aspartate alanine formers' and can be classified as 'aspartate decarboxylase type'.
- 97. Binojkumar, M.S. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1993.** "Notes on *Euphorbia atoto* G. Forster and its allied species (Euphorbiaceae)". *Rheedea* 3: 113-116.
Abst.- During revisionary work on Indian Euphorbias, it is found that, *E. atoto* G. Forster does not occur India. The Indian specimens in the herbaria, labeled as *E. atoto*, actually belong to *E. articulata* Dennst. (= *E. halophila* Miq.).
- 98. Blasco, P. 1975.** "Mangroves de L' Archipel "Andaman- Nicobar" Les Mangroves de L' Inde, 84-89 (Mangroves of Andaman & Nicobar Islands)". *The Mangroves of India*: 154-156.
Abst.- Brief account of the mangroves with important elements is given.
- 99. Bremekamp, C.E.B. 1959.** "New *Ixora* species from Bengal, Burma and the Nicobar Islands". *Indian Forester* 85: 371-375.
Abst.- This paper contains description of 5 new species of *Ixora* viz., *I. longibracteata* Brem. and *I. tigrimustax* Brem. from Chittagong Hill tracts, *I. athroantha* Brem. from Sukna, Bengal, *I. rangonensis* Brem. from Burma and *I. tenuifolia* Brem. from the Great Nicobars.
- 100. Burtt, B.L. 1984.** "The first species of *Stauranthera* (Gesneriaceae) from New Guinea, with general notes on the genus". *J. Arnold Arbor.* 65: 129-133.
Abst.- *Stauranthera grandiflora* Benth. has been described for the first time for India from Laful, Great Nicobar island, earlier known from Thailand, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.
- 101. Chakrabarti, A. 1975 (1972).** "Identity of *Anacolosia griffithii* Mast. from Andamans". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 14: 171-172.
Abst.- The specimen based on which *Anacolosia griffithii* Mast. was earlier reported from Andamans is actually of *A. puberula* Kurz var. *andamanica* King.

- 102. Chakrabarty, T. 1983.** "Probable migratory routes of *Croton bonplandianus* Baill. (Euphorbiaceae) in Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 621-626.
Abst.- *Croton bonpladianus* Baill. (*C. sparsiflorus* Morong) has been able to reach almost all corners of Indian subcontinent in less than ninety years since its accidental introduction into this area towards the end of nineteenth century. An attempt is made to trace out the probable major migratory routes of this species inside the subcontinent from the place of its first arrival, on the basis of the knowledge gained through the study of Herbarium specimens and literature. This plant is recorded for the first time from Andaman-Nicobar Islands.
- 103. Chakrabarty, T. 1984.** "A new species of *Cleistanthus* (Euphorbiaceae) from Great Nicobar Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 951-954.
Abst.- A new species, *Cleistanthus balakrishnanii* is described from Great Nicobar Island, India.
- 104. Chakrabarty, T. 1984.** "A new species of *Trigonostemon* Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) from Great Nicobar Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 202-204.
Abst.- A new species, *Trigonostemon nicobaricus* is described with illustration from Great Nicobar Island, India.
- 105. Chakrabarty, T. 1984.** "*Mallotus penangensis* Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)- A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 217-218.
Abst.- *Mallotus penangensis* is recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island. Earlier known from Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Moluccas and Philippines.
- 106. Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "A new species of *Drypetes* (Euphorbiaceae) from Great Nicobar Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7:453-454.
Abst.- A new species *Drypetes bhattacharyai* allied to *D. assamica* (Hook. f.) Pax. & Hoffm. has been described from Great Nicobar Island.
- 107. Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "A new species of *Schefflera* (Araliaceae) from Great Nicobar Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 421-423.
Abst.- A new species of *Schefflera* viz., *S. pushpangadanii* is described from the Great Nicobar Island.
- 108. Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "*Blumeodendron tokbrai* (Euphorbiaceae)- A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 430.
Abst.- *Blumeodendron tokbrai* (Bl.) Kurz, previously known from Malaya, Sumatra, Java, New Guinea etc. is recorded for the first time from India from Great Nicobar Island.
- 109. Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "*Excoecaria indica* (Euphorbiaceae) on Great Nicobar Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 438.
Abst.- *Excoecaria indica* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg., previously known from Malesia and Solomon Island is recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island.
- 110. Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "*Margaritaria* (Euphorbiaceae)- A new generic record for the Andamans". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 262.
Abst.- The genus *Margaritaria* L.f., represented by *M. indica* (Dalz.) Airy Shaw is reported from Andaman-Nicobar Islands.

- 111. Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "Notes on *Claoxylon rostratum* (Euphorbiaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 451-452.
Abst.- An amplified description of *Claoxylon rostratum* Airy Shaw endemic to Andaman & Nicobar Islands is given.
- 112. Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "Notes on Euphorbiaceae of Andaman-Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 493-496.
Abst.- Notes on eleven taxa, including three novelties (varieties) and three new records for India.
- 113. Chakrabarty, T. 1988 (1987).** "Notes of some Asiatic Euphorbiaceae". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 21-24.
Abst.- Five taxa are treated including *Bridelia tomentosa* Bl. var. *glabrifolia* (Merr.) Airy Shaw, *Macaranga triloba* (Bl.) Muell.-Arg. and *Mallotus resinusus* (Blance) Merr. from Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- 114. Chakrabarty, T. 2002.** "Two new combinations in Indian *Alseodaphne* (Lauraceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 676.
Abst.- *Nothaphoebe panduriformis* (Hook.f.) Gamble var. *paucinervia* Chakrab. & Vasud. and *N. nicobarica* Chakrab. & Vasud. are transferred to the genus *Alseodaphne* Nees.
- 115. Chakrabarty, T. 2003.** "Major plant-based diet of the aborigine tribes of Andaman & Nicobar islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 933-936.
Abst.- Various parts of a very limited number of plant species are used by the aborigine tribes of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands as major food items. These include fruits and seeds of *Artocarpus* spp., fruits of banana, coconut, *Pandanus* spp., seeds of *Cycas rumphii* and tubers of *Dioscorea* spp. Honey is also relished by all the tribes.
- 116. Chakrabarty, T. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1990.** "Genus *Dimorphocalyx* Thw. (Euphorbiaceae) in India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 100: 285-299.
Abst.- A revision of the genus *Dimorphocalyx* Thw. of the family Euphorbiaceae for India and adjoining countries; 3 species & 2 varieties are recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 117. Chakrabarty, T. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1992.** "The family Euphorbiaceae of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 9: 1-122.
Abst.- Altogether 110 species (including 13 cultivated species), representing 40 genera are recognized, keyed out and described with a few selected illustrations. One genus viz., *Sphyrnathera* Hook.f. and 18 species are endemic to these islands.
- 118. Chakrabarty, T. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2002.** "A new species of *Antidesma* L. (Euphorbiaceae) from South Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 524-526.
Abst.- *Antidesma bhargavae* allied to *A. thwaitesianum* Muell.-Arg. is described from South Andaman Islands.

- 119. Chakrabarty, T. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2002.** "A new species of *Glochidion* J.R. & G. Forst. (Euphorbiaceae) from the Jarawa Reserve of Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 527-528.
Abst.- A new species, *Glochidion jarawae* is described from the Jarawa Reserve of the South Andaman Island.
- 120. Chakrabarty, T. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2003.** "Ethnobotany of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India- A review". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 869-893.
Abst.- An up to date account of the ethnobotany in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands is presented based on the authors' personal experiences with the aboriginal tribal population of the islands and review of literature.
- 121. Chakrabarty, T. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2004.** "A new variety of *Glochidion zeylanicum* (Euphorbiaceae) from the Jarawa Reserve of the Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 123-125.
Abst.- A new variety, *Glochidion zeylanicum* (Gaertn.) A. Juss. var. *paucicarpum* Chakrab. & N.P. Balakr. is described from the Jarawa Reserve of Middle Andaman Island.
- 122. Chakrabarty, T. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2005.** "*Mischodon zeylanicus* Thwaites (Euphorbiaceae)- A rare tree species new to Andaman Islands". *Rheedea* 15: 140.
Abst.- *Mischodon zeylanicus* endemic to Sri Lanka and Peninsular India, is reported from Dhani Nallah, Jarawa Reserve, Middle Andaman Island.
- 123. Chakrabarty, T. & Basu, P. 1985.** "*Aporusa nigricans* (Euphorbiaceae)- A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 432.
Abst.- *Aporusa nigricans* Hook.f., previously known from Thailand, Malaya and Borneo is recorded for the first time for India from Baigan Bageecha, Rutland island, South Andamans.
- 124. Chakrabarty, T. & Chauhan, A.S. 2003.** "A note on the status of *Hippocratea parkinsonii* (Celastraceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27(Suppl.): 1160-1161.
Abst.- *Hippocratea parkinsonii* Chakrab. & Gang. is reinstated to specific rank.
- 125. Chakrabarty, T. & Diwakar, P.G. 2010.** "A new variety of *Desmos chinensis* Lour. (Annonaceae) from Middle Andaman Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 812-813.
Abst.- A new variety, *Desmos chinensis* Lour. var. *jarawae* is described from the Jarawa Reserve of Middle Andaman Island.
- 126. Chakrabarty, T., Diwakar, P.G. & Lakra, G.S. 2010.** "On the status of *Actinodaphne andamanica* M. Gangop. (Lauraceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 588-589.
Abst.- *Actinodaphne andamanica* M. Gangop. is reduced to a subspecies of *A. sesquipedalis* Hook.f. & Thomson ex Meisn.
- 127. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1990.** "A correction to the Celastraceae of Andaman-Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 743.
Abst.- *Hippocratea ding-houi* T. Chakrab. & Gang. has been treated here as a new synonym of *Hippocratea cumingii* Lawson.

- 128. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1990.** "The Celastraceae of Andaman-Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 115-129.

Abst.- The genera *Hippocratea s.l.*, *Salacia* and *Siphonodon* are included in Celastraceae in this treatment. Altogether 15 species and 1 variety representing 9 genera are recognized including 3 new species. *Salacia latifolia* Wall. ex Lawson is recognized as a variety of *S. chinensis* L. A description of the hitherto unknown fruits of *Hippocratea andamanica* King is provided and a lectotype for this species is also designated. The opportunity is taken to report *Glyptopetalum acuminatissimum* Merr. of Philippines from Burma. In addition, Griffith's *Hippocratea angulata* provides an earlier specific epithet for *Glyptopetalum griffithii* (Kurz) Prain of Burma.

- 129. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1991.** "Does *Meliosma sumatrana* (Sabiaceae) occur in India?". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 47.

Abst.- Authors suggested that the Great Nicobar material is *Meliosma lanceolata* Bl. instead of *M. sumatrana* (Jack) Walp.

- 130. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1992.** "The Flacourtiaceae of Andaman-Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 715-722.

Abst.- The present treatment is based on the study of herbarium material and supplemented by field observations. 5 genera of the Flacourtiaceae represented by 11 species are recognized. *Casearia insularis* Vasud. & T. Chakrab. is reduced to variety of *C. grewiaefolia* Vent. The earlier reports of *Casearia elliptica* Willd., *Hydnocarpus castanea* Hook.f. & Thoms. and *Hydnocarpus sharmae* Rao & Sreekumar were erroneous. The material, identified and distributed as *Scolopia crenata* (Wight & Arn.) Clos may represent a hitherto unrecognized endemic species. In addition, *Casearia andamanica* King is also endemic to the islands. Of the remaining 9 species, 7 species [except *Flacourtia indica* (Burm.f.) Merr. and *F. jangomas* (Lour.) Raeusch.] do not occur elsewhere in India but extend to SE. Asia and/ or Malesia. *Pangium edule* Reinw. may be cultivated in the deforested localities of the Andamans and coastal areas of mainland India for beneficial utilization.

- 131. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1993.** "A new *Phyllanthus* L. (Euphorbiaceae) from North Andaman Island". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 69-70.

Abst.- *Phyllanthus sanjappae* Chakrab. & M. Gangop., closely related to *P. clarkei* Hook.f. is described as a new species from Lamia Bay slope, Saddle Peak range, North Andaman Island.

- 132. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1993.** "A revision of *Aporusa* Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) from Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 155-171.

Abst.- *Aporusa* Bl. is represented by 13 species in the Indian subcontinent. *A. clellandii* Hook. f., *A. oblonga* Muell.-Arg. and *A. villosa* (Lindl.) Baill. are combined with *A. octandra* (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) A.R. Vickery which occurs in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. *A. yunnanensis* (Pax. & Hoffm.) Metc. is merged with *A. wallichii* Hook. f. and a new variety of the latter is proposed from Myanmar.

- 133. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1994.** "A revision of *Excoecaria* L. (Euphorbiaceae) for Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 193-210.

Abst.- *Excoecaria* L. is represented by 8 species in the Indian subcontinent. *E. agallocha* L., *E. indica* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. and *E. rectinervis* (Kurz) Kurz are found in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- 134. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1995.** "The genus *Glochidion* (Euphorbiaceae) in Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 173-234.

Abst.- A taxonomic revision of the genus *Glochidion* J.R. & G. Forst. is presented for the Indian subcontinent (Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar). 32 species are recognized and accounted for with many illustrations; 23 taxa are reduced to synonymy. *G. airyshawii* Balakr. & T. Chakrab. is reduced as *Glochidion andamanicum* Kurz var. *desmogyne* (Hook.f.) T. Chakrab. & Gang., *G. bilobulatum* Vasud. & T. Chakrab. is reduced as *G. khasicum* (Muell.-Arg.) Hook.f. var. *bilobulatum* (Vasud. & T. Chakrab.) T. Chakrab. & Gang. and *G. hirsutum* (Roxb.) Voigt is reduced as *G. zeylanicum* (Gaertn.) A. Juss. var. *tomentosum* (Dalz.) T. Chakrab. & Gang. These taxa are from Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- 135. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1996.** "The genus *Acacia* P. Miller (Leguminosae: Mimodoideae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 599-633.

Abst.- The present treatment of the genus *Acacia* P. Miller for India includes 20 indigenous species and 14 exotic species now more or less naturalized in the country. A list of 54 species, introduced from time to time but not yet naturalized, is also appended. 12 species have been reduced to synonymy. *A. andamanica* Nielsen, *A. auriculiformis* A. Cunn. ex Benth., *A. nilotica* (L.) Delile subsp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan and *A. pennata* (L.) Willd. are recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 136. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1996.** "The genus *Albizia* Durazz. (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 581-597.

Abst.- A systematic account of the genus *Albizia* Durazz. is presented for India. Altogether 17 species are treated including 2 introduced and naturalized species and 1 cultivated garden plant. *A. chinensis* (Osb.) Merr., *A. lebbeck* (L.) Benth., *A. procera* (Roxb.) Benth and *A. retusa* Benth. are recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 137. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1996.** "The genus *Breynia* (Euphorbiaceae) in the Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 501-512.

Abst.-A revision of the genus *Breynia* J.R. & G. Forst. is presented for the Indian subcontinent; 4 indigenous species are recognized. *B. racemosa* (Bl.) Muell.-Arg. and *B. vitis-idaea* (Burm.f.) C.E.C. Fischer are recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 138. Chakrabarty, T. & Gangopadhyay, M. 2000.** "The genus *Antidesma* L. (Euphorbiaceae) in the Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 1-55.

Abst.- A revision of the genus *Antidesma* L. (Euphorbiaceae) is presented for the Indian subcontinent (Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar); 23 species are recognized and treated with illustrations. Two new species, *A. jayasuriyae* Chakrab. & Gang. and *A. keralense* Chakrab. & Gang. are described from Sri Lanka and South India (Kerala) respectively. *A. microphyllum* Hemsl., *A. neurocarpum* Miq., *A. nigricans* Hook.f. and *A. stipulare* Bl. are recorded for Myanmar. *A. acuminatum* Wight, *A. andamanicum* Hook.f., *A. menasu* (Tul.) Muell.-Arg. and *A. roxburghii* Wall. ex Tul. are reduced to synonymy.

- 139. Chakrabarty, T., Gangopadhyay, M. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2002.** “The revision of the genus *Briedelia* Willd. (Euphorbiaceae) for the Indian subcontinent”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 311-330.
- Abst.- A revision of the genus *Briedelia* Willd. is presented for India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar; 12 species are recognized and treated. *B. nicobarica* Chakrab. & Vasud. and *B. verrucosa* Haines are reinstated to species rank. *B. cinerescens* Gehrm., *B. cuneata* Gehrm., *B. curtisii* Hook.f. and *B. hamiltoniana* Wall. ex Muell.-Arg. are reduced to synonymy. *B. nayarii* P. Basu is treated to be a variety of *B. tomentosa* Bl.
- 140. Chakrabarty, T., Gangopadhyay, M. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2002.** “The genus *Cleistanthus* Hook.f. ex Planch. (Euphorbiaceae) in the Indian subcontinent”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 331-345.
- Abst.- A revision of the genus *Cleistanthus* Hook.f. ex Planch. is presented for Sri Lanka, India, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar; 14 species are recognized and treated; 1 cultivated species is also included. *C. myrianthus* (Hassk.) Kurz is combined with *C. oblongifolius* (Roxb.) Muell.-Arg.
- 141. Chakrabarty, T. & Goel, A.K. 1985.** “Two undescribed species of *Neolitsea* (Lauraceae) from Andaman-Nicobar Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 449-450.
- Abst.- Two undescribed species of *Neolitsea* viz., *N. balakrishnanii* from North Andaman and *N. nicobarica* from Nicobar Islands have been described.
- 142. Chakrabarty, T., Kindo, G.S. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1988 (1987).** “The endemic Rubiaceae of Andaman Nicobar Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 56-59.
- Abst.- The endemic taxa of Rubiaceae in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands are enumerated (27 species) with notes on their habitat, habit, flowering & fruiting period, etc. on the basis of study of available material in PBL and field observations.
- 143. Chakrabarty, T. & Lakra, G.S. 2002.** “A new species of *Combretum* Loefl. (Combretaceae) from North Andaman island”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 502-504.
- Abst.- A new species, *Combretum sanjappae* is described from the North Andaman Island.
- 144. Chakrabarty, T. & Lakra, G.S. 2002.** “On three recent collections from the Andaman Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 546.
- Abst.- *Croton bonplandianus* Baill. (Euphorbiaceae) is recorded for the Andamans. *Hippocratea majumdarii* Chakrab. & Gang. (Celastraceae) known only from the type, is recollected. A description of the hitherto unknown fruits of *Phyllanthus sanjappae* Chakrab. & Gang. (Euphorbiaceae) is presented.
- 145. Chakrabarty, T. & Lakra, G.S. 2002.** “*Beilschmiedia roxburghiana* Nees (Lauraceae) in the Andamans”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 719-721.
- Abst.- The location of ‘Bomlungta’ in the Middle Andaman is clarified. The occurrence of *Beilschmiedia roxburghiana* Nees in the Andamans is confirmed through a recent collection.
- 146. Chakrabarty, T., Lakra, G.S. & Chauhan, A.S. 2009.** “The family Combretaceae of Andaman and Nicobar islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 194-202.

- Abst.- A revised treatment of the family Combretaceae of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India is presented with 4 genera and 14 species. One cultivated species is also included. Three species are endemic to the islands.
- 147. Chakrabarty, T., Maina, V. & Tigga, M. 2006.** "Plants used in gathering honey by the Jarawas of Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 48: 205-206.
Abst.- The Jarawas use *Amomum aculeatum* Roxb. (Zingiberaceae), *Orophea katschallica* Kurz (Annonaceae) and *Pseuduvaria prainii* (King) Merr. (Annonaceae) for collecting honey. The leaves and/or stems are chewed and the juice from the mouth is spit on the honey comb like a spray to drive away the bees.
- 148. Chakrabarty, T., Maina, V. & Tigga, M. 2007.** "Some unrecorded medicinal plants of the Jarawa tribe of Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 49: 233-234.
Abst.- The paper presents unrecorded uses of seven plant species viz., *Caryota mitis* Lour (Arecaceae), *Goniothalamus macranthus* (Kurz) Boerl. (Annonaceae), *Ixora grandifolia* Zoll. & Mor. (Rubiaceae), *Myristica andamanica* Hook. f. (Myristicaceae), *Orophea katschallica* Kurz (Annonaceae), *Polyalthia parkinsonii* Hutch. (Annonaceae) and *Prunus martabanicus* Kurz (Rosaceae) in Jarawa medicine.
- 149. Chakrabarty, T. & Premanath, R.K. 1983.** "A new species of *Dimorphocalyx* Thw. (Euphorbiaceae) from Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 1013-1016.
Abst.- A remarkable new species, *Dimorphocalyx balakrishnanii* is described with illustration from Andaman Islands. The genus is a new record for the islands.
- 150. Chakrabarty, T. & Roy, Achintya K. 1984.** "Range-extension of *Antidesma tetrandrum* Bl. (Stilaginaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 168.
Abst.- *Antidesma tetrandrum* Bl. (Stilaginaceae) is recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island.
- 151. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1984.** "A new species of *Bridelia* (Euphorbiaceae) from Car Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 945-948.
Abst.- A new species, *Bridelia nicobarica* is described from Car Nicobar Island, India.
- 152. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1984.** "*Barringtonia pendula* and *B. reticulata* (Lecythidaceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 955-956.
Abst.- *Barringtonia pendula* (Griff.) Kurz and *B. reticulata* (Bl.) Miq. are recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island.
- 153. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1984.** "Does *Baccaurea javanica* (Euphorbiaceae) occur in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 957-958.
Abst.- The occurrence of *Baccaurea javanica* (Bl.) Muell.-Arg. in India (Nicobar Islands) is doubtful. Instead, the material from Nicobar Islands, identified and distributed as *B. javanica* is shown to be *B. sumatrana* (Miq.) Muell.-Arg. a new record for India.
- 154. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1984.** "A new species of *Sphyranthera* (Euphorbiaceae) from North Andaman Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 959-961.
Abst.- A second species of the genus *Sphyranthera* Hook.f., named in honour of Dr. H.K. Airy Shaw viz., *S. airyshawii* is described from North Andaman Island.

- 155. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1984.** "A new variety of *Nothaphoebe panduriformis* (Lauraceae) from Great Nicobar Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 997-998.
Abst.- A new variety, *Nothaphoebe panduriformis* var. *paucinervia* is described from Great Nicobar Island.
- 156. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "Range-extension of *Palaquium sukoei* (Sapotaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 418.
Abst.- *Palaquium sukoei* Fischer is recorded for India for the first time from the Great Nicobar Island. The species was earlier known from Burma and Malaya.
- 157. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "The male plant of *Sphyrnthera airyshawii* (Euphorbiaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 429-430.
Abst.- The unknown male plant of *Sphyrnthera airyshawii* is described from Saddle Peak, North Andaman Island.
- 158. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "*Drypetes microphylla* (Euphorbiaceae) on Great Nicobar Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 442.
Abst.- *Drypetes microphylla* (Merr.) Pax & Hoffm. previously known from Malaya, Borneo and Philippines is recorded for India for the first time from Great Nicobar Island.
- 159. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "A new species of *Nothaphoebe* (Lauraceae) from Great Nicobar Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 443-444.
Abst.- A new species, *Nothaphoebe nicobarica* is described from Great Nicobar Island.
- 160. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "*Drypetes sumatrana* (Euphorbiaceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 474-476.
Abst.- The occurrence of *Drypetes sumatrana* (Miq.) Pax & Hoffm. in Nicobar Islands, India is confirmed. The probability of the SE Asiatic *D. cambodiae* and *D. kurziana* being conspecific with *D. sumatrana* is elucidated.
- 161. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1988.** "Ethnobotanical studies on the *Shompens* of Great Nicobar Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 39-54.
Abst.- Ethnobotany of the Mongoloid Shompen tribe inhabiting the Great Nicobar Island is presented, based on two study tours undertaken to the island in 1984 and literature. Altogether 79 plant species of ethnobotanical importance are enumerated. Of these, the uses of several plants were unknown so far. Many potentially useful plants occur in the forests of Great Nicobar Island which are required to be investigated in detail for beneficial utilization. Several factors have placed the primitive Shompens on the verge of extinction.
- 162. Chakrabarty, T. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1990.** "A note on *Glochidion calocarpum* (Euphorbiaceae)". *Econ. Bot.* 44: 412-413.
Abst.- Bark, leaf and seeds of *Glochidion calocarpum* Kurz has been used by the aborigines of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which possess some active principles for treating several diseases.
- 163. Chakraborty, P. 1979.** "New records of plants from Andaman and Nicobar islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 76: 212-215.

Abst.- 13 species of Katchal Island are enumerated, claiming 6 as new records for India and the rest for the islands.

- 164. Chakraborty, P. 1981 (1979).** "A contribution to the flora of Katchal Island, in Andaman and Nicobars". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 1-17.

Abst.- The present paper resulting out of intensive survey of Katchal Island during the years 1974 to 1977, enumerates 306 species of Angiosperms, 32 species of Ferns and 2 species of Gymnosperms. The critical study yielded 8 species as new records for India and 8 new records for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 165. Chakraborty, P. 1983 (1982).** "Seven new records of ferns from Andaman & Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 207-208.

Abst.- Seven species of ferns viz., *Angiopteris evecta* (Forst.) Hoffm., *Schizaea digitata* (L.) Sw., *Cheilanthes tenuifolia* (Burm.) Sw., *Vittaria zosterifolia* Willd., *Alsophila spinulosa* (Hook.) Tryon, *Pronephrium triphyllum* (Sw.) Holtt. and *Cyclosorus gongyloides* (Schkur.) Link have been recorded from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the first time.

- 166. Chandra, Kailash. 1996.** "A seaweed of ornamental value among the Jarawa people of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *Malayan Nat. J.* 50: 97-98.

Abst.- A marine green alga *Caulerpa peltata* (Turner) Lamouroux is reported for the first time as an ornamental article and used by the Jarawa tribe of Andaman Islands.

- 167. Chandra, Kailash. 1997.** "Salai-Pathi (*Licuala peltata* Roxb.- Arecaceae), an essential plant for Jarawa tribe of Andamans". *Ethnobotany* 9: 131-132.

Abst.- The paper provides information on the uses of *Licuala peltata* (Salai-pathi) by the Jarawa tribe of Andamans. Their population is known to be marginalized due to the encroachment and poaching activities by the outsiders.

- 168. Chandra, Veena. 1990.** "*Scleria purpurascens* Steud. (Cyperaceae)- A new record for India from Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian Forester* 116: 841.

Abst.- *Scleria purpurascens* is recorded for the first time for India from Kamorta in Nicobar Islands.

- 169. Channa, S.S. 1989.** "Environment and its management Andaman & Nicobar Islands" (Mimeo).

- 170. Chaturvedi, A.B. 1987.** "Biogeography of Andaman & Nicobar Islands Part I & Part II" (Mimeo).

- 171. Chaturvedi, A.B. & Naithani, H.B. 1985.** "A comprehensive survey of Tropical Mangrove forests of Sunderbans and Andamans". Dehra Dun.

Abst.- The booklet briefly described the Mangrove forest types of Andaman Islands and Sundarbans.

- 172. Chaturvedi, M.D. 1953.** "Forests of Nicobar Islands". Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

- 173. Chaudhry, Pradeep. 1998.** "Striking features of Andaman forestry". *Indian Forester* 124: 463-472.

Abst.- The paper deals with certain unique features of timber harvesting operations in Andaman group of islands and its related consequences on fragile ecosystem of these islands. An integrated approach involving improvement in land use pattern, cattle-management, local people-industry administration interference has been stressed upon.

- 174. Chauhan, Nidhi, Padalia, Hitendra, Gupta, Stutee, Porwal, M.C. & Roy, P.S. 2003.** “*Psilotum complanatum* Sw., a rare epiphytic fern ally of Great Nicobar Island: Exploration and habitat monitoring”. *Curr. Sci.* 85: 193-197.

Abst.- *Psilotum complanatum*, a rare epiphytic fern ally of the Great Nicobar Island is found in specific localities, particularly associated with tropical evergreen formations. Detailed assessment of biodiversity and its distribution pattern at species and community levels is necessary for bioprospecting. In this respect, the present study aims to establish species-habitat relationship based on field observations and also highlights interspecific relation of *P. complanatum* Sw. with another important fern species, *Sphaeropteris albosetacea* (Bedd.) Tryon (= *Cyathea albosetacea* Bedd., the tree fern).

- 175. Chauhan, Nidhi, Padalia, Hitendra, Porwal, M.C. & Roy, P.S. 2005.** “Report of *Ophioderma pendula* (L.) Presl.: A rare and interesting fern from Great Nicobar island and its littoral habitat characterization”. *Indian Fern J.* 22: 146-151.

Abst.- The Great Nicobar island, declared as biosphere reserve in 1989, is one of the world’s biodiversity hotspots and stands as a microcosm of amazing diversity. The study focuses upon interspecies relationship between *Ophioderma pendula* and *Asplenium nidus* var. *nidus*. It emphasizes that stress should be laid on rare and interesting plant species while designing conservation strategies.

- 176. Chauhan, Nidhi, Padalia, Hitendra, Porwal, M.C. & Roy, P.S. 2005.** “Assessing the diversity of the *Sphaeropteris albo-setacea* (Bedd.) Tryon (Tree fern) in Great Nicobar Island”. *Indian J. Forest.* 28: 255-260.

Abst.- Andaman and Nicobar islands have a typical tropical climate receiving rains both from Southwest and Northeast monsoons. The climate and position of the islands have facilitated the evolution of diverse and unique ecosystems. Most of the floristic diversity relates to the native species of Malaysia, Myanmar and India. Since the region is isolated from mainland, migration of species is not feasible and any disturbance may lead to their becoming extinct. Great Nicobar is the southern most tip and is considered one of India’s most precious biodiversity zones. It has numerous streams making it the only island in the group with plentiful fresh water, providing congenial conditions for the growth of unique species. The study aims to assess the biodiversity value and the environmental importance of an interesting endemic tree fern species: *Sphaeropteris albo-setacea* (Bedd.) Tryon (= *Cyathea albo-setacea* Bedd.) encountered during ground data collection in the evergreen forests of Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve. In consideration with observations made and the analysis performed it can be inferred that the tree fern species has a distinct pattern of distribution and the analysis indicates the dominance ratio of *Sphaeropteris albo-setacea* at varied locations. The study also attempts to correlate the potential of the satellite remote sensing in exploration and habitat assessment of such ecologically important species.

- 177. Chengappa, B.S. 1953.** "Shompens of Great Nicobar". *Indian Forester* 79: 356-361.

Abst.- In this paper a comprehensive information on the Shompen tribe of Great Nicobar in respect to their physical characteristics, number of persons, their houses, food, water, domesticated animals, industries, gardens, dress and ornaments, language etc. have been provided.

- 178. Chengappa, B.S. 1958.** "In the land of hostile Jarawas and other wild tribes of the Andaman islands". *Indian Forester* 84: 169-187.

Abst.- Encounters with the Jarawas have been mentioned. A note on their language compiled by McCarthy has also been presented.

- 179. Clark, T.P. 1994.** "Species of *Walsura* and *Pseudoclausena* genus novum (Meliaceae)". *Blumea* 38: 247-302.

Abst.- The Indo-Malesian genus *Walsura* Roxb. is revised and the closely new genus, *Pseudoclausena* is segregated from it. *W. candollei* King, an endemic species of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is reduced as *W. oxycarpa* Kurz.

- 180. Dagar, H.S. 1986.** "Euphorbiaceae in folk life of the Nicobarese tribals". *Bull. Med.-Ethno.-Bot. Res.* 8: 21-27.

Abst.- The paper gives interesting information about the use of 30 plants species belonging to 32 genera of family Euphorbiaceae having ethno-medico-botanical virtues commonly used by the aboriginal Nicobarese tribals of the Nicobar group of islands. Uses of 14 other plant species in combination or as ingredients in folk medicines have also been incorporated. Oil from *Cocos nucifera* is one of the extensively used ingredients.

- 181. Dagar, H.S. 1986.** "Ethnobotany of the canoe of the Nicobarese tribals". *Indian Forester* 112: 174-179.

Abst.- The Nicobarese tribals of Nicobar group of islands show excellent craftsmanship in making dugouts and canoes (called 'odis' in Nicobarese). The canoes are used mainly for transportation and fishing. 19 plant species used in making the dugouts and canoes and their parts are discussed. The technique of making and the taboos associated with canoes are also mentioned.

- 182. Dagar, H.S. 1988.** "Euphorbiaceae in folklore of the Nicobarese tribals". *Bull. Med.-Ethno.-Bot. Res.* 9: 21-27.

Abst.- Interesting information about the use of 30 plants species belonging to 22 genera of family Euphorbiaceae having ethno-medico-botanical virtues commonly used by the aboriginal Nicobarese tribals of the Nicobar group of islands are given. Uses of 14 other plant species in combination or as ingredients in folk medicines are also provided. Oil from *Cocos nucifera* Linn. is one of the extensively used ingredients.

- 183. Dagar, H.S. 1988.** "A first hand report on flora of Teressa Island (Nicobars)". *Indian J. Forest.* 11: 296-303.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the first hand report on the flora of Teressa Island, enumerating 221 species of Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.

- 184. Dagar, H.S. 1989.** "Ethnobotanical observations among the Onge tribe of Little Andaman". *Bull. Med.-Ethno.-Bot. Res.* 10: 1-10.
Abst.- Uses of 80 of flavoring plants commonly in daily routine life of Onge tribe of which 27 species are of medicinal value.
- 185. Dagar, H.S. 1989.** "Plant folk medicines among Nicobarese tribals of Car Nicobar Islands, India". *Econ. Bot.* 43: 215-224.
Abst.- Information on 73 plants species.
- 186. Dagar, H.S. 1989.** "Plants in folk medicines of the Nicobarese of Bompoka Island". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 5: 69-71.
Abst.- Uses of 23 plant species in traditional folk medicines by the Nicobarese of Bompokas Island.
- 187. Dagar, H.S. 1989.** "Plants used as abortifacient and contraceptive by the Nicobarese". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 5: 169-170.
Abst.- This paper records some interesting information collected during a recent ethnobotanical study of Little Andaman, Car Nicobar, Chowra, Teressa, Bompoka, Katchal, Kamorta, Nancowry and Trinket Islands of the Andaman and Nicobar Archipelago. Information on the 8 plants used by the Nicobarese for the purpose of abortion, contraception and anti-fecundation as a system of folk medicine are given.
- 188. Dagar, H.S. 1989.** "Some pteridophytes in the ethnology and life of the Nicobarese". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 395-397.
Abst.- The paper deals with some interesting information about the use of 10 pteridophytic species collected through personal contacts with the tribal people as well as the traditional medicine practitioners, during ethnobotanical survey among the Nicobarese tribals.
- 189. Dagar, H.S. & Basu, P. 1985.** "*Bruguiera cylindrica* (L.) Bl. (Rhizophoraceae)- A rare mangrove in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 653-654.
Abst.- In this paper a short description of *Bruguiera cylindrica* is given. An indication for its rare occurrence and conservation is given. A key for distinguishing it with the other two species of *Bruguiera* is also given.
- 190. Dagar, H.S. & Chaghtai, S.A. 1991.** "Some plantlore of the Nicobarese in the treatment of domestic animals ailments". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 603-605.
Abst.- Some interesting information on the ethnic uses of 16 plants in veterinary medicines of the Nicobarese is given.
- 191. Dagar, H.S. & Chakrabarty, T. 1987.** "*Triumfetta repens* (Tiliaceae): A new record for India". *Indian J. Forest.* 10: 68-69.
Abst.- *Triumfetta repens* (Bl.) Mer. & Rolfe, collected from Car Nicobar and Great Nicobar Island constitutes a new record for India.
- 192. Dagar, H.S. & Dagar, J.C. 1986.** "Some observations of the ethnology of the Nicobarese with special reference to *Cocos nucifera* Linn.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 83: 306-310.

Abst.- *Cocos nucifera* grows wild and is also cultivated in the Nicobar group of islands and is used by the Nicobarese aboriginals for various purposes. The uses of 44 other plant species in combination with coconut palm as ingredients in medicine are given. The tree is assessed as “tree of life” among Nicobarese.

- 193. Dagar, H.S. & Dagar, J.C. 1987.** “Ethnobotanical observations among the Onge tribe of Little Andaman”. *Bull. Med.-Ethno.-Bot. Res.* 10: 1-10.

Abst.- The Onge aborigines belong to the Negrito race and are confined to the Little Andaman with a population of only 96. In the present paper the ethnobotanical observations among this endangered tribe are dealt. Uses of 80 species of flowering plants in routine life of Onges are described out of which 1 is gymnosperm, 57 are dicotyledons and remaining 22 are monocotyledons. 27 species are of medicinal value.

- 194. Dagar, H.S. & Dagar, J.C. 1989.** “A first hand report on flora of Teresa Island (Nicobars)”. *Indian J. Forest.* 12: 213-318.

Abst.- The present paper is continued from page 303 of vol. 11. Here families from Malvaceae to Zingiberaceae are given.

- 195. Dagar, H.S. & Dagar, J.C. 1991.** “Plant folk medicines among the Nicobarese of Katchal Island, India”. *Econ. Bot.* 45: 114-119.

Abst.- Data on 65 plants species used by the aboriginal Nicobarese tribals of the Katchal Island were gathered from experienced old men and women.

- 196. Dagar, H.S. & Dagar, J.C. 1992.** “Some ethnobiological observation amongst the Nicobarese”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 10: 1-5.

Abst.- Some ethnobiological observations have been made amongst the Nicobarese aboriginals of Nicobar group of islands. The place of some plants and animal species in folk tales and rituals, food and medicines has been found. The pig (*Sus scrofa nicobaricus* Miller) and the coconut tree (*Cocos nucifera* L.) play the major role in the life of the Nicobarese aboriginals.

- 197. Dagar, H.S. & Dagar, J.C. 1994.** “Botanical exploration of Chowra Island of Nicobar group of Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 9-16.

Abst.- In the present paper the vegetational and floristic account of Chowra, a remote island of Nicobars has been given. 139 angiosperms and 2 gymnosperms are listed. Plants used in food, fruit, masticatory, refreshing drinks, canoe-making, oil, hut construction and medicine have been mentioned.

- 198. Dagar, H.S. & Dagar, J.C. 1996.** “Some folklore medicinal claims on plants of Car Nicobar Island”. *Bull. Med.-Ethno.-Bot. Res.* 17: 8-17.

Abst.- During the ethnobotanical studies on Nicobar group of Islands it is found that some plants occur in both mainland India and Andaman–Nicobar Islands but their folklore claims in medicines or their methods of use are different among the Nicobarese aboriginals and do not seem to be recorded so far in the literature. Folklore claims of 44 such plant species (under 41 genera of 29 families) found in Car Nicobar Island are described here.

- 199. Dagar, H.S. & Dagar, J.C. 1996.** “Ethnobotanical studies of the Nicobarese of Chowra Island of Nicobar group of islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 381-388.

Abst.- Chowra Island is a remote island of Nancowry sub-division of Nicobar group of islands situated in Bay of Bengal, with an area of about 2.6 sq km and a population of 1114 Nicobarese tribals staying in 182 Nicobari huts. In the present paper, ethnobotanical observations among the Nicobarese of the Chowra Island have been dealt. Uses of 73 species distributed in 45 families of flowering plants have been described. The Nicobarese name(s) of the species have also been incorporated.

- 200. Dagar, H.S. & Dagar, J.C. 1999.** "Plant folk medicines for gynaecological, urino-genital and other related problems among aborigines of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 577-583.

Abst.- Some ethnobotanical observations have been made amongst the aborigines of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the plants used for gynaecological, urino-genital and other related aspects. Uses of 4 species of pteridophytes under 3 families, 1 species of gymnosperm, 53 species of dicotyledons under 33 families and 9 species of monocotyledons under 7 families have been given.

- 201. Dagar, H.S. & Dagar, J.C. 2003.** "Plants used in ethnomedicine by the Nicobarese of islands in Bay of Bengal, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 773-784.

Abst.- The present paper deals with investigation of less known medicinal plant lore among the aboriginal Nicobarese tribe of Nicobar Islands. Information on 262 plant species for more than sixty routine maladies are incorporated and tabulated island-wise in a comparative manner.

- 202. Dagar, J.C. 1989.** "Endemic plant species in Bay Islands". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 5: 161-168.

Abst.- Total number of 301 taxa, comprising 9 mosses, 3 ferns, 229 dicotyledons and 60 monocotyledons have been listed.

- 203. Dagar, J.C. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1986 (1984).** "Form and biological spectrum of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 154-159.

Abst.- In the present paper, the vascular plants of Andaman and Nicobar islands, belonging to 204 families, 1045 genera and 2315 species have been put to their exact life forms and percentage belonging to each life form class. The same has been compared with Raunkiaer's normal and other spectra determined in different parts of the country. Phanerophytes, Chamaephytes, Hemicryptophytes, Geophytes or Cryptophytes, Therophytes, Lianas and Epiphytes represent 49.40, 12.14, 7.48, 3.37, 12.31, 9.49 and 5.81 percentage respectively and it has been found that the phyto-climate of these islands is typical phanerophytic which is characteristic of the humid tropics and subtropics.

- 204. Dagar, J.C. & Dagar, H.S. 1986.** "Mangroves and some coastal plants in Ethnobotany of the tribals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 2: 33-36.

Abst.- Information on 100 species is given.

- 205. Dagar, J.C. & Dagar, H.S. 1987.** "Ethnobotanical and other uses of some gymnosperms found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 201-204.

Abst.- In the present paper, the economic uses of eight species of gymnosperms found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been dealt with. Ethnobotanical uses of these species among the aboriginals of these islands have also been included.

- 206. Dagar, J.C. & Dagar, H.S. 1987.** "Some useful pteridophytes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 317-323.
Abst.- Uses of 46 pteridophytic species which are distributed in various habitats of Andaman and Nicobar Islands along with ethnobotanical uses among Nicobarese tribals have also been included.
- 207. Dagar, J.C. & Gangwar, B. 1989.** "Most problematic weeds of Bay Islands". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 5: 62-66.
Abst.- An account of some weed species have been given which are most problematic in the Bay Islands in the approximate order of their perniciousness.
- 208. Dagar, J.C. & Jeyamurthy, A. 1990.** "Distribution of vascular climbers and epiphytes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 1: 145-181.
Abst.- A list of 421 species belonging to 223 genera under 77 families of climbers (including twiners) and epiphytes (including parasites) has been provided along with distribution data.
- 209. Dagar, J.C., Jeyamurthy, A. & Sharma, A.K. 1989 (1988).** "An endeavour towards the utility of a common wasteland weed *Crotalaria mucronata* Desv. from Andamans". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 489-490.
Abst.- *Crotalaria mucronata* is frequent on wastelands and the grasslands of Andamans. The plant yielded 6.4 g fibre, 56.6 g leaves and about 168 g of straw which could be used as fibre, green manure and fuel respectively.
- 210. Dagar, J.C., Mongia, A.D. & Bandopadhyay, A.K. 1991.** "Mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". Calcutta.
Abst.- The book gives a general picture on the Mangroves of these islands with ecological and economic importance.
- 211. Dagar, J.C. & Sharma, A.K. 1993.** "Litterfall beneath *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* in mangrove forests of South Andamans, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 16: 157-161.
Abst.- A total dry weight of litterfall of 511 g and 709 g m⁻² year⁻¹ was collected at Sipighat and Chiriatapu West sites in South Andaman Island, beneath a prominent mangrove *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* (L.) Lamk. over a period one year. Leaves contributed 68.1 and 73.3% of total litterfall at respective sites. Rest of the amount was contributed by stipules and reproductive parts (bracts, flowers and seedlings). Twigs contributed very little amount. The maximum litterfall was observed from August to October and minimum in May, but seasonal trends were not pronounced. Though both the sites are under human interferences, Chiriatapu West site is comparatively more protected than other, hence more litterfall was observed at that site.
- 212. Das, Debika. 1969.** "*Artabotrys nicobarianus* D. Das- A new species from Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 194-195.
Abst.- A new species of *Artabotrys* viz., *A. nicobarianus* D. Das has been described from Great Nicobar Island.
- 213. Das, Sonali, Sheeja, T.E. & Mandal, A.B. 2006.** "Ethnomedicinal uses of certain plants from Bay Islands". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 207-211.

Abst.- Andaman and Nicobar Islands represent a biological paradise for plant biodiversity. Medicinal plants of these islands also represent a typical Malayan flora. About 52 medicinal plants are found to be endemic. The present article encompasses a glimpse of a few important medicinal plants from Bay Islands along with the folk knowledge gleaned through recurrent surveys. Enormous prospect in drug discovery is discernible from these species.

- 214. David, M. Kothamasi, Bhattacharyya, A. & Babu, C.R. 1995.** "Diversity of Great Nicobar plant communities". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 11: 62-64.

Abst.- In the present paper plant diversity of the Galathea zone has been presented.

- 215. De Wilde, W.J.J.O. 1984.** "*Endocomia*, a new genus of Myristicaceae". *Blumea* 30: 173-196.

Abst.- The new genus *Endocomia*, ranging from South China to New Guinea is described, keyed out and discussed among the other four southeast Asiatic genera of Myristicaceae. In *Endocomia* presently 4 species, one with 3 subspecies, are recognized; of these 2 species and 1 subspecies viz. *E. macrocoma* (Miq.) de Wilde ssp. *prainii* (King) de Wilde have been described from Andamans and Assam.

- 216. De, Aparajita & Hajra, P.K. 2001.** "The genus *Tropidia* Lindl. in India". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 15: 49-58.

Abst.- The genus *Tropidia* Lindl., is represented by four species in India. *T. curculigoides* Lindl., *T. thwaitesii* Hook.f. and *Tropidia pedunculata* Bl. have been reported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 217. De, Aparajita & Hajra, P.K. 2004.** "Taxonomic study of the genus *Vanda* (*sensu lato*) in India". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 18: 25-40.

Abst.- The genus *Vanda* R. Br., is represented by 80 species out of which 16 species are reported from India. *Vanda teres* (Roxb.) Lindl. has been reported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The description of the genus, species and a dichotomous key is provided.

- 218. Deb, D.B. 1989.** "Taxonomic revision of the genus *Hymenodictyon* (Rubiaceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 673-682.

Abst.- *Hymenodictyon* comprises 3 species. This work is based on study of the specimens in Indian herbaria and several foreign herbaria, acronyms of which are mentioned in citation of specimens, supplemented by field study of taxa involved. *H. flaccidum* Wall. has been described from Hobdaypur, South Andamans. Types of all correct names and synonyms have been studied along with original literature.

- 219. Deb, D.B. 2001.** "Taxonomic study of certain recently described species in the Rubiaceae". *Phytotaxonomy* 1: 53-56.

Abst.- The paper presents the results of a taxonomic study on certain recently described species of Indian Rubiaceae. (1) *Pseudodiplospora* Deb, *gen. nov.* is postulated in the tribe *Octotropideae* Bedd., subfam. *Ixoroideae* Raf. based on *Diplospora andamanica* Balakr. & Nair (1983) which does not represent the genus *Diplospora* DC. nor *Pubistylis* Thoth. Mature fruits and seeds are described and the original description of the species is emended. (2) *Greenea bahadurii* Gaur and Dayal (1986) is reduced to *Dunnia assamica* (Hook.f.) Ridsdale (1978).

- 220. Deb, D.B. & Dutta, Ratna. 1983.** "Nomenclatural changes in *Hedyotis* L. (Rubiaceae) of South Asia". *Taxon* 32: 284-285.

Abst.- Nomenclatural changes have been made on 6 species of *Hedyotis*. Of these species *H. insularis* (Spreng.) Deb et Dutta is from Andaman islands.

- 221. Deb, D.B. & Dutta, Ratna. 1988 (1987).** "On the identity and synonymy of *Hedyotis congesta* R. Br. (Rubiaceae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 261-262.

- 222. Deb, D.B. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1985 (1983).** "New taxa of the genus *Psychotria* (Rubiaceae) in India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 211-216.

Abst.- Four new taxa of *Psychotria* have been described from India of which *P. balakrishnii* Deb et Gang. has been described from Middle and North Andaman Islands.

- 223. Deb, D.B. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1988 (1987).** "New taxa of the genus *Lasianthus* (Rubiaceae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 458-462.

Abst.- Three new taxa of *Lasianthus* viz., *L. andamanicus* Hook. f. var. *ciliatus*, *L. lucidus* Bl. var. *caudisepalus* and *L. wallichii* Wt. var. *glabriusculus* have been described from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan respectively.

- 224. Deb, D.B. & Gangopadhyay, M. 1989.** "Taxonomic revision of the genus *Psychotria* (Rubiaceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 7: 1-166.

Abst.- In this work 39 species, 1 subspecies and 5 varieties under *Psychotria* are treated with description, illustrations, citations, synonymy, typification, phenology, ecology and uses. A key to the section, species, subspecies and varieties is also given. Nomenclatural changes of 5 taxa are made. 8 new species, 1 subspecies and 1 variety discovered in course of this study and published elsewhere with illustrations and affinities are included. 12 species are recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, of within which 8 species are endemic to these Islands.

- 225. Deb, D.B. & Mondal, D.C. 2001 (1997).** "Taxonomic revision of the genus *Ophiorrhiza* L. (Rubiaceae) in Indian subcontinent". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 39: 1-148.

Abst.- 47 species and 9 extra typical varieties are described with original citations, synonymy, typification, distribution, phenology and ecology. 4 species and 1 variety proposed as new have been described earlier. 4 varietal combinations have been made and published. One newly described species is reduced here to the status of a variety. For identification of taxa two sections and a dichotomous key are given. Four species of *Ophiorrhiza* L., *O. nicobarica* Balakr., *O. trichocarpa* Bl., *O. villosa* Roxb., *O. rugosa* Wall. and one variety *O. rugosa* Wall. var. *argentea* (Hook.f.) Deb & Mondal have been recorded from Andaman and Nicobar islands.

- 226. Deb, D.B. & Rout, R.C. 1991.** "*Jainia*, a new synonym of *Coptophyllum* (Rubiaceae)". *Taxon* 40: 324-325.

Abst.- The genus *Jainia* has been treated as a new synonym of *Coptophyllum*. A new combination *C. nicobaricum* (Balakr.) Deb. & Rout has been made for *J. nicobarica* Balakr.

- 227. Deb, D.B. & Rout, R.C. 1992.** "On the identity and nomenclature of certain Indian *Ixora* (Rubiaceae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 89: 41-44.

Abst.- *Ixora andamanensis* Bremek. and *I. katchalensis* Husain & Paul are reduced here to synonym of *I. barbata* Roxb. ex Smith and *I. capitulifera* Bremek. is synonym of *I. finlaysoniana* Wall. ex G. Don. *I. barbata* and *I. finlaysoniana* are found in Andaman Islands.

- 228. Deb, D.B. & Rout, R.C. 1993.** "The Indian genus *Pubistylus* (Rubiaceae): An investigation into the Characteristics and taxonomic position". *Opera Bot. Belg.* 6: 93- 100.

Abst.- The present findings support Bhakat's view of reinstating *Pubistylus* to generic status.

- 229. Debnath, H.S. 2004.** "Mangroves of Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Taxonomy and Ecology". Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh. Pp 1-133.

- 230. Debnath, H.S. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1992.** "Additions to the Meliaceae of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 219-220.

Abst.- Two species viz. *Dysoxylum gobara* (Buch.-Ham.) Merr. and *Trichilia connaroides* (W. & A.) Bentvelzen are reported for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 231. Debnath, H.S. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1992.** "A new species of *Chisocheton* (Meliaceae) from Great Nicobar". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 553-555.

Abst.- *Chisocheton nicobarianus*, a new species allied to *C. sarawakanus* of the Malay Peninsula is described from the Great Nicobar Island.

- 232. Debnath, H.S. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1993.** "*Chisocheton longistipitatus* (F.M. Bailey) L.S. Smith (Meliaceae)- A new record for Indian flora". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 123.

Abst.- *Chisocheton longistipitatus* forms a new record for the Indian flora from Great Nicobar Island.

- 233. Debnath, H.S. & Srivastava, S.K. 1993.** "Genus *Bentinckia* Berry ex Roxb. (Arecaceae) and its endemism". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 4: 17-21.

Abst.- The genus *Bentinckia* is an endemic genus of Arecaceae (Palmae) in India with two species viz., *B. coddapanna* Berry ex Roxb. in southern W. Ghats of Peninsular India and another *B. nicobarica* (Kurz) Becc. in Nicobar Islands.

- 234. Debnath, H.S. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1992.** "A note on *Rhizophora lamarckii* Montr. in Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 228-229.

Abst.- In his paper the authors have provided a detailed note on the the species of *Rhizophora lamarckii* in the Andaman Islands.

- 235. Dey, Sangita & Prasanna, P.V. 2010.** "The tribe *Rhynchosporae* (Cyperaceae) in India". *Rheedea* 20: 1-10.

Abst.- The tribe *Rhynchosporae* (Nees) is represented by 4 genera & 11 species in India. *Rhynchospora corymbosa* (L.) Britton, *R. rubra* (Lour.) Makino, *R. gracillima* Thwaites, *R. rugosa* (Vahl) Gale and *Schoenus calostachyus* (R. Br.) Poir. have been recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 236. Dharani, G., Abdul Nazar, A.K., Kanagu, L., Venkateshwaran, P., Kumar, T.S., Ratnam, Krupa, Venkatesan, R. & Ravidran, M. 2004.** "On the occurrence of *Noctiluca scintillans* bloom in Minnie Bay, Port Blair: Impact on water quality and bioactivity of extracts". *Curr. Sci.* 87: 990-994.

- Abst.- A *Noctiluca scintillans* bloom in the coastal waters of Minnie Bay, Port Blair was studied. Physico-chemical and biological properties of bloom-infested waters were monitored during the bloom period lasting five days. The antibacterial properties of extracts from this algal species were also investigated. Conspicuously, the bloom inhibited the common resident phytoplankton species. Total suspended solids showed a marked increase during day-one of bloom compared to ambient levels. The bloom appeared to be limited by dissolved inorganic nitrogen species availability. The differential growth of phyto-plankton reveals the involvement of specific trigger factors for such blooms. From the present viewpoint, micro-scale studies on hydrobiological factors preceding the onset of bloom would reveal what cycle of events lead to a bloom and the casual factors of such blooms. However, prediction of occurrence of such blooms and *in situ* measurements are practical difficulties to be addressed. Since a similar bloom was reported earlier in 2001, it is worthwhile to keep a watch and investigate as to whether there is any anthropogenic or environmental cause for the recurrence of the bloom.
- 237. Diwakar, P.G., Agrawala, D.K. & Chowdhery, H.J. 2006 (2005).** “*Eria extinctoria* (Lindl.) Oliv. (Orchidaceae)- A new record for India from Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 47: 197-200.
- Abst.- *Eria extinctoria* is reported for the first time from India based on collections from Diglipur, North Andaman Islands.
- 238. Diwakar, P.G., Agrawala, D.K. & Rasingam, L. 2005.** “*Acampe* Lindl. (Orchidaceae): A new generic record for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India”. *J. Orchid Soc. India* 19: 63-66.
- Abst.- *Acampe rigida* (Buch.-Ham. ex J.E. Sm.) P.F. Hunt has been collected and described from Kalpong Hydro Electric Project site, North Andamans. It represents a first time record for the region and is a new generic record for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 239. Diwakar, P.G. & Pandey, R.P. 2005.** “*Eulophia zollingeri* (Reichb.f.) J.J. Sm. (Orchidaceae)- A new record from Bay Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 743-744.
- Abst.- The present paper deals with the detailed description, citation, phonological data and critical notes of the taxa.
- 240. Diwakar, P.G., Sharief, M.U., Radhakrishnan, V.M. & Sumathi, R. 2006.** “*Trias oblonga* Lindl. (Orchidaceae)- A new genus record for Andaman Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 564-565.
- Abst.- *Trias oblonga* Lindl. (Orchidaceae), a new generic record for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, collected from Kalpong HE Project Site, North Andamans.
- 241. Diwakar, P.G. & Sumathi, R. 2006.** “Recollection of *Cleisostoma elegans* Seidenf.- An orchid from Andaman Islands after about a century”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 180-182.
- Abst.- *Cleisostoma elegans* Seidenf. is recollected after about a century from Kalpong Botanic Garden in North Andamans.
- 242. Diwakar, P.G., Sumathi, R., Jayanthi, J. & Karthigeyan, K. 2009 (2008).** “Contribution to the flora of limestone caves in Baratang Island, Andamans”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 50: 19-22.
- Abst.- Baratang Island is one of the geologically interesting area in Andamans with many mud volcanoes and limestone caves. A first hand report of the plants occurring in and around the limestone caves is presented. A total of 152 taxa are listed.

- 243. Dixit, R.D. 1986.** "Tree ferns- An urgent need of conservation". *Indian Fern J.* 3: 42-45.
Abst.- Notes on 12 species of tree ferns occurring in India is given. *Cyathea albosetacea* (Bedd.) Copel. has been reported from Andaman Islands.
- 244. Dixit, R.D. 1992.** "Two new records of fern species of *Adiantum* L. from Ross Island, South Andamans". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 8: 167-169.
Abst.- Two species of *Adiantum* L. viz., *A. stenochlamys* Bak. and *A. tenerum* Sw. have been recorded for the first time for India from Ross Island, South Andamans.
- 245. Dixit, R.D. & Balkrishna. 1990.** "*Pronephrium nakaikeium*- A new species of fern from Nicobar Islands". *Indian Fern J.* 7: 1-4.
Abst.- *Pronephrium nakaikeium* is described as new to science from Nicobar Islands with detailed description and illustration.
- 246. Dixit, R.D. & Balkrishna. 1990.** "Phytogeographic analysis of the endemic pteridophytes of India: Conservation priorities". *Indian Fern J.* 7: 49-53.
Abst.- The scrutiny of literature together with consultation of various herbaria surveyed revealed that more than 200 species of pteridophytes are expected to be endemics to the Indian region. The country has been divided into nine phytogeographic regions and species present in each region are mentioned to facilitate easy location of the taxa by the field botanists for conservation measures, being endemics on priority basis. It is hoped that this analytical list would provide materials for preparation of Red Data Book on Indian pteridophytes, correct assessment of abundance, rarity or extinction, etc. and a pointer to the need of conservation strategies to be adopted. 5 genera & 7 species are endemic in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 247. Dixit, R.D. & Balkrishna. 1992 (1989).** "*Pronephrium cuspidatum* (Bl.) Holtt.- New to India from Nicobar Islands with notes on confused related taxa". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 31: 126-129.
Abst.- *Pronephrium cuspidatum* (Bl.) Holtt. originally known from Malesia is reported for the first time for India from Nicobar Islands. The Indian material earlier known as *Meniscium cuspidatum* Bl. represented *Pronephrium nudatum* (Roxb. ex Griff.) Holtt. and *P. lakhimpurensis* (Rosenst.) Holtt. from North-Eastern Himalayas. The current nomenclature and illustrations for the present species with key to the taxa earlier confused in Indian literature have been provided.
- 248. Dixit, R.D., Datta, A. & Ghose, R.K. 1992 (1990).** "*Luerssenia* Kuhn- A new generic fern record from the Nicobar Islands, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 32: 178-180.
Abst.- *Luerssenia kehdingiana* Kuhn, earlier known from Sumatra is reported for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island. *Luerssenia* also constitutes a new generic record for India.
- 249. Dixit, R.D. & Ghosh, B. 1979 (1978).** "*Lindsaea parasitica* (Roxb. ex Griff.) Hieron.- A fern new to India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 20: 186-187.
Abst.- *Lindsaea parasitica* has been recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Islands. It was earlier known from Malay Peninsula, Malay islands and Polynesia.
- 250. Dixit, R.D. & Ghosh, B. 1981.** "*Lindsaea gueriniana* (Gaud.) Desv.- A fern new to India". *Indian J. Forest.* 4: 155-156.

Abst.- *Lindsaea gueriniana* collected from Rutland Island, South Andamans constitutes a new record for India. It was earlier known from Malaysian Islands.

- 251. Dixit, R.D. & Ghosh, B. 1983 (1982).** "Notes on the genus *Lindsaea* Dryand ex Smith- A classification and three new records". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 165-170.

Abst.- *Lindsaea bouillodii* is a confused taxon as regards to its identity, nomenclature and distribution as given by various workers in the past. The report of its occurrence in Madras Presidency by Beddome (1865, 1883) has been substantiated by its recent collection from Tamil Nadu. It is attempted to clarify the matter by providing key to the taxa confused with it, detailed description and illustrations. Three new records of species i.e. *L. glandulifera* v.A.v.R. and *L. malayensis* Holtt. for India (Great Nicobar Island) and *L. chienii* Ching for Burma are reported.

- 252. Dixit, R.D. & Ghosh, B. 1994 (1991).** "On the occurrence of *Lindsaea cultrata* (Willd.) Sw. and *L. malayensis* Holtt. from Nicobar Islands, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 33: 321-323.

Abst.- The occurrence of *Lindsaea cultrata* and *L. malayensis* has been confirmed from Nicobar Islands. Critical observations on their distribution, identity, key to the two confused taxa, detailed descriptions and illustrations are provided.

- 253. Dixit, R.D., Ghosh, B. & Ghosh, R.K. 1995.** "*Asplenium batuense* v.A.v.R.- A new record of fern from Great Nicobar, India". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 11: 65-66.

Abst.- *Asplenium batuense* v.A.v.R., so far known from western Malaysia has been reported for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island.

- 254. Dixit, R.D., Ghosh, B. & Ghosh, R.K. 2001 (1996).** "*Nesopteris* Copel.- A new generic fern record from the Nicobar Islands, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 38: 137-140.

Abst.- The fern genus *Nesopteris* hitherto known from Loochoo and Java to Samoa has been recorded for the first time from the Nicobar Islands by one of its species viz. *N. grandis* (Copel.) Copel.

- 255. Dixit, R.D. & Ghosh, D. 1983 (1982).** "Additional collections of *Lindsaea tenera* Dryand., endemic to India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 240.

Abst.- In India 21 taxa of *Lindsaea* has been recognized of which 6 are endemic to India. *L. malabarica* (Bedd.) Baker ex Christensen known from South India and *L. tenera* Dryand known from the Andaman and Nicobar islands have been recollected after a lapse of more than 50 years.

- 256. Dixit, R.D. & Ghosh, J.P. 1992.** "*Radula* Dum.- A new generic record of hepatics from Andamans". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 8: 165-166.

Abst.- *Radula complanata* (L.) Dum. has been reported for the first time for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Mayabunder, North Andamans. It was previously known from North-West Darjeeling-Sikkim in Himalayas and Kotagiri in South India. This genus *Radula* Dum. also constitutes a new generic record for A. & N. Islands.

- 257. Dixit, R.D. & Ghosh, R.K. 1994.** "*Pteris pluricaudata* Copel., a fern new to Andamans, India". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 10: 104-105.

Abst.- *Pteris pluricaudata* is recorded for the first time for India from Diglipur, North Andamans, hitherto known only from Philippines Islands.

- 258. Dixit, R.D., Ghosh, R.K. & Ghosh, B. 1995.** “*Lomagramma sumatrana* v.A.v.R.- A new record of fern from the Nicobar Islands, India”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 11: 67-68.

Abst.- *Lomagramma sumatrana* v.A.v.R., earlier known from Malaya and Sumatra has been recorded for the first time for India from Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar Island.

- 259. Dixit, R.D., Ghosh, S.R. & Ghosh, R.K. 2000 (1995).** “*Adiantum latifolium* Lam.- An introduced fern in India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 37: 117-119.

Abst.- *Adiantum latifolium* is reported as new record of fern from Andaman and Kerala in wild state, probably introduced as a pot plant in the past by Britishers and is now getting naturalized in the Islands. The species is described in detail with illustrations.

- 260. Dixit, R.D. & Singh, Shweta. 2005.** “A new species of *Microgonium* Presl. (Hymenophyllaceae) from Great Nicobar Island, India”. *Indian Fern J.* 22: 180-182.

Abst.- A new species of the fern genus *Microgonium* Presl. has been described from Cambell Bay (Shompen Hut), Great Nicobar Island, India. In 1996 Madhusoodanan *et al.* recorded another species [*M. henzaianum* (Parish ex Hook.) Copel.] from Karnataka, South India.

- 261. Dixit, R.D. & Sinha, B.K. 2001.** “Pteridophytes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. Bishen Singh Mahendrapal Singh, Dehradun. Pp.1-155.

Abst.- Detailed descriptions of 133 taxa, analysis, uses and keys are provided.

- 262. Dixit, R.D. & Tripathi, A.K. 1986 (1985).** “*Cyathea albosetacea* (Bedd.) Copel.- A little known endemic tree-fern of Nicobar Islands, India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 82: 694-697.

Abst.- A little known tree-fern *Cyathea albosetacea* endemic to Great Nicobar Island is described in detail along with illustrations.

- 263. Dressler, S. 1996.** “The genus *Bridelia* (Euphorbiaceae) in Malesia and Indochina”. *Blumea* 41: 263-331.

Abst.- A taxonomic revision of *Bridelia* Willd. for Southeast Asia is presented together with comments on the characters used, the biogeography of the species involved and the phytogeographic history of the genus. 19 species are recognized for the region (one from New Guinea was recently described as new). A key and full description are provided. *B. nicobarica* Chakrab. & Vasudeva Rao is reduced as a synonym of *B. insulana* Hance. *B. insulana* and *B. curtisii* Hook. f. are found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 264. Dutta, Tushar R., Ahmed, Razi, Abbas, Syed R. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** “Plants used by Andaman aborigines in gathering rock-bee honey”. *Econ. Bot.* 39: 130-138.

Abst.- The giant rock-bee, *Apis dorsata*, of Asia is a migratory and ferocious wild bee, which has not yet been tamed. It is the chief source of honey and bees wax in the Andaman region besides being an important pollinating agent. Smoking the nests, which destroys the bees and their brood, has been the only method of honey extraction practiced from ancient times. The negrito Onge tribals of the Little Andaman use the sap of *Orophea katschallica* to repel the bees while extracting honey from the hives. Dutta and associates (1983) reported that the sap

of *Amomum aculeatum*, an herb growing in dense tropical forests of South Andamans, acts as a tranquiliser for these bees; with the aid of this sap, honey can be harvested from their hives by natives without protective apparel while the bees remain docile. Further, the hives can be bagged in nylon netting and transported to desired sites to establish apiaries. A second discovery of similar bee-tranquiliser properties in the sap of *Zingiber squarrosum* of the same habitat is reported here. The pheromone-allomone relationships and economic implications are briefly discussed.

- 265. Elanchezhian, R., Senthil Kumar, R., Beena, S.J. & Suryanarayana, M.A. 2007.** "Ethnobotany of *Shompens*- A primitive tribe of Great Nicobar Island". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 342-345.

Abst.- *Shompens* are the aboriginal inhabitants of Great Nicobar Island. They probably migrated into this area, several hundred years ago from nearby Malaysian regions. They are one of the Mongoloid aborigines whose number may not exceed a hundred at present. They are semi-nomadic, food gatherers and hunters with stone-age civilization. They live in small groups in dense interior forests of island and are entirely dependent on forest resources and sea products for their sustenance. These primitive aboriginals use a host of edible plants make use of a few plants for and use various plants and their parts for construction, cover, brush, dugout canoes, utensils, fishing harpoons, mat and baskets.

- 266. Elkunchwar, Satish, Savant, P.V. & Rai, S.N. 1997.** "Status of natural regeneration in tropical forests of the Andaman Islands". *Indian Forester* 123: 1091-1108.

Abst.- The tropical evergreen forests are highly sensitive to disturbance in the original crop composition under natural environment. Proper manipulation of canopy and judicious application of silvicultural systems may maintain the balanced composition. The regeneration survey revealed that though the regeneration status as such is satisfactory in the tropical forests of Andamans, change in stocking under the present management practices indicate decline of ornamental and softwood species in some Forest Division and fall in ply species in some localities. A conservative approach in exploitation schedule and improving future crop by adequate regeneration of desired species compatible to ecosystem needs should be adopted in such areas. Overall position of total seedlings per ha shows marginal improvement in worked areas than in unworked areas, most of which are from miscellaneous category. Although the silvicultural system practiced in Andaman forests primarily aims at conversion to uniform crop by few identified economic tree species it is more than four decades old and hence the system needs immediate critical review in the context of ground reality obtained thereon.

- 267. Ellis, J.L. 1986.** "A botanical tour of Andaman Islands". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 2: 11-22.

Abst.- During a botanical tour of Andaman Islands, 258 numbers of plants were collected, out of which 240 comprising 227 taxa were identified.

- 268. Ellis, J.L. 1987 (1985).** "*Oryza indandamanica* Ellis, a new rice plant from islands of Andamans". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 27: 225-227.

Abst.- A new species, *Oryza indandamanica* collected from Rutland Island, South Andamans is described with illustrations.

- 269. Ellis, J.L. 1987.** "The pteridophytic flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 3: 59-79.

Abst.- An enumeration of 120 pteridophytes from the islands of Andaman and Nicobar has been given. Of the ferns enumerated, only about 50 plants had been reported earlier. Based on earlier literature a tentative supplementary list of 11 taxa is appended at the end whose validity could not be confirmed because of non-availability of plant specimens.

- 270. Ellis, J.L. 1987.** "The new rice plant, *Oryza indandamanica* Ellis, from islands of Andaman". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 3: 129-130.

Abst.- Further collections of the wild rice plant *Oryza indandamanica* Ellis has been made from Andamans Islands.

- 271. Ellis, J.L. 1987.** "Floral composition of the near shore vegetation of the Andaman". *Proc. Symp. Mang. Ecosyst. & Ocean. Resources Andamans.* Pp. 24-29.

- 272. Ellis, J.L. 1988.** "The potentially exploitable wild nutmegs of Andaman and Nicobar islands". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 4: 149-150.

Abst.- Three wild nutmegs viz., *Myristica andamanica* Hook.f., *Knema andamanica* (Warb.) de Wilde ssp. *andamanica* and *K. andamanica* ssp. *nicobarica* (Warb.) de Wilde occur, the former two confined to Andamans and the latter to the Nicobars. There is a possibility that fruits of these taxa might contain some chemicals which may be harmful to human beings. Interestingly *M. andamanica* nutmegs have been used in Andaman and Nicobar Islands without showing ill effect. However, this aspect needs to be investigated as early as possible for definite pronouncement so that the potential exploitation of these plants can be envisaged.

- 273. Ellis, J.L. 1988 (1987).** "Taxonomic status of *Rostellularia andamanica* M.K. Vasudeva Rao". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 211-213.

Abst.- *Rostellularia andamanica* M.K. Vasudeva Rao has been treated as a synonym of *R. procumbens* (Linn.) Nees.

- 274. Ellis, J.L. 1989.** "North Andaman Biosphere Reserve Project Documents-13". Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi.

- 275. Ellis, J.L. 1990.** "Exploitable souring plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 6: 52.

Abst.- In this paper 3 plants are mentioned as exploitable souring plants.

- 276. Ellis, J.L. 1994.** "*Oryza indandamanica* Ellis- The wild Andaman rice". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 245-246.

Abst.- It gives a historical account of the Andaman rice before and immediately after the publication of the new rice plant as a new species which seems to be in order.

- 277. Ellis, J.L. & Ray, L.N. 1991.** "*Grewia indandamanica* Ellis & Ray- A new species from Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, India". *Candollea* 46: 341-343.

Abst.- A new species, *Grewia indandamanica* allied to *G. laevigata* Vahl is described from Saddle Peak in North Andaman Islands.

- 278. Ellis, J.L. & Ray, L.N. 1994.** “*Chionanthus sumatranus* Bl.- An extended distribution up to North Andamans ?”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 645-651.

Abst.- *C. sumatranus* is recorded from Saddle Peak, North Andamans. This species was previously recorded from South Andamans, Malesia, Sumatra and W. Java.

- 279. Ellis, J.L. & Vishnoi, R.K. 1989.** “The wild betel leaf plant in Andaman and Nicobar islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 5: 160.

Abst.- The betel leaf plant occurs in wild from the Northern Andaman islands to the southern most Great Nicobar, suggesting the natural regeneration of the plant. Its introduction in the arboretum at Dhanikhari near Port Blair has been so successful that the plants were to be pruned at regular intervals to keep them from spreading to adjoining fields.

- 280. Forman, L.L. 1985.** “A revision of the tribe *Fibraureae* (Menispermaceae) in Asia- The Menispermaceae of Malesia and adjacent areas XIII”. *Kew Bull.* 40: 539-551.

Abst.- The genera *Tinomiscium* Miers with one variable species and *Fibraurea* with two species are revised. The name *F. tinctoria* Lour. must be used for the Indo-Malesian species. A note on the phytochemistry of the tribe by Dr. N.G. Bisset is included. Balakrishnan's newly published *Tinomiscium nicobaricum* is a mixture consisting of male inflorescence of *T. petiolare* with leaves of *Fibraurea tinctoria*.

- 281. Gajja, B.L. 1986.** “Analysis of growth of area, production and productivity of rice crop in Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 2: 31-33.

Abst.- The present study is based on the secondary data on area, production and productivity of rice crop in Andaman and Nicobar group of islands. Compound growth rates of area, production and productivity were worked out and the contribution of area and yield towards rice production were calculated. The interaction of area and productivity and area alone show significant influence. The compound growth rates of area, production and yield were higher during period I as compared to period II. Rice production in the Islands can be substantially increased by applying recommended doses of fertilizers and intensive use of high-yielding varieties.

- 282. Gamble, J.S. 1903.** “A preliminary list of the plants of the Andaman Islands, Port Blair”.

Abst.- Based on the collections of C.G.G.J. Rogers of Forest Department of Andamans.

- 283. Gangopadhyay, M. 1991.** “Revision of the Indian *Saprosma* Bl. (Rubiaceae)” *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 65-95.

Abst.- In *Saprosma* 8 taxa (7 species) are recognized. *S. ternatum* (Wall.) Hook.f. ssp. *puberulum* (Kurz) Gang. is endemic to Andaman Islands. The species are described with key, citation, types, distribution, ecology, flowering and fruiting period.

- 284. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1989 (1988).** “*Pubistylus* Thoth. (Rubiaceae) reduced to *Diplospora* DC.”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 495-497.

Abst.- The monotypic genus *Pubistylus* Thoth. is merged with *Diplospora* DC. and consequently a new name is given to its type species viz., *Diplospora parkinsonii* (= *Pubistylus andamanensis*). A description of the hitherto unknown fruits of the plant is also provided.

- 285. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1989.** "New and noteworthy Asiatic Rubiaceae". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 85-88.

Abst.- *Canthium andamanicum* is described from South Andaman Islands and *Diplospora majumdarii* is described from Perak Peninsula. A new combination is also made for a species of *Diplospora* DC.

- 286. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1989.** "Notes on the Rubiaceae from Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 113-119.

Abst.- Two new species of *Psychotria* L. are described from South Andamans (*Psychotria bhargavii*) and Bangladesh while one new species of *Lasianthus* Jack from Burma. A new variety of *Psychotria fulva* Buch.-Ham. ex Hook.f. is also described from N.E. India. *Brachytome wardii* Deb. et Gang. is conspecific with *B. wardii* C.E.C. Fischer. *Lasianthus wardii* C.E.C. Fischer & Kaul is transferred to the genus *Litosanthes* Bl.

- 287. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1992.** "The family Apocynaceae of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 27-59.

Abst.- A systematic account of the family Apocynaceae of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is presented. 30 indigenous species belonging to 23 genera are treated in addition to 6 cultivated species representing 6 genera. A new species of the South-East Asian genus *Winchia* DC. (*W. parkinsonii* Gang. & T. Chakrab.) is described. Two more new species, *Micrechites andamanica* Gang. & T. Chakrab. and *M. parkinsonii* Gang. & T. Chakrab. are also described. A new variety, *Chilocarpus denudatus* Bl. var. *nicobaricus* Gang. & T. Chakrab. is proposed. *Kopsia scortechinii* King & Gamble and *Parsonsia penangiana* King & Gamble are additions to the Flora of India. The latter is also recorded for Myanmar and is reduced to a variety of *Parsonsia alboflavescens* (Dennst.) Mabberley. Two species of *Parsonsia* R. Br. remain imperfectly known. *Rauvolfia sumatrana* Jack is reported from Myanmar.

- 288. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1992.** "Two new species of *Terminalia* L. (Combretaceae) from Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 237-240.

Abst.- Two new species of *Terminalia* viz., *T. sharmae* and *T. vermae* are described from Mount Harriet and Baratang Island of South Andaman Islands respectively.

- 289. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1992.** "Notes on *Terminalia* L. (Combretaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 601-603.

Abst.- *Terminalia bialata* (Roxb.) Steud. is recorded for Philippines and its distinctions from *T. calamansanai* (Blanco) Rolfe are elucidated. *T. tomentosa* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn., *T. alata* Heyne ex Roth, *T. coriacea* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn., *T. crenulata* Roth and *T. macrocarpa* Steud. are truly conspecific and *T. elliptica* Willd. is the earliest name for the aggregate. *T. copelandii* Elmer is combined with *T. procera* Roxb. and the range of the latter is thus extended to Malesia. *T. travancorica* Wight & Arn. is attributed to Sri Lanka. *T. triptera* Stapf is recorded for Myanmar.

- 290. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1993.** "Additional notes on the status of *Pubistylus* Thoth. (Rubiaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 439-440.

- Abst.- Reasons for combining *Pubistylus andamanensis* with *Diplospora parkinsonii* is given. It is also felt that only after a revision of Rubiaceae, it can be concluded whether *Pubistylus* deserves the status of a distinct genus or better accommodated under a new section in *Diplospora*.
- 291. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1993.** "Notes on *Combretum* Loefl. (Combretaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 679-682.
- Abst.- *Combretum alatum* Craib is recorded for Myanmar (Burma) while *C. deciduum* Coll. & Hemsl. is attributed to Thailand. The status of *C. punctatum* Bl. subsp. *squamosum* (Roxb. ex G. Don) Exell is changed to varietal level. The occurrence of *C. punctatum* var. *punctatum* in Bangladesh and Myanmar is recorded. *C. borneense* Exell, *C. flagrocarpum* Clarke, *C. griffithii* Heurck & Muell.-Arg., *C. porterianum* (Wall. ex Clarke) Craib and *C. yunnanense* Exell are conspecific with *C. wallichii* DC. and are reduced to its varieties. A new variety of *C. wallichii* is also described from N.E. India, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Andamans.
- 292. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1993.** "The genus *Archidendron* F.V. Muell. (Mimosaceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 683-691.
- Abst.- A preliminary revision of the genus *Archidendron* F.v. Muell. for India is presented with 4 indigenous species and one cultivated species. *Mimosa monadelphica* Roxb. and *Abarema abeywickramae* Kosterm. are merged with *Archidendron bigeminum* (L.) Nielsen. The status of *Archidendron clypearia* (Jack) Nielsen forma *montana* (Benth.) Kosterm. and *A. clypearia* subsp. *subcoriaceum* (Thw.) Nielsen are changed to varietal level. In this work 3 indigenous and 1 cultivated species from Andaman and Nicobar Islands are included.
- 293. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1994.** "A new section in *Diplospora* DC. (Rubiaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 397-398.
- Abst.- *Pubistylus* is recognized as a section; *Diplospora andamanensis*= *D. parkinsonii*, *Pubistylus andamanensis*.
- 294. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 1997.** "The family Combretaceae in Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 281-364.
- Abst.- A taxonomic revision of the family Combretaceae of India and adjoining countries is done, based on the study of herbarium specimens and observations in the field. Altogether 41 indigenous species representing 6 genera are recognized, keyed out and described with many illustrations. *Terminalia manii* King is reduced as a synonym of *T. citrina* Roxb. ex Flem., which is distributed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 295. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 2002.** "Two new species in Indian *Cryptocarya* R. Br. (Lauraceae). *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 722-725.
- Abst.- Two new species, *Cryptocarya balakrishnanii* and *C. cavei* are described from the Andaman Islands and West Bengal respectively.
- 296. Gangopadhyay, M. & Chakrabarty, T. 2005.** "The genus *Cryptocarya* R. Br. (Lauraceae) in the Indian subcontinent". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 274-293.
- Abst.- A revision of the genus *Cryptocarya* is presented for India and the adjoining countries, viz. Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. 15 species are recognized and treated.

C. membranacea Thw. is recorded for Indian flora from Tamil Nadu. 5 taxa viz., *C. andamanica* Hook.f., *C. balakrishnanii* M. Gangop. & Chakrab., *C. ferrarsi* King ex Hook.f. var. *ferrarsi*, *C. insularis* Vasud. & Chakrab. and *C. wightiana* Thw. are recorded from Andaman and Nicobar islands.

- 297. Gangwar, B. & Singh, Dharam. 1987.** “*Mikania cordata* Burm.f. serious weed of South Andamans”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 3: 135-137.

Abst.- *Mikania cordata* Burm.f. has been recorded along natural water courses and in different plantation areas in South Andamans. This species is a major problem in South Andamans and probably in other islands of this archipelago. It is listed among the world’s worst weed.

- 298. Garbyal, S.S., Naithani, H.B. & Allappatt, Joju P. 2008.** “Bamboo resources of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India”. *Indian Forester* 134: 1129-1135.

Abst.- The authors have made extensive collection of bamboos of both Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands. There are 20 species (wild and planted) reported from the islands. Six species viz., *Dinochloa nicobarica*, *D. scandens* var. *andamanica* (Bel bamboo), *Schizostachyum andamanicum*, *S. kalpongianum*, *S. kurzii* and *S. rogersii* are endemic to these islands. *Dendrocalamus calostachys*, *Schizostachyum dullooa* and *S. polymorphum* are now being reported from the wild for the first time. Rest all the species except *Gigantochloa andamanica* (Chatai bamboo) are under cultivation. There is a great demand for ballies or non-commercial timber in these islands. Therefore bamboo can substitute the requirement of ballies, also can reduce the pressure on the forest.

- 299. Ghosh, B. 1993.** “A contribution to the flora of Little Andaman Island”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 601-614.

Abst.- Altogether 329 species of vascular plants occurring on the Little Andaman Island are enumerated. The rare and threatened plants as well as those having medicinal or other economic values are marked out. Need for immediate conservation activities are emphasized.

- 300. Ghosh, B. 1997 (1994).** “The family Combretaceae of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 36: 278-284.

Abst.- Indian Almond family is represented by 5 genera & 15 species in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Of these *Calycopteris floribunda*, *Combretum decandrum*, *C. chinense*, *C. extensum*, *C. squamosum*, *Terminalia bialata*, *T. citrina* & *T. procera* are Roxburghian taxa. Besides these *Terminalia mannii* King and *T. procera* Roxb., are endemic to these islands whereas *T. sharmae* Gang. & T. Chakrab. and *T. vermae* Gang. & T. Chakrab., are new taxa confined to Mount Harriet and Baratang Islands and South Creeks respectively. *Lumnitzera racemosa* Willd. and *L. littorea* (Jack.) Voigt are mangrove species which require conservation efforts.

- 301. Ghosh, B. & Dixit, R.D. 1979 (1978).** “Notes on two species of *Lindsaea* Dryand. from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 20:170-171.

Abst.- *Lindsaea tenera* is common and endemic to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *L. tetragona* is new to India from Nicobar islands. It was earlier known from Minanda, Celebes, Moluccas, Louisiades, Solomon Island, Fiji and Tahiti.

- 302. Ghosh, B. & Dixit, R.D. 1984.** “*Lindsaea oblanceolata* v.A.v.R.- A fern new to India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 1233-1234.
Abst.- *Lindsaea oblanceolata* v.A.v.R. is described in detail with illustrations for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island.
- 303. Giri, G.S. & Mitra, B. 1984.** “On the identity of two varieties of *Blumea obliqua* (Linn.) Druce complex”. *Indian J. Forest.* 7: 141-144.
Abst.- The taxonomy and nomenclature of five varieties of *Blumea amplexens sensu* Hook.f. are discussed. *B. amplexens* var. *maritima* Clarke ex Hook.f. and *B. amplexens* var. *arenaria* (DC.) Clarke are reinstated as distinct varieties under *B. obliqua* (Linn.) Druce. *B. obliqua* (Linn.) Druce var *maritima* (Clarke ex Hook.f.) Giri et Mitra is described from Andamans.
- 304. Goel, A.K. 1990.** “Rediscovery and nomenclature of *Orophea torulosa* (Annonaceae)”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 143-145.
Abst.- *Orophea torulosa* Hutch. has been rediscovered from Rutland island in South Andamans after a lapse of 75 years. It is transferred to the genus *Mezzettiopsis* Ridl. and a new combination, *M. torulosa* (Hutch.) Goel is made.
- 305. Goel, A.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1990.** “*Excoecaria indica* (Euphorbiaceae): New for Andaman Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 738.
Abst.- The occurrence of *Excoecaria indica* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) from South Andamans is recorded here for the first time from Rutland Island. It was previously known from S. & E. India and Great Nicobar.
- 306. Goel, A.K. & Mehrotra, B.N. 1985.** “Rediscovery of *Neonauclea gageana* (King) Merrill (Rubiaceae) from South Andamans in Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 447-448.
Abst.- *Neonauclea gageana* has been rediscovered after a lapse of seven decades from Chiriatapu, South Andaman Islands.
- 307. Goel, A.K. & Mehrotra, B.N. 1986.** “*Symplocos oxyphylla* (Symplocaceae)- Rediscovered from South Andamans”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 198-200.
Abst.- *Symplocos oxyphylla* Wallich ex DC. has been recollected after a lapse of 10 decades from the South Andaman Islands.
- 308. Goel, A.K. & Mehrotra, B.N. 1988.** “A new species of *Guettarda* (Rubiaceae) from Andamans, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 11: 241-243.
Abst.- A new species viz., *Guettarda andamanica* from South Andamans is described and illustrated.
- 309. Goel, A.K., Mehrotra, B.N. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1991.** “*Miliusa mollis* var. *sparsior* (Annonaceae) in Andamans: A new record for India”. *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 2: 1-4.
Abst.- *Miliusa mollis* Pierre var. *sparsior* Craib is recorded for the first time for India from Andamans, which was earlier known only from Thailand.

- 310. Goel, A.K. & Sharma, M.P. 1990.** “*Kopsia scortechinii* and *K. arborea* (Apocynaceae): new to Indian flora”. *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 1: 7-10.
 Abst.- *Kopsia scortechinii* King & Gamble has been recorded for the first time for India from Andaman Islands. *K. arborea* also constitute a new record for India based on the collections from Andamans and Kerala.
- 311. Goel, A.K. & Sharma, S.C. 1991.** “A new species of *Miliusa* (Annonaceae) from Andaman Islands”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 10: 629-631.
 Abst.- A new species viz., *Miliusa jainii* from South Andamans, is described and illustrated.
- 312. Goel, A.K. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1988.** “A new species of *Secamone* (Asclepiadaceae) from S. Andamans (India)”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 85: 161-163.
 Abst.- A new species *Secamone andamanica* is described from S. Andamans.
- 313. Goel, A.K., Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Mehrotra, B.N. 1985.** “First record of *Ligustrum glomeratum* (Oleaceae) for India from South Andamans”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 484-486.
 Abst.- The genus *Ligustrum* L. has been recorded for the first time from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the species for India.
- 314. Goel, A.K., Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Mehrotra, B.N. 1992 (1989).** “A new species of *Aeschynanthus* (Gesneriaceae) from South Andamans”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 31: 154-156.
 Abst.- A new species, *Aeschynanthus andamanensis* allied to *A. parasiticus* (Roxb.) Wall. collected from Alexandria Island, Andaman Islands is described with illustrations.
- 315. Govindarajulu, E. 1990.** “Cyperaceae Indiae Australis Precursores- A novelty in *Eleocharis* R. Br. and its vegetative anatomy”. *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 100: 71-75.
 Abst.- *Eleocharis andamanensis* Govind. has been reported from South Andamans.
- 316. Green, P.S. 2003.** “Synopsis of the Oleaceae from the Indian sub-continent”. *Kew Bull.* 58: 257-295.
 Abst.- The taxa of the nine genera of Oleaceae native of Indian sub-continent are reviewed, with synonymy, and distribution. *Ligustrum sinense*, *Jasminum flexile* and *J. adenophyllum* are new additions to the Andaman flora. *Chionanthus ramiflorus* var. *peninsularis*, *C. pauciflora* var. *palembanica* are *C. ramiflorus*. *C. tenuiflorus* = *C. mala elengi* var. *tenuiflorus*. *Jasminum cordifolium* var. *andamanicum* = *J. elongatum*. *J. multiflorum* var. *nicobaricum* = *J. syringifolium*. *J. subglandulosum* = *J. attenuatum* and the occurrence of *Ligustrum glomeratum* in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is doubtful.
- 317. Gupta, Stutee, Padalia, Hitendra, Chauhan, Nidhi & Porwal, M.C. 2002.** “Rediscovery of *Podocarpus wallichianus*: A rare gymnosperm from tropical rain forests of Great Nicobar Island”. *Curr. Sci.* 83: 806-807.
 Abst.- *Podocarpus wallichianus* Presl has been rediscovered from Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar Island after a gap of about 50 years.
- 318. Gupta, Stutee, Porwal, M.C. & Roy, P.S. 2004.** “Indigenous knowledge on some medicinal plants among the Nicobari tribe of Car Nicobar Island”. *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 3: 287-293.

Abst.- The Nicobari tribe of Car Nicobar Island is endowed with vast knowledge of medicinal plants. They cultivate some of these plants for the treatment of various diseases. An attempt has been made to document some of the medicinal plants commonly used by these tribes. A note on the exact usage along with the local name and photographs are also provided.

- 319. Gupta, Stutee, Porwal, M.C. & Roy, P.S. 2004.** "Orchid diversity of Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve". *Curr. Sci.* 86: 1372-1374.

Abst.- A list of 36 orchids found in Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve has been given. Four species viz., *Bulbophyllum sessile* (Koen.) J.J. Sm., *Oberonia iridifolia* (Roxb.) Lindl., *Phraetia secunda* (Bl.) Lindl. and *Rhynchostylis retusa* Bl. constitute new records for this Biosphere Reserve.

- 320. Hajra, P.K., Rao, P.S.N. & Mudgal, V. 1999 (Eds.).** "Flora of Andaman-Nicobar Islands (Ranunculaceae – Combretaceae)". Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta. Vol. 1. Pp 1-487.

- 321. Hoque, Akramul & Mukerjee, P.K. 2002.** "A new name for *Dioscorea glabra* var. *hastifolia* Prain ex Burkill from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 371.

Abst.- *D. glabra* var. *hastifolia* Prain et Burkill is a later homonym of *D. hastifolia* Nees. Hence a new name *D. serpenticola* A. Hoque & P.K. Mukherjee is proposed for *D. glabra* var. *hastifolia*.

- 322. Hore, D.K. 1983.** "Distribution and endemism of Indian species of *Symplocos*". *Indian Forester* 109: 246-253.

Abst.- 39 taxa belonging to 33 species of *Symplocos* are recorded from India. Among them, 10 taxa are endemic to Peninsular India, 13 taxa are rare. *Symplocos cochinchinensis* (Lour.) S. Moore ssp. *laurina* (Retz.) Noot. var. *laurina*, *S. racemosa* Roxb., *S. fasciculata* Zoll., *S. odoratissima* (Bl.) Choisy ex Zoll., *S. ophirensis* Clarke ssp. *perakensis* (King & Gamble) Noot. and *S. wikstroemifolia* Hayata are found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 323. Hore, D.K. 1985.** "Distribution status of *Symplocos oxyphylla* Wall. ex DC. in Indian flora". *Indian J. Forest.* 8: 147-150.

Abst.- *Symplocos oxyphylla* occurs in South Andamans, Assam, Meghalaya, Bangladesh, Burma and Thailand. The causes of its extinction from Andaman Islands and measures for its conservation have been proposed.

- 324. Hore, D.K. 1986 (1984).** "Additions to the Indian flora from Great Nicobar Island". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 20-25.

Abst.- The paper presents 10 plant species including *Asplenium tenerum* Forst. var. *retusum* C. Chr. from Great Nicobar Island which are additions to the Indian flora.

- 325. Hore, D.K. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1985 (1984).** "Orchids of Great Nicobar Island and their conservation". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 626-635.

Abst.- The paper lists 33 taxa of orchids recorded so far from the Great Nicobar Island, emphasizing the field observations, habitat and ornamental potentialities. Phytogeographical affinities of the species have been drawn up. Strategies and measures on conservation of orchid species in the island have also been proposed.

- 326. Hore, D.K., Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** “*Pangium* (Flacourtiaceae)- A new generic record for India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 417.
 Abst.- *Pangium edule* Reinw. earlier known from Malesia is recorded from Great Nicobar Island for the first time. *Pangium* also constitutes a new generic record for India.
- 327. Hosagoudar, V.B. & Mathew, S.P. 2000.** “A preliminary report on the mycoflora of the Andaman and Nicobar islands, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 631-640.
 Abst.- This paper gives an account of the fungal flora of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 103 fungal taxa belonging to 52 genera of the groups Zygomycetes (3), Hymenomycetes (25), Gastromycetes (1), Ascomycetes (16), Hyphomycetes (51) and Coelomycetes (7) are reported.
- 328. Husain, Tariq & Paul, S.R. 1984.** “A new species of *Ixora* (Rubiaceae) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *Blumea* 30: 153-156.
 Abst.- A new species *Ixora katchalensis*, from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is described and illustrated. It belongs to section *Otobactrum* Brem. (group C).
- 329. Husain, Tariq & Paul, S.R. 1986.** “*Ixora pubirama* Brem. (Rubiaceae)- A new record for India flora”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 83: 263-265.
 Abst.- *Ixora pubirama* from Arial Bay, North Andamans constitutes a new record for the Indian flora.
- 330. Husain Tariq & Paul, S.R. 1989.** “Taxonomic studies on Indian species of the *Ixora* L. (Rubiaceae)”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 6: 1-205.
 Abst.- Detailed taxonomic studies on the 43 species of *Ixora* occurring in India is given.
- 331. Jagtap, A.P. & Singh, N.P. 1997.** “Two noteworthy plants of Asclepiadaceae from India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 20: 101-102.
 Abst.- The description of *Ischnostemma carnosum* (R. Br.) Merr. & Rolfe and *Philibertia viminalis* A. Gray have been provided because their description were not available in any Indian flora or journals, though the former name has been listed once for Andaman Island.
- 332. Jain, S.K. & Srivastava, S.C. 1988.** “Addition to grass flora of India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 305-311.
 Abst.- The present paper gives a brief account of 90 taxa as further additions to the grass flora of India. *Coelorachis glandulosa* (Trin.) Stapf ex Ridley is for the first time for India from South Andamans.
- 333. Jayamurthy, A. & Dagar, J.C. 1987.** “*Chiloschista lunifera* (Reichb. f.) J.J. Sm. (Orchidaceae)- Rediscovered in India from Andamans”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 3: 131-132.
 Abst.- *Chiloschista lunifera* has been rediscovered from Andamans, previously it was known from Sikkim. A detailed description is given.
- 334. Jeyamurthy, A., Dagar, J.C. & Rathore, R.K.S. 1990.** “Some morphological and anatomical observations on an interesting and rare orchid *Chiloschista lunifera* (Reichb. f.) J.J. Sm. from Andamans”. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 69: 335-338.

- Abst.- *Chiloschista lunifera* (Reichb.f.) J.J. Sm., a very interesting and rare orchid was collected for the first time from the forest of South Andamans. Some morphological and anatomical characters of the same have been observed.
- 335. Jeyamurthy, A., Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Dagar, J.C. 1989.** "First record of an Orobanchaceae taxon for the Andaman-Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 22-24.
- Abst.- *Christisonia subacaulis* (Benth.) Gard., a rare and interesting parasitic herb, hitherto known to occur in Peninsular India and Sri Lanka is recorded for the Andaman Islands, with a detailed description and illustrations.
- 336. Jayan, P.K. & Singh, B. 1981.** "Grassland association and the productivity at and around Port Blair". Seminar on Islands Biology, BSI, Port Blair.
- 337. Jayanthi, J., Karthigeyan, K., Sumathi, R. & Diwakar, P.G. 2009.** "Notes on *Medinilla* Gaudich. (Melastomataceae) from Great Nicobar Island, India". *Nelumbo* 51: 1-4.
- Abst.- A new species viz., *Medinilla balakrishnanii* allied to *M. coriacea* Merr. is described. *Medinilla speciosa* (Reinw. ex Blume) Blume is reported for the first time as an addition to the flora of India.
- 338. Jayanthi, J., Karthigeyan, K., Sumathi, R. & Narasimhan, D. 2010.** "Additions to the genus *Medinilla* (Melastomataceae) from Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 245-246.
- Abst.- *Medinilla speciosa* (Reinw. ex Blume) Blume collected from the Campbell Bay National Park, Great Nicobar Island is reported here as a new record to the angiospermic flora of India. Brief description, illustration and photographs are provided.
- 339. Jayanthi, J., Sumathi, R., Karthigeyan, K. & Diwakar, P.G. 2003.** "In search of *Phalaenopsis*". *ENVIS Newsletter* 9: 7.
- Abst.- *Phalaenopsis tetraspis* Rchb.f. has been collected from Great Nicobar Island after a lapse of 23 years.
- 340. Jayanthi, J., Sumathi, R., Karthigeyan, K. & Diwakar, P.G. 2006.** "*Erythrorchis* Bl.- A new genus record for the orchid flora of Bay Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 183-185.
- Abst.- *Erythrorchis altissima* (Bl.) Bl., a saprophytic climbing orchid is reported for the first time from Bay Islands. It forms a new genus and species record for the Island flora. A brief description and illustration are provided.
- 341. Jayanthi, J., Sumathi, R., Karthigeyan, K., Maina, V. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2003.** "*Medinilla quadrifolia* (Blume) Blume- A new record for India from the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve". *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 284-285.
- Abst.- *Medinilla quadrifolia* (Blume) Blume is reported as a new record for India from the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve. A brief description along with photographs are provided.
- 342. Jayanthi, J., Sumathi, R., Karthigeyan, K. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2006.** "*Liparis elegans* Lindl. (Orchidaceae)- A new report to India from Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 195-197.

Abst.- *Liparis elegans* earlier known from Malayan region, is reported for the first time from Great Nicobar Island. A brief description along with illustration is provided.

- 343. Jayanthi, J., Sumathi, R., Karthigeyan, K. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2002.** “*Liparis elegans* Lindl. (Orchidaceae)- A new report to India from Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve”. *J. Orchid Soc. India* 16: 37-39.

Abst.- *Liparis elegans* earlier known from Malayan region is reported for the first time in Indian flora from Great Nicobar. A brief description of the species along with illustration is provided.

- 344. Jayaraj, R.S. & Andrews, H.V. 2006.** “Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory biodiversity strategy and action plan- India”. GOI-UNDP. Pp.1-154.

- 345. Jayaraman, Uma & Nayar, M.P. 1997 (1992).** “*Diospyros pilosula* Wallich ex Hiern var. *andamanensis* Jayaraman & Nayar var. nov. (Ebenaceae) from the Andamans”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 34: 180-187.

Abst.- *Diospyros pilosula* var. *andamanensis* is described from Andaman Islands.

- 346. Jayaraman, Uma & Singh, V. 1988 (1987).** “A census of edible species of *Diospyros* L. in India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 416-419.

Abst.- The present paper deals with 15 species known for edible fruits in India of which *D. pyrrocarpa* Miq. is recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 347. John, Jacob & Awasthi, A.K. 1991.** “Ethnobotanical study of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands- Onge”. *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 2: 221-234.

- 348. Johri, Sudhir Chandra. 1984.** “*Ipomoea aculeata* Blume var. *aculeata* (Convolvulaceae)- A new record for Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 431-432.

Abst.- *Ipomoea aculeata* Blume var. *aculeata* (Convolvulaceae) is recorded here for the first time from Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- 349. Joshi, D.Y., Wani, D.D. & Chavan, S.J. 1990.** “Studies on *Mastigolejeunea humilis* (Gott.) Schiffn. from Andaman Islands, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 555-559.

Abst.- *Mastigolejeunea humilis* (Gott.) Schiffn is reported for the first time from the tropical rain forests of Middle and South Andamans. It is known to occur in Nicobar islands and various localities of Kerala only. It is highly variable species and though the present material is comparable to the already described from Kerala, shows certain deviations with respect to size of leaf-lobe and its number of cells, number of teeth, height of cells, width of teeth, apex of leaf-lobule, female bract-lobe and perianth size.

- 350. Kapahi, B.K. & Thappa, R.K. 1989.** “Some essential oil bearing plants under cultivation in Andaman Islands”. *Pufai J.* 11: 23-24.

Abst.- Essential oil bearing plants viz., *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl and *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. & L.M. Perry are cultivated in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 351. Karthigeyan, K., Jayanthi, J. & Sumathi, R. 2009.** “Additions to the genus *Bulbophyllum* (Orchidaceae) in India from Andaman and Nicobar archipelago”. *Taiwania* 55: 82-85.

- Abst.- *Bulbophyllum apodum* Hook. f., *B. bakhuizenii* Steenis and *B. longibracteatum* Seidenf. Collected from the Andaman & Nicobar Islands are reported as additions to the orchid flora of India.
- 352. Karthigeyan, K., Jayanthi, J., Sumathi, R. & Diwakar, P.G. 2004.** “Xyridaceae- A new family report to the Andaman Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 919-921.
Abst.- *Xyris indica* L. collected from South Andamans is reported as a new addition to the monocotyledonous flora of the Andaman & Nicobar islands. It also forms a new record of the family Xyridaceae.
- 353. Karthigeyan, K., Sumathi, R. & Jayanthi, J. 2010.** “*Orophea narasimhanii* sp. nov. (Annonaceae) from Andaman Islands, India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 28: 56-57.
Abst.- *Orophea narasimhanii*, a new species collected from Rutland Island, South Andamans, is described and illustrated. This species is allied to *Orophea monosperma* (Kurz) Craib.
- 354. Karthigeyan, K., Sumathi, R., Jayanthi, J. & Diwakar, P.G. 2009.** “New records of plants to the flora of India from South Andaman Islands”. *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 301-303.
Abst.- *Goodenia koningsbergeri* (Back.) Back. ex Bold., *Ginalloa helferi* Kurz and *Sciaphilla secundiflora* Thwaites ex Benth. are reported as new records for the flora of India from the South Andaman Islands. *Goodenia* forms a new generic addition to the flora of India. Brief description and illustrations are provided.
- 355. Karthigeyan, K., Sumathi, R., Jayanthi, J., Diwakar, P.G. & Lakra, G.S. 2004.** “*Limnocharis flava* (L.) Buchenau (Alismataceae)- A little known and troublesome weed in Andaman Islands”. *Curr. Sci.* 87: 140-141.
Abst.- *Limnocharis flava* (L.) Buchenau is reported as an addition to flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands from Port Blair, South Andamans.
- 356. Karthigeyan, K., Sumathi, R., Jayanthi, J., Lakra, G.S. & Sharief, U. Md. 2007.** “*Byttneria pilosa* Roxb. (Sterculiaceae)- A case of extended distribution to Andamans”. *Indian Forester* 133: 707-708.
Abst.- The record of *Byttneria pilosa* Roxb. (Sterculiaceae) from Lakshimpur, North Andamans is a case of extended distribution to Andaman and Nicobar islands, previously known from West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya and Manipur and also known to occur in Bangladesh and Myanmar.
- 357. Karthigeyan, K., Sumathi, R., Jayanthi, J. & Livingstone, C. 2010.** “*Peristylus balakrishnanii* (Orchidaceae), a new species from the Andaman archipelago, India”. *Kew Bull.* 65: 1-3.
Abst.- *Peristylus balakrishnanii*, a new species from Rutland Island, South Andamans is described and illustrated.
- 358. Karthigeyan, K., Sumathi, R., Jayanthi, J. & Narasimhan, D. 2010.** “*Codonacanthus sanjappae* sp. nov. (Acanthaceae) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 28: 501-502.
Abst.- *Codonacanthus sanjappae*, a new species of the family Acanthaceae collected Andaman Islands is described and illustrated. This is the first record of the genus *Codonacanthus* Nees on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The new species is closely related to *C. pauciflorus* Nees.

- 359. Karthigeyan, K., Sumathi, R., Jayanthi, J. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2007.** “*Bulbophyllum serratotruncatum* Seidenf. (Orchidaceae)- A new record for India, from the Andaman Islands”. *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 75-76.

Abst.- *Bulbophyllum serratotruncatum* is reported as a new record for India from the South Andaman Islands. A brief description with illustrations is provided.

- 360. Kothari, M.J. 2002 (2001).** “A revision of family Potamogetonaceae of India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 43: 151-194.

Abst.- The present paper deals with its 2 genera viz., *Potamogeton* L. including 17 species and 2 varieties and *Groenlandia* Gay with 1 species represented in India. Key to genera, subgenera and species as well as necessary illustrations are given for clear identity. Short description of each species including its correct binomial, basionym if any and synonyms, morphological characters, phenology, distribution in India as well as world, ecological notes and uses if any are provided. Specimens examined and approved acronyms of the herbaria where the specimens are deposited are cited. *Potamogeton nodosus* is reported from Andaman Islands.

- 361. Kumar, K., Singh, K.K., Selvan, T., Sajibala, Kumar, B., Tripathi, S., Tripathi, K.P., Jayraj, R.S.C., Mehrotra, S. & Pushpangadan, P. 2003.** “Studies on plant based healthcare system in Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. 2nd World Congress on “Biotechnological developments of Herbal Medicine”, p. 92.

Abst.- Over 150 species are used in indigenous practices in primary health care system. It is interesting that in case where the plants of traditional identity of mainland are not available, the settlers have selected certain substitute. The substitutes are mostly from those species that resembles the mainland species. Early settlers also introduced much useful plant materials from mainland used for medicinal purpose. The detailed account on medicinal uses of plants, methods of ethnomedicinal preparations, dosages and mode of their administration for treating diseases and disorders along with associated superstition, myths and belief for human health in the islands are highlighted. There is need to establish plant based primary healthcare centre for the preservation of local health tradition.

- 362. Kumar, Kaushal, Kumar, B., Selvam, Thiru, Sajibala, B., Jairaj, R.S.C., Mehrotra, Shanta & Pushpangadan, P. 2006.** “Ethnobotanical heritage of Nicobarese tribe”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 331-348.

Abst.- The present communication deals with an ethnobotanical profile of 197 species used by the Nicobarese tribe. The ethnobotanical wealth of Nicobarese is presented in this paper dealing with plants used as wild edible, medicine, timber and wood-works, making canoe and other material requirement of the day-to-day needs and primary healthcare.

- 363. Kumar, Krishna. 1994.** “Record of two infraspecific taxa of *Clerodendrum* L. (Verbenaceae) for Andaman and Nicobar islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 747-750.

Abst.- *Clerodendrum paniculatum* L. var. *diversifolium* (Vahl) C.B. Clarke and *Clerodendrum philippinum* Schauer f. *multiplex* (Sweet) Moldenke are recorded here for Andaman and Nicobar islands. Former taxon is a new record for India.

- 364. Kumar, Krishna. 1996.** "Some new records of angiosperms for Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 27-29.
Abst.- *Uvaria zeylanica* L., *Rapanea thwaitesii* Mez., *Jasminum ritchiei* Clarke var. *ritchiei* and *Pennisetum pedicellatum* Trin., are reported here as new records for Andaman Islands. The latter species, an introduced one, is being projected as a species which has potential to meet fodder demands of an ever increasing livestock wealth of the islands. Conservation status of *Rapanea thwaitesii* Mez., a new generic record for Andaman Islands is discussed. Brief morphological features, ecology, phytogeographical attributes, economic importance, are also dealt with.
- 365. Kumar, Krishna. 1997.** "*Cassia hirsuta* Linn. and *Muntingia calabura* Linn.- Record of two non-autochthonous angiosperms for Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 705-707.
Abst.- Two non-autochthonous angiosperms viz., *Cassia hirsuta* (Caesalpiniaceae) and *Muntingia calabura* (Elaeocarpaceae) are recorded for Little Andaman Island and South Andaman Islands respectively. Morphology, ecology and economic importance of the two species under report are also discussed.
- 366. Kumar, Krishna. 2000.** "*Leea adwivedica* (Leeaceae), a new species from the Andaman Islands, India". *Rheedea* 10: 103-106.
Abst.- A new species of *Leea adwivedica* is described and illustrated.
- 367. Kumar, Krishna & Sinha, A.R.P. 1994.** "Rediscovery of two rare endangered and endemic taxa from Andaman Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 91: 340-341.
Abst.- *Uvaria hamiltonii* Hook.f. & Thoms. var. *kurzii* King (Fam.: Annonaceae) and *Aglaia glaucescens* King (Fam.: Meliaceae) are rediscovered from Andaman Islands after a gap of 100 and 70 years respectively.
- 368. Kumar, Krishna & Sinha, A.R.P. 1994.** "Two new records of *Crotalaria* L. (Fabaceae) for Bay Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 91: 341-342.
Abst.- *C. nana* Burm. and *C. willdenowiana* DC. var. *glabrifoliolata* Ellis are reported for the first time for Bay Islands from Great Nicobar Island and North Andamans respectively.
- 369. Kumar, Muktesh & Ramesh, M. 2003.** "New species of *Schizostachyum* (Poaceae-Bambusoideae) from the Andaman Islands, India". *Blumea* 48: 187-192.
Abst.- Two new species viz., *Schizostachyum andamanicum* and *S. kalpongianum* are described from North Andaman Islands.
- 370. Kumar, Muktesh & Ramesh, M. 2004.** "Rediscovery of *Schizostachyum rogersii* Brandis- A rare, endemic and threatened bamboo from Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 502-506.
Abst.- *Schizostachyum rogersii* a rare bamboo species has been recollected from Andaman islands after a lapse of 96 years.
- 371. Kumar, Rajiv. 1998.** "Study of mangroves with special reference to its natural regeneration in Middle Andaman Forest Division". *Indian J. Forest.* 21: 357-361.

Abst.- For effective conservation and intensive management of mangrove resources, detailed basic information about their occurrence and state of natural regeneration is required (in addition to various other information). The present study deals with these two aspects and observations, result and recommendations based on this study have been described in detail in the paper.

- 372. Kumar, Rajiv. 2001.** "Characteristics of flowering, fruiting and germination of mangroves in Middle Andaman". *Indian J. Forest.* 24: 123-129.

Abst.- Vital information on flowering, fruiting, planting material (seeds, fruits and propagules) and germination in different species of mangroves has been provided. Information is based on the detailed observations, field studies and experiments conducted by the author in the Middle Andamans.

- 373. Kumar, Rajiv. 2002.** "A study on estimation of area under mangroves in Middle Andaman Forest Division, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 25: 362-372.

Abst.- Fair, reliable and comprehensive information on area and distribution of mangroves is the basic need for the mangrove resource management. The paper deals with the study conducted during 1997-98 to collect this vital information for Middle Andaman Forest Division. Result of the study shows mangrove area as 13006 hectares against the official figure of 23394.55 hectares.

- 374. Kumar, Sarvesh & Rasingam, L. 2008.** "Assessment of floristic diversity of Chidiyatapu Biological Park, South Andamans". *Phytotaxonomy* 8: 65-70.

Abst.- Chiditapu Biological Park, an important centre of botanical interest, is situated in close vicinity of famous tourist spot Chiditapu in South Andamans. During a recent survey of this region, more than 200 plant taxa falling under 172 genera were collected. Of these, 89 species are trees, 36 climbers and lianas, 23 shrubs, 62 herbs and 2 epiphytes. The species like *Korthalsia rogersii*, *Drypetes andamanica*, *Diospyros marmorata*, *Amorphophallus longistylus* and *Pteroceras muriculatus* are narrow endemics.

- 375. Kumar, Shashi. 2004.** "Oil palm in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian Forester* 130: 977-980.

Abst.- The agro-climatic conditions of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are good for oil palm cultivation. It is being cultivated in Little Andaman since 1975-76 but the project is still not viable. The situation may improve with intensive management by bringing additional area under plantations and by setting up a refining plant in the islands. The paper deals with the problems and prospects of Red Oil Palm cultivation in Nicobar islands.

- 376. Kumari, Rakesh & Thothathri, K. 1989.** "New additions to the genus *Planchonella* (Sapotaceae) in the Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 47-49.

Abst.- One new species, namely *Planchonella kingiana* Rakesh et Thoth. and a new variety *P. kingiana* var. *andamanica* Rakesh et Thoth. have been described here from Andaman Islands.

- 377. Kumari, Rakesh & Thothathri, K. 1990.** "Critical notes on Indian Sapotaceae". *Indian J. Forest.* 13: 61-62.

Abst.- Two new taxa viz., *Chrysophyllum asraoii* and *Isonandra perrottetiana* Wight var. *anaimalaiana* are described from Maharashtra and Anamalai Hills, respectively. The author citation of *Planchonella longipetiolata* is corrected which occur in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

- 378. Kumari, Rakesh & Thothathri, K. 1992 (1989).** "A new species of *Planchonella* (Sapotaceae) from the Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 31: 151.
Abst.- A new species viz., *Planchonella clarkeiana* allied to *P. obovata* is described based on a collection of P. Basu from South Andamans.
- 379. Kundu, Subir Ranjan. 2007.** "A synopsis of Dilleniaceae in India sub-continent: Its distribution and endemism". *Indian Forester* 133: 511-518.
Abst.- The member of the family Dilleniaceae are distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions. In the Indian subcontinent, it is well represented (62.5% of the total taxa). The present paper deals with distribution, phytoendemism, potential survival threat on existing taxa of Dilleniaceae in the Indian sub-continent. *Dillenia andamanica* C.E. Parkinson has been overexploited for their timber in Andaman & Nicobar islands.
- 380. Kurz, S. 1870.** "Report on the vegetation of the Andaman Islands". Calcutta.
Abst.- Publication of the official document submitted by the author to the Government in 1866. Report is appended with a list of 669 phanerogams (both indigenous and non-indigenous elements of the flora). The earliest account available on the Andaman Islands.
- 381. Kurz, S. 1875.** "Descriptions of new plants from the Nicobar Islands including a few from Andaman Islands". *J. Bot.* 13 (n.s. iv): 321-333.
Abst.- A brief discussion on the vegetation of some of the Nicobar islands with 37 new species described.
- 382. Kurz, S. 1876.** "A sketch of the vegetation of the Nicobar Islands". *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist.* 45(3): 105-164.
Abst.- A detailed account of the vegetation of the Nicobar Islands with a list of *c* 570 species of angiosperms, 3 gymnosperms and 52 species of ferns and fern allies are given.
- 383. Lakra, G.S., Sreekumar, P.V. & Padhye, P.M. 1996.** "Addition to the non-indigenous plants of Bay Islands". *Indian J. Forest.* 19: 199-200.
Abst.- Three plants viz., *Corchorus olitorius* L., *Gynura aurantiaca* (Bl.) DC. and *Scoparia dulcis* L. are new records for Andaman Islands.
- 384. Lakra, G.S., Tigga, M. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2000.** "A new record of *Tropidia* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) from Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 187-189.
Abst.- *Tropidia thwaitesii* Hook.f. is recorded from North Andamans.
- 385. Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2006 (2005).** "*Strychnos rupicola* Pierre ex Dop (Loganiaceae) – A new record for India from the Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 47: 141-142.
Abst.- *Strychnos rupicola* Pierre ex Dop (Loganiaceae) is reported for the first time from India based on collection of N.G. Nair from Nayashahar, South Andaman Islands.
- 386. Lakshminarasimhan, P., Kumar, K. & Ray, L.N. 1993.** "*Memecylon scutellatum* Hook. & Arn., new to the flora of Andaman Islands". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 9: 87.
Abst.- *Memecylon scutellatum* Hook. & Arn. has been recorded for the first time from the Andaman Islands.

- 387. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Mathew, S.P. 1993.** "A new name for an Indian *Memecylon* (Melastomataceae)". *Novon* 3: 58.
Abst.- A new name, *Memecylon balakrishnanii*, is proposed against *Memecylon collinum* N.P. Balakr. & N.G. Nair 1983 non Jacques-Felix, 1979.
- 388. Lakshminarasimhan, P., Mathew, S.P. & Ray, L.N. 1994 (1991).** "New and interesting plant records from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 33: 281-287.
Abst.- Six species are reported as new records for the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The occurrence of two other species which were recorded earlier from these islands based on literature are confirmed by the recent collections.
- 389. Lakshminarasimhan, P., Mathew, S.P. & Ray, L.N. 1994 (1991).** "A *Nephelium* new to India from the Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 33: 317-318.
Abst.- *Nephelium uncinatum* Radlk ex Leenh. Earlier known from Malaya, Sumatra and Borneo is reported for the first time from India based on a collection of D.K. Hore from Laful forest, Great Nicobar Island, South Nicobars.
- 390. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Rao, P.S.N. 1996.** "A supplementary list of angiosperms recorded (1983-1993) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 175-185.
Abst.- This supplementary list includes about 144 indigenous angiospermic taxa which have been recorded in the last decade after Vasudeva Rao (1986) compiled a preliminary list of 1454 indigenous taxa recorded up to 1983 on the basis of the literature and information then available. The correct citation of each taxa recorded after 1983 along with the details of their distribution is given.
- 391. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Ray, L.N. 1992 (1991).** "The occurrence of *Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi* (Orchidaceae) in Andaman and Nicobar islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 88: 469-470.
Abst.- *Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi* (Breda) Bl. & Reichb.f. has been reported from Entrance Island, North Andamans after a lapse of 114 years.
- 392. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Ray, L.N. 1993.** "*Decaspermum* (Myrtaceae)- A new record of the genus from the Andaman Islands, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 16: 179-180.
Abst.- While exploring the Saddle Peak National Park in North Andaman Island, the authors collected *Decaspermum parviflorum* (Lam.) A.J. Scott which is a new record of the genus and the species as well from the Andaman Islands.
- 393. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Ray, L.N. 1994.** "*Salacia tortuosa* Griff. (Celastraceae)- An extended distribution from Andaman Islands, India". *Indian Forester* 120: 66-68.
Abst.- *Salacia tortuosa* Griff. earlier known from Myanmar is reported as an addition to the Indian flora from North Andamans.
- 394. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Ray, L.N. 1995.** "Notes on two rare *Memecylon* species (Melastomataceae) from Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 18: 260-262.
Abst.- *Memecylon garcinioides* Bl. and *M. intermedium* Bl. have recorded for the first time for India from Andaman-Nicobar Islands.

- 395. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Ray, L.N. 1996.** "Checklist of plants of Interview Island (North Andamans)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 361-374.
Abst.- A total of 149 species, 1 subspecies, 1 variety and 8 forma of angiosperms belonging to 117 genera, 57 families, 2 pteridophytes and 1 gymnosperm have been listed. A brief account of the vegetation types, floristic analysis, phytogeography and conservation aspects with respect to the Island have also been discussed.
- 396. Lakshminarasimhan, P., Ray, L.N. & Mathew, S.P. 1997 (1992).** "*Rhodamnia dumetorum* (DC.) Merr. & Perry (Myrtaceae)- A new record for India from Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 34: 217-219.
Abst.- *Rhodamnia dumetorum* is reported here for the first time for India from Saddle Peak, North Andamans.
- 397. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2000 (1995).** "Bibliography of the flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 37: 38-69.
Abst.- A bibliography of the flora of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been provided with an objective to put together the scattered literature and information on the rich and diverse vegetation of the aforesaid islands. 469 references are given.
- 398. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Srivastava, S.K. 1992.** "*Dichapetalum platyphyllum* Merr. (Dichapetalaceae)- A new record for India from Nicobar Islands". *Indian J. Forest.* 15: 83-84.
Abst.- *Dichapetalum platyphyllum* Merr., previously known from Philippines is reported from Great Nicobar Island which constitutes a new record for India.
- 399. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Srivastava, S.K. 1993.** "Additions to the genus *Salacia* L. (Celastraceae) of Bay Islands, India". *Indian Forester* 119: 414-417.
Abst.- *Salacia macrosperma* Wight, *S. reticulata* Wight and *S. salacioides* (Roxb.) Rolla Rao & Hemadri is reported here as additions to the genus *Salacia* L. of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 400. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Srivastava, S.K. 1993.** "*Salacia korthalsiana* Miq. (Celastraceae): An addition to the Indian flora from Nicobar Islands". *Indian J. Forest.* 16: 77-78.
Abst.- *Salacia korthalsiana* Miq., earlier known from Peninsular Thailand and Malesia constitutes a new record for India from Kapanga, Katchal Island, North Nicobars.
- 401. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Srivastava, S.K. 1997 (1992).** "Type collections in the Herbarium (PBL) of Botanical Survey of India, Andaman (PBL) and Nicobar Circle, Port Blair". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 34: 136-148.
Abst.- Types of 81 taxa (angiosperms and pteridophytes) available in PBL are enlisted. Besides this, the current taxonomic status of some taxa have been discussed wherever necessary.
- 402. Lakshminarasimhan, P., Srivastava, S.K. & Mathew, S.P. 1993.** "Additions to the flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Rheedea* 3: 120-123.
Abst.- Five species of flowering plants viz., *Thunbergia fragrans* Roxb., *Hippocratea pauciflora* DC., *Ardisia involucrata* Kurz, *Jasminum arborescens* Roxb. and *Ligustrum perrottetii* A. DC. are reported for the first time from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 403. Lakshminarasimhan, P., Srivastava, S.K. & Ray, L.N. 1992 (1991).** “New plant records from Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 88: 309-311.
Abst.- *Miliusa globosa* (DC.) Panigr. & Mishra, *Polyalthia rufescens* Hook.f. & Thoms. of the family Annonaceae, *Gomphandra tetrandra* (Wall.) Sleum. of Icacinaceae and *Salacia verrucosa* Wight of family Celastraceae are reported as additions to the Flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 404. Lal, Jagdish. 1982 (1980).** “*Colura ari* Steph. (Hepaticae) from Andamans- A new record for India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 207-209.
Abst.- *Colura ari* Steph. has been reported for the first time from India based on collection(s) from ICAR experimental farm, c 30 km from Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- 405. Lal, Nand, Singh, S.P. & Roy, S.K. 1982.** “Some medicinal ferns from South Andaman Islands”. *Bull. Med.-Ethno.-Bot. Res.* 3: 178-185.
Abst.- Ten fern species from the southern part of Andaman Islands are given with notes on their medicinal properties, uses, places of collection and season. The medicinal properties are mainly related to the ailments such as fever, ulcer, skin diseases, diarrhoea, wounds and leprosy.
- 406. Larsen, Kai & Larsen, Supee Saksuwan. 1993.** “New taxa and nomenclatural combinations in Malesian *Bauhinia* (Leguminosae- Caesalpinioideae)”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 13: 657-665.
Abst.- *Phanera nicobarica* N.P. Balakr. & Thoth. is *Bauhinia stipularis* Korth.
- 407. Lewis, Walter H. 1966.** “*Hedyotis nicobarensis* Lewis, nom. nov. (Rubiaceae)”. *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 53: 109.
Abst.- *Hedyotis nicobarensis* W.H. Lewis has been proposed as a nom. nov. for *Hedyotis wallichii* Kurz which is later homonym. The species is said to be common in the Kamorta Island of Nicobars.
- 408. Lindstrom, A.J. & Hill, K.D. 2002.** “Notes on the species of *Cycas* (Cycadaceae) from Sri Lanka and islands of the Andaman sea”. *Novon* 12: 237-240.
Abst.- Two Cycad species, *Cycas nathorstii* endemic to Sri Lanka and *Cycas zeylanica* native to Sri Lanka and islands of the Andaman sea, are discussed. A new combination, *Cycas zeylanica* (J. Schuster) Lindstrom & K.D. Hill, is established, elevating this taxon from subspecies status on the basis of cataphyll and leaflet characters. Both *Cycas* species are lectotypified. Distribution of the two species is investigated, and a key to the species is provided.
- 409. Mabberley, D.J. 2003.** “New species of, and other notes on, *Chisocheton* and *Walsura* (Meliaceae)”. *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 55:189-200.
Abst.- *Chisocheton maxilla-pisticis* Mabb. from Sabah, Malaysia, and Palawan, Philippines, and *C. velutinus*, from Sarawak, Malaysia and Brunei are described as new. A third new *Chisocheton* species from Sarawak, is so far known only from a single fruiting specimen. *Chisocheton nicobarianus* Debnath & Sreek. is reduced to *C. macrophyllus* King which is lectotypified here.
- 410. Maina, V., Rao, P.S.N. & Sinha, B.K. 1998.** “A new record of *Thrixspermum merguense* (Hook.f.) Kuntze (Orchidaceae) from Nicobar islands”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 95: 375-376.

Abst.- *Thrixspermum merguense* hitherto known to be distributed from Myanmar (Tenasserim) eastwards to Taiwan and Philippines, as well as Sumatra, Java and Krakatau is reported here for the first time from Great Nicobar Island.

- 411. Maina, V., Sampath Kumar, V. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2000.** “*Porpax jerdoniana* (Wight) Rolfe- An addition to the orchids of Andaman Islands”. *Indian J. Forest.* 23: 116-117.

Abst.- *Porpax jerdoniana* (Wight) Rolfe, earlier known only from Peninsular India has been recorded for the first time from Kalpong Hydel Project Area in North Andamans.

- 412. Maina, V., Vijayan, Lalitha & Sreekumar, P.V. 2001.** “A new species of *Zeuxine* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) from Andaman Islands, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 21-23.

Abst.- A new ground orchid, *Zeuxine dhanikariana* is described here from South Andamans.

- 413. Makhija, U.V. & Patwardhan, P.G. 1987.** “Some new and interesting lichens from India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 497-503.

Abst.- Four species of lichens hitherto not reported from India are discussed. These are *Bottaria awasthii*, *Conotrema indicum*, *Cryptothelium andamanicum* and *Minksia alba*. *Pleurotheliopsis australiensis* (Muell.-Arg.) A. Zahlbr. and *Tylophoron diplotylium* Nyl. are additions to the lichen flora of India.

- 414. Mall, L.P., Billore, S.K. & Amritahpale, D. 1982.** “Certain ecological observations”. *Trop. Ecol.* 23:225-233.

Abst.- Observation on zonation on salinity basis, rooting pattern of some species and leaf size classes are presented.

- 415. Mall, L.P., Singh, V.P., Garge, A., Pathak, S.M. & Dandoria, M.S. 1985.** “A new approach towards the mangrove forest flora of Andaman Islands”. *Indian Forester* 111: 290-300.

Abst.- The present study reveals that there are 38 species of mangroves belonging to 21 genera under 18 families in Andaman islands. These include two new species to Andamans and a new species to Indian territory.

- 416. Mandal, A.B. 1998.** “Endemic, rare, threatened and endangered plants of Bay Islands. – An action plan for conservation of biodiversity through biotechnological means”. In Gangwar, B. & Chandra, K. (Eds.), “Island ecosystem and sustainable development”. p. 203.

- 417. Mandal, A.B., Chattopadhyay, D. & Coomar, T. 2000.** “Rare and endangered flowering plants of Bay Islands with special reference to endemics and extra Indian taxa”. *Indian Forester* 126: 389-396.

Abst.- A number of 2,200 angiosperm species belonging to 84 families lies scattered, approximately 10% of which (223) are said to be endemics, 110 are considered as rare and threatened. Over 50 plant species have been collected only once and never again. The present article summarises the status of rare and endangered flowering plants with special reference to distribution pattern of endemics and extra Indian species in Bay Islands.

- 418. Mandal, J., Chandra, A. & Kar, R.K. 1994.** “Palynofossils from the Kadamtala coal, Middle Andaman, India”. *Geophytology* 23: 209-214.

Abst.- Palynofossils recovered from the coal beds exposed around Kadamtala are described. The assemblage is more or less equally dominated by pteridophytic spores and angiospermic pollen. Two new genera, viz., *Retitrisyncolpites* and *Baculimonocolpites* are proposed. The assemblage does not compare with any of the known assemblage from the Indian mainland; but it compares well with *Tricolpites* Type A- *Tricolpites* Type B assemblage zone of Reimann and Thaung (1981) described from the Kalemio-Kalewa-Thetkegyin traverse, Chindwin basin, Burma. On this basis, an Early Eocene age is assigned to the present assemblage.

- 419. Mandal, N.R. & Panigrahi, G. 1986 (1985).** "The genus *Aporusa* Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) in India- Nomenclature and distribution". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 42-45.

Abst.- Of the 12 species of *Aporusa* Bl. indigenous to the Indian region, 6 species are endemic to S. India, Sri Lanka & Nicobar islands and *A. villosa* (Lindl.) Baill. is reported here as a new record for Manipur.

- 420. Maria Dominic Savio, M. & Singh, Mudit Kumar. 2006.** "Conservation strategies for the mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian Forester* 132: 1090-1101.

Abst.- Sustainable use is the current theme of prime importance for better utilization of natural resources, through rationale and responsible multiple use management practices. Mangroves a fragile ecosystem is one among the most productive and biodiversity rich wetlands on earth. Growing in the intertidal areas and estuary mouths, the mangrove provide critical habitat for a diverse marine and terrestrial flora and fauna. Andaman and Nicobar islands, which accounts for nearly 9.5% of the total mangrove vegetation in India is the least disturbed and the best preserved in India. Due to its remoteness and low anthropogenic pressure the virgin mangrove forests are still prevalent in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Rural populations residing in the coastal areas of these islands depend on them for day to day livelihood needs. One to three members from about 46% of the families residing in mangrove bearing villages are engaged in fishing. The ever increasing human population in the form of settlers mainly over the past four decades is posing a serious threat to the Andaman forests especially to the mangrove ecosystem. This paper reviews the mangrove resources, economic dependence, past and present management strategies and also discusses the potential for future conservation strategies in terms of people participatory programs, ecotourism and social forestry programs in Andamans.

- 421. Masani, N.J. 1974.** "Rational classification of structural timbers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian Forester* 100: 35-45.

Abst.- A rational classification of structural wood has been given which will help in modifying the existing rigid classifications.

- 422. Mathew, B.A. 1983.** "Utilization of Forest Wealth in Andamans". *Hundred years of Forestry in Andamans*. Pp. 61-68.

- 423. Mathew, S.P. 1990.** "Nomenclatural status of *Tadehagi triquetrum* (L.) Ohashi subsp. *andamanicum* Balakr. & Nair". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 235-236.

Abst.- *Tadehagi triquetrum* (L.) Ohashi subsp. *andamanicum* has been given the status of a species viz., *Tadehagi andamanicum*.

- 424. Mathew, S.P. 1995.** "Note on *Cryptocarya caesia* Bl. (Lauraceae) from Andaman Islands". *Indian Forester* 121: 235-236.
Abst.- *Cryptocarya caesia* is recollected from Mt. Harriet, South Andamans after a gap of 70 years.
- 425. Mathew, S.P. 1998.** "A supplementary report on the flora and vegetation of the Bay Islands, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 249-272.
Abst.- A detailed review on the flora and vegetation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been given, appended with a supplementary check list of 376 angiosperm species which have been included for the first time.
- 426. Mathew, S.P. 1999.** "A note on the extended distribution of *Dendrobium macrostachyum* Lindl.". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 13: 45-46.
Abst.- *Dendrobium macrostachyum* a common orchid species of the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka, is reported for the first time from the Mount Harriet hills in South Andamans.
- 427. Mathew, S.P. 2000.** "A note on *Helicia excelsa* (Roxb.) Bl. (Proteaceae) from the Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 416-418.
Abst.- *Helicia excelsa* (Roxb.) Bl., an endangered species of the Andaman flora in the Bay of Bengal was hitherto known only from a few old collections by Kunstler and Parkinson until the recent discovery of the same from the Mount Harriet Hills, the highest peak of South Andamans is described with other relevant notes and with a text figure.
- 428. Mathew, S.P. & Abraham, Susan. 1993.** "*Ficus aurantiacea* Griff. var. *aurantiacea* from South Andamans, India". *Malayan Nat. J.* 46: 145-147.
Abst.- During the course of a floristic survey of South Andamans, the authors came across a climbing species of *Ficus* viz., *F. aurantiacea* Griff. var. *aurantiacea* which is a new record for India.
- 429. Mathew, S.P. & Abraham, Susan. 1994.** "A note on the rediscovery of *Jasminum andamanicum* Balakr. & N.G. Nair- An endangered endemic species". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 91: 162-163.
Abst.- *Jasminum andamanicum* is rediscovered from Mount Harriet, South Andamans after a lapse of 76 years.
- 430. Mathew, S.P. & Abraham, Susan. 1994.** "The vanishing palms of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *Principes* 38: 100-104.
Abst.- The Andaman and Nicobar islands are known to host 26 species of palms spread over 13 genera, a list of which is given in this paper. Of these, 12 species are endemic and ten others are endangered.
- 431. Mathew, S.P. & Abraham, Susan. 1995.** "A report on the occurrence of *Antidesma thwaitesianum* Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) from South Andamans". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 92: 143-144.
Abst.- A very rare and interesting species viz., *Antidesma thwaitesianum* is recorded after 74 years from Wrightmyo, Mt. Harriet Hills, South Andamans.

- 432. Mathew, S.P. & Abraham, Susan. 1996.** “*Thrixspermum merguense* (Hook.f.) Kze. (Orchidaceae) - A new record for the Andaman Islands and Indian flora”. *Malayan Nat. J.* 50: 89-91.
Abst.- *Thrixspermum merguense* is reported as a new record for Indian flora from Shoalbay, South Andamans.
- 433. Mathew, S.P. & Abraham, Susan. 2001.** “On Helfer’s collection of *Piper ribesioides* Wall. from the Bay Islands, India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 98: 491-492.
Abst.- *Piper ribesioides* Wall., a species allied to *P. cubeba* L.f. is rediscovered from Wright Myo, S. Andamans in 1990 after Dr. Helfer’s collection in 1834.
- 434. Mathew, S.P. & Chakrabarty, T. 1990.** “A new *Drypetes* Vahl (Euphorbiaceae) from South Andaman Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 623-625.
Abst.- A new species of *Drypetes* viz., *D. ellisii* allied to *D. andamanica* is described from Mt. Harriet (South Andamans).
- 435. Mathew, S.P., Krishnaraj, M.V. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2007.** “*Korthalsia rogersii* – A vanishing Endemic Palm of the Andaman Islands”. *Palms* 50: 43-47.
Abst.- *Korthalsia rogersii* Becc. (Arecaceae) an endemic rattan thought to be extinct in Andaman Islands until recently rediscovered in South Andamans from Burma nullah.
- 436. Mathew, S.P. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 1992 (1990).** “*Rotala andamanensis* Mathew & Lakshminarasimhan- A new species of Lythraceae from Andaman Islands, India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 32: 189-191.
Abst.- A new species of *Rotala* viz., *R. andamanensis* allied to *R. ramosior* (L.) Koehne is described based on a collection of N.P. Balakrishnan from Wright Myo in the South Andaman Island.
- 437. Mathew, S.P. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 1992.** “*Memecylon oleifolium* Bl. (Melastomataceae)- A new record for India from Andaman Islands”. *Geobios, New Rep.* 11: 155-156.
Abst.- *Memecylon oleifolium* Bl. is reported here for the first time for India from the tropical rain forest of Shoal Bay area of Mount Harriet Hill Ranges, South Andamans. This species was earlier known to occur in Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.
- 438. Mathew, S.P. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 1992.** “*Actinodaphne sesquipedalis* (Lauraceae)- A new record for India from Andaman Islands”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 89: 272-273.
Abst.- *Actinodaphne sesquipedalis* (Wall. ex O. Ktze.) Hook.f. & Thoms. ex Meissn. is recorded for the first time for India from Mount Harriet hill ranges, South Andamans. This species was earlier known from Tenasserim and Penang.
- 439. Mathew, S.P. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 1993.** “*Dehaasia firma* Bl. (Lauraceae)- A new record to the Indian flora from the Andaman Islands”. *Indian J. Forest.* 16: 79-80.
Abst.: *Dehaasia firma* earlier known from Malaya and E. Borneo is recorded for the first time for India from Shoal Bay, Mount Harriet hill ranges, South Andamans.
- 440. Mathew, S.P. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 1994 (1991).** “Notes on two endemic Euphorbiaceous taxa from Andaman-Nicobar Islands, India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 33: 311-314.

- Abst.- Two rare and interesting species of Euphorbiaceae viz., *Glochidion andamanicum* Kurz and *Sphyrantha lutescens* (Kurz) Pax & Hoffm. have been rediscovered from Andaman Islands after 9 decades and nearly 11 decades respectively. As these are endemic to Andaman-Nicobar Islands, detailed description and figures have also been given.
- 441. Mathew, S.P., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Thomas, J. 1996.** "Three new additions to the flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *Ann. Forest.* 4: 25-28.
- Abst.- Three new distributional records viz., *Cyperus tenuispica* Steud. (Cyperaceae), *Setaria intermedia* R. & S. and *Themeda laxa* (Andress.) A. Camus (Poaceae) for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are described.
- 442. Mathew, S.P. & Malick, K.C. 1997 (1992).** "A note on the occurrence of *Pinanga andamanensis* Becc. from Andaman Island, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 34: 227-230.
- Abst.- *Pinanga andamanensis* an endangered endemic palm has been rediscovered from South Andamans after type collection.
- 443. Mathew, S.P. & Mitra, Debika. 1991.** "*Mezzettia* Becc. (Annonaceae): A new generic record for India from Andamans". *Indian Forester* 117: 1077-1079.
- Abst.- *Mezzettia curtisii* King earlier known from Malaya, is reported for the first time from Mt. Harriet, South Andamans which also constitutes a new generic record for India.
- 444. Mathew, S.P., Mohandas, A. & Nair, G.M. 2004.** "*Piper sarmentosum* Roxb.- An addition to the flora of Andaman islands". *Curr. Sci.* 87: 141-142.
- Abst.- *Piper sarmentosum* Roxb. is recorded for the first time for Andaman and Nicobar islands from North Bay region of Mount Harriet hills. It was previously known from Northeast India, South China and Malaysia.
- 445. Mathew, S.P., Mohandas, A. & Nair, G.M. 2004.** "*Zeuxine nervosa* (Wall. ex Lindl.) Benth. ex Cl. (Orchidaceae) from Bay Islands of the Bay of Bengal". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 18: 1-3.
- Abst.- *Zeuxine nervosa* is a new record to the Bay Islands from South Andamans.
- 446. Mathew, S.P. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1992.** "*Mapania kurzii* Clarke (Cyperaceae)- A new record for India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 89: 274-275.
- Abst.- *Mapania kurzii* is recorded for the first time for India from Mount Harriet Hill ranges, South Andamans. It was previously known from Malacca & Penang.
- 447. Mehrotra, A. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "Notes on *Utricularia striatula* J. Sm. (Lentibulariaceae). *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 414.
- Abst.- *Utricularia striatula* earlier known from the Indian mainland is reported for the first time for Andaman & Nicobar Islands from North Andamans.
- 448. Mehrotra, A. & Srivastava, S.C. 1985.** "Rediscovery of three rare and endemic taxa". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 609-613.
- Abst.- *Habenaria andamanica* Hook.f., *Hedychium wardii* Fischer and *Eriocaulon pumilio* Hook.f. have been collected after their type collections, or after a lapse of about eight decades.

- 449. Meyer, K. 2001.** "Revision of the South East Asian genus *Melastoma* (Melastomataceae)". *Blumea* 46: 351-398.
 Abst.- The monophyletic genus *Melastoma* (Melastomataceae) is centred in Southeast Asia, but extends to India, South China, Japan, Northern Australia and Oceania. It comprises 22 species, 2 subspecies and 3 varieties. Two new species, *Melastoma sabahense* and *M. minahassae*, a new variety and the genus *Otanthera* is transferred to *Melastoma*. *M. affine* D. Don is reduced as synonym of *M. malabathricum* ssp. *malabathricum* and *Otanthera nicobarensis* Teijsm. & Binn. is a synonym of *M. moluccanum* Bl. Both the species are distributed in Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- 450. Misra, S., Nayak, P.K. & Panda, S.P. 2010.** "Notes on endemic orchids of India: *Eria andamanica* Hook.f. from the Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 409-412.
 Abst.- Morphological description along with illustrations for *Eria andamanica*, a little known endemic orchid from the Andaman Islands is given.
- 451. Mitra, B. & Giri, G.S. 1978.** "*Vernonia chinensis* Less.- A new record for Andamans". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 168.
 Abst.- *Vernonia chinensis* Less. is reported for the first time from Andaman Islands.
- 452. Mitra, Debika. 1997 (1993).** "Some notes on Indian Annonaceae". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 35: 117-118.
 Abst.- One new combination and one change in taxonomic rank has been made in Annonaceae. A new variety *Goniothalamus macranthus* (Kurz) Borerl. var. *brevipetalus* D. Mitra has been described from South Andamans.
- 453. Mitra, Debika & Chakraborty, P. 1994 (1991).** "*Miliusa mukerjeeana* D. Mitra & Chakrab. (Annonaceae)- A new species from Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 33: 326-328.
 Abst.- *Miliusa mukerjeeana* a new species allied to *M. roxburghiana* collected from South Andamans is described with illustrations.
- 454. Mohan Raj, P., Sharma, T.V.R.S., Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Veenakumari, K. 1994.** "*Parthenium hysterophorus* L. (Asteraceae) from Neil Island- A new adventive to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 91: 161-162.
- 455. Moitra, S.M. 1983.** "The Forests". Hundred years of Forestry in Andamans. Pp. 12-15.
- 456. Mols, J.B. & Kebler, P.J.A. 2003.** "The genus *Miliusa* (Annonaceae) in the Austro-Malesian area". *Blumea* 48: 421-462.
 Abst.- Ten species can be recognized in the area, including one new species, *M. novoguineensis*, described here. Most species are restricted to certain islands or geographic areas. *M. horsfieldii* (Benn.) Pierre is the main exception as it is distributed from Hainan up to Queensland, Australia. 6 of the 10 species (except *M. amplexicaulis* Ridl., *M. longipes* King, *M. macropoda* Miq. and *M. parviflora* Ridl.) have a deciduous habit and are largely restricted to areas with a monsoon climate. A key, based primarily on generative characters and descriptions to the species are included. *M. tectona* is reduced as a synonym of *M. horsfieldii* (Benn.) Pierre. This species is distributed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 457. Mondal, M.S. 1991.** "A new species of *Connarus* Linn. (Connaraceae) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 459-460.
Abst.- *Connarus andamanicus* allied to *C. paniculatus* and *C. nicobaricus* collected from Koshin Don, Great Nicobar Island is described and illustrated.
- 458. Mondal, M.S. 1991.** "A new variety of *Cnestis palala* (Lour.) Merr. from Andamans". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 493-494.
Abst.- *Cnestis palala* ssp. *palala* var. *brevistylis* Mondal (Connaraceae) is described from South Andamans.
- 459. Mondal, M.S. 1997 (1994).** "Pollen morphology and taxonomy of *Connarus andamanicus* Mondal (Connaraceae)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 36: 189-193.
Abst.- *Connarus andamanicus* is a newly described species from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Pollen morphology of the taxon is described. Palynological characters have been considered towards the intrafamilial relationships of the taxa.
- 460. Mondal, M.S. & Mahapatra, Sandhya. 1985.** "*Kohautia nagporensis* (Brace ex Haines) Sant. et Merch.- A new record for Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 451-452.
Abst.- *Kohautia nagporensis* has been recorded for the first time from Kamorta, Nicobar Islands.
- 461. Mondal, Papia & Pal, D.C. 1992.** "New distributional records of *Brachiaria hybrida* Basappa & Muniyamma (Poaceae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 89: 275-276.
Abst.- *Brachiaria hybrida* Basappa & Muniyamma has been recorded here from Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Andaman islands for the first time. Previously this species was known only from its type locality i.e. Shimoga district, Karnataka.
- 462. Murugan, C. 2010.** "*Stemona curtisii* (Stemonaceae)- A new record for India from the Bay Islands, Little Nicobar". *Rheedea* 20: 77-79.
Abst.- *Stemona curtisii* Hook.f., so far recorded from Sri Lanka, Thailand and Malesia is reported as a new record for India from, Little Nicobar.
- 463. Murugan, C. & Kumar, S. 2008.** "Occurrence of the genus *Laurentia* Mich. ex Adans. (Campanulaceae) in Bay Islands". *Phytotaxonomy* 8: 30-31.
Abst.- The genus *Laurentia* is a new generic record for the Bay Islands. A short description with flowering and fruiting period and relevant notes is provided here for further studies and collection in field.
- 464. Muthukumar, S. 2003 (2002).** "Studies on some biological parameters of coastal waters around coral reefs of Andaman Islands, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 44: 89-98.
Abst.- The status of Andaman waters around coral reef islands involving study of six stations for biological parameters viz., phytoplankton for species composition, density, pigment, their productivity, biomass and total bacterial count in the surface and sediment water were investigated for pre-monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Post-monsoon data shows dominance of phytoplankton counts over pre-monsoon study. Diatoms were more common than falgellates and dinoflagellates. Phaeophytin values were consistently higher than chlorophyll, these indicate

abundance of detritus and degraded chlorophyll in water. The highest number of heterotropic bacteria counts were recorded in nutrient agar (N.A.) medium for both season. There were also higher counts of coliform and pathogenic bacteria for post-monsoon season at one station-HAV-IV. Sediment samples from pre-monsoon shows higher counts of pathogenic bacteria at most season, whereas, in post-monsoon sediment, samples show general absence of these organisms. The overall study suggests a trend towards unproductive status of water quality around coral reef island which may be due to improper management of biological system.

- 465. Nagabhatla, Nidhi, Roy, P.S. & Jagdale, Rajendra. 2007.** “Monitoring spatial distribution of commercial rattans and palms in the tropical forest of Baratang Islands (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)”. *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 630-635.

Abst.- The study proposes to foreground the islands having maximum cane diversity and have spotlight a comparative account of distribution of different parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The potential use of remote sensing is highly promising and the study is an approach for multidisciplinary assessments. The study is carried out in the tropical forests of Baratang Forest Division, Andaman Islands for the estimation of rattan and cane resources. The study has aimed to highlight the areas having dense growth of NTPF's using spatial analysis. Distribution pattern of *Licula peltata*, a palm of high commercial importance has also been analysed. It also attempts to prepare map for the region highlighting areas of high rattan diversity using IRS IC LISS-III data. The necessary set of attributes at a resolution sufficient for monitoring the distribution of rattan species in the islands is also described. A vegetation cover type map was prepared and the ground details were integrated to establish a correlation between the upper storey and the under storey forms.

- 466. Nair, K. Narayanan & Nayar, M.P. 1989.** “A revision of the genus *Euodia* J.R. & G. Forst. (Rutaceae) in India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 193-203.

Abst.- The genus *Euodia* is revised and a key to 3 species and 1 variety is given. *E. parkinsonii* Narayanan & Nayar is described from Andaman Islands.

- 467. Nair, K.V., Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Keshava Murthy, K.R. & Shantha, T.R. 1984.** “Medicobotany of Andaman and Nicobar Islands-III. Ayurvedic Drugs-1”. *Ancient Sci. Life* 4: 61-66.

Abst.- Ayurveda is not exploited to the maximum extent in the islands. In order to provide a basic data for establishing ayurvedic and allied pharmaceutical based industries, information on forty four drugs available in the islands are provided in this first paper of the series.

- 468. Nair, N.G. 1974.** “A new record of *Astronia macrophylla* Bl. (Melastomataceae) from Great Nicobars and its phytogeographical significance”. *Curr. Sci.* 43: 665-666.

Abst.- *Astronia macrophylla* Bl. (Melastomataceae) has been recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island which was earlier known from Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Moluccas and Celebes.

- 469. Nair, N.G. 1975.** “*Leea angulata* Korth. ex Miq.- A new record for India from Car Nicobar Island”. *Sci & Cult.* 41: 543-545.

Abst.- *Leea angulata* is recorded for the first time for Indian flora from Car Nicobar Island. The species was previously known from Java and Malay Peninsula.

- 470. Nair, N.G. 1976.** “*Erycibe griffithii* (Convolvulaceae)- A new record for India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 18: 232-233.
Abst.- *Erycibe griffithii* Clarke, collected from Dhanikari, South Andaman Island constitutes a new record for India. Previously known from Lower Burma, Thailand, Malay Peninsula and Vietnam.
- 471. Nair, N.G. 1976.** “*Diospyros multibracteata* (Merr.) Bakh. (Ebenaceae) on Car Nicobar Island, India”. *Kalikasan* 5: 325-328.
Abst.- *Diospyros multibracteata* (Merr.) Bakh., previously known from Philippines has been reported for the first time for India from Car Nicobar Island.
- 472. Nair, N.G. 1977.** “Two new records of plants from Car Nicobar Island, India”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 4: 221.
Abst.- *Garcinia nervosa* Miq. (Clusiaceae) and *Caesaria fuliginosa* (Blanco) Blanco (Flacoutiaceae) have been recorded for the first time for India from Car Nicobar Island.
- 473. Nair, N.G. 1978.** “*Rauvolfia sumatrana* Jacq. from South Andaman Island- New to Indian flora”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 5: 178-179.
Abst.- *Rauvolfia sumatrana* Jacq. has been recorded for the first time for India from South Andaman Islands.
- 474. Nair, N.G. 1978.** “New distributional records of two *Symplocos* from Andaman Islands”. *Indian J. Forest.* 1: 46.
Abst.- Two species of *Symplocos* viz., *S. ophirensis* Clarke ssp. *perakensis* (King & Gamble) Nootb. and *S. cochinchinensis* (Lour.) S. Moore ssp. *laurina* (Retz.) Nootb. are recorded for the first time from South Andamans. Previously known from Sumatra, Malay Peninsula and Philippines, *S. ophirensis* Clarke ssp. *perakensis* (King & Gamble) Nootb. is an addition to the Flora of India.
- 475. Nair, N.G. 1979.** “A study on the grasslands of Car Nicobar Island”. *Indian J. Forest.* 2: 254-260.
Abst.- The grasslands of Car Nicobar are designated as ‘Semi-Anthropogenic Grasslands’. The components, soil and probable origin are discussed. Enumerates 75 angiosperm species belonging to 15 families and 3 fern species, including 21 species recorded for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Coelorachis glandulosa* Stapf ex Ridl., *Cyperus aromaticus* (Ridl.) Mattf. & Kuk. and *Scleria neesii* Kunth are recorded for the first time for the Indian flora from this island.
- 476. Naithani, H.B. 2008.** “Lesser known timber trees of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *Indian Forester* 134: 1045-1057.
Abst.- Andaman and Nicobar Islands are classified as one of the 12 biogeographical zones of India. The vegetation of these islands is classified as ‘Littoral’ and ‘Inland’. These islands represent 700 genera belonging to 140 families. About 14% of angiospermic species are endemic to these islands. The flora of Andaman group of islands is distinct from that of Nicobar. This paper records 52 lesser known timber trees of these islands. Tropical forests, the centres of

biodiversity and the cradle of evolution, have been the worst affected. They were being destroyed at the rate of 100,000 km² every year. Most of the species in Andaman & Nicobar Islands are poorly known not only taxonomically but also from economic point of view. The vegetation of these islands are the only last bit of tropical evergreen Malesian available within territory with great use for the future generation. It is also clinging on a very delicate balance in the face of grave threat from encroaching civilized man. In order to protect and preserve them for posterity, it is strongly recommended for immediate implementation that steps to be taken to establish a Arboretum of tropical region near Port Blair where rare, endemic and endangered species can be conserved and propagated, for that Rutland Island is quite ideal.

- 477. Naithani, H.B. 2009.** "A new species and nomenclature of some bamboos from North-East India and Andaman Islands". *Ann. Forest.* 17: 161-167.

Abst.- This paper deals with a new species viz., *Bambusa mokokchungiana* (Bambusoideae) from Nagaland and with nomenclature of the bamboos from North East India and Andaman Islands. *Bambusa alamii* Stapleton and *B. assamica* Barooah & Borthakur have now been merged under *Bambusa jaintiana* Majumdar, *Sinarundinaria nagalandeana* Naithani has been transferred to *Chimonobambusa* and a new combination, *Chimonobambusa nalagandiana* (Naithani) Naithani has been proposed. *Chimonobambusa arunachalensis* Sharma & Borthakur and *C. jainii* Sharma & Borthakur, have been merged under *Chimonobambusa callosa* (Munro) Makino. *Schizostachyum arunachalensis* Naithani and *S. sesagrinum* Majumdar has been transferred to the genus *Cephalostachyum* Munro and two new combinations, *Cephalostachyum arunachalensis* (Naithani) Naithani and *Cephalostachyum sesagrinum* (Majumdar) Naithani have been proposed. *Schizostachyum mannii* Majumdar, a species known only by culm sheaths has now been placed under *Bambusa khasiana* Munro. Correct name for *Schizostachyum capitatum* (Trin.) Rupr. and *S. munroi* Kumar & Singh [*S. capitatum* (Munro) Majumdar] are also provided. *Schizostachyum andamanicum* and *S. kalpongianum* from North Andamans have now been merged under *S. rogersii*. Report of *Schizostachyum rogersii* Brandis from Andaman island is proved erroneous, as it was the case of mistaken identity of *Pseudostachyum polymorphum* Munro.

- 478. Naithani, H.B., Chandra, Sumer Rajesh & Pal, Mohinder. 2000.** "Nomenclature, distribution and phenology of Bamboos *Dinochloa* and *Gigantochloa* in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian Forester* 126: 1008-1012.

Abst.- A new combination viz., *Dinochloa scandens* var. *andamanica* Naithani has been proposed and its gregarious flowering has been reported for the first time from South Andaman Forest Division. *Gigantochloa andamanica* has been observed in sporadic flowering with mortality of clumps.

- 479. Naithani, H.B., Garbyal, S.S. & Allappatt, Joju P. 2008.** "Flowering of *Bambusa vulgaris* in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian Forester* 134: 1264-1268.

Abst.- In February-March 2008 during survey of bamboos and rattans in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the authors found two clumps of *Bambusa vulgaris* in flowering sporadically 3 km away from Jetty on main road in Kamorta island.

- 480. Narain, L., Bhattacharya, T.S., Kothari, S.K. & Bhattacharya, A.K. 2000-2001.** "Growth and yield performance of medicinal herbs introduced in Little Andaman Island". *J. Med. Aromat. Pl. Sci.* 22(4A), 23(1A): p. 404-405.
Abst.- Performance of 16 medicinal plants in the Little Andaman Island is provided.
- 481. Narayan, L. 2000.** "Growth and yield performances of medicinal herbs introduced in the Little Andaman Island". *J. Med. Aromat. Pl. Sci.* 22(Suppl. 1): 17.
Abst.- The use of medicinal herbs is gaining importance in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Original tribal population as well as people from outside states employed here prefer to use plant parts from the forests of this territory. Specimens of certain medicinal herbs, obtained from West Bengal in the form of seeds, cuttings and seedlings have been planted in Little Andaman to judge their performance and practical utility. The growth and yield performance of all important medicinal herbs in the climate of Little Andaman have been described.
- 482. Nayar, M.P. & Giri, G.S. 1987 (1985).** "Status of *Ola x wightiana* Wall. ex Wight & Arn.". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 27: 257-258.
Abst.- *Ola x wightiana* and *O. imbricata* have been found to be distinct from one another. In India, *Ola x imbricata* is known only from Andaman Islands. Both the species have been taken up in this treatment.
- 483. Nayar, M.P. & Giri, G.S. 1987 (1985).** "A new variety of *Maesa* Forssk. (Myrsinaceae) from Andamans". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 27: 263-264.
Abst.- *Maesa andamanica* Kurz var. *longipedicellata* Nayar & Giri is described from India based on the collections of R.L. Heinig from South Andamans.
- 484. Nielson, I. 1980.** "Notes on Indo-Chinese Mimosaceae". *Adansonia* 19: 339-363.
Abst.- Taxonomic and nomenclatural updating of S.E. Asian Mimosaceae, in connection with a revision for the Floras of Thailand and Cambodia, Laos & Vietnam. Genera dealt with: *Parkia*, *Adenantha*, *Entada*, *Xylia*, *Acacia* (especially subgen. *Aculeiferum*). *A. pseudo-intsia* Miq. var. *ambigua* Prain is reduced as a synonym of *A. andamanica* I. Nielsen, which is distributed in A. & N. Islands.
- 485. Nooteboom, H.P. 1979.** "A new *Hypolytrum* (Cyperaceae) from Middle Andamans". *Blumea* 25: 319.
Abst.- A new species viz., *Hypolytrum balakrishnanii* has been described from the Middle Andamans.
- 486. Padalia, Hitendra, Chauhan, Nidhi, Porwal, M.C. & Roy, P.S. 2004.** "Phytosociological observations on tree species diversity of Andaman Islands, India". *Curr. Sci.* 87: 799-806.
Abst.- The authors have analyzed the pattern of tree species diversity, diameter class distribution, species versus girth class relationship, evenness characteristic and similarity parameters of tree populations for different forest types of Andaman Islands. The study reveals the importance of conservation of these biodiversity-rich islands.
- 487. Pal, D.C. & Roy, Bhabesh. 1992.** "A check list of the grass flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and its economic importance". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 283-289.

Abst.- The paper lists 158 species and varieties belonging to 70 genera of grasses occurring in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 4 taxa are reported as new distributional records for these islands.

- 488. Pal, D.C. & Uniyal, B.P. 1985 (1984).** "Distributional note on some Indian grasses". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 735-736.

Abst.- New distributional records has been given for four taxa of Indian grasses of which *Ischaemum zeylanicum* Bor has been recorded for the first time for Andaman & Nicobar Islands from Humphreygunj, Andaman Islands. It was previously known from Maharashtra, Kerala and Sri Lanka.

- 489. Palanisamy, M. 2009 (2008).** "*Neurymenia fraxinifolia* (Mert. ex Turn.) J. Ag.- A new record of a marine red alga for Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 50: 199-200.

Abst.- A marine red alga, *Neurymenia fraxinifolia* is recorded for the first time from the sea coast of Tarmugli Island, South Andamans.

- 490. Pande, Pratibha, Kothari, Ashish & Singh, Shekhar. 1991.** "Directory of National Parks and Sanctuaries in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". New Delhi.

- 491. Pandey, R.P. 2009.** "Floristic diversity of Ferrargunj forest area in South Andamans". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 747-768.

Abst.- The present paper deals with 197 vascular taxa belonging to 152 under 64 families, including 15 species of ferns. Besides the vegetation account and rare & endangered species, enumeration of taxa collected from the area have also been dealt with phenology, habitats and place of occurrence.

- 492. Pandey, R.P. & Diwakar, P.G. 2006.** "*Boerhavia procumbens* Banks ex Roxb. (Nyctaginaceae): A new record from Bay Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 621- 623.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the citation, detailed description, related phenological data and a photograph of *Boerhavia procumbens*- a new record for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 493. Pandey, R.P. & Diwakar, P.G. 2008.** "An integrated check-list flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 403-500.

Abst.- The present study envisages an upto date check-list of the plants of the area, comprising 2654 species under 237 families and 1083 genera (including Angiosperms, Gymnosperms, Pteridophytes and Bryophytes), which also includes 308 endemic taxa. Besides this the present study also deals with distribution, present status as known today, floristic analysis of the flora, details of endemic taxa, IUCN Red List of threatened plants of the area, list of species included in CITES and total types available in PBL.

- 494. Pandey, R.P., Diwakar, P.G., Rasingam, L. & Palanisamy, M. 2010.** "A reassessment of biological spectrum of the flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands- India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 682-692.

Abst.- The present paper deals with 2574 indigenous and naturalized vascular plant species belonging to 1046 genera under 219 families. The above plants species have been classified after Raunkiaer's concept of life-form classes. Besides this the percentage values of the life-form classes have been compared and discussed in the light of Raunkiaer's normal spectrum

and other spectra worked out earlier from Andaman & Nicobar Islands and neighbouring regions. The phyto-climate of this region is Phanero-cryptophytic type.

- 495. Pandey, R.P., Kumar, S. & Rajesh, K.P. 2009.** “*Costus pictus* D. Don (Costaceae)- A potential antidiabetic plant: a new record for Bay Island”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 464-467.

Abst.- *Costus pictus* a potential antidiabetic plant of the family Costaceae was recorded for the first time from Bay Islands. Detailed description with citations, related phenological data, critical notes and uses etc. and photographs of *Costus pictus* are provided for easy identification.

- 496. Pandey, R.P. & Rasingam, L. 2008.** “*Ficus sinuata* Thunb. (Moraceae)- A new record from Bay Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 542-543.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the detailed description with citation and related phenological data.

- 497. Pandey, R.P., Rasingam, L. & Lakra, G.S. 2009.** “Ethnomedicinal plants of the aborigines in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India”. *Nelumbo* 51: 5-40.

Abst.- The paper deals with ethnomedicinal uses of 289 plant species belonging to 233 genera under 116 families, which include 247 species of angiosperms (198 genera of 87 families), 6 species of gymnosperms (4 genera of 4 families), 35 species of pteridophytes (30 genera of 24 families) and a solitary species of alga used by the aborigines in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The uses of different plant species by the aborigines are rendered in a tabular form, where plants have been arranged alphabetically with their botanical names, local names, followed by family, habit of plant, plant parts used, names of diseases and tribes.

- 498. Pandey, R.P., Rasingam, L. & Palanisamy, M. 2008.** “Details of the type specimens deposited in the BSI, Andaman and Nicobar circle herbarium, Port Blair (PBL)”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 636-659.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the listing of 82 type specimens, comprising 8 holotypes, 69 isotypes, 25 paratypes and 2 syntypes with details of the protologue deposited in the Botanical Survey of India, Andaman and Nicobar Circle, Port Blair (PBL). The same has been arranged family-wise with present taxonomic status of the taxa wherever necessary.

- 499. Panigrahi, G. 1985.** “The genus *Chionanthus* L. (Oleaceae) in the Indian region”. *Indian J. Forest.* 8: 51-60.

Abst.- *Chionanthus* L. (= *Linociera* Sw.) comprises 18 taxa in India, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka. Of these, 5 species are endemic to India, 3 to Sri Lanka and 3 to Burma. Of the remaining, 2 taxa extended to Malesia, whereas the others are common to India, Sri Lanka and/or Nepal. The complicated nomenclatural problems involved are discussed. *Chionanthus helferi* Panigr. is proposed as a nom. nov. and specimen deposited at CAL are cited. 5 taxa are reported from Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- 500. Parker, R.N. 1931.** “The Andaman Marble Wood”. *Indian Forester* 57: 209-211.

Abst.- The Andaman Marble Wood is named *Diospyros marmorata* Parker as a distinct species from *D. oocarpa* of Sri Lanka.

- 501. Parkinson, C.E. 1923.** "A forest flora of the Andaman Islands". Simla.
Abst.- Deals with c. 650 species (540 species indigenous and 110 non-indigenous) with keys, brief descriptions and uses for same. Being a forest flora emphasis is given on woody elements, herbaceous elements largely excluded..
- 502. Paul, T.K. 2009.** "A new species of the genus *Saurauia* (Actinidiaceae) from Great Nicobar islands, India". *J. Jap. Bot.* 84: 229-232.
Abst.- *Saurauia nicobarica* is described from Great Nicobar islands as a new species.
- 503. Pedersen, H.A. 1993.** "The genus *Pteroceras* (Orchidaceae)– a taxonomic revision". *Opera Bot.* 117: 5-64.
Abst.- In this work, *Pteroceras unguiculatum* (Lindl.) H.A. Pedersen is recorded for the first time from Andaman Islands.
- 504. Pinokiyo, A. & Singh, K.P. 2004.** "Foliicolous lichens of India". *Phytotaxonomy* 4: 109-115.
Abst.- The paper enumerates 116 species of foliicolous lichens from India. Of these, *Bacidina mastothallina* (Mull.-Arg.) Zahlbr., *Byssolecania deplanata* (Mull.-Arg.) R. Sant., *Strigula maculata* (Cooke & Masee) R. Sant., *S. melanobapha* (Krempelh.) R. Sant., *Tapellaria nigrata* (Mull.-Arg.) R. Sant. and *Tricharia santessonii* D.L. Hawk. have been discovered as new records for Indian lichen flora. The paper also discusses species diversity under dominant families and genera and endemic status of taxa. A comparative study of the occurrence of a number of foliicolous lichens from different areas indicates that Arunachal Pradesh exhibits maximum species diversity represented by 73 species, followed by Andaman Islands with 45 species, Palni hills in Tamil Nadu with 32 species and Nagaland with 31 species.
- 505. Porwal, M.C., Joshi, P.K. & Das, K.K. 2007.** "Rapid assessment of vegetation cover damage due to tsunami in the Nancowry group of Islands (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) using satellite remote sensing". *Indian J. Forest.* 30: 387-396.
Abst.- Tsunami on December 26, 2004 caused a great devastation in low-lying areas adjoining the coastline of eleven countries in the Indian Ocean. The closest Indian landmasses to the epicenter are Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Extensive damage and irreparable losses have occurred to the forests of Nancowry group of Islands. The present study assesses the tsunami triggered changes in these Islands with respect to forested landscape and other land use using IRS LISS III datasets. Study shows that around 15.46% of Nancowry group of Islands has undergone major damage. Maximum losses have been accounted in Trinket Island followed by Katchall, Camorta and Teressa group. The paper advocates the utility of Remote Sensing and GIS for rapid appraisal of damage assessment due to such catastrophe.
- 506. Prain, D. 1891.** "The non-indigenous species of the Andaman Flora". *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist.* 59: 235-261.
Abst.- A detailed account of the introduced species in Andaman Islands is given. A comparison of the state of affairs as in 1866 and 1890 is attempted. Probable way of introduction and proportion to the native species are discussed.

- 507. Prain, D. 1891.** "On a botanical visit to Little Andaman and the Nicobars". *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist.* 59: 156-175.
Abst.- A list of plants collected on the tour to Little Andaman, Car Nicobar and Batti Mal Islands has been given along with brief tour report.
- 508. Prain, D. 1893.** "On the flora of Narcondum and Barren Islands". *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist.* 62(2): 39-86.
Abst.- A general account of the physiography, hydrography of the surrounding sea is given with a list of 140 species of angiosperms, 21 species of ferns and 13 species of lower plants. A comprehensive analysis of the flora of two islands are made and the probable introduction of alien species by wind, sea and birds are discussed.
- 509. Pramanik, A. & Thothathri, K. 1985.** "Notes on new and extended distribution of some species of Menispermaceae in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 445-447.
Abst.- In the present paper extended distribution of five species of Menispermaceae in India has been given. *Anamirta cocculus* (L.) Wight & Arn. has been recorded from Nicobar Islands for the first time whereas *Diploclisia glaucescens* (Bl.) Diels and *Parabaena sagittata* Hook.f. & Thoms. have been recorded for the first time from Andaman Islands. *Tinospora andamanica* Diels has been treated as a synonym of *Tinospora glabra* (Burm. f.) Merrill.
- 510. Prasad, V.P. 2008.** "New records for Indian states: Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Rheedea* 18: 61-62.
Abst.- *Kyllinga polyphylla* Willd. ex Kunth, previously known from Kerala, has been reported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 511. Punetha, N. & Kaur, Surjit. 1990.** "Taxonomic studies in the family Gleicheniaceae". *Indian Fern J.* 7: 86-93.
Abst.- Taxonomic studies of 13 species from the family Gleicheniaceae have been made and key for their identification given.
- 512. Radhakrishnan, V.M., Sumathi, R. & Jayanthi, J. 2005.** "*Hybanthus enneaspermus* (L.) F. Muell.- An addition to the weed flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 132.
- 513. Raizada, M.B. & Sahni, K.C. 1961.** "A new Annonaceae from the Great Nicobar Island". *Indian Forester* 87: 101-103.
Abst.- A new species viz., *Uvaria nicobarica*, allied to *U. cordata* (Dunal) Als. is described from Trinkat Champlong Bay, Great Nicobar Island.
- 514. Rajendran, A. & Daniel, P. 1997 (1993).** "A note on the species of *Vitex* L. (Verbenaceae) endemic to the Andamans". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 35: 11-15.
Abst.- *Vitex diversifolia* Kurz ex C.B. Clarke and *V. wimberleyi* Kurz are endemic to the Andaman Islands. They are rare and confined to only certain localities on these islands. Detailed descriptions and illustrations are provided. Their present status is discussed. Both the names are typified.

- 515. Rajendran, A. & Daniel, P. 2001 (1996).** “*Clerodendrum andamanense* (Mold.) Rajendran & Daniel stat & comb. nov. (Verbenaceae)- A rare species from the Andamans”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 38: 133-135.

Abst.- *Clerodendrum lankawiense* King & Gamble var. *andamanense* Mold. has been treated as a distinct species. A detailed description has been given along with notes on earlier typification and rarity of the species.

- 516. Rajpurohit, Kishan S. 1989.** “The biogeography of Indian mangroves”. *Myforest* 25: 1-18.

Abst.- Mangrove is a woody plant formation, distributed in the tropical and subtropical tidal zones between lowest and highest tide mark. Geographically mangroves of Indian sub-continent extended from southern tip of Sri Lanka and Nicobar Islands to 24°N latitude in Indus Delta. Spread over 15,16,588 ha mangrove formation of India has been divided into eleven mangrove areas. India possess 46 mangroves species, represented by 28 genera and 23 families. Mangrove species of India have been grouped into 12 floral element groups. Arabian sea coast is poor in mangrove diversity, and Sundarbans and Andaman and Nicobar islands are richest in mangrove species. Eight mangrove species are endemic to India. Most Indian mangroves are the part of Indo-Pacific mangrove region. Explanation is needed on discontinuous distribution of some Indian mangroves.

- 517. Ramesh, B.R. & De Franceschi, D. 1993.** “Two new species of *Diospyros* (Ebenaceae) from India”. *Blumea* 38: 131-136.

Abst.- Two new tree species viz., *Diospyros ghatensis* and *D. pyrrocarpoides* have been described from Western Ghats and Andaman Islands respectively.

- 518. Rao, P.S.N. 1990.** “A distributional note on *Psilotum* Sw. (Psilotaceae) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 6: 155-156.

Abst.- *Psilotum complanatum* Sw. has been reported from North and South Nicobars and *P. nudum* (L.) P. Beauv. from North Andamans and North Nicobars.

- 519. Rao, P.S.N. 1991.** “Rediscovery of a rare endemic *Casearia* Jacq. (Flacourtiaceae) in Bay Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 683-685.

Abst.- *Casearia andamanica* King is rediscovered after a lapse of one and half century since type.

- 520. Rao, P.S.N. 1992.** “A new species of *Dendrobium* (Orchidaceae) from Andaman islands, India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 12: 227-229.

Abst.- A new species, *Dendrobium gunnarii*, so far endemic to the virgin forests of Andaman Islands is described and illustrated. Affinities with the distantly related species *D. wilmsianum* Schltr. in Section *Stachyobium* are discussed.

- 521. Rao, P.S.N. 1994 (1991).** “*Embelia macrocarpa* King & Gamble (Myrsinaceae)- A new record for India from Andaman Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 33: 323-326.

Abst.- *Embelia macrocarpa* earlier known from Malay Peninsula is reported for the first time for India from Kalpong reserve forest, Kalra, North Andamans.

- 522. Rao, P.S.N. 1996.** "Utilisation of the foliage from some wild tropical plants in Bay islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 337-340.

Abst.- The paper deals with various ethnobotanical uses of the foliage of about 40 wild plant species occurring in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 523. Rao, P.S.N. 1996.** "Phytogeography of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *Malayan Nat. J.* 50: 57-79.

Abst.- Phytogeographical affinity of Andaman and Nicobar archipelago with Sundaland and other adjoining bio-geographical regions in South East Asia is detailed and the conservation of extra-Indian species distributed in the isles which do not occur in mainland India is emphasized. The high degree of endemism among the angiospermic taxa is also discussed.

- 524. Rao, P.S.N. 2001 (2000).** "Coastal and marine plant diversity of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 42: 1-40.

Abst.- The vegetation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has immense potential both in terms of ecology and economy. The coastal vegetation plays a major role in maintaining the ecology of the coastal zone. The analysis of plant diversity in the islands revealed the presence of about 3552 species forming 76.5% of estimated species. Angiospermic flora constitute about 2000 species of which 80% are indigenous. The endemism in Angiosperms is about 14%. The flora in general has affinities to the Indo-Malayan region. Littoral beach forests include about 400 species of trees, shrubs, herbs and climbers forming impenetrable thickets along the shore. Among the species thriving in the coastal zone about 100 species have economic value and are subjected to human pressure. Important coastal plant species, about 76 in number and their economic utility are given. Of these coastal plant species 7 are endemic while 60 species are common. There are 14 rare species and 2 species namely *Neisosperma oppositifolium* and *Xylocarpus moluccensis* are threatened with exploitation. Tidal swamp forest in the islands are constituted by about 30 species. Large scale exploitation of germplasm i.e. seeds, fruits and associated macrofungi may endanger the natural regeneration capacity of these species. The most important component of coastal vegetation is the occurrence of fringing mangroves in several islands. Occupying about 11.6% of the total geographical area, the mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the third largest in India after Sunderbans and Gujarat on the mainland. There are about 50 species of mangroves, semi-mangroves and associate mangroves occurring in these mangrove forests.

The marine algae and sea grasses were dealt in other reports of the project and hence those aspects which are not covered in them are dealt in this report. For the first time, through the efforts of this project, the species diversity of seaweeds and their utility have been projected. About 65.3% of the estimated algal diversity has been enumerated up to species level. Coralline algae are the least known group. Altogether 16 species of crustose corallines and 8 species of articulated corallines are known to occur in the islands.

- 525. Rao, P.S.N. 2001 (2000).** "The Andaman red-wood tree *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* Roxb.- An economic timber plant". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 42: 149-154.

Abst.- The Andaman red-wood tree *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* Roxb. is endemic to Andaman Islands and is the principal timber yielding tree of this region. The wood of this species is also used for different purposes.

- 526. Rao, P.S.N. & Maina, V. 2002 (1999).** "A new insect pest of a rare gymnosperm, *Cycas rumphii* Miq. from Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 41: 191-195.

Abst.- An account 'The Tiny Grass Blue' butterfly *Zinina gaika* Trimen- a species found in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, A. & N. Islands in India, N. Australia and E. Africa attacking the populations of *Cycas rumphii* is given here.

- 527. Rao, P.S.N., Maina, V., Sinha, B.K., Padhye, P.M. & Tigga, M. 1996.** "Some hitherto unrecorded non-indigenous tree species from Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian J. Forest.* 19: 191-193.

Abst.- During a survey of under explored and interior places in and around Port Blair City, the authors happened to spot four non-indigenous tree species viz., *Couroupita guianensis* Aubl., *Hyphaene dichotoma* (White) Furtado, *Michelia champaca* Linn. and *Roystonea regia* (H.B.K.) Cook, with sizable population in a secluded Buddhist temple campus and near Gandhi Park. These species were hitherto unreported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 528. Rao, P.S.N., Maina, V. & Tigga, M. 2001.** "The plants of sustenance among the Jarawa aborigines in the Andaman Islands". *Indian J. Forest.* 24: 395-402.

Abst.- The Jarawas are one of the four Negrito tribes in Andaman group of islands whose ethnobotany is least understood until recently. The present paper gives an account of 20 angiosperms, 1 gymnosperm and 1 seaweed used by the hostile tribe on which information is gathered during the 3 contact expeditions undertaken in 1998 as facilitated by the Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti for befriending the belligerent aboriginals.

- 529. Rao, P.S.N. & Mathew, S.P. 1993 (1992).** "*Walsura pinnata* Hassk. (Meliaceae) from Andaman Islands- A new record for Indian flora". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 89: 392.

Abst.- *Walsura pinnata* hitherto known to be endemic to Java, is reported for the first time for India from Milannagar, North Andamans.

- 530. Rao, P.S.N. & Sampath Kumar, V. 1998.** "Some botanical curiosities". *Curr. Sci.* 75: 91-92.

Abst.- Malformation in coconut trees, abnormal growth of common coriaceous fleshy sheath around the seeds of *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam. (Moraceae) and honey bee-resembling flowers in *Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb.) Merr. in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

- 531. Rao, P.S.N. & Sampath Kumar, V. 2001.** "Tannin yielding plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 253-260.

Abst.- A total of 80 tanniniferous plant species belonging to 37 families occurring in the Andaman and Nicobar islands are detailed. As more than one-third of these species are reported to contain 20% and above vegetable tannin in their bark and other plant parts, they may be utilized on sustainable basis.

- 532. Rao, P.S.N. & Sinha, B.K. 1995.** "*Arenga pinnata* (O. Ktze.) Merr. (Arecaceae) in Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 357-359.

- Abst.- Collection of *Arenga pinnata* in Andaman Islands is reported for the first time.
- 533. Rao, P.S.N. & Sinha, B.K. 1995.** “New record of *Dendrobium incurvum* Lindl. from the Andaman Islands: an addition to the Indian flora”. *Malayan Nat. J.* 49: 1-3.
- Abst.- *Dendrobium incurvum* is reported here for the first time for India from North Andaman Islands.
- 534. Rao, P.S.N. & Sinha, B.K. 1996.** “*Kaempferia siphonantha* King ex Baker (Zingiberaceae) in the Andaman Islands”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 93: 121-122.
- Abst.- *Kaempferia siphonantha* is collected after a gap of more than a century from Andaman islands.
- 535. Rao, P.S.N. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1990.** “*Spondias cytherea* Sonner. (Anacardiaceae) in the Bay Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 717-718.
- Abst.- *Spondias cytherea* Sonner., earlier known in India only from the Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah is recorded for the Bay Islands from South Andamans. The species is occurring both wild as well as cultivated.
- 536. Rao, P.S.N. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1992.** “*Hydnocarpus sharmae* (Flacourtiaceae), a new species from Andaman Islands, India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 12: 225-226.
- Abst.- A new species, *Hydnocarpus sharmae* from North Andamans, allied to *H. glaucescens* is described and illustrated.
- 537. Rao, P.S.N. & Srivastava, S.K. 1990.** “Wild population of *Calamus* L. in Bay Islands, India”. *Ethnobotany* 2: 87-90.
- Abst.- The paper gives an account of *Calamus* L. species in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, emphasizing their endemism and ethnobotanical uses gathered from the various aborigines and tribes. A dichotomous key is provided with general morphological characteristics of each species for easy identification in the field. The conservation aspect has also been dealt with, as this potential taxon is exploited in the Bay Islands.
- 538. Rao, P.S.N. & Srivastava, S.K. 1991.** “A rare, endemic *Ormosia* Jack. in Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Plea for conservation”. *Indian J. Forest.* 14: 74-75.
- Abst.- *Ormosia travancorica* Bedd. is reported for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar Islands from Kalpong protected forest, North Andamans, previously reported from South Canara Ghats, Travancore and Tirunelveli Hills in South India.
- 539. Rao, P.S.N. & Srivastava, S.K. 1991.** “*Arisaema saddlepeakense*, a new species of Arecaceae from India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 11: 575-576.
- Abst.- *Arisaema saddlepeakense* is described from Saddle Peak, North Andamans. It belongs to section *Fimbriata* and is allied to *A. album*.
- 540. Rao, P.S.N. & Srivastava, S.K. 1993.** “An extended distribution of *Eria muscicola* (Lindl.) Lindl. (Orchidaceae) from Andaman Islands, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 16: 188.
- Abst.- *Eria muscicola* earlier known from North-East Himalayas, North-East India and South India is now recorded for the first time from Saddle Peak, North Andamans.

- 541. Rao, P.S.N. & Srivastava, S.K. 1993.** "Aquatic angiosperms of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 9: 13-18.
Abst.- An account of 26 species of aquatic angiosperms occurring in Andaman and Nicobar Islands with citation, brief description, phenology and distribution is provided.
- 542. Rao, P.S.N. & Srivastava, S.K. 1997.** "Sustainable utilization of the Andaman bulletwood tree *Manilkara littoralis* (Kurz) Dub. (Sapotaceae)". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 13: 71-73.
Abst.- A taxonomic account and uses of the Andaman bulletwood tree *Manilkara littoralis* is given which is one of the exploitable species of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 543. Rao, P.S.N. & Srivastava, S.K. 2001 (1997).** "The wild plants of aesthetic value in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 39: 189-196.
Abst.- The article enumerates 12 species of wild plants in Andaman and Nicobar Islands having aesthetic value.
- 544. Rao, P.S.N. & Tigga, M. 1995.** "Teratology of winged fruits in *Terminalia bialata* Steudel (Combretaceae)- The Andaman ash or white chuglam tree". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 92: 289.
Abst.- While studying the ethnobotanical uses of the fruits of *T. bialata* Steudel (The Andaman Ash or White Chuglam Tree) of Andaman islands, some of the fruits were found to possess four fully developed wings instead of two wings. This unique and rare feature has not been reported earlier.
- 545. Rao, P.S.N. & Tigga, M. 2001 (1998).** "On *Caulerpa serrata* (Forssk.) J. Ag. emend Boergs. (Chlorophyceae) on the Andaman coast". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 40: 102-104.
Abst.- *Caulerpa serrata* (Forssk.) J. Ag. emend Boergs. a rare marine alga in the India region is dealt, with an emphasis on its localized distribution in the insular habitats and the need for its conservation.
- 546. Rao, P.S.N. & Tigga, M. 2001 (2000).** "Extended distribution of a rare seaweed *Botryocladia skottsbergii* (Boergs.) Levr. (Rhodophyceae) on the India coast". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 42: 155-156.
Abst.- The occurrence of the rare seaweed *Botryocladia skottsbergii* (Boergs.) Levr. (Rhodophyceae) in Andaman & Nicobar archipelago has been reported for the first time. This also shows an extended distribution of this species in the Indian region because it was known earlier only from Kavarathy island, Lakshadweep.
- 547. Rao, T.A. & Chakraborti, S. 1987.** "Distributional resume of coastal floristic elements in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Curr. Sci.* 56: 1045-1051.
Abst.- The geomorphology and soil of the coastal biotopes of the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands have been briefly discussed as a background to the nature and alliance of their floras. The coastal biotopes are very impoverished in species of flowering plants and have no endemic genera. The existing floristic species have revealed that they are mostly very widely ranging strand mangrove species. Further, the recorded floristic elements: Pantropical, Indo-Pacific, Indo-Malesian, Indo-Burmese, Western Indian Ocean and Caribbean are described along with

examples. The coastal flora as a whole is composed of widely dispersed littoral plants. However, there are significant differences between the strand flora of the Andaman and Nicobar groups of islands. These are caused by differences in habitat, orography, salinity and man-made disturbances.

- 548. Rao, T.A., Chakraborti, S. & Premanath R.K. 1983 (1982).** “A typical viviparous condition in *Bruguiera cylindrica* (L.) Bl. (Rhizophoraceae). *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 183-184.
Abst.- Unusual development of two pendent seedlings in a single fruit of *Bruguiera cylindrica* (L.) Blume is reported for the first time from near the sea shore at Havelock Island, South Andamans.
- 549. Rasingam, L. & Diwakar, P.G. 2006.** “*Toxocarpus kleinii* Wight & Arn. (Asclepiadaceae)- A new record for Andamans from Little Andaman Island, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 443-444.
- 550. Rasingam, L. & Diwakar, P.G. 2006.** Recollection of *Trichospermum javanicum* Bl. (Tiliaceae) from Nicobar islands, India, after a gap of one century”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 427-428.
Abst.- *Trichospermum javanicum* a rare and endangered extra Indian taxa of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has been recollected after a lapse of more than hundred years from Nicobar islands. Detailed description with illustration is provided.
- 551. Rasingam, L., Diwakar, P.G. & Pandey, R.P. 2008.** “New additions to the flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 678-680.
Abst.- Four new taxa viz., *Corchorus capsularis* L., *Ammannia baccifera* L. ssp. *aegyptiaca* (Willd.) Koehne, *Dentella serpyllifolia* Wall. ex Airy Shaw and *Euphorbia serpens* Kunth are recorded as new additions to the flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 552. Rasingam, L., Diwakar, P.G. & Pandey, R.P. 2009 (2008).** “Recollection of *Cassine viburnifolia* (Juss.) Ding Hou (Celastraceae) from Andaman Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 50: 161-162.
Abst.- *Cassine viburnifolia* is recollected after a lapse of 110 years from the mangrove creeks of Baratang Island during a short visit to Lime Stone Caves.
- 553. Rasingam, L., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Diwakar, P.G. 2010.** “Rediscovery of *Ginalloa andamanica* Kurz (Angiosperms: Viscaceae)- an endemic and threatened species from Andaman Islands”. *J. Threatened Taxa* 2: 1158-1159.
Abst.- *Ginalloa andamanica* Kurz is rediscovered after a lapse of 136 years from Little Andaman Island.
- 554. Rasingam, L. & Pandey, R.P. 2009.** “*Combretum tetragonocarpum* Kurz var. *tetralophum* (C.B. Clarke) M. Gangop. & Chakrab. (Combretaceae)- A new record for India from Nicobar Islands”. *Nelumbo* 51: 211-212.
Abst.- *Combretum tetragonocarpum* Kurz var. *tetralophum* (C.B. Clarke) M. Gangop. & Chakrab. previously known from Thailand, Indo-China, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and New Guinea is recorded for the first time for India from Kapanga, Katchal Island, North Nicobars.

- 555. Ray, L.N., Mathew, S.P. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 1998.** "A preliminary report with enumeration of angiosperms from Shoalbay in South Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 49-63.

Abst.- This paper discusses the essential features of the floristic composition, analysis, vegetation, geology, soil types, topography and climate of the tropical rain forests occurring on Shoalbay area of the north-eastern slopes of Mt. Harriet hill ranges in South Andaman Island, supplementing the materials for the flora of Andaman Islands. This is the first comprehensive list of plants from Shoalbay. Seven botanical tours were conducted in this region during the period 1988-91 by the first two authors. The enumeration includes 264 species spread over 225 genera and 87 families of flowering plants.

- 556. Ray, L.N., Sreekumar, P.V. & Padhye, P.M. 1996.** "Two new records of orchids for Andaman Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 93: 123-125.

Abst.- The occurrence of two orchids viz., *Acriopsis indica* Wight & *Kingidium deliciosum* (Reichb.f.) Sweet in the mangrove swamps of Middle Andamans forms new distributional records from Andaman Islands. They also form new generic records for the Bay Islands.

- 557. Reddy, Sudhakar Chintala & Dutt, C.B.S. 2005.** "Some interesting additions to the flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands from North Andamans". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 133.

Abst.- *Abildgaardia ovate* (Burm.f.) Kral, *Aristolochia indica* L., *Dinebra retroflexa* Panz., *Ficus mollis* Miq., *Lindernia ciliata* (Colsm.) Pennell, *Nicotiana plumbaginifolia* Viv., *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis* L., *Pergularia daemia* (Forssk.) Blatt. & McCann and *Polygonum plebeium* R. Br. are reported as new records for Flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 558. Reddy, Sudhakar Chintala, Prasad, P.R.C., Murthy, M.S.R. & Dutt, C.B.S. 2004.** "Census of endemic flowering plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 712-728.

Abst.- The article presents the census of endemic flowering plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India with their distributional resume. There are 353 endemic taxa, enumerated under 71 families according to Bentham & Hooker's system of classification. The habit, vegetation type, distribution and reference number for each taxon are provided. Region-wise analysis reveals the presence of high number of endemics (225) in South Andamans, followed by South Nicobars (105) and North Andamans (101). Vegetation type-wise analysis shows that the Evergreen forests are represented with highest number of endemics (292). Analysis of families shows that Rubiaceae (52), Euphorbiaceae (36), Orchidaceae (26), Annonaceae (21) and Arecaceae (21) represent more number of endemic taxa.

- 559. Reddy, Sudhakar Chintala & Raju, V.S. 2005.** "Invasion of alligator weed *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. in Andaman Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 133.

Abst.- *Alternanthera philoxeroides* is recorded for the first time from North Andaman Island.

- 560. Rego, L.H.A. 1985.** "Forests of the Andamans". Diocese of Port Blair.

- 561. Renuka, C. 1995.** "A manual of the rattans of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". Kerala Forest Research Institute, Trichur. 1-72.

Abst.- 18 species of rattans belonging to 3 genera are recognized from Andaman and Nicobar Islands of which 11 species are endemic.

- 562. Renuka, C. 1999.** "Indian rattan distribution- An update". *Indian Forester* 125: 591-598.

Abst.- An analysis of distribution of rattans in the 3 different major areas in India shows that much change has taken place in its distribution over the years. Even though the reasons differ in each of the 3 major distribution areas, the ultimate result is over-exploitation and habitat destruction. As a result the broad genetic base is getting reduced alarmingly. Hence effective measures are to be taken to conserve and propagate rattans. A total of 18 species are reported from these islands of which 11 are endemic.

- 563. Renuka, C. & Vijayakumaran, T.T. 1994.** "Some new species of rattans from Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Rheedea* 4: 120-128.

Abst.- Two new species of *Calamus* (*C. basui* and *C. semierectus*) and three new species of *Daemonorops* (*D. aureus*, *D. rarispinosus* and *D. wrightmyoensis*) are described from Andaman and Nicobar islands.

- 564. Renuka, C. & Vijayakumaran, T.T. 1994.** "Notes on the identity of *Calamus pseudorivalis* Becc. (Araceae) with a new species of the genus from Andamans". *Rheedea* 4: 138-143.

Abst.- *Calamus pseudorivalis* Becc. was originally reported from Nicobar islands based on fruiting specimen. Later on, Parkinson described the vegetative features of the species based on collections from Andaman Islands. A detailed study of the rattan flora of Andaman and Nicobar islands has proved that the Nicobar and the Andaman materials are not conspecific. In this paper the two species are separated and the species collected from Middle Andamans is described as a new viz., *C. baratangensis*.

- 565. Ridsdale, C.E. 1989.** "A revision of *Neonauclea* (Rubiaceae)". *Blumea* 34: 177-275.

Abst.- An illustrated revision of the 65 species of the genus *Neonauclea* (Rubiaceae-Naucleaeae) with a key to the all species is provided. The 61 Malesian species are treated in full, 28 new species are described and 5 new combinations are made. *N. nicobarica* is reduced to *N. excelsa*.

- 566. Ridsdale, C.E. 1996.** "A review of *Aidia* (Rubiaceae) in South East Asia and Malesia". *Blumea* 41: 135-179.

Abst.- The present paper reviews the genus *Aidia* s.l. (including *Anomanthodia* and *Gynopachis*) in Southeast Asia and Malesia. Relationship to *Pelegodendron* are discussed. 16 new species & 2 new varieties are described and 14 new combinations are made in *Aidia*. *A. densiflora* (Wall.) Masam. is reported from Andaman Islands.

- 567. Rogetal, S.H. 1989.** "The biosystematics and evolution of the *Polyalthia hypoleuca* complex (Annonaceae) of Malesia, 1. Systematic treatment". *J. Arnold Arbor.* 70: 153-246.

Abst.- A component of tropical lowland rain-forest flora diversity is the presence of series of sympatric, closely related species. The three major hypotheses forwarded to explain the coexistence of such species are discussed, and an argument is presented that small, monophyletic groups are the most appropriate objects of investigation when examining them. To that end, a classification of the *Polyalthia hypoleuca* complex (Annonaceae) is provided to form the

foundation for a set of forthcoming articles exploring which of the three hypotheses best applies to the complex. After presentation of evidence that the complex is monophyletic, the results of uni-, bi-, and multivariate statistical analyses of character data taken from herbarium specimens are reviewed and shown to support the delimitation of six species in the complex, with members distributed sympatrically in various combinations throughout Malesia. One new species, *P. ovalifolia*, is described. The hypothesis of coexistence that best applies to the complex is briefly noted, with supporting details to be given in subsequent articles. *Polyalthia glauca* from Andamans is also treated.

- 568. Rout, R.C. & Deb, D.B. 2002 (1999).** "Taxonomic revision on the genus *Pavetta* (Rubiaceae) in Indian sub-continent". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 41: 1-182.

Abst.- Taxonomic revision of the genus *Pavetta* (Rubiaceae) in Indian subcontinent resulted in recognition of 25 species and 8 extra typical varieties. 13 species and 6 varieties described earlier are reduced to synonyms and 5 species reduced to varietal rank. Two new combinations [*P. indica* var. *glabrescens* (Kurz) Deb & Rout and *P. minor* (Hook.f.) Deb & Rout] have been published. Of the species studied, 16 are distributed in India extending to adjoining regions, 3 in Myanmar, Bhutan and Bangladesh and 9 species in Sri Lanka. *P. indica* is most widely distributed, almost throughout the country and extends to its adjoining region; *P. birmahica* is endemic to Myanmar; 6 species are endemic to Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri and Kuttalam hills), Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and one species viz., *P. graciliflora* Wall. ex Ridley is distributed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 569. Roy, Achintya K. 1985.** "*Litsea pustulata* Gamble (Lauraceae)- A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 443-444.

Abst.- *Litsea pustulata* Gamble is reported for the first time for India from near Galathea river in Great Nicobar Island. Earlier known from Malay Peninsula.

- 570. Roy, Bhabesh & Pal, D.C. 1994 (1993).** "Notes on the distribution of some grasses". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 547-548.

Abst.- *Brachiaria miliiformis* (Presl.) A. Chase, *Echinochloa glabrescens* Munro ex Hook.f., *Eulalia trispicata* (Schult.) Henr., *Ischaemum thomsonianum* Stapf ex C.E.C. Fischer and *Lepturus repens* (G. Forst) R. Br. are new records to the Flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 571. Roy, S.B. & Mathew, B.A. 1983.** "A glance of the part history of Andaman forests". *Hundred years of Forestry in Andamans*. Pp. 1-7.

- 572. Sabu, M., Prasanthkumar, M.G., Skornickova, J. & Jayasree, S. 2004.** "Transfer of *Kaempferia siphonantha* Baker to *Boesenbergia* Kuntze (Zingiberaceae)". *Rheedea* 14: 55-59.

Abst.- *Kaempferia siphonantha* Baker described from the Andaman Islands more than a century ago on critical studies proved to be a *Boesenbergia* and hence a new combination, *B. siphonantha* (Baker) M. Sabu, Prasanthkumar et Skornickova, is proposed. A detailed description based on new collections is provided with analytical sketches and key to the species of *Boesenbergia* in the island. The view that the genus *Curcumorpha* A.S. Rao & D.M. Verma is synonymous to *Boesenbergia* is supported.

- 573. Sahni, K.C. 1953.** "Botanical exploration in the Great Nicobar island". *Indian Forester* 79: 3-16.
Abst.- An account of the vegetation of Great Nicobar Island has been presented with a list of about 180 species collected by the author in 1952. In addition to these 50-70 species were observed but could not be collected.
- 574. Sahni, K.C. 1958.** "Mangrove forests in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian Forester* 84: 554-562.
Abst.- A brief account of the mangroves, listing 22 species. Prospects of utilization of the mangrove species are also given.
- 575. Sahni, K.C. 1959.** "Mangrove forests in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Proc. Mangrove Symposium*. Calcutta. Pp. 114-123.
- 576. Sahni, K.C. & Naithani, H.B. 1979.** "*Pteroceras alatum*- A rare orchid new for India". *Indian J. Forest.* 2: 292-293.
Abst.- *Pteroceras alatum* (Holtt.) Holtt., has been reported for the first time for India from Little Nicobar Island.
- 577. Saldanha, C.J. 1988.** "A select bibliography on the Andaman and Nicobar islands for an environmental impact assessment". 107 pp. Centre for Taxonomic studies, Bangalore.
- 578. Saldanha, C.J. 1989 (ed.).** "Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep: An environmental Impact Assessment". Oxford & IBH, New Delhi. Pp. 1-114, plates 82, figs. 10.
- 579. Saldanha, C.J. 1990.** "A select bibliography on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for an environmental impact assessment. Appendix I. Pp. 18 C.T.S., Bangalore.
- 580. Sampath Kumar, V. & Rao, P.S.N. 2003.** "Dye yielding plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 827-838.
Abst.- A total of 61 species belonging to 35 families are identified as dye yielding plants occurring in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, of which 31 are indigenous while the rest are cultivated, introduced or running wild. Under each taxon, vernacular names, if any, short description, parts yielding the dyes and their uses are given.
- 581. Sampath Kumar, V. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2000.** "*Ludwigia peruviana* (L.) Hara- A shrub new to Andamans". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 276-278.
Abst.- A beautiful yellow flowered shrub, *Ludwigia peruviana*, so far reported in the Old World from South India, Sri Lanka and Malesia, is recorded for the first time from South Andamans. The present report from Andamans is ecologically significant and bridges the gap between the widely separated localities of its distribution in South and Southeastern Asia.
- 582. Sampath Kumar, V. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2002.** "On the orchid *Bulbophyllum tenuifolium* from the Kalpong Hydroelectric Project site, Andamans". *Indian Forester* 128: 81-83.
Abst.- *Bulbophyllum tenuifolium* (Bl.) Lindl., so far not known from the Indian subcontinent is reported here from North Andamans. This epiphytic orchid located near the Rock Fill Dam of the Kalpong Hydroelectric Project site is known to occur in Borneo and Malaysia.

- 583. Sampath Kumar, V., Tigga, M. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1997.** “*Crotalaria pallida* var. *obovata* – A new record from Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 13: 74-75.

Abst.- *Crotalaria pallida* var. *obovata* is recorded for the first time for the flora of Andaman & Nicobar Islands from Horticulture road opposite to ZSI office, Port Blair.

- 584. Sangal, P.M. 1971.** “Forest food of the tribal population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *Indian Forester* 97: 646-650.

Abst.- Forests are an important source of food particularly for the tribal population which depends substantially on the edible products of the forests. A study of food habits of the forest dwelling tribals is important not only for a better understanding of their needs in relation to management of forests but also identifying potential sources of edible products which could be utilized in the wake of an emergency or cultivated as a source of food material or for industrial uses for the ever increasing needs for the general population. Forest food of the aborigines of Andaman and Nicobar islands has been described.

- 585. Sanjai, V.N. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2006.** “A revision of Indian Viscaceae”. *Rheedea* 16: 73-109.

Abst.- The family Viscaceae in India with 19 species under *Arceuthobium* M. Bieb., *Ginalloa* Korth., *Korthalsella* Van Tiegh. and *Viscum* L. is taxonomically revised based on herbarium studies, explorations and collections from different parts of India. *Viscum* is represented by 15 species. Among them, 4 species, including the recently described *V. malurianum* Sanjai & N.P. Balakr. and *V. subracemosum* Sanjai & N.P. Balakr., are endemic to India. *Viscum articulatum* var. *thelocarpum* and var. *liquidambaricolum* are merged with *V. articulatum*. *Viscum album* var. *meridianum* is sunk under *V. album* proper. *V. orbiculatum* and *V. verruculosum* are treated as synonym of *V. heyneanum*. *Viscum acacia* Danser is a new record for India. *Viscum mysorensis* is considered as a link between the leafy and leafless species. *Korthalsella* is represented by a single species, *K. japonica* (Thunb.) Engler, as *Korthalsella japonica* var. *coralloides* is merged with *K. japonica* proper. *Ginalloa andamanica* Kurz is endemic to South Andamans.

- 586. Sanjappa, M. 1986 (1984).** “Additions to the genus *Indigofera* L. (Fabaceae) of India and Bhutan”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 38-41.

Abst.- Two species of *Indigofera* L. viz., *I. lacei* Craib and *I. silvestrii* Pampanini, new to India and Bhutan respectively are described. The extended distribution of *I. glandulosum* Roxb. ex Willd. to Andaman Islands and a discussion on geographical distribution of *I. silvestrii* are also included.

- 587. Sanjappa, M. 1994.** “*Crudia* (Leguminosae: Caesalpinoideae), A new generic record for India with a new species of the genus. *Kew Bull.*: 49: 565-568.

Abst.- *Crudia* Schreb., a new generic record for India with a new species *C. balachandrea* Sanjappa from Great Nicobar Island is described and illustrated.

- 588. Sanjappa, M. & Chatterjee, U. 1985.** “Two new additions to flora of India from Great Nicobar”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 457-460.

Abst.- Two taxa viz., *Bulbophyllum macranthum* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) and *Polyalthia cauliflora* Hook.f. & Thoms. var. *desmantha* (Hook.f. & Thoms.) Sinclair (Annonaceae) have been recorded for the first time for India from North East of Campbell Bay Jetty and on Eastern slopes of hills at 45 km point on North-South road of Great Nicobar Island, respectively.

- 589. Sarkar, Jayanta. 2008.** "Traditional handicrafts of *Ang* tribes (*Jarawa*) of Andaman Islands". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 37-41.

Abst.- Handicrafts of the *Ang* (*Jarawa*), hunter-gatherer tribes of the South and Middle Andaman Islands and the processes involved in preparation of such items have been discussed in the paper. Their hunting-gathering implements, the only handicrafts available with this foraging tribe not only reveal the eco-friendly nature of this small population, these also establish their astonishing capacity of intimate observations with regard to the nature and characters of surrounding flora and fauna those are mostly suitable in producing the handicrafts essential for survival against many odds. These further indicate their intelligent, aesthetic sense as well as innovative mind of the population, who remained in complete isolation till recent past. TK in respect of such a population living in the Bay Islands, who identify themselves as *Ang* tribes and called by the outsiders as the *Jarawa* tribes is discussed here.

- 590. Sasikala, K. & Vajravelu, E. 2000.** "*Rhaphidophora calophyllum* Schott (Araceae)- An addition to the flora of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 97: 169-171.

Abst.- *Rhaphidophora calophyllum* is recorded for the first time from Great Nicobar Island. Previously it was known from Northeast India, East Himalayas and Burma.

- 591. Sathish Kumar, C. & Manilal, K.S. 1992.** "Epiphytic orchids of India". *Rheedea* 2: 80-100.

Abst.- Orchids constitute a major share of the epiphytic flora of India with 630 species in 85 genera occurring from 5 m to 500 m, covering all types of vegetation except the alpine zone in the Himalayas and presenting a mixed conglomeration of various interesting elements. *Aerides emericii* extends from Andamans to Cocos Islands. Conservation efforts to save the rare taxa in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are discussed.

- 592. Sharief, M.U. 2007.** "Plants folk medicines of *Negrato* tribes of Bay Islands". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 6: 468-476.

Abst.- The *negrito* tribes of Andaman Islands nurture rich knowledge about the medicinal plants of their surroundings acquired by trial and error over millennia. The ethnomedicinal plants of Great Andamanese, *Onges* and *Jarawa* tribes are presented. These tribes were found using more than 52 plant species in their ethnomedicinal practices. Plants used to cure fever, headache, stomach disorder, cough and cold, cuts and wounds, bee repellent, joint pains and leech bite are recorded. Botanical names, family, local name, plant parts used and uses are provided for each species. Phytochemical investigations of these medicinal plants are desirable.

- 593. Sharief, M.U. 2008.** "Tribal artifacts of *Nicobari* folk of Nicobar Archipelago". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 42-49.

Abst.- Studies on material cultures of aboriginals tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Archipelago are rather scanty. *Nicobari* culture represents true psyche of the Mongoloid race and their cultural life is illustrative. They show excellent craftsmanship in making various tribal artifacts and are skilled artisans, house builders, carpenters, carvers and potters. Ethnobotanical information of *Nicobari* tribe pertaining to hut building, canoe making, brooms and mats preparation, sitting stage making and *Pandanus* fruit processing are presented besides highlighting their ethnoecological and cultural influences.

- 594. Sharief, M.U., Kumar, Senthil, Diwakar, P.G. & Sharma, T.V.R.S. 2005.** "Traditional phytotherapy among *Karens* of Middle Andaman". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 4: 429-436.

Abst.- *Karens*, originally a hill tribe hailing from Pegu district of western Myanmar, brought to Andaman by Britishers for forest timber operations during the year 1924-25. Although *Karens* have not been classified as tribals in the recent tribal notification, they form a minor ethnic group that has apparently been living amidst the forests of Mayabunder tehsil since decades. They possess extensive indigenous knowledge of the plants which they use in their ethnomedicinal practices. Information about 24 selected medicinal plants, their local names, parts used, methods of application and medicinal uses are recorded. The medicinal utilities of these plants used by *Karens* have not been recorded earlier. Ethnobotanical information related to agriculture, house building, canoe making and traditional artifacts are also recorded.

- 595. Sharief, M.U. & Rao, R.R. 2007.** "Ethnobotanical studies of Shompens- a critically endangered and degenerating ethnic community in Great Nicobar Island". *Curr. Sci.* 93: 1623-1628.

Abst.- Ethnobotanical studies conducted among the Shompens have revealed some interesting plants used for food, medicine, hut construction, canoe making and honey collection. Botanical name, family, Shompen name and plant parts used are recorded along with their unique usage. Some of the plants used for medicinal purpose by Shompens from the study area includes *Ardisia solanacea* (Myrsinaceae), *Glochidion calocarpum* (Euphorbiaceae), *Myristica peltata* (Myristicaceae), *Semecarpus kurzii* (Anacardiaceae) and *Dischidia benghalensis* (Asclepiadaceae).

- 596. Sharma, A.K. & Dagar, J.C. 1993.** "Potential fodder trees of Bay Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 719-728.

Abst.- Based on literature and extensive field surveys 113 species of fodder trees belonging to 42 families of Angiosperms found growing in Bay Islands have been listed. Crude protein and/or crude fibre contents of 47 species have been mentioned. Mode of propagation of cultivation has been described.

- 597. Sharma, S.K. 1975.** "Introductory trial of tropical pines in Andaman Islands- A nursery study". *Indian Forester* 101: 209-220.

Abst.- Attempts at rising quick growing tropical pines in the Andamans were started in the year 1969. A chronological account of nursery trials conducted so far is given in this article for a comparative study of the performance of various tropical pines tried in these islands. The results so far obtained point to the most promising of the tropical pines raised and the best nursery technique to be adopted in the climatic conditions obtained in these islands.

- 598. Sharma, S.K. & Bhatt, P.M. 1982.** “An assessment of cane potential of Baratang Island in South Andaman Forest Division”. *Indian Forester* 108: 270-282.

Abst.- The cane resources of the country are fast depleting due to heavy demand and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are considered to be the last bastion for availability of canes to meet the demand locally as well as on the main land. In order to find out the possibility of meeting the cane requirement of Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, an assessment of cane potential in Baratang Island was made adopting the random sampling method. An area of 3223 hectares was divided into 123 primary blocks of which 32 primary blocks were randomly selected. 3 secondary blocks of one hectare each were demarcated in each primary block to avoid labour and wastage, secondary blocks were further divided into 4 equal parts to take one of the 0.25 hectares area for data collection. Only 4 species of canes out of 7 species were considered as the other cane species are seldom found in Baratang Island. 3 commercial species viz., *Calamus andamanicus*, *C. pseudorivalis* and *Korthalsia laciniosa* and *Calamus longisetus* though not commercial, but occurs very frequently in Baratang Island were considered.

- 599. Sharma, T.V.R.S., Singh, D.B., Sreekumar, P.V. & Nair, Sujatha A. 1998.** “Conservation and sustainable exploitation of orchids in Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Orchid Soc. India* 12: 1-4.

Abst.- The Bay Islands are the home of a number of orchid species, of which some are endemic to these islands. A few of the endemic orchids face threat of extinction mainly due to biotic and abiotic stresses, which deplete the forest cover leading to the loss of many valuable plant species. A list of endangered orchids, the strategies for their conservation and the possibility of commercial cultivation of exotic orchids have been described in this paper.

- 600. Shimpale, V.B. & Yadav, S.R. 2009.** New records to the flora of Great Nicobar Island”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 430-433.

Abst.- During the botanical exploration of Great Nicobar Island under the project “Conservation of Biodiversity in Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve: Ecosystem Dynamics and Maintenance of Biodiversity” c 400 plant species were collected and identified. Critical analysis and survey of literature resulted in additions of seven plant species to the flora of Great Nicobar Island viz., *Desmos dasymaschalus* (Blume) Safford, *Miliusa andamanica* (King) Finet & Gangnepain, *Entada rheedei* Spreng., *Mucuna monosperma* DC. ex Wight, *Mitragyna parviflora* (Roxb.) Korth., *Hoya globulosa* Hook.f. and *Merremia vitifolia* (Burm.f.) Hall.f.

- 601. Shimpale, V.B., Yadav, S.R. & Babu, C.R. 2006.** “*Rennellia* Korth. (Rubiaceae): A new generic record for India from Great Nicobar Island”. *Rheedea* 16: 71-72.

Abst.- *Renellia speciosa* (Wallich ex Kurz) Hook.f. is reported for the first time from Great Nicobar Island. A detailed description, illustration and relevant notes are provided.

- 602. Shimpale, V.B., Yadav, S.R. & Babu, C.R. 2007.** “Collection of *Artabotrys nicobarianus* D. Das (Annonaceae) after three decades”. *Rheedea* 17: 53-54.

Abst.- *Artabotrys nicobarianus* D. Das, endemic to the Great Nicobar Island, was recollected from the Campbell Bay National Park after a lapse of 33 years. Fruit of this species is described for the first time based on the present collection. Detailed description along with illustrations and field notes are provided.

- 603. Shimpale, V.B., Yadav, S.R. & Babu, C.R. 2009.** "A review of the genus *Mussaenda* (Rubiaceae) from Great Nicobar Island, India, including a new species". *Rheedea* 19: 53-57.
 Abst.- Five species of the genus *Mussaenda* L. are reported from Great Nicobar Island. Out of these, *M. nicobarica* is described as a new species, *M. wallichii* G. Don is collected after Kurz's collection, *M. frondosa* L. and *M. macrophylla* Wall. are widely distributed species while for the Indian flora *M. villosa* Wall. ex Hook.f. is confined to Great Nicobar Island. A taxonomic account of *Mussaenda* species from Great Nicobar Island along with a new species is presented.
- 604. Shiva, K.N., Nair, Sujatha A. & Medhi, R.P. 2003.** "Orchid diversity and its conservation in Bay Islands". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 17: 57-62.
 Abst.- The Andaman and Nicobar islands have an interesting and remarkable orchid diversity with over 110 wild species. Out of these, 25 species from 19 genera are reported to be endemic, 9 as rare and threatened and 17 as extra-Indian species. Botanical explorations conducted over a period of three years have led to the collection of 20 species of orchids from these islands and these are being conserved at low-cost indigenous orchidarium as *ex-situ* method.
- 605. Singh, B. 1986.** "Potential fodder trees of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Dairy Guide* 8: 40-44.
 Abst.- A list of 44 potential fodder trees are provided.
- 606. Singh, D.B., Nair, Sujata & Sharma, T.V.R.S. 1999.** "*Asparagus densiflorus* 'Sprengeri' Robustus- An addition to the ornamental flora of Andamans". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 96: 356-359.
 Abst.- *Asparagus densiflorus* 'Sprengeri' Robustus in Mundapahar, Chidyatappu, South Andamans is an addition to the ornamental flora of the Andaman Islands.
- 607. Singh, D.B. & Sharma, T.V.R.S. 1997.** "Flowering behavior of mango (*Mangifera indica*) in Andamans". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 176-177.
- 608. Singh, D.B., Sreekumar, P.V. & Sharma, T.V.R.S. 1998.** "Alligator apple *Annona glabra* in the Andamans". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 95: 370.
 Abst.- Alligator apple *Annona glabra* L. has been recorded as a new entrant to the Andaman Islands.
- 609. Singh, D.B., Sreekumar, P.V., Sharma, T.V.R.S. & Bandyopadhyay, A.K. 1998.** "*Musa balbisiana* var. *andamanica* (Musaceae) - A new Banana variety from Andaman Islands". *Malayan Nat. J.* 52: 157-160.
 Abst.- *Musa balbisiana* Colla var. *andamanica* Singh, Sreekumar, Sharma et Bandyopadhyay, a new variety of banana is described and illustrated from Central Agricultural Research Institute, Garacharma, South Andamans.
- 610. Singh, D.K., Singh, S.K. & Dey, Monalisa. 2006.** "On a collection of Hepaticae from Andaman Islands". *Phytotaxonomy* 6: 99-104.
 Abst.- Nine species of corticolous and foliicolous liverworts have been collected from Andaman Islands. Of these, *Cololejeunea desciscens* Steph., *Radula javanica* Gottsche and *Drepanolejeunea angustifolia* (Mitt.) Steph. are new additions to bryoflora of Andamans.

- 611. Singh, D.R. 2009.** "Genetic diversity of *Annona* sp. in Bay Islands". *Indian Forester* 135: 133-136.

Abst.- The studies on genetic diversity of *Annona* sp. in Bay Islands has been discussed in this paper beside nutrient composition and fatty acid profile.

- 612. Singh, D.R. & Medhi, R.P. 2006.** "Genetic resources of orchids in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Indian Forester* 132: 700-706.

Abst.- There are about 138 orchids distributed in different islands. Many of the species found here are rare and threatened. Four genera viz., *Grossourdya*, *Macropodanthus*, *Malleola* and *Plocoglottis* from these islands have so far not been reported from any other parts of India.

- 613. Singh, D.R. & Medhi, R.P. 2006.** "Contribution to the fern flora of South Andamans". *Indian Forester* 132: 834-840.

Abst.- Pteridophytes considered to be a vast group which constitute an important component of forest vegetation. In this paper 64 pteridophytes from South Andamans are listed.

- 614. Singh, D.R., Medhi, R.P. & Nair, Sujatha A. 2004.** "Endemic orchids of Bay Islands". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 18: 41-45.

Abst.- Around 120 wild indigenous orchids are reported from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; 25 species belonging to 19 genera are endemic.

- 615. Singh, D.R., Sehani, S., Prasad, G. Shyam & Sharma, T.V.R.S. 2006.** "*Microsorium punctatum* (L.) Copel.: An unexploited pteridophyte from Bay Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 378-380.

Abst.- The present paper deals with description, ecology, distribution and nutrient values of *Microsorium punctatum* from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It has high food potential and may be recommended on mass scale utilization after some more investigations.

- 616. Singh, D.R. & Srivastava, R.C. 2010.** "Diversity and distribution of *Morinda* species in Andaman Islands". *Indian Forester* 137: 47-56.

Abst.- Andaman and Nicobar Islands being close to the equator, enjoy tropical humid climate condition, which are much congenial for vegetative and reproductive growth of *Morinda citrifolia*. Eighty species of *Morinda* have been reported globally of which, twelve species from different parts of India and three known species found to be in Andaman and Nicobar islands. Great variability within the species is the common occurrence. Owing to its high nutritive value, medicinal importance and having national and international market, there is a possibility for emerging as one of the most remunerative fruit crop to the island farmers. It flowers and fruiting occurs round the year. Noni plant is distributed in almost all parts of the island. It can be found near the coast, in open lands, and grass lands, in gulches and distributed forest of the dryer areas. It tolerates high soil salinity and brackish water stagnation, therefore, the *Morinda citrifolia*, is the best choice for planting in these affected lands. Farmers are showing much interest in Noni cultivation because of assured income from this plantation. Therefore, studies on its diversity have to be critically examined for various uses from the different tropical parts of the country.

- 617. Singh, Dharam & Gangwar, B. 1986.** "Studies on weed flora of rice in South Andamans". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 2: 51-54.

Abst.- A study was made to investigate the weed flora in the South Andamans in order to evolve suitable weed management practices. An account of 14 weed species have been provided from the rice fields in the South Andamans.

- 618. Singh, G., Gangwar, B., Singh, Shyam & Sridhar. 1989.** "Weed flora of horti-plantation crops in South Andaman". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 5: 67-68.

Abst.- Important weed species have been identified which compete with papaya, banana, guava, mango and coconut plantation in Central Agricultural Research Institute, Research Farm, Garacharma, South Andamans.

- 619. Singh, M.M., Madan, R.N., Dhawan, Rita, Kalra, K.K. & Karira, B.G. 1981.** "Investigations on Andaman and Nicobar Island woods for different grades of paper". *Indian Forester* 107: 377-383.

Abst.- 7 species of timber yielding trees are analysed for suitability in the manufacture of paper.

- 620. Singh, N.P. 1990.** "A *Calophyllum* new to India from Nicobars". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 1: 3-5.

Abst.- *Calophyllum macrocarpum* Hook.f., earlier known from Southern Thailand and Malaya to Borneo, has been reported for the first time for India from South Nicobars.

- 621. Singh, N.P., Sharma, R.S. & Singh, Jai. 1984.** "Provisional growth estimate of *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Andaman Paduak)". *Indian Forester* 110: 396-400.

Abst.- Information of growth of *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Andaman Paduak) is scanty and no attempt was made to estimate period of harvest for this species. Though the growth data is limited, yet attempt is made to study its growth pattern and project the same in the form of yield table.

- 622. Singh, S. & Panigrahi, G. 1984.** "Systematics of the genus *Lygodium* Sw. (Lygodiaceae) in India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 93: 119-133.

Abst.- *Lygodium* Sw. belongs to the monogeneric family Lygodiaceae Presl *sensu stricto* and is comprised of about 40 species in the world flora. Out of these 10 species are from India, *L. giganteum* Tagawa & Iwat. and *L. mearnsii* Copel. are new records while *L. longifolium* (Willd.) Sw., *L. circinnatum* (Burm.f.) Sw., *L. polystachyum* Wall. ex Munro and *L. altum* (C.B. Clarke) v.A.v.R. are poorly represented amongst the Indian collection in herbaria. *L. circinnatum* (Burm.f.) Sw. and *L. salicifolium* Presl are recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 623. Singh, S.K., Roy, S.K. & Bag, A.K. 2009.** "Two new and noteworthy records of thalloid liverwort from Andaman Islands, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 32: 327-330.

Abst.- Two thalloids liverwort namely *Cyathodium smaragdinum* Schiffn. (Cyathodiaceae) and *Riccia billardieri* Mont. & Nees (Ricciaceae) have been recorded for the first time from the Andaman Islands. The family Ricciaceae is reported here for the first time from this Oceanic Islands. The same have been described with relevant photo and SEM micrographs.

- 624. Singh, Sarnam & Panigrahi, G. 1987.** "On the taxonomy and distribution of *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (L.) Ad. Brongn. (Parkeriaceae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 425-431.
Abst.- The reported occurrence of *C. cornuta* (Pal.-Beauv.) Le Prieur. and *C. pteridoides* (Hook.) Hieron. in India and Bangladesh is considered as incorrect. The correct nomenclature, basionym and synonyms together with an illustrated account of *C. thalictroides* (L.) Ad. Brongn., a polymorphic species of tropical and subtropical distribution, is presented. *C. thalictroides* is occurring in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 625. Singh, V.P., Garge, A., Pathak, S.M. & Mall, L.P. 1986.** "Mangrove forests of Andaman Islands in relation to human interference". *Environm. Conservation* 13: 169-172.
- 626. Singh, V.P., Mall, L.P., Garge, A. & Pathak, S.M. 1986.** "Some ecological aspects of mangrove forests of Andaman Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 83: 525-537.
Abst.- Ecological studies of mangrove forests has been done on 10 sites covering a large area of mangrove forests of the Andaman Islands. 40 species belonging to 28 genera under 20 families have been recorded. Complexity index of each site has been determined. Zonation pattern of mangrove species at different sites was studied.
- 627. Singh, V.P., Mall, L.P., Garge, A. & Pathak, S.M. 1990.** "Human impact assessment of mangrove forests of Andaman Islands". *Indian Forester* 116: 131-139.
Abst.- A comparative study of disturbed and undisturbed mangrove forests of Andamans has been done. It was noted that mangrove forests of Andaman Islands are one of the best mangrove forests of the world having high floristic richness, complexity index and biomass production. Rapid development and population inflow in the islands has resulted in the clearance of certain areas of mangrove forests, due to which many species such as *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, *B. cylindrica*, *B. parviflora*, *B. sexangula*, *Rhizophora lamarkii*, *R. stylosa*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, *Sonneratia apetala* and *Nypa fruticans* have been affected. The value of biomass, litter-fall, litter decomposition, soil respiration was greater in undisturbed forests.
- 628. Singh, V.P., Mall, L.P., George, A. & Pathak, S.M. 1987.** "A new record of some mangrove species from Andaman Islands and their distribution". *Indian Forester* 113: 214-217.
Abst.- Taxonomical characters and distribution data of some new mangrove species of Andaman Islands is given.
- 629. Sinha, A. & Giri, G.S. 1981 (1980).** "*Cryptolepis grandiflora* Wight – A new record for Andamans". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 366-367.
Abst.- *Cryptolepis grandiflora* Wight previously reported from Peninsular India has been reported for the first time from Andamans based on Kurz's collection.
- 630. Sinha, A.R.P. 1991.** "Additions to the bryoflora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 88: 312-313.
Abst.- Some mosses viz., *Octoblepherum albidum* Hedw. and *Garckea phascoides* (Hook.) C. Muell. collected from South Andamans which were not reported from these islands so far are reported as additions to the bryoflora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 631. Sinha, A.R.P. & Kumar, Krishna. 1994 (1993).** “*Porana volubilis* Burm.f. (Convolvulaceae) –A new record for Andaman flora”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 542-543.

Abst.- *Porana volubilis* is recorded for the first time from Corbyn’s Cave, S. Andamans.

- 632. Sinha, B.K. 1994.** “Some promising medicinal plants among the ethnic tribes of Bay islands, India”. *Fourth International Congress on Ethnobiology* Lucknow, pp. 17-21.

Abst.- Twenty-three ethnomedicinal plants belonging to 21 genera and 16 families of Andaman & Nicobar Islands used for curing various ailments among different ethnic societies have been described. Out of 23 species, 7 are endemic to these islands and 16 extended to S.E. Asia, except mainland India. A few examples are: *Adenia penangiana* var. *penangiana* for chest and body pain, *Alstonia kurzii*, *Amomum fenzlii*, *Ancistrocladus tectorius*, *Donax connaeformis* for malarial fever, *Amomum fenzlii* for gastrointestinal trouble, *Globba pauciflora* for asthma, *Hernandia peltata*, *Ophiorrhiza nicobarica* as antiseptic for washing wounds, ulcer and *Pisonia umbellata* for rheumatic pain. The information has been gathered by field survey and from literature. The botanical name, family, local name, habit, locality, distribution, voucher specimens and folk claims are given.

- 633. Sinha, B.K. 1999.** “Flora of Great Nicobar Island”. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta. Pp. 1-525.

- 634. Sinha, B.K. & Malick, K.C. 2000 (1995).** “Probable potential medicinal plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 37: 79-91.

Abst.- The paper deals with 72 probable potential medicinal plants belonging to 63 genera under 39 families of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for curing various ailments among different ethnic societies. Out of 70 species, 6 are endemic to these islands and 8 species extend to South East Asia except mainland India. The information has been gathered from field survey and from literature.

- 635. Sinha, B.K., Maina, V. & Padhye, P.M. 1996.** “Ethno-medicinal plants of Bay Islands for skin care”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 375-380.

Abst.- The paper deals with 27 ethno-medicinal plants belonging to 24 genera under 19 families (including 5 ferns) of Andaman & Nicobar islands for curing various skin disorders among different ethnic societies. Out of 27 species selected for ethno-medicinal uses, 4 species are endemic to these islands. The exhaustive information has been gathered by field survey and supplemented by screening of literature. The botanical names, families, habit, local name and folk claims by various inhabitants are given in the tabular form.

- 636. Sinha, B.K., Maina, V. & Rao, P.S.N. 1998.** “A new species of *Dendrobium* (Orchidaceae) from Great Nicobar Island, India”. *Nordic J. Bot.* 18: 27-30.

Abst.- *Dendrobium shompenii* is described and illustrated as a new species from Great Nicobar Island. Affinities with the closely related species *Dendrobium nothanielis* Rchb.f. are discussed.

- 637. Sinha, B.K. & Rao, P.S.N. 1994.** “Taxonomy and utilization of the plant genus *Dioscorea* L. in Bay Islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 10: 4043.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of taxonomy, ethnobotany and medicinal values of the genus *Dioscorea* L. in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

- 638. Sinha, B.K. & Rao, P.S.N. 1994.** "New record of *Pycnarrhena longifolia* (Menispermaceae) from the Andaman Islands: an addition to the Indian flora". *Malayan Nat. J.* 48: 39-40.
Abst.- *Pycnarrhena longifolia* (Decne ex Miq.) Becc. is reported here for the first time for India from the Dugong Creek, Andaman Islands.
- 639. Sinha, B.K. & Rao, P.S.N. 1996.** "Cultivated medicinal plants in the Bay Islands for sustainable development". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 12: 44-45.
Abst.- For the sustainable development and economy of the Bay islands, 27 promising fast growing herbaceous, shrubby or climbing plants species which can be easily grown along with the naturally growing tree species in their natural habitats with little or no adverse environmental impact have been identified.
- 640. Sinha, B.K., Sreekumar, P.V. & Chandra, K. 1994.** "Additions to the flora of Barren Island-II". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 10: 106.
Abst.- In the present paper *Euphorbia hirta* L. and *Ficus arnottiana* Miq. have been recorded from Barren Islands for the first time.
- 641. Sinha, B.K. & Srivastava, S.K. 1997 (1993).** "A note on *Celastrus paniculatus* Willd. (Celastraceae) from Andaman Islands, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 35: 115.
Abst.- *Celastrus paniculatus* Willd. (Celastraceae) is reported for the first time for Andaman & Nicobar Islands from Karmatang forest areas of North Andamans.
- 642. Sinha, B.K. & Srivastava, S.K. 2000 (1995).** "A note on the first report of *Dioscorea nummularia* Lamk. in India from Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 37: 129.
Abst.- *Dioscorea nummularia* is reported for the first time for India based on collections from Andaman Islands.
- 643. Sinha, B.K. & Srivastava, S.K. 2001 (1996).** "Genus *Dracaena* Vandelli ex L. in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 38: 14-18.
Abst.- *Dracaena* is represented in Andaman and Nicobar Islands by eight species. *Dracaena nutans* reported earlier from Andamans is now correctly identified as *Dracaena pendula* which has distribution in adjoining Malay Peninsula and is a new record for Indian flora. *Dracaena brachyphylla* is endemic to India confirming its distribution to these islands. A taxonomic account of eight species of *Dracaena* is represented with key, brief citation, description, distribution, phenology and exsiccata.
- 644. Sinha, B.K., Srivastava, S.K. & Dixit, R.D. 2000.** "Floristic diversity of the Pteridophytic flora of Great Nicobar Island, India: Need to conserve". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 507-555.
Abst.- The present paper includes the taxonomic account of 80 species and 2 varieties belonging to 48 genera under 33 families of the pteridophytic flora of Great Nicobar Island. Out of these, 4 species are endemic viz., *Sphaeropteris albosetacea* (Bedd.) Tryon, *S. nicobarica* (Balakr. et Dixit) Dixit, *Lindsaea tenera* Dryand and *Pronephrium nakaikeium* Dixit & Balkrishna. 28 species are rare or endangered due to their restricted distribution in Nicobar islands only and also shows their occurrence in South-east Asian countries. *Nesopteris grandis* (Copel.) Copel. and *Luerssenia kehdingiana* Kuhn earlier known to occur in Sumatra and Java only, are reported

as new generic records to India from Great Nicobar Island. Keys to the genera and species with their current names, brief description, ecology and distributional notes have been provided for easy identification in the herbarium and field.

- 645. Sinha, B.K., Srivastava, S.K. & Dixit, R.D. 2001.** "Plant diversity with emphasis on endemism in the flora of Great Nicobar island". *Phytotaxonomy* 1: 107-126.

Abst.- The flora of Andaman and Nicobar group of islands comprises *ca* 2200 species of flowering plants; of these, *ca* 210 species (nearly 10%) are endemic to the islands. The Great Nicobar Island which is the southern-most island of the Andaman and Nicobar archipelago is phyto-geographically very significant, since the flora of the island shows close affinities to the Malesian and Indonesian components. The flora of the island represents 648 species of vascular plants, out of which 84 species are endemic to this island. Of those 84 species, the occurrence of 43 species is confined to Great Nicobar. The remaining 41 species have extended their distribution to Andaman and Nicobar group of islands. The paper gives a systematic account of 84 endemic species represented in this island. The aspects covered include: taxonomy, correct nomenclature, important synonyms, brief description, ecology, distributional notes, specimens examined, etc. Strategies and measures have been suggested for the conservation of these species.

- 646. Sinha, B.K., Srivastava, S.K. & Rao, P.S.N. 1999.** "Phytogeographical notes on some rare pteridophyte taxa from Nicobar Islands, India". *Malayan Nat. J.* 53: 269-286.

Abst.- The paper deals with phytogeographical notes of 13 fern species from Nicobar group of Islands. Of these, two species are endemic, two genera and four species are new records for Indian flora, and another five species are additions to the flora of Nicobar group of Islands. Their taxonomic account, brief description, ecology, distributional notes and specimens examined are provided.

- 647. Sivadasan, M. & Jaleel, Abdul V. 1998.** "Rediscovery of *Amorphophallus longistylus* (Araceae) a little known rare endemic species from Middle Andaman, India". *Rheedea* 8: 103-106.

Abst.- *Amorphophallus longistylus* Kurz ex Hook.f., a little known rare and narrow endemic aroid species has been rediscovered from Middle Andamans after about 131 years of its first collection. A detailed description together with illustrations of the species is provided.

- 648. Sivadasan, M. & Jaleel, Abdul V. 2000.** "Rediscovery of *Amorphophallus carnosus* (Araceae), a rare and narrow endemic species from South Andamans, India". *Rheedea* 10: 63-67.

Abst.- *Amorphophallus carnosus* Engl., a little known, rare and narrow endemic species has been rediscovered from South Andamans after over 100 years of its first collection.

- 649. Sivadasan, M. & Jaleel, Abdul V. 2000.** "*Amorphophallus hirsutus* Teysm. et Binn. (Araceae): A new report from India". *Rheedea* 10: 143-147.

Abst.- *Amorphophallus hirsutus* Teysm. et Binn., a native of Java has been collected from Great Nicobar Island, and it forms a new report and an addition to the flora of India.

- 650. Sivarajan, V.V. & Remesan, C. 1987.** "The genus *Spilanthus* Jacq. (Compositae-Heliantheae) in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 141-147.

Abst.- The genus *Spilanthus* is represented by 6 species in India of which *S. uliginosa* Sw. is recorded from Andaman & Nicobar Islands. An artificial key to species, their detailed characters and relevant notes are provided.

- 651. Skornickova, J., Sabu, M. & Prasanthkumar, M.G. 2003.** “*Curcuma codonantha* (Zingiberaceae)– A new species from the Andaman Islands, India”. *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 55: 219-228.

- 652. Slik, J.W.F. & van Welzen, P.C. 2001.** “A taxonomic revision of *Mallotus* Sections *Hancea* and *Stylanthus* (Euphorbiaceae)”. *Blumea* 46: 3-66.

Abst.- *Mallotus* sections *Hancea* and *Stylanthus* from Malesia are revised. Description, distribution ranges, habit drawing and keys to all the species in these two section are provided. The diagnostic characters for the sections are discussed briefly in the section headings. *Mallotus* section *Hancea* is defined more precisely than before, resulting in the exclusion of 4 species from this section [*M. brachythrysus*, *M. havilandii*, *M. insularum* (new rank) and *M. miquelianus*]. *Mallotus beccarii* is synonymised with *M. brachythrysus* and *M. tenuipes* with *M. penangensis*. This section contains 12 species. In *Mallotus* section *Stylanthus*, *M. oblongifolius* var. *rubriflorus* and *M. peltatus* var. *rubriflorus* is synonymised with *M. peltatus* (Geiseler) Muell.-Arg. This section contains 6 species. *M. affine* and *M. peltatus* are found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 653. Sreekandan Nair, G., Mathew, S.P. & Mohandas, A. 2001.** “*Pinanga andamanensis*- A vanishing endemic palm of the Andaman islands”. *Palms* 45: 200-203.

Abst.- There are about 3000 plant species in the flora, of which 2000 are angiosperms, including two endemic species of *Pinanga*. *Pinanga andamanensis* Becc. and *P. manii* Becc. are Critically Endangered and are known to occur only in small populations on South Andamans and Nicobar Islands. The former is found growing in evergreen forest patches of South Andamans while the latter survives in evergreen and semi-evergreen forest and has an extended distribution to the Great Nicobar Island.

- 654. Sreekumar, P.V. 1992 (1990).** “Distributional notes on some grasses from the Bay Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 32: 177-178.

Abst.- Six grasses namely *Brachiaria miliiformis* (J. Presl ex C. Presl) A. Chase, *Digitaria violascens* Link, *Echinochloa glabrescens* Munro ex Hook. f., *Eulalia trispicata* (Schult.) Henr., *Ischaemum thomsonianum* Stapf ex C.E.C. Fischer and *Sorghum halepense* (Linn.) Pers. have been recorded for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 655. Sreekumar, P.V. 1993.** “Medicinal value of *Costus speciosus* (Koenig) J.E. Smith, a fast growing weed in Bay Islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 9: 91-92.

Abst.- *Costus speciosus* grows gregariously as a weed in oil-palm and rubber plantations, moist-shady habitats, hill slopes and cleared forests of Bay Islands. The underground portion of this species also contains a considerable amount of disogenin. So commercial exploitation of this medicinal plant would also be an ideal measure to control this species in the Bay Islands.

- 656. Sreekumar, P.V. 1993.** “Two unrecorded wild ornamental plants in Bay Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 249-250.

Abst.- The present note reports the occurrence of *Alocasia macrorrhizos* (L.) G. Don and *Cassia surattensis* Burm.f. for the first time from Andaman & Nicobar Islands as naturalized floristic elements.

- 657. Sreekumar, P.V. 1993.** “*Syzygium flosculiferum* (M.R. Henderson) Sreek. – An addition to the Myrtaceae of India from the Great Nicobar Island”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 454-456.

Abst.- A new combination for *Eugenia flosculifera* M.R. Henderson is proposed a species earlier known only from Malaya and Singapore and is reported as a new record to India from Great Nicobar Island.

- 658. Sreekumar, P.V. 1994.** “New plant records for Bay Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 185-187.

Abst.- Reports of 4 plants viz., *Embelia ribes*, *Ischaemum zeylanicum*, *Malvastrum coromandelianum* and *Sporobolus tenuissimus* for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, of which *Malvastrum* forms a new generic record.

- 659. Sreekumar, P.V. 1997.** “Are we losing our heritage?”. *Curr. Sci.* 72: 541-543.

Abst.- Fragile ecosystems, aboriginals and their traditional knowledge of the flora and fauna are apparently on the verge of extinction. The unique heritage of life scale of these pristine islands needs to be conserved.

- 660. Sreekumar, P.V. 1997.** “Critical notes on the orchid *Phalaenopsis cornucervi* (Breda) Bl. & Reichb. f.”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 599-600.

Abst.- The earlier report of *Phalaenopsis cornucervi* (Breda) Bl. & Reichb. f. from Andaman Islands is actually of *Kingidium deliciosum* (Reichb. f.) Sweet.

- 661. Sreekumar, P.V. 1997.** “An annotated checklist of the exotic ornamental plants of Bay Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 427-439.

Abst.- A preliminary survey on the common ornamental plants of Bay Islands yielded over 304 cultivars distributed under 256 species and 165 genera, as introduced and grown in flower gardens of Port Blair and its neighbourhood.

- 662. Sreekumar, P.V. 1997.** “*Scleria bancana* Miq. (Cyperaceae)- A new sedge record for India from the grassland of the Nancowry group of Islands”. *Indian Forester* 123: 671-673.

Abst.- *Scleria bancana* is reported for the first time for India from Bampoka, Teresa and Trinket Islands of Nancowry group of islands in Nicobar.

- 663. Sreekumar, P.V. 1998.** “Six new records of *Ficus* L. (Moraceae) from Andaman-Nicobar islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 199-203.

Abst.- The present note narrates *F. obscura* var. *borneensis*, *F. pubinervis* and *F. recurva* as new records for India as well as *F. albipila*, *F. heterophylla* and *F. heteropleura* as new records for Andaman-Nicobar islands.

- 664. Sreekumar, P.V. 1999.** “*Schoenus calostachyus* (R. Br.) Poir., Cyperaceae, from Nicobar Islands: A new sedge record for India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 96: 180-181.

Abst.- *Schoenus calostachyus* is recorded for the first time for India from Teresa Island, Nicobars.

- 665. Sreekumar, P.V. 2000.** “*Scleria laxa* R. Br. (Cyperaceae)- A new record for India from Nicobar Islands”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 97: 167-169.
Abst.- *Scleria laxa* is recorded for the first time for India from Teresa Island, Nicobars.
- 666. Sreekumar, P.V. & Chandra, K. 1993.** “Additions to the flora of Barren Island”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 9: 89-90.
Abst.- In the present paper *Canarium euphyllum* Kurz, *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Reusch. and *Pityrogramma calomelanous* (L.) Link have been recorded from the Barren Island for the first time.
- 667. Sreekumar, P.V. & Coomar, T. 1999.** “*Bentinckia nicobarica*: an endemic, endangered palm of the Nicobar Islands”. *Palms* 43: 118-121.
Abst.- A recent botanical exploration of the grasslands of the Nancowry Islands in the Nicobar district, the senior author observed a few disjunct populations of *Bentinckia nicobarica* (Kurz) Becc. in the Kamorta, Nancowry and Trinkat islands, which is endemic to the Nicobar islands.
- 668. Sreekumar, P.V. & Debnath, H.S. 1992.** “*Ficus pendens* Corner (Moraceae)- A new record for India from Nicobar Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 221-222.
Abst.- *Ficus pendens* is recorded for the first time for India from Laful, Great Nicobar Island. Previously this species was known from Malaya, Sumatra, Sarawak and North Borneo.
- 669. Sreekumar, P.V. & Ellis, J.L. 1990.** “Six wild relatives of betel vine from Great Nicobar”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 6: 150-152.
Abst.- Six wild relatives of betel vine has been recorded from the northern part of Great Nicobar Island. Four of them are most likely to belong to the species *P. betel* L. while the other two nearer to *P. clypeatum* Wall. and *P. flavimarginatum* DC. if not conspecific with them. It is interesting to note that all these six forms are chewed by the local tribes ‘Shompens’.
- 670. Sreekumar, P.V. & Kala, N. 1998.** “Critical notes on *Xylocarpus* Koen. (Meliaceae) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *Indian Forester* 124: 259-261.
Abst.- *Xylocarpus rumphii* (Kostel) Mabb. forms a new distributional record for Indian flora from Andaman and Nicobar islands. It was earlier known from Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and East Africa.
- 671. Sreekumar, P.V., Mitra, S.K. & Coomar, T. 1996.** “*Euphorbia epiphyllodes* Kurz- A rare and endemic succulent of the Andamans needing conservation’. *BGC News* 2(6): 42.
- 672. Sreekumar, P.V. & Rao, P.S.N. 1992.** “Additions to the flora of Andaman and Nicobar islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 8: 85-86.
Abst.- *Balanophora abbreviata* Bl. (Balanophoraceae), *Pogonatherum crinitum* (Thunb.) Kunth (Poaceae), *Turnera ulmifolia* L. (Turneraceae), *Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms. (Pontederiaceae) and *Angelonia biflora* Benth. (Scrophulariaceae) are new additions to the flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 673. Sreekumar, P.V. & Rao, P.S.N. 1996.** “Notes on the genus *Typhonium* Schott (Araceae) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India”. *Malayan Nat. J.* 50: 93-95.

Abst.- Occurrence of two species *T. flagelliforme* (Lodd.) Bl. and *T. roxburghii* Schott in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is reported here based on fresh collections. The earlier records of *T. divaricatum* (L.) Decaisne and *T. roxburghii* Schott are based on erroneous specimens.

- 674. Sreekumar, P.V. & Ray, L.N. 1996.** "The genus *Nervilia* (Orchidaceae) in Andaman-Nicobar Archipelago, India". *Rheedea* 6: 65-70.

Abst.- *Nervilia plicata* is reported for the first time from Andaman-Nicobar archipelago. Brief description, illustration and an artificial key to the 3 species of *Nervilia* based on vegetative characters are provided.

- 675. Sreekumar, P.V., Ray, L.N. & Kala, N. 1997.** "First record of *Peristylus monticola* (Ridl.) Seidenf. (Orchidaceae) for India from Andamans". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 441.

Abst.- *Peristylus monticola* previously known from Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea and Malaya is reported from Andaman Islands which is also a new record for the Indian flora.

- 676. Sreekumar, P.V., Ray, L.N. & Padhye, P.M. 1996.** "Economically important vascular plants occurring wild in Bay Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 407-421.

Abst.- The present article envisages a comprehensive account of uses of over 250 vascular plants wildy occurring in these islands. An attempt is being made to document the diversity and prevalence of economically important plants used by the inhabitants of these islands.

- 677. Sreekumar, P.V., Singh, D.B. & Sharma, T.V.R.S. 1996.** "Occurrence of *Annona glabra* L.- A wild relative of Custard Apple in the Andaman Islands, India". *Malayan Nat. J.* 50: 81-83.

Abst.- *Annona glabra* L. (Annonaceae), previously known in India only from the west coast of Kerala, is recorded here for the first time from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Its probable potential value as a promising, edible fruit and also as a cork-yielding plant etc. are discussed.

- 678. Sreekumar, P.V., Tigga, M. & Graham Durai, M. 1995.** "*Coleus amboinicus* Lour.- A positive snail repellent herb in Andamans". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 11: 86-88.

Abst.- *Coleus amboinicus* is an effective plant to repel the snail from ornamental plants, cacti and succulents in Andamans. A brief botanical description and properties of this species is also provided here for further awareness.

- 679. Sreekumar, P.V. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1992.** "*Kopsia arborea* Blume (Apocynaceae)- A new record for India from the Nicobar Islands". *Malayan Nat. J.* 46: 97-99.

Abst.- *Kopsia arborea* Blume has been recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar island, South Nicobars. This species was previously reported from Borneo, Celebes, Java, Moluccas, North Queensland, the Philippines, Sumatra and the Sunda Islands.

- 680. Sreekumar, P.V. & Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1997 (1992).** "*Planchonella firma* (Miq.) Dubard (Sapotaceae)- A new record for India from the Great Nicobar Island". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 34: 219-221.

Abst.- *Planchonella firma* earlier known from Malay Peninsula and Solomon islands, is recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island.

- 681. Sreekumar, P.V., Veenakumari, K. & Padhye, P.M. 1996.** “*Mangifera griffithii* (Anacardiaceae)- an addition to the Indian Mangoes, from Andaman Islands, India”. *Malayan Nat. J.* 50: 85-87.

Abst.- *Mangifera griffithii* Hook.f. is reported for the first time for the Indian subcontinent, from Andaman Islands.

- 682. Sreekumar, P.V., Veenakumari, K. & Prashanth, Mohanraj. 1998.** “*Ceropegia andamanica* (Asclepiadaceae), a new fly trap flower’ from the Andaman Islands, India”. *Blumea* 43: 215-217.

Abst.- A new species, *Ceropegia andamanica* allied to *C. metziana* Miq. from the Mount Harriet National Park in South Andamans is described and illustrated. It is the first record of the genus *Ceropegia* from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and is currently known from a few scattered patches on just one island in areas which have been cleared of their native vegetation.

- 683. Sreekumar, P.V., Veenakumari, K., Subramaniam, A. & Mohanraj, Prashanth. 1997.** “On the Orchid *Bulbophyllum crassipes* Hook.f. in the Andaman Islands”. *Curr. Sci.* 72: 432.

Abst.- *Bulbophyllum crassipes* Hook.f. is reported for the first time for Andaman & Nicobar Islands from South Andamans. It was previously known from Sikkim, Assam, N. & N.E. Thailand and Peninsular Thailand.

- 684. Srinivasan, K.S. 1960.** “On the fore-shore vegetation of Malacca coast of the Car Nicobar Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 15-25.

Abst.- Brief account of the history of collections in the islands, vegetation of the coast of Car Nicobar are given with an enumeration; some with medicinal uses. The various types of plant species found on the shore above upper tidal limits are described, and the characteristic ones being *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (Linn.) Sweet, *Panicum repens* Linn., *Vigna marina* (Burm.) Merr., *Ischaemum muticum* Linn., *Blainvillea acmella* (Linn.f.) Philipson, *Pandanus furcatus* Roxb., *Scaevola frutescens* (Mill.) Krausse., *Tournefortia argentea* Linn., with *Cocos nucifera* Linn. occurring behind, followed by *Hibiscus tiliaceus* Linn., *Erythrina variegata* Linn. var. *orientalis* (Linn.) Merr., *Calophyllum inophyllum* Linn., *Thespesia populnea* Corr., *Guettarda speciosa* Linn., *Syzygium aqueum* (Burm.f.) Alston and other trees in jungles. The various species met with are enumerated, of which 13 species and one variety appear to be new records for the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- 685. Srinivasan, M.M. 1957.** “Forests”. Andaman & Nicobar Information. Pp. 29-34.

- 686. Srivastava, R.C. 1985.** “Notes on threatened taxa of Malpighiaceae of India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 61-72.

Abst.- Recent studies of Malpighiaceae of India have revealed that out of 28 taxa belonging to two genera viz., *Aspidopterys* Juss. and *Hiptage* Gaertn., 13 are endemic to India including *A. wallichii* which occur in North Western Western Himalayas extending up to Western Nepal. Out of these, 18 species viz., *A. balakrishnanii*, *A. canarensis*, *A. cordata* var. *vermae*, *A. elliptica* (A. & N. Islands), *A. floribunda*, *A. hirsuta*, *A. jainii*, *A. orbiculata*, *A. oxyphylla*, *A. tomentosa* var. *hutchinsonii*, *A. wallichii*, *Hiptage benghalensis* var. *longifolia*, and var. *rothinii*, *H. candicans*, *H. jacobsii*, *H. mayarii*, *H. obtusifolia* (A. & N. Islands) and *H. parvifolia* are rare/threatened.

- 687. Srivastava, R.C. 1992.** "Taxonomic revision of the genus *Hiptage* Gaertn. (Malpighiaceae) in India". *Candollea* 47: 601-612.

Abst.- Nine species and two varieties are described and illustrated with synonymy, typification, distribution and phenology. Keys to the species and varieties are given. *H. benghalensis*, *H. obtusifolia* and *H. thothathrii* occur in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- 688. Srivastava, S.K. 1990.** "Notes on endemic taxa of Malpighiaceae in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 393-404.

Abst.- Present paper deals with 13 endemic taxa (10 species and 3 varieties) of family Malpighiaceae in India. Of these species *Hiptage thothathrii* occurs in Andamans.

- 689. Srivastava, S.K. 1992 (1990).** "A new name for *Jasminum* (Oleaceae)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 32: 174.

Abst.- A new name of *Jasminum* viz., *J. balakrishnanii* Srivastava has been proposed against *J. unifoliolatum* Balakr. & Nair, 1983, non Gillespie 1930.

- 690. Srivastava, S.K. 1992 (1991).** "Teratological notes on the fruit of *Chionanthus ramiflorus* Roxb". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 88: 302-303.

Abst.- Fruits are exceptionally large in Car Nicobar specimen.

- 691. Srivastava, S.K. 1992.** "New record of *Schefflera* (Araliaceae) from India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 88: 303-305.

Abst.- *Schefflera longifolia* (Blume) Viguier, previously reported from Java, has been recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island.

- 692. Srivastava, S.K. 1994.** "*Garcinia dhanikhariensis* (Clusiaceae), a new species from Andaman Islands, India". *Nordic J. Bot.* 14: 51-53.

Abst.- A new species viz., *Garcinia dhanikhariensis* allied to *G. gaudichandii* is described from Nayashahr forest, South Andamans.

- 693. Srivastava, S.K. 1997 (1992).** "A note on the rare *Teijsmanniodendron pteropodum* (Miq.) Bakh. (Verbenaceae) from the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve, India" *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 34: 224-227.

Abst.- *Teijsmanniodendron peralata* (King) Balakr. has been treated as synonym of *T. pteropodum* (Miq.) Bakh. (Verbenaceae). A detailed description of this rare species with nomenclatural citation, distribution, phenology, exsiccata and line drawing have also been provided.

- 694. Srivastava, S.K. 1998.** "Zingiberaceae in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 8: 1-33.

Abst.- Zingiberaceae comprises 10 genera & 23 species, including wild and naturalized ones, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Five species are endemic to these islands.

- 695. Srivastava, S.K. 2002.** "Threatened taxa of *Jasminum* L. in India". *Phytotaxonomy* 2: 94-99.

Abst.- *Jasminum* L. is represented in India by 49 species mainly distributed in Himalayas, Deccan Peninsula and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. 16 species are endemic to India. Of these,

eight are rare and considered to be endangered, as they have not been recorded, after their type collection. This paper gives taxonomic details of eight threatened species, emphasizing their conservation status, type localities and future strategies for undertaking conservation measures. One threatened species viz., *J. cordifolium* ssp. *andamanicum* is reported from A. & N. Islands.

- 696. Srivastava, S.K. & Goel, A.K. 1989.** “*Chionanthus roxburghii* (Oleaceae) in Andaman-Nicobar Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 25-27.

Abst.- *Chionanthus roxburghii* (Spreng.) Srivast. and Kapoor var. *intermedius* Srivast. and Kapoor (Oleaceae) has been recorded for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 697. Srivastava, S.K. & Kapoor, S.L. 1982.** “*Chionanthus montanus* Bl. (Oleaceae)- A new record for India flora”. *Geophytology* 12: 69-72.

Abst.- While examining the Indian material of *Chionanthus* L. represented in various herbaria of India, the authors have identified *Chionanthus montanus* Bl.- a Malesian species from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, hitherto unrecorded for Indian flora. The species apparently resembles *C. parkinsonii* (Hutch.) Bennett & Raizada, occurring in the same region. The two, however, can be easily distinguished by a number of characters. The paper presents a key to the 5 species of *Chionanthus* so far recorded from Andaman and Nicobar islands along with a detailed illustrated account of *C. montanus* Bl.

- 698. Srivastava, S.K. & Kapoor, S.L. 1985 (1983).** “A new subspecies of *Jasminum cordifolium* Wall. ex G. Don (Oleaceae) from Andaman Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 217-219.

Abst.- *Jasminum cordifolium* subsp. *andamanicum* has been described from Andaman Islands based on the collections of C.E. Parkinson.

- 699. Srivastava, S.K. & Kapoor, S.L. 1987.** “Notes on conservation status of taxa of Indian Oleaceae”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 173-177.

Abst.- The paper enumerates 27 taxa of Indian Oleaceae as threatened, rare or endangered based on field surveys and study of material available in Indian herbaria of which 4 species are found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 700. Srivastava, S.K. & Kapoor, S.L. 1991.** “*Chionanthus* Linn. (Oleaceae) in India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 129-141.

Abst.- *Chionanthus* Linn. is represented in India by 10 species (4 endemic) and 3 varieties. *C. mala-elengi* (Dennst.) P.S. Green, *C. montanus* Blume, *C. palembanicus* Miq., *C. parkinsonii* (Hutch.) Bennet & Raizada, *C. ramiflorus* Roxb. and 1 variety i.e. *C. terniflorus* (Wall. ex G. Don) Griffith var. *terniflorus* are occurring in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Detailed taxonomic account of Indian taxa is given including important citations, synonymy, distribution, phenology, ecology and critical notes.

- 701. Srivastava, S.K. & Kumar, Ramesh. 1993 (1992).** “*Uvaria andamanica* King (Annonaceae) rediscovered from Andaman Islands”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 89: 389-391.

Abst.- *Uvaria andamanica* King has been rediscovered after a lapse of nearly 100 years from Dhanikhari in South Andamans.

- 702. Srivastava, S.K. & Kumar, Ramesh. 1993.** "Newly recorded taxa from Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 139-140.
Abst.- The records of *Thalassia hemprichii* is an addition to Nicobar Island. *Ficus exasperata* and *Rhaphidophora eximia* are addition to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 703. Srivastava, S.K. & Mathew, S.P. 1992 (1990).** "Additions to the genus *Aristolochia* L. (Aristolochiaceae) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 32: 183-185.
Abst.- *Aristolochia jackii* Steud. is a new record for India and *A. indica* L. new to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 704. Srivastava, S.K. & Rao, P.S.N. 1990.** "On 'Bread Fruit Trees' of Andaman and Nicobar islands". *Ethnobotany* 2: 67-69.
Abst.- The Bread Fruit Trees- *Pandanus lerum* Jones and *Artocarpus communis* J.R. & G. Forst. occur in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. *P. lerum* is an endemic plant confined to these islands. It grows wild yielding massive fruits which have formed staple food for ages among the aboriginals, viz., the Nicobaris, the Shompen and the Onges. *P. lerum* is popularly known as 'Nicobar Bread Fruit' and is locally called Munkung. *A. communis* is cultivated and eaten by settlers and local inhabitants in many parts of the islands.
- 705. Srivastava, S.K. & Rao, P.S.N. 1993.** "The family Araceae in Andaman and Nicobar islands". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 4: 23-38.
Abst.- The family Araceae is represented by 12 genera, 22 species and 1 variety in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Of these, 6 species are endemic to India and among them 5 species are confined only to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 706. Srivastava, S.K. & Rao, P.S.N. 1994.** "*Zingiber odoriferum* Bl. – A new record for India from Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 442-444.
Abst.- *Zingiber odoriferum* is reported for India from South Andamans hitherto known from Java and Malay Peninsula.
- 707. Srivastava, S.K. & Rao, P.S.N. 1996.** "A note on *Blyxa* Noron. ex Thouars (Hydrocharitaceae) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 20: 667-668.
Abst.- *Blyxa auberti* Rich. is reported for the first time from the Andaman Islands.
- 708. Srivastava, S.K. & Rao, P.S.N. 2002 (2001).** "Flora of Dhanikhari Experimental Garden-cum-Arboratum, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 43: 1-82.
Abst.- A brief account of the endemic species introduced and the plants naturally occurring in the BSI Experimental Garden-cum-Arboretum, Port Blair is given with a view to strengthen the floristic studies and conservation programmes initiated.
- 709. Srivastava, S.K. & Sinha, B.K. 1995.** "Poisonous plants in Bay Islands, India". *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 11: 21-28.
Abst.- Poisonous nature of twenty six wild species of flowering plants belonging to 16 families, distributed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is given.
- 710. Srivastava, S.K. & Sinha, B.K. 1997 (1992).** Additions to the genus *Elaeocarpus* L. in Andaman-Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 34(1-4): 221-223.

- Abst.- *Elaeocarpus petiolatus* (Jacq) Wall. ex Steud. has been recorded from Great Nicobar Island for the first time.
- 711. Stone, B.C. 1970.** "Materials for a monograph of *Freycinetia* Gaud. (Pandanaceae) V. Singapore, Malaya and Thailand". *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 25: 189-207.
Abst.- Eight species of *Freycinetia* Gaud. are reported from the Malayan Peninsula and adjacent Thailand and Singapore. In this paper keys, description and synonymy are indicated. One new species and two varietal taxa are proposed. *F. sumatrana* var. *penangiata* and *F. rigidifolia* are reported from Andaman Islands.
- 712. Subramaniam, A., Radhakrishnan, V.M. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1998.** "Ethnobotany of *Pinanga manii* Becc. (Arecaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 475-476.
Abst.- *Pinanga manii* Becc. a rare and slender palm of the inland tropical forests in Andaman & Nicobar Islands which is much used by the Nicobarese and the Shompens for various purposes.
- 713. Subramaniam, A., Sampath Kumar, V. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1998.** "Conservation of *Barclaya longifolia* Wallich (Barclayaceae)- A rare water lily in Andaman Islands, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 363-366.
Abst.- *Barclaya longifolia* Wallich, a very rare water-lily species, is recorded from a slow stream near the Dhanikhari Dam in South Andamans. The record is the fourth of its kind from South Andamans where it was collected for the first time in 1884. Conservation measures have been initiated to preserve this species.
- 714. Subramaniam, A. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1998.** "Bulbous and rhizomatous plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 439-446.
Abst.- The present paper deals with 134 plants belonging to 34 families with its status of endemic, rare and threatened and medicinal value.
- 715. Sumathi, R., Jayanthi, J., Karthigeyan, K. & Narasimhan, D. 2009.** "New reports to the flora of India from Saddle Peak National Park, North Andamans". *Rheedea* 19: 69-71.
Abst.- *Scolopia pusilla* (Gaertn.) Willd. (Flacourtiaceae) and *Cleistanthus robustus* Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) from the Saddle Park National Park, North Andamans, forms new additions to the flora of India.
- 716. Sumathi, R., Jayanthi, J., Karthigeyan, K. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2003.** "*Anoectochilus narasimhanii* (Orchidaceae), a new jewel orchid from Andaman Islands, India". *Blumea* 48: 285-287.
Abst.- A new species *Anoectochilus narasimhanii*, allied to *A. nicobaricus* N.P. Balakr. & Chakrab. from Saddle Peak National Park in North Andamans is described and illustrated. It is the first record of the genus from the Andaman Islands.
- 717. Sumathi, R., Jayanthi, J. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2004.** "*Chionanthus ramiflorus* Roxb. var. *peninsularis* Ravikumar & Lakshmanan, an extended distribution to Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 195.
Abst.- *Chionanthus ramiflorus* Roxb. var. *peninsularis* is recorded from Tee top, Car Nicobar, North Nicobars for the first time. It constitutes an extended range of distribution because in India, it was earlier known from Western Ghats.

- 718. Sumathi, R., Karthigeyan, K., Jayanthi, J. & Diwakar, P.G. 2006 (2005).** “*Leptopus sanjappae* (Euphorbiaceae), a new species from the Andaman Islands, India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 47: 155-158.
- Abst.- A new species, *Leptopus sanjappae* collected from Saddle Peak National Park, North Andamans, is described with illustrations.
- 719. Sumathi, R., Maina, V. & Lakra, G.S. 2004.** “*Thottea paucifida* Ding Hou, family Aristolochiaceae, a new record for India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 195-196.
- Abst.- *Thottea paucifida* is reported for the first time for India from Rutland Island, South Andamans. Earlier it was known from Borneo.
- 720. Sumathi, R., Maina, V. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2002.** “*Calophyllum austro-indicum* Kosterm ex P. Stevens- A case of extended distribution”. *Indian Forester* 128: 353-354.
- Abst.- *Calophyllum austro-indicum* has been collected from Saddle Peak National Park. It constitutes a new record for Andaman and Nicobar islands and a case of extended distribution from its original locality i.e. Western Ghats.
- 721. Susila Rani, S.R.M. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1995.** “A revision of the genus *Claoxylon* Adr. Jussieu (Euphorbiaceae) in India”. *Rheedea* 5: 113-141.
- Abst.- The genus *Claoxylon* Adr. Jessieu with 5 sections, 9 species and 4 varieties in India is revised. The genus *Micrococca* Benth. is reduced to the synonymy of *Claoxylon*. Keys to the sections, species and varieties, detailed descriptions and illustrations for certain taxa are provided. *C. indicum* (Blume) Hassk., *C. longifolium* (Blume) Hassk. and *C. rostratum* Airy Shaw are reported from Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- 722. Tewary, P.K. & Sarkar, A.K. 1987.** “Lectotypification of *Dipterocarpus andamanicus* (King) Tewary & Sarkar, *comb. nov. & stat. nov.* (Dipterocarpaceae)”. *Indian J. Forest.* 10: 63-64.
- Abst.- *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* Gaertn. f. var. *andamanica* King has been treated as a distinct species. The name has also been lectotypified.
- 723. Thangam, E.S. 1973.** “Forest resources survey in Little Andaman Islands, India”. Andaman Forest Department, Port Blair.
- 724. Thangam, E.S. 1982.** “Regeneration methods of *Dipterocarpus* species in India”. *Indian Forester* 108: 637-647.
- Abst.- Discusses the *Dipterocarpus* species in India including Andamans and clarifies ‘Andamans canopy lifting shelterwood system’.
- 725. Thomas, V.P., Dan, M., Sabu, M. & Jabbar, M.A. 2010.** “*Amomum andamanicum* (Zingiberaceae): a new species from the Andaman Islands, India”. *Blumea* 55: 295-299.
- Abst.- A new species viz., *Amomum andamanicum* allied to *A. hypoleucum* of South India and Sri Lanka is described from Andamans. A comparison with other *Amomum* species of the Andaman Islands is also provided.
- 726. Thothathri, K. 1960.** “Botanical exploration in Car Nicobar and Nancoury Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 341-346.

Abst.- The vegetation of Car Nicobar and Nancoury are discussed and c 64 species are enumerated. Car Nicobar is a flat island with an area of 126.8 sq km, while Nancoury is still a smaller island with hills and ridges. Evergreen forests and tidal mangrove forests are absent in Car Nicobar Island and the vegetation consists of beach forest, scrub jungle, low forest in the interior, and grassland. Unlike Car Nicobar, Nancoury Island has dense forest growth of the evergreen type. Plants growing near the shores constitute the beach forest here, while the tropical evergreen forest is situated in the interior at a higher elevation. Plants of economic and medicinal importance are also described.

- 727. Thothathri, K. 1960.** "Studies on the flora of the Andaman Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 357-373.

Abst.- Studies and observations made on the flora of the Andaman Islands during a botanical exploration tour in 1959 are recorded in this paper. Important vegetation types commonly met within these islands are the Mangrove forests, Beach forests, Deciduous forests and Evergreen forests at lower and higher elevations. The floristic composition of the South, Middle and North Andamans are described in detail. A floristic analysis of the Andaman Islands, based on the collections made during the above tour is presented. An enumeration of the plants collected is given at the end (c 280 species which includes 258 angiosperms).

- 728. Thothathri, K. 1961.** "Taxonomic notes on a few plants". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 3: 83-85.

Abst.- Correct names for 3 plants namely *Pongamia glabra* Vent. var. *xerocarpa* Prain, *Sterculia campanulata* Wall. ex Mast. var. *glabrifolia* Kurz and *Limnophila hirsuta* Benth. var. *scaberrima* are proposed. Last two varieties are recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 729. Thothathri, K. 1961.** "New records of plants from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 310-317.

Abst.- 12 species of angiosperms and 1 species of fern have been reported for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 730. Thothathri, K. 1962.** "Contributions to the flora of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 4: 281-296.

Abst.- General account of the geography, geology, soil, climate, botanical history, vegetation of the two group of islands are presented. The vegetation of the Andamans is classified into 1. Mangrove forests 2. Beach forests 3. Evergreen forests situated at lower elevations in alluvial land and valleys 4. Deciduous forests 5. Moist evergreen forests at higher elevations 6. Vegetation in cleared land and open areas. In Nicobars the vegetation types met with are 1. Beach forests 2. Evergreen forests 3. Grasslands 4. Marine vegetation. The floristic composition of the different vegetation types is discussed in detail. A floristic analysis is presented. The approximate number of Phanerogamic species may amount to 1000 and 700 for the Andamans and Nicobars respectively. The flora has been subjected to the influence of Burma and Malaysia. A number of non-indigenous species have intruded and mixed well with the Andaman flora. A third feature is presence of plants of their own, with a number of endemic species.

- 731. Thothathri, K. 1963.** "A new variety of *Jasminum multiflorum* (Burm. f.) Andr. from the Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 99-100.

Abst.- *Jasminum multiflorum* (Burm.f.) Andr. var. *nicobaricum* Thoth. var. nov., collected from the Car Nicobar Island is described.

- 732. Thothathri, K. 1964.** "A note on the *Chydenanthus excelsus* (Bl.) Miers from the Nicobar Islands". *Curr. Sci.* 33: 26-27.

Abst.- *Chydenanthus excelsus* (Bl.) Miers. has been recorded here for the time from India from Car Nicobar which was earlier known from Java and Sumatra.

- 733. Thothathri, K. 1965.** "A new species of *Hypoestes* from the Andaman Islands". *Reinwardtia* 7: 1-3

Abst.- A new species of *Hypoestes* viz., *H. andamanensis* allied to *H. perpurea* (L.) Soland. ex R. & S. is described from the forests of Austin II, North Andamans.

- 734. Thothathri, K. 1966.** "The 'Tonyoge' plant of Little Andaman". *Indian Forester* 92: 530-532.

Abst.- The scientific name of 'Tonyoge' plant is *Orophaea katschallica* Kurz which is used by the Onges for collection of honey.

- 735. Thothathri, K. 1966.** "*Pubistylus* Thoth.- An interesting new genus of Rubiaceae from Andaman Islands". *Reinwardtia* 7: 283-286.

Abst.- A new genus *Pubistylus* based on *P. andamanensis* sp. nov. has been described from Interview Island, North Andamans. It is related to genera *Cremaspora*, *Octotropis* etc. of the tribe Alberteae.

- 736. Thothathri, K. 1975.** "Botanical exploration in Baratang and Little Andaman Islands". *Indian Forester* 101: 176-181.

Abst.- A botanical exploration was conducted in Baratang and Little Andaman Islands of the Andamans in 1964. The present paper deals with the vegetation and floristic studies of these two islands. A systematic enumeration of c 80 species is given.

- 737. Thothathri, K. 1977.** "A review on the floristic studies in the Andaman and Nicobar Island up to 1970". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 19: 127-131.

Abst.- This paper is a chronological review of the floristic history of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands up to 1970 as a prelude to an assessment of its present status.

- 738. Thothathri, K. 1980.** "Plant resources and their utilization in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 1: 111-114.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the natural plant resources of Andaman and Nicobar Islands with special reference to timber yielding plants, cash crop plants like *Areca catechu* L. and *Cocos nucifera* L., alcohol yielding plants particularly *Nypa fruticans* Wurmb., plants used as food and as a source for minor forest products like rubber, tannin etc. Some species have been suggested for cultivation and exploitation to encourage the industrialization for the economic development of the Islands and nation as a whole.

- 739. Thothathri, K. 1983 (1981).** "Studies on the mangroves of Peninsular India versus the Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 151-154.

Abst.- A comparison of the mangroves of both regions is made. A note on the economic potentiality of *Nypa* palm and *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* is also given.

- 740. Thothathri, K. 1998.** "Biodiversity of the Bay Islands". *Rheedea* 8: 255-256.
Abst.- In this paper biodiversity of the Bay Islands has been discussed. Type of plants and animals distributed has also been discussed.
- 741. Thothathri, K. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1983 (1982).** "*Mangifera camptosperma* Pierre - An interesting addition to the Indian flora from Great Nicobar Island". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 175-177.
Abst.- During a joint expedition to the Great Nicobar Island, the authors have collected *Mangifera camptosperma* Pierre, previously known to occur in Vietnam, Thailand and Burma.
- 742. Thothathri, K. & Banerjee, S.P. 1977.** "*Lasianthera secundiflora* Miq. (Icacinaeae)- A new record for India from Great Nicobar Island". *Indian Forester* 103: 708-709.
Abst.- The occurrence of *Lasianthera secundiflora* Miq. in Great Nicobar island constitute a new record to India flora, previously known from Malesia.
- 743. Thothathri, K., Banerjee, S.P. & Hajra, P.K. 1972.** "*Mapania cuspidata* (Miq.) Uitt. var. *angustifolia* (Uitt.) Uitt.- An interesting Cyperaceae from Great Nicobar Island". *Indian Forester* 98: 708-709.
Abst.- *Mapania cuspidata* var. *angustifolia* is recorded for the first time for India from Galathea Bay, Great Nicobar Island.
- 744. Thothathri, K., Banerjee, S.P. & Hajra, P.K. 1975.** "*Merremia peltata* (Linn.) Merr. (Convolvulaceae)- A new record to Indian flora from Great Nicobar Island". *Curr. Sci.* 44: 95.
Abst.- *Merremia peltata* (Linn.) Merr. has been recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island. Earlier, the species was known to occur in Malesia, Philippines, New Guinea, Madagascar, Mascarenes, Sechelles, Tropical Australia and Polynesia. The occurrence of this species in Great Nicobar Island is therefore not only a new record for India but also represents an extension of its range of distribution up to the Nicobar Island.
- 745. Thothathri, K., Banerjee, S.P. & Hajra, P.K. 1976 (1973).** "New records of Malesian plants from Great Nicobar Island". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 163-166.
Abst.- A number of interesting and rare plants viz., *Tinomiscium petiolare* Miers (Menispermaceae), *Sterculia macrophylla* Vent. (Sterculiaceae), *Neodissochaeta celebica* (Bl.) Bakh.f. (Melastomataceae), *Mussaenda villosa* Wall. ex Hook.f. and *Macaranga triloba* Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae), so far known only from Malesia, are recorded here for the first time from Great Nicobar Island.
- 746. Thothathri, K., Banerjee, S.P., Hajra, P.K. & Pal, G.D. 1970.** "On a collection of *Psilotum* Sw. from the Great Nicobar Island". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 12: 280.
Abst.- Two species of *Psilotum* viz. *P. complanatum* Sw. and *P. nudum* (Linn.) Beauv. have been collected from Great Nicobar Island. The former species is a new addition to the pteridophytic flora of India. A key to these two species of this genus has also been provided.
- 747. Thothathri, K., Banerjee, S.P., Hajra, P.K. & Pal, G.D. 1978.** "New additions to the Pteridophytic flora of India from Great Nicobar Island". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74: 249-254.

Abst.- *Acrostichum speciosum* Willd., *Colysis macrophylla* (Bl.) Presl., *C. selligaea* (Mett.) Ching, *Cyclosorus polycarpus* (Bl.) Holtt., *Humata heterophylla* (Sm.) Desv., *Nephrolepis biserrata* (Sw.) Schott., *Trichomanes motley* Bosch. and *Vittaria ensiformis* Sw. have been reported for the first time for Indian flora from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 748. Thothathri, K., Banerjee, S.P. & Mukherjee, P.K. 1969.** “*Ophioglossum pendulum* Linn. (Ophioglossaceae)- A rare and interesting plant from Great Nicobar Island”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 347-349.

Abst.- *Ophioglossum pendulum* Linn., a rare and interesting plant, collected by the authors from the Great Nicobar Island during a Joint Scientific Expedition in 1966 constitutes a new record for India. The doubt that existed among the earlier workers about its possible occurrence in India has been cleared after a critical review.

- 749. Thothathri, K., Banerjee, S.P. & Mukherjee, P.K. 1970.** “New records of *Selaginella* Spr. and *Lycopodium* Linn. from Great Nicobar Island”. *Sci. & Cult.* 36: 330-331.

Abst.- *Selaginella decipiens* Warb., *S. helferi* Warb. and *Lycopodium phlegmaria* Linn. var. *filiforme* Bl. are recorded for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 750. Thothathri, K., Banerjee, S.P., Mukherjee, P.K., Hajra, P.K. & Pal, G.D. 1976 (1973).** “Botanical results of the Joint Scientific Expedition to the Great Nicobar Island”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 235-265.

Abst.- The results of an extensive and intensive botanical exploration, conducted in the Great Nicobar Island during a Joint Scientific Expedition in 1966 are summarized in this paper. Notes on the topography, geology, soil and climate are given. The vegetation and flora are dealt under (1) Mangrove forest, (2) Beach forest, (3) Littoral forest, (4) Tropical Evergreen forest and (5) Riverine vegetation. An enumeration of 40 ferns, 2 gymnosperms and c 170 angiosperms is presented. Notes on plants of economic importance are given at the end.

- 751. Thothathri, K. & Das, Debika. 1968 (1967).** “A new Annonaceae from the Andaman Islands”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 64: 430-431.

Abst.- *Mitrephora andamanica* belonging to tribe Mitrephoreae, sub-family Annonoideae and family Annonaceae is described from the Baratang Island, South Andaman Islands.

- 752. Tigga, M., Lakra, G.S. & Rao, P.S.N. 2003.** “Medicinal value of latex yielding plants from Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 765-772.

Abst.- About 42 latex yielding angiospermic species occurring in the Bay Islands and their medicinal uses are given.

- 753. Tigga, M., Sinha, B.K. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1997.** “Notes on some non-indigenous plants from Andamans”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 176.

Abst.- The occurrence of 3 weed species viz., *Corchorus aestuans* L., *Cuscuta chinensis* Lam. and *Polygala arvensis* Willd. are reported for the first time from South Andamans.

- 754. Tigga, M. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1995.** “Two non-indigenous legumes from Bay islands”. *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.* 11: 69-70.

Abst.- *Erythrina subumbrans* (Hassk.) Merr. and *Indigofera tinctoria* L. have been collected from the hedges of the Government Quarters, Haddo (near Zoological Survey of India), Port Blair, South Andamans. These 2 taxa are new additions to the flora of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- 755. Tigga, M. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1998.** "Additions to the flowering plants of Andaman and Nicobar Archipelago". *Indian J. Forest.* 21: 369-370.

Abst.- *Hackelochloa granularis* (L.) Kuntze, *Isachne globosa* (Thunb.) Kuntze and *Laggera aurita* L.f. are reported for the first time for the flora of Andaman and Nicobar Archipelago from South and Middle Andamans.

- 756. Tigga, M. & Sreekumar, P.V. 1998.** "Notes on two lesser known *Aglaia* (Meliaceae) in Andaman Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 95: 371-372.

Abst.- Notes on *Aglaia argentea* Bl. and *A. oligophylla* Miq. from Andaman Islands is given because these species were insufficiently known from this region and poorly represented in PBL.

- 757. Tigga, M. & Sreekumar, P.V. 2001 (1996).** "Wild edible fruits of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 38: 25-37.

Abst.- The article enumerates 76 species of less known wild fruits occurring in Bay Islands.

- 758. Tripathi, K.P., Mehrotra, Shanta & Pushpangadan, P. 2006.** "Vegetation characteristics of tropical forests of Andaman Islands". *Indian Forester* 132: 165-180.

Abst.- In a vegetation study conducted in coastal and inland sites of North, Middle and South Andaman tropical forests, a total of 49 species belonging to 27 families were found. Species like *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Heritiera littoralis*, *Morinda citrifolia*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, and *R. mucronata* were common in coastal forest, whereas *Ficus hispida*, *Lagerstroemia hypoleuca* and *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* were common in inland forests. The population density ranged from 195 (Middle Andaman; inland forest) to 822 plants ha⁻¹ (North Andaman; coastal forest) with their basal area from 12.44 ha⁻¹ (South Andaman; inland forest) to 77.4 m² ha⁻¹ (North Andaman; coastal forest). Inland forests (South Andaman) were found to have higher species diversity. The Shannon Wiener's diversity index ranged from 2.26 (South Andaman; coastal forest) to 3.04 (South Andaman; inland forest). Mean girth showed highest value (104.34 cm) for inland forests (North Andaman). Size variation was greatest in inland forest of South Andaman showing the highest degree of asymmetry.

- 759. Tripathi, K.P., Tripathi, S., Selven, T., Kumar, K., Singh, K.K., Mehrotra, Shanta & Pushpangadan, P. 2004.** "Community structure and species diversity of Saddle peak forests in Andaman Islands". *Trop. Ecol.* 45: 241-250.

Abst.- Saddle Peak forests, declared as a National Park, in Diglipur forest division of North Andamans are characterized by humid tropical evergreen forests. Across the sites the population density increased from 459 to 2681 plants per hectare from littoral to Middle Saddle Peak forest site, but the reserve was true for basal area which decreased from 74 to 48 m²ha⁻¹. The species richness (61) as well as Shannon Wiener's Diversity Index (3.58) were highest in foot hill forest. Beta diversity was maximum in inland forest (5.1) and minimum in middle Saddle Peak forest (1.54). Heterogeneity was almost similar in foothill and middle Saddle Peak forests

and it was relatively less in littoral forest zones. Mean girth showed a decreasing pattern from littoral forest (183) to middle Saddle Peak forest (39) similar to basal area. Size variation was greatest in foothill forest site showing a highest degree of asymmetry. Population structures for different forests have been prepared and interpreted.

- 760. Upadhyay, G.K. & Ansari, A.A. 2010.** “*Artocarpus dadah* Miq. (Moraceae)- A new distributional record for India from Andaman Islands”. *Indian Forester* 136: 539-543.

Abst.- *Artocarpus dadah* Miq., is recorded for the first time from inland semi evergreen forests of Andaman Islands. Detailed descriptions along with distribution, ecological observation, illustration, photoplate etc. are provided herewith to facilitate easy identification of the species in the field.

- 761. Upadhyay, G.K., Srivastava, S.K. & Ansari, A.A. 2010.** “A new locality of *Antiaris toxicaria* subsp. *macrophylla* (Moraceae) in the Andaman Islands, India, with a note on its conservation”. *J. Jap. Bot.* 85: 350-357.

Abst.- The present paper reports an extended distribution of *Antiaris toxicaria* (Pers.) Lesch. subsp. *macrophylla* (R. Br.) C.C. Berg. to the Andaman Islands. Detailed description, geographical distribution, notes on ecology, photograph of herbarium sheet, and line drawings on this taxon are provided to facilitate easy identification in the field and herbarium.

- 762. Upreti, D.K. & Singh, Ajay. 1987.** “Lichen genus *Parathelium* from India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 236-237.

Abst.- Two species of lichen viz., *Parathelium cuyabense* Malme and *Parathelium decumbens* Muell.-Arg. have been collected for the first time from India from Tamil Nadu and Andaman Islands, respectively. Further, the genus *Parathelium* was hitherto unknown from the Indian subcontinent.

- 763. van Welzen, P.C. 1994.** “A taxonomic revision of S.E. Asian *Chaetocarpus* Thwaites (Euphorbiaceae)” *Rheedea* 4: 93-101.

Abst.- The genus *Chaetocarpus* contains 10 or 11 species and is found pantropically. *C. castanocarpus* (Roxb.) Thwaites. is widespread and is found in Ceylon and India (Assam and Andamans) and in SE Asia (Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo).

- 764. van Welzen, P.C., Piskaut, P. & Windadri, F.I. 1992.** “*Lepidopetalum* Blume (Sapindaceae): Taxonomy, phenology and historical biogeography”. *Blumea* 36: 439-465.

Abst.- The genus *Lepidopetalum* Blume (Sapindaceae) contains 6 species, of which one, *L. fructoglabrum*, is newly described. Four species are found on New Guinea of which one also occurs in Australia, one on the Nicobar Islands and Sumatra and one on the Philippines. They unite *L. jackianum* Radlk. which was thought to be endemic to Andaman Islands under *L. montanum* (Bl.) Radlk., which occur in Sumatra.

- 765. Varmah, J.C. 1971.** “Our forests”. Andaman and Nicobar Information. Pp. 32-37.

- 766. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1982 (1980).** “Some poorly known plants from Andaman and Nicobar Islands”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 100-104.

Abst.- While critically studying and enumerating the plants of selected families of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, few species, which are hitherto unrecorded for India or for Andaman and Nicobar Islands or poorly known in the floras or literature concerning the area, were found. *Hygrophila pusilla* Bl., *Mananthes sumatra* (Miq.) Brem. (Acanthaceae), *Alyxia reinwardtii* Bl. var. *lucida* (Wall.) Markge. (Apocynaceae) and *Operculina reideliiana* (Oliv.) Oost. (Convolvulaceae) are new records to India, *Sphaeranthus africanus* L. (Asteraceae), *Hewittia sublobata* (L.f.) O.K. and *Strictocardia tilifolia* (Desv.) Hall. f. (Convolvulaceae) are recorded for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 767. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1982 (1980).** "Six neophytes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 112-114.

Abst.- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands still to a large extent support a native flora, not much mixed up with adventives. However, in certain localities where man has begun his 'developing' activities, he has created habitats congenial to newcomers or neophytes. Six species viz., *Blumea eriantha*, *Eleutheranthera ruderalis* (Asteraceae), *Cleome rutidosperma* (Cleomaceae), *Hyptis brevipes* and *Leucas biflora* (Lamiaceae) are recorded for these islands.

- 768. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1982 (1980).** "Additions to the Orchidaceae of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 212-213.

Abst.- *Appendicula reflexa* Bl. and *Diploprora championi* (Lindl.) Hook.f. have been recorded for the first time from Nicobar and Andaman Islands, respectively. They also constitute new generic records for these islands. Moreover, *A. reflexa* Bl. also constitute a new record for India.

- 769. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1983.** "Interim report for Biosphere Reserves on North Andaman Islands". BSI, A & N Circle, pp. 1-43 (Mimeo).

- 770. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1983 (1982).** "On the identity and distribution of some plants in Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 185-186.

Abst.- *Beaumontia jerdoniana* Wight, *Ichnocarpus volubilis* (Lour.) Merr., *Rhynchosia rhynchosperma* (Wall.) K. Schum. of Apocynaceae and *Cryptolepis buechananii* Roem. & Schult. and *Gymnema latifolium* Wall. of Asclepiadaceae has been recorded here for the first time from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- 771. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1983.** "Early contributors to the botany of Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Hundred years of Forestry in Andamans*, Port Blair. Pp. 89-94.

- 772. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "*Cleisostoma uraiensis* (Hayata) Garay & Sweet (Orchidaceae) in the Nicobar Islands, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 27: 235.

Abst.- *Cleisostoma uraiensis* earlier known from Philippines and Ryu Kyu Island is recorded for the first time for India from Nicobar Islands.

- 773. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "*Genianthus horei* Vasud. (Asclepiadaceae)- A new species from the Great Nicobar Islands, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 732-733.

Abst.- A new species, *Genianthus horei* allied to *G. crassifolia* and *G. maingayi* is described from Great Nicobar Island.

- 774. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "*Diospyros cauliflora* Bl. (Ebenaceae)- A new record for India from Nicobars". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 629-630.
Abst.- *Diospyros cauliflora* is recorded for the Indian flora from the Jhau nallah, Great Nicobar Island. Previously known from Vietnam, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas and New Guinea.
- 775. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "*Goniothalamus malayanus* (Annonaceae) an addition to the flora of India from the Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 635-636.
Abst.- A rare tree species in the Great Nicobar Island, determined to be *Goniothalamus malayanus* Hook.f. & Thoms., earlier known from Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo and Sarawak is recorded for the flora of India.
- 776. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "*Rostellularia andamanica* Vasud. (Acanthaceae) -A new species from Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 719-720.
Abst.- A new species of *Rostellularia* viz. *R. andamanica* allied to *R. simplex* is described from Saddle peak, North Andamans.
- 777. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1985.** "*Willughbeia* Roxb. (Apocynaceae) - A new generic record for Andaman-Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 725-726.
Abst.- *Willughbeia edulis* Roxb. previously known from Myanmar, is reported for the Nicobar Islands and forms a new generic record for these islands.
- 778. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1986.** "A preliminary report on the angiosperms of Andaman-Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 107-184.
Abst.- The literature on the rich flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands lies scattered. The need for a compiled list of the species of the islands is felt by everyone interested in the botany of the islands. Hence lists of angiosperm species, compiled from herbarium data and literature, are presented under indigenous species, non-indigenous species and species of doubtful occurrence. A table of analysis of the data is also presented and a brief discussion on the phytogeographic significances is made. The article is appended with an annotated bibliography on the Angiosperm Botany of the islands. This will be helpful for the preparation of a Flora of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- 779. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1987.** "A note on *Diospyros ridleyi* Bakh. (Ebenaceae)". *Malayan Nat. J.* 41: 55-59.
Abst.- Hitherto obscure endemic tree of Andamans, *Diospyros pyrrocarpa* Miq. var. *andamanica* Kurz is conspecific with *D. ridleyi* Bakh., which was endemic to Malay Peninsula.
- 780. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1989.** "*Loeseneriella cumingii* (Laws.) Ding Hou (Celastraceae)- A new record for India from Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 41-42.
Abst.- Collection from the Katchal Island in the Nicobar archipelago, determined to be *Loeseneriella cumingii* is reported as an addition to the flora of India. This species was earlier known from Malesia.
- 781. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1989.** A critical note on the Andaman wild rice". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 249-253.

- Abst.- Discussions on the taxonomic status of *Oryza indandamanica* Ellis, the new wild rice described recently from the Andamans and on its claimed potentiality are presented. *Oryza indandamanica* is *O. meyeriana* var. *granulata*.
- 782. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1994.** "A note on *Chilocarpus denudatus* Bl. var. *nicobaricus* Gang. & T. Chakrab. (Apocynaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 191-192.
- Abst.- Critical study reveals that *Chilocarpus denudatus* Bl. var. *nicobaricus* Gang. & T. Chakrab. (Apocynaceae) from the Nicobar Islands is *Chilocarpus sunainaianus* Yog., earlier described from the Nicobars.
- 783. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1994.** "Taxa of *Mitragyna* and *Uncaria* (Rubiaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 239-242.
- Abst.- One species of *Mitragyna* and 3 taxa of *Uncaria* occurring in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are enumerated. *Uncaria attenuata* Korth. and *U. lanosa* Wall. var. *ferrea* (Bl.) Ridsdale are additions to the flora of India.
- 784. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1994.** "Does *Adenia cardiophylla* (Mast.) Engl. (Passifloraceae) occur in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands?". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 243-244.
- Abst.- *Adenia heterophylla* (Bl.) Koord. ssp. *andamanica* de Wilde is endemic to Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) and Cocos Islands (Myanmar); its confusion with *A. cardiophylla* (Mast.) Engl. is elucidated.
- 785. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1994.** "A note on *Rostellularia andamanica*". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 247-250.
- Abst.- *Rostellularia andamanica* is considered to be a distinct species and transferred to *Justicia* L. s. l., according to the contemporary opinion and is now *J. andamanica* (Vasud.) Vasud.
- 786. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1994.** "*Hydnocarpus sharmae* (Flacourtiaceae) is *Siphonodon celastrineus* (Celastraceae)". *Nordic J. Bot.* 14: 303-305.
- Abst.- *Hydnocarpus sharmae*, a new species described recently from Andaman Islands, is *Siphonodon celastrineus* of Celastraceae and not a species of Flacourtiaceae.
- 787. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 1995.** "*Bulbophyllum rufinum* Rchb.f. (Orchidaceae)- A new record for India from the Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 11: 117-118.
- Abst.- *Bulbophyllum rufinum* is recorded as an addition to the Orchidaceae of India from the Andaman Islands.
- 788. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 2008.** "A note on *Canthium andamanicum* M. Gangop. & Chakrab. (Rubiaceae) of the Andaman Islands, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 662.
- Abst.- *Canthium andamanicum* M. Gangop. & Chakrab. is ascertained to be an already known endemic species of the Andaman Islands, *Canthium gracilipes* Kurz.
- 789. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. 2008.** "*Chiloschista parishii* Seidenf. (Orchidaceae) in the Andaman Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 754-757.
- Abst.- The earlier record of *Chiloschista lunifera* (Reichb.f.) J.J. Sm. for India, including the Andaman Islands, is erroneous and the species is *Chiloschista parishii* Seidenf.

- 790. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1984.** “*Indorouchera* Hall.f. (Linaceae): A new generic record for India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 931-932.
Abst.- The genus *Indorouchera* represented by *I. griffithiana* (Planch) Hall.f. is recorded for the first time for India from Great Nicobar Island.
- 791. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1984.** “*Embelia viridiflora* (A. DC.) Scheff. (Myrsinaceae) in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 933-934.
Abst.- *Embelia viridiflora* (A. DC.) Scheff., a species of Java is reported for India from Andaman-Nicobar Islands. The differences between *Embelia viridiflora* and *E. basal* (R.& S.) A. DC. are elucidated.
- 792. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1984.** “New and noteworthy *Glochidion* species (Euphorbiaceae) from Andaman-Nicobar Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 935-938.
Abst.- A new species, *Glochidion bilobulatum* is described from North Andaman Island. Observations are also made on *G. airyshawii*, *G. sumatranum* and *G. perakense* on the basis of recent gatherings from additional localities.
- 793. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1984.** “A new species of *Casearia* (Flacourtiaceae) from North Andaman Islands”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 991-992.
Abst.- A new species, *Casearia insularis* is described from North Andaman Island, India.
- 794. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1984.** “A new species of *Hypoestes* (Acanthaceae) from Andamans”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 989-990.
Abst.- A new species, *Hypoestes thothathrii* is described from Andaman Islands.
- 795. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** “*Euonymus cochinchinensis* (Celastraceae)- A new record for India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 266.
Abst.- *Euonymus cochinchinensis* Pierre earlier known from Thailand, China, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines, etc. is recorded for India from the Little Andaman Island.
- 796. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** “*Ochthocharis bornensis* (Melastomataceae) in India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 419-420.
Abst.- *Ochthocharis bornensis* Bl. is a new record to India based on a collection from Galathea river mouth, Great Nicobar island.
- 797. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** “A new species of *Friesodielsia* (Annonaceae) from Great Nicobar Island”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 435-436.
Abst.- A new species, *Friesodielsia khoshooi* is described from Great Nicobar Island.
- 798. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** “*Xanthophyllum vitellinum* (Polygalaceae)- A new record for India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 444.
Abst.- *Xanthophyllum vitellinum* (Bl.) Dietr. previously known from Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Philippines is recorded for the first time from India from Great Nicobar Island.
- 799. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** “*Drypetes longifolia* (Euphorbiaceae) on Andamans”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 445.

- Abst.- The occurrence of *Drypetes longifolia* (Bl.) Pax & Hoffm. in Andaman Islands has been confirmed.
- 800. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "A new species of *Cryptocarya* (Lauraceae) from South Andaman Island". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 446.
- Abst.- A new species *Cryptocarya insularis* is described from Dhanikhari, South Andaman Island.
- 801. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "First record of Sabiaceae for Andaman-Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 453.
- Abst.- *Meliosma lanceolata* Bl. is recorded for India and the family Sabiaceae for Andaman-Nicobar Islands.
- 802. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "*Iodes* (Icacinaceae)- A new generic record for Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 455.
- Abst.- *Iodes cirrhosa* Turcz has been reported for the first time from Great Nicobar Island. The genus *Iodes* also constitutes a new generic record for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 803. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "*Nicobariodendron* Vasud. & T. Chakrab. (Celastraceae): A new genus from the Nicobar Islands, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 513-516.
- Abst.- A new genus *Nicobariodendron* has been described from Katchal Islands (Nicobar) based on *N. sleumeri*.
- 804. Vasudeva Rao, M.K. & Chakrabarty, T. 1985.** "Two more plants used in gathering honey". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 643-644.
- Abst.- The record of an *Alpinia* species used for collecting honey by the Andaman aborigines which remains obscure is brought out. The use of *Amomum fenzlii* Kurz another Zingiberaceous species endemic to the Nicobar islands, by the Shompens, aborigines of Great Nicobar islands, for the same purpose is recorded for the first time.
- 805. Vasudeva Rao, M.K., Chakrabarty, T. & Dagar, H.S. 1985.** "*Ixora cuneifolia* (Rubiaceae) rediscovered on the Andamans". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 437-438.
- Abst.- *Ixora cuneifolia* Roxb. has been rediscovered after a lapse of nine decades from Saddle Peak range, North Andaman Island.
- 806. Vasudevan Nair, K., Gopakumar, K., Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Shantha T.R. & Keshava Murthy, K.R. 1986.** "Medicobotany of Andaman and Nicobar Islands IV 'Ayurvedic Drugs-2". *Ancient Sci. Life* 5: 191-196.
- Abst.- Details on 33 drugs plants belonging to 30 genera under 22 families are provided; ayurvedic drug name, botanical sources in the island, short description of the species occurring in the islands, chemical constituents, ayurvedic preparations and therapeutic properties are elucidated.
- 807. Veenakumari, K., Mohanraj, Prashanth & Sreekumar, P.V. 2007.** "Insect consumers of plants native to the forests of the Andaman Islands (Indian Ocean: Bay of Bengal)". *Indian Forester* 133: 1109-1116.

Abst.- This study details 60 species of forest insects from these islands. The host plants of these species are being detailed for the first time from these islands.

- 808. Veldkamp, J.F. 1991.** "Miscellaneous notes on South-east Asian Gramineae VI". *Blumea* 36: 179-181.

Abst.- *Oryza indandamanica* Ellis is reduced to a variety *O. meyeriana* (Zoll. & Merr.) Baill. var. *indandamanica* (Ellis) Veldk.

- 809. Vohra, J.N. & Kar, B.D. 2001 (1996).** "On a collection of mosses from Great Nicobar island". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 38: 55-59.

Abst.- 37 species of mosses have been collected from Great Nicobar Island. Among them *Taxithelium vernieri* (Dub.) Besch., is a new record for India, *Leucophanes nicobaricum* C. Muell. ex Gangulee and *Trichosteleum punctipapillosum* Gangulee, endemic to the Islands and so far represented by the type material only have been collected after more than a century. 17 species occurring in mainland are new additions to the island flora, noteworthy among them are: *Acanthorrhynchium papillatum* (Harv.) Fleisch., *Exodictyon blumei* (Hamp.) Fleisch., *Leucobryum bowringii* Mitt. and *Wilsoniella decipiens* (Mitt.) Alst. Family Pottiaceae, represented by *Hyophila involuta* (Hook.) Jaeg. and *Semibarbula orientalis* (Web.) Wijk. et Marg. is reported for the first time.

- 810. Wallich, N. 1850.** "Remarks on the flora of the Nicobar Islands (Translated from Commodore Steen Bille's Beretning Corvetten Galathea's Reise Omkring Jordon)". *Hooker's J. Bot.* 2: 1-11.

Abst.- 266 genera of plants belonging to 66 families are enumerated with the observations made by Dr. Diedrichsen, who was in the Danish Expedition 'Galathea', on the Nicobars. This is translated by Wallich in English and the earliest botanical work available for these islands.

- 811. Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Chelladurai, V. & Togunashi, V.S. 1981.** "*Thelasis pygmaea* Lindl.- New addition to the orchid flora of Andaman and Nicobars". *Curr. Sci.* 50: 284.

Abst.- *Thelasis pygmaea* Lindl. has been reported for the first time for Andaman and Nicobar Islands from Campbell Bay (Great Nicobar Island). It was earlier reported from South India, Central and N.E. Himalayas, Sikkim, Nepal and Tenasserim in Burma.

- 812. Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Chelladurai, V., Togunashi, V.S., Govindaiah & Keshava Murthy, K.R. 1982.** "*Saurauia bracteosa* DC. (Saurauiaceae)- A new record for the Indian subcontinent and a new generic record for Andaman and Nicobar Islands". *Curr. Sci.* 51: 198-199.

Abst.- *Saurauia bracteosa* DC. has been reported for the first time for Indian subcontinent from Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar Island. The genus *Saurauia* also constitutes a new generic record for this region.

- 813. Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Keshava Murthy, K.R., Chelladurai, G.V. & Togunashi, V.S. 1982.** "A new species of *Chilocarpus* Bl. (Apocynaceae) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India". *Curr. Sci.* 51: 902-904.

Abst.- A new species of *Chilocarpus* viz., *C. sunainaianus* allied to *C. costatus* Dyer ex Miq., is described from Campbell Bay in Great Nicobar Island.

814. Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Keshava Murthy, K.R., Chelladurai, G.V. & Togunashi, V.S. 1983.

“Medico botany of Andaman and Nicobar islands- I Physiography, vegetation and enumeration of taxa’. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 685-697.

Abst.- The physiographically important regions of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was explored during February-May 1980, for the medico-botanical potential. The present paper covers in brief the information on physiography, vegetation, people and enumeration of taxa. A total number of 222 species (including 3 gymnosperms) belonging to 189 genera under 80 families are enumerated. Out of which, so far *Chilocarpus sunainianus* has been established as a new species; *Saurauia bracteosa* as a new record for India and *Thelasis pygmaea* as a new record for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

815. Yoganarasimhan, S.N., Shantha, T.R., Keshava Murthy, K.R. & Nair, Vasudevan K. 1984.

“Medico botany of Andaman and Nicobar Islands- II- Elucidation of medicinal palnts”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 297-320.

Abst.- The basic data on 210 species belonging to 191 genera and 79 families concerning medicinal uses are elucidated; this will help to utilize the taxa for medicinal purposes and also to establish pharmaceutical industries in the Islands. A short description of the plant, established uses of the taxon or its allied taxa, chemical constituents, vernacular names in Kannada, ayurvedic names in Sanskrit are presented in this second series of the paper.

ABBREVIATION OF JOURNALS

Adansonia	: Adansonia
Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull.	: American Orchid Society Bulletin
Ancient Sci. Life	: Ancient Science Life
Ann. Forest.	: Annals of Forestry
Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.	: Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden
Asian J. Expl. Sci.	: Asian Journal of Experimental Science
BGC News	: Botanic Garden Conservation News
Blumea	: Blumea
Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal	: Bulletin of the Botanical Society of Bengal
Bull. Bot. Surv. India	: Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India (up to Vol. 50, 2008)
Bull. Med.-Ethno.-Bot. Res.	: Bulletin of medico-ethno-botanical research
Candollea	: Candollea
Curr. Sci.	: Current Science
Dairy Guide	: Dairy Guide
Econ. Bot.	: Economic Botany
Ethnobotany	: Ethnobotany
Environm. Conservation	: Environmental Conservation
ENVIS Newsletter	: ENVIS Newsletter
Gard. Bull. Singapore	: Gardens' Bulletin Singapore
Geobios (Jodhpur)	: Geobios; an international (bimonthly) journal of the life sciences. Jodhpur.
Geobios, New Rep.	: Geobios. New reports. Jodhpur
Geophytology	: Geophytology
Hooker's J. Bot.	: Hooker's Journal of Botany
Indian Fern J.	: Indian Fern Journal
Indian Forester	: The Indian Forester
Indian J. Ecol.	: Indian Journal of Ecology
Indian J. Forest.	: Indian Journal of Forestry
Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.	: Indian Journal of Forestry, Additional Series
Indian J. Traditional Knowledge	: Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge
Indian Rev. Life Sci.	: Indian Review of Life Science
J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.	: Journal of Andaman Science Association
J. Arnold Arbor.	: Journal of the Arnold Arboretum
J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist.	: The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Part 2, Natural History
J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.	: Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society
J. Bot.	: Journal of Botany

- J. Bot. Soc. Bengal : Journal of the Botanical Society of Bengal
J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. : Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany
J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser. : Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany.
Additional Series
J. Hill Res. : Journal of Hill Research
J. Indian Bot. Soc. : The Journal of the Indian Botanical Society
J. Interacad. : Journal of Interacademia
J. Jap. Bot. : The Journal of Japanese Botany
J. Med. Aromat. Pl. Sci. : Journal of Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Science
J. Natl. Bot. Soc. India : Journal of the National Botanical Society (India)
J. Orchid Soc. India : The Journal of the Orchid Society of India
J. Palaeontol. Soc. India : Journal of the Palaeontological Society of India
J. Swamy Bot. Club : Journal of the Swamy Botanical Club
J. Threatened Taxa : Journal of the Threatened Taxa
J. Trop. Med. Pl. : Journal of Tropical Medicinal Plants
Kalikasan : Kalikasan
Kew Bull. : Kew Bulletin
Malayan Nat. J. : Malayan Nature Journal
Myforest : Myforest
Nelumbo : Nelumbo (Bull. Bot. Surv. India renamed from Vol. 51, 2009)
New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res. : New Botanist; an international quarterly journal
of plant science research
Nordic J. Bot. : Nordic Journal of Botany
Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh : Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh
Novon : Novon
Opera Bot. : Opera Botanica a Societate Botanice Lundensi
Opera Bot. Belg. : Opera Botanica Belgica
Palms : Palms
Phytotaxonomy : Phytotaxonomy
Principes : Principes
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. : Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci. : Proceedings, Indian Academy of Science, Plant Sciences
Pleione : Pleione
Pufai J. : Pufai Journal
Reinwardtia : Reinwardtia
Rheedeia : Rheedeia
Sci. & Cult. : Science and Culture
Taiwania : Taiwania
Taxon : Taxon
Trop. Ecol. : Tropical Ecology

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABSTRACTS OF
PAPERS ON FLORA OF
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

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under ENVIS Programme



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BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ENVIS Centre on Floral Diversity

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
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FOREWORD

The ENVIS Centre on Floral Diversity has been publishing State wise bibliography and abstracts and in this attempt published consolidated bibliography on West Bengal (in two parts) and on the Flora of North East India-I.

The present work concerns to Andaman and Nicobar archipelago (6° – 14° N and 92° – 94° E) consisting of c. 350 islands that cover an area of c. 8250 sq. km located in the southeast portion of the Bay of Bengal. The flora of the Andaman Islands shows striking dissimilarities with the flora of Nicobar Islands. While, the Andaman Islands have more commonalities with that of N.E. India, Myanmar and Thailand, the flora of Nicobar Islands show affinity with that of Indonesia in the south and Malaysia in the east. At present there are c. 2428 taxa of angiosperms, 8 species of gymnosperms, 142 species of pteridophytes, 76 species of Bryophytes, 196 species of marine macro algae and 360 species of lichens known to occur in these islands. Out of them 294 angiosperms, 6 pteridophytes, 8 bryophytes, and 15 marine macro algae and 98 lichens are exclusive to these islands. There are six major tribal groups, four of Negroids (Onge, Jarawas, Sentinelese and Great Andamanese) and two of Mongoloids (Nicobarese and Shompens). The vastness of the literature concerns to floral diversity and its use by the tribal groups for their sustenance. Some of the important publications of these islands are 'A forest flora of the Andaman Islands' (Parkinson, 1923), 'Flora of Andaman-Nicobar Islands volume 1' (Hajra *et al.*, 1999), 'Flora of Great Nicobar Island' (Hajra & Rao, 1999) and various checklists (Vasudeva Rao, 1986; Lakshminarasimhan & Rao, 1996; Sreekumar, 1997; Mathew, 1998; Dagar & Singh, 1999; Reddy *et al.*, 2004; Pandey & Diwakar, 2008). Vasudeva Rao (1986) in his preliminary report on the angiosperms of Andaman & Nicobar Islands also included an annotated bibliography. Saldanha published select bibliography on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1988 & 1990).

The present work was taken up with an objective to put together the scattered literature on the rich and diverse flora of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is hoped that this compilation comprising of 815 references would help those who are interested in the flora, forestry and economic / ethno botany of this region. An electronic version of this publication will be made available on BSI, ENVIS website (www.bsienvi.nic.in).

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