



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABSTRACTS **OF PAPERS ON FLORA OF** **MAHARASHTRA**



ENVIS Centre on Floral Diversity

2012



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वहीं है खुशहाली।



भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS ON FLORA OF MAHARASHTRA

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under ENVIS Programme



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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), Flora of North East India-I and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Maharashtra is one of the biodiversity rich states in India mainly because the Western Ghats are passing through whole length of the state from north to south. Other reasons for the richness of flora and fauna in the state are presence of varied habitats right from the coastal areas in the west to the eastern plains, and wide-ranging altitudes and varied climatic and edaphic factors in major regions of Konkan, Deccan, Khandesh, Marathwada and Vidarbha. The climatic conditions influenced by the Western Ghats are an advantage for the state to support such a rich biodiversity. Western Ghats as a whole being a hotspot of flora and fauna hold large number of endemic species and therefore, the state of Maharashtra has a large number of endemics. According to N.P. Singh *et al.* (2001), Flora of Maharashtra comprises 3134 species, 28 subspecies and 176 varieties of flowering plants belonging to 1097 genera under 201 families; besides 941 cultivated taxa. However, according to Almeida *et al.* (2003), there are about 5,040 species of flowering plants (wild as well as cultivated) in Maharashtra, belonging to 1,600 genera under 215 families. In Maharashtra, there are many ethnic communities like Bhils, Gonds, Mahadev-Kolis, Halbas, Pawaris and Warlis that are dependent on forests for food, shelter and medicines. In Maharashtra, Sacred groves known as '*Dev Rais* or *Dev Rahat*' are about 2,808. Some of the important publications pertaining to the Flora of Maharashtra State are 'The Flora of the Presidency of Bombay' (T. Cooke, 1901-1908), 'Flora of Maharashtra State: Monocotyledones (B.D. Sharma *et al.*, 1996), Flora of Maharashtra State: Dicotyledones volume 1 (N.P. Singh & Karthikeyan, 2000), Flora of Maharashtra State: Dicotyledones volume 2 (N.P. Singh *et al.*, 2001) and 'Flora of Maharashtra' in five volumes (M.R. Almeida, 1996-2009). Karthikeyan *et al.* (1981) brought out "An Annotated Bibliography of Taxonomic Botany of Peninsular India 1959-1978". In the volume on Monocotyledons of Maharashtra published by BSI an exhaustive bibliography is given. There is also a Bibliography of Maharashtra in Key Works of Floristics of India Vol. 2 (Giri *et al.*, 2006). The present work was taken up with an objective to put together the scattered literature on the rich and diverse flora of the Maharashtra. It is hoped that this compilation comprising of 1507 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.bsienvnis.nic.in).

Botanical Survey of India
Kolkata


(Paramjit Singh)
Director

M A H A R A S H T R A

1. **Abraham, V. & Dutt, A.K. 1981.** “A new variety of *Firmiana colorata* (Roxb.) R. Br. (Sterculiaceae) from Maharashtra state”. *Indian Forester* 107: 364-367.

Abst.- A new variety *Firmiana colorata* (Roxb.) R.Br. var. *subglabra* Abraham & Dutt (Sterculiaceae), has been described from Trombay Hills, Maharashtra state.
2. **Abraham, V., Mitra, R.L. & Subramanyam, K. 1974.** “Identity and nomenclature of *Utricularia nivea* Vahl”. *Curr. Sci.* 43: 571-572.

Abst.- The paper deals with the identity and nomenclature of *Utricularia nivea* Vahl and *U. caerulea* Linn. The later is reported from different states of India including Maharashtra. Detailed description of these two species and the features on which they can be identified are given.
3. **Acharya, R.M. 1986.** “Grasses of Wardha district- I. (Maharashtra State)”. *Indian Bot. Reporter* 5: 139-143.

Abst.- During the floristic studies in Wardha district, 124 angiospermous families have been recorded so far. Out of them Poaceae is the second largest family of angiosperms and largest among monocotyledons. Out of 203 species of monocotyledons occurring in the district, 100 belong to this family. The present paper enumerates 31 grass species together with their short descriptions, phenology and precise localities. These species belong to 22 genera under the two subfamilies Panicoideae and Pooideae. The tribewise grouping of genera is as follows: Andropogoneae 9, Paniceae 4, Maydeae 2, Eragrostideae 5, Arundineae and Aristideae one each.
4. **Agashe, S.N. 1968.** “The Pteridophyte Flora of Kolhapur district, Maharashtra, Part-I”. *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 2: 7-10.

Abst.- Three species of the genus *Ophioglossum* belonging to the order Ophioglossales and three species of the genus *Adiantum* belonging to the order Filicales are described in this paper.
5. **Agharkar, S.P. 1953.** Medicinal Plants of Bombay. *Bombay State Gaz.* Sec. A. pt. 1.
6. **Agharkar, S.P. 1958.** “*Dobera glabra* (Forssk.) DC.”. *Proc. 45th Indian Sci. Cong.* Pt. 3. Sect. 6. Bot. 335-336.

Abst.- *Dobera glabra* (Forssk.) DC. is reported from Bombay. Only one specimen is deposited at Kew Herbarium.
7. **Agrawal, P., Deshmukh, S., Ali, A., Patil, S., Magdum, C.S., Mohite, S.K. & Nandgude, T.D. 2007.** “Wild flowers as medicine”. *International J. Green Pharmacy* 1(1): 12-13.

Abst.- This review explores the knowledge of the various flowers which has been used in treatment of various diseases. Flowers are of various colours and size and contains an active chemical constituents which helps in curing the health problems. Ethnobotanical study of some wild flowers used as medicine is given.

8. **Ahire, D.U. 2008.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by the tribal people of Nasik district to cure diarrhoea". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 25: 37-38.

Abst.- The history of medicinal plants is intimately connected with the history of botany. An ethnobotanical study of the tribals of Nasik district, who live in dense forest far away from the urban area was undertaken. The local inhabitants have developed and preserved a very old and strong tradition of folk medicine. The use of 28 plant species along with their local names and other information is presented.

9. **Ahire, D.U. 2009.** "Some traditionally used medicinal plants in Nasik district, M.S., India". *Plant Archives* 9(1): 499-500.

Abst.- This paper reviews the medicinal plants traditionally used by the local community in Nasik district (Maharashtra), India. A collection of 180 plants was made from Igatpuri, Trimbak, Harsul, Umbarthan, Bharsinghi hill, Dangsaundane, Ambewani, Vaitarna, Kalzar, Sindewadikuran, Kalsubai hill, Peith and Kumbhala. They were identified with the help of floras. *Anogeissus latifolia* (Combretaceae), *Aristolochia india* (Aristolochiaceae), *Caesalpinia bonducella* (Caesalpiniaceae) and *Capparis zeylanica* (Capparidaceae) are some of the plants traditionally used by the local community for various ailments.

10. **Ahirrao, Y.A. & Patil, D.A. 2010.** "Indigenous healthcare practices in Buldhana district (Maharashtra)". *Indian J. Natural Products & Resources* 1(1): 85-88.

Abst.- The authors surveyed Lonar, Sindkhed Raja and Dewulgaon Raja tehsils of Buldhana district (Maharashtra) from viewpoint of plant-based healthcare practices amongst the rural and tribal people. This paper includes information on 30 species belonging to 29 genera under 22 families of angiosperms. This study comprises information on traditional formulations, mode of administration and the ailments for which they are effective, apart from botanical and local plant names. The medicines consist of a sole drug or a principal drug in the form of decoction, extract, oil, powder and pellets. These are prepared from leaves, petiole, bark, stem, roots, flowers, seeds, latex or entire plants. In few cases, application of latex or fresh parts like flowers or simply contact of plant parts are noted. They are used for as many as 26 human diseases. Out of 30 species, 17 have been recorded for additional information from this region. The plant species are to be subjected for further modern scientific screening.

11. **Ahmedullah, M. & Nayar, M.P. 1987.** *Endemic Plants of the Indian Region*. Vol. 1. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.

Abst.- Nearby 58 genera & 1932 taxa are endemic to Peninsular India.

12. **Ahuja, B.S. & Singh, K.P. 1963.** "Ecological studies on the humid tropics of the Western Ghats, India". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. India* 33B: 77-84.

Abst.- In India, humid tropics is found along the high rainfall belt of Western Ghats, Assam and hill slopes of the Andaman Islands. In this paper an attempt has been made to give a clear correlation of forest types and the environmental features, notably soil.

13. **Ahuja, K.K. & Cherian, P.J. 1970 (1969).** "*Canscora concanensis* C.B. Cl. in Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 66: 655-657.

Abst.- *Canscora concanensis* C.B. Clarke has been collected from Shahapur and Kasara Reserve Forest (Thana district) and Peint area (Nasik district), Maharashtra after a gap of about 120 years.

14. **Ahuja, K.K. & Pataskar, R.D. 1969.** "*Synedrella vialis* (Less.) A Gray: A new record for India". *Indian Forester* 95: 267.

Abst.- *Synedrella vialis* (Less.) A Gray, native to the southern U.S.A., Mexico and West Indies is recorded for the first time for India from Poona cantonment area, Maharashtra.

15. **Ahuja, K.K., Pataskar, R.D. & Surange, S.R. 1976.** "Occurrence of *Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng. in Western India". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 48: 77-78.

Abst.- *Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng. is a central American plant, introduced and now naturalized at Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra state and Anamalai range, Madras state and is recorded here for the first time for Western India.

16. **Aitawade, M.M., Gaikwad, N.B. & Yadav, S.R. 2009.** "Seed morphology of some species belonging to family Convolvulaceae of Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 71-73.

Abst.- The seed characters are of great value in identification and evolutionary relationships. Seeds of 16 species belonging 2 genera of Convolvulaceae were collected from Maharashtra. The morphological variability in seed surfaces was studied in detail. Convolvulaceae show significant variation of diagnostic value in size, shape, hairness and colour of seeds. Among the taxa studied, *Merremia tuberosa* shows largest seeds whereas *Ipomoea eriocarpa* smallest. Seed colour ranged from creamy yellow to brown to black. The seeds are characterized by smooth, tuberculate to hairy surfaces.

17. **Ali, S.I. 1967.** "The genus *Goniogyna* DC.". *Taxon* 16: 463-464.

Abst.- *Goniogyna hirta* (Willd.) Ali, based on *Hallia hirta* Willd. is the correct name of the taxon. This species is distributed in Uttar Pradesh, Central India, Bombay, Madras, Sri Lanka and West Pakistan.

18. **Ali, S.I. & Quisa, M. 1980.** "Hybridization in *Acacia nilotica* (Mimosoideae) complex". *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 80: 69-77.

Abst.- The variability in the *Acacia nilotica* complex is explained in terms of hybridization between *A. nilotica* subsp. *indica* and *A. nilotica* subsp. *hemispherica*. This is substantiated

by the study of phenolic constituents, pollen fertility and intra-plant fruit variability. The hybrid populations may backcross with *A. nilotica* subsp. *indica* and *A. nilotica* subsp. *hemispherica* producing plants similar to *A. nilotica* subsp. *adstringens* and *A. nilotica* subsp. *subulata* respectively. Probable hybridization of *A. nilotica* subsp. *indica* and *A. nilotica* subsp. *cupressiformis* is also discussed. *A. nilotica* subsp. *cupressiformis* is reported from Bombay.

19. Almeida, M.R. 1968. "Notes on *Boerhavia*". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 65: 266-268.

Abst.- Five species of *Boerhavia* viz., *B. chinensis*, *B. verticillata*, *B. erecta*, *B. elegans* and *B. diffusa* have been found to be occurring in India. Separate keys based on fruit characters and vegetative and floral characters have been provided for the five species.

20. Almeida, M.R. 1970 (1969). "Three new grasses from the former Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 66: 510-517.

Abst.- Three new grasses viz., *Dimeria santapau*, *Ischaemum borii* and *Anthraxon satarensis* have been described.

21. Almeida, M.R. 1972. "A new species of Gramineae (Poaceae)- *Ischaemum bolei* Almeida sp. nov.- From Savantwadi, Maharashtra". *Indian Forester* 98: 236-238.

Abst.- A new species of Gramineae (Poaceae) viz., *Ischaemum bolei* Almeida, collected from Savantwadi, Maharashtra state, is described and illustrated.

22. Almeida, M.R. 1989 (1988). "Identity of *Triumfetta tungarensis* Billore- a reinvestigation". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 498.

Abst.- *Triumfetta tungarensis* Billore has been recollected from Amboli Hills, Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra. Previously it was known from Tungar Hills, Thane district. During survey, both types of flowers resembling *T. rhomboidea* Jacq. as well as *T. tungarensis* were observed on different branches of the same plant. Teratological observations in plants leading to morphological variation is well known due to pathological infections and these are systematic in nature. On the basis of above mentioned observations, it is quite clear that *T. rhomboidea* depicts such a phenomenon. It is, therefore, concluded that *Triumfetta tungarensis* Billore is conspecific with *T. rhomboidea* Jacq.

23. Almeida, M.R. 1996-2009. *Flora of Maharashtra*. Vol. 1. 1996, Vol. 2. 1998, Vol. 3. 2001, Vol. 4. 2003 & Vol. 5. 2009. Blatter Herbarium, Mumbai.

Abst.- Vol. 1 includes families from Ranunculaceae to Connaraceae; Vol. 2- Fabaceae to Apiaceae; Vol.3- Rubiaceae to Martyniaceae, Vol. 4- Acanthaceae to Ceratophyllaceae and Vol. 5- Hydrocharitaceae to Cyperaceae. In all 4,446 species belonging to 227 families have been treated.

24. Almeida, M.R. & Almeida, S.M. 1987. "Correct name for *Antidesma ghaesembilla* Gaertn.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 492-493.

- Abst.- Under Article 63 of ICBN *Antidesma ghaesembilla* Gaertn. becomes an illegitimate name and must be rejected and the earliest legitimate name for the taxon under study is *Antidesma pubescens* Roxb.
25. **Almeida, M.R. & Almeida, S.M. 1987.** “Two little known flowering plants from Maharashtra”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 719-722.
- Abst.- Notes on two little known flowering plants viz., *Cassia dimidiata* (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Collett and *Clitoria annua* Graham from Maharashtra are given. The former constitute a new record for the state.
26. **Almeida, M.R. & Almeida, S.M. 1994 (1993).** “Identity of *Flacourtia occidentalis* Blatter”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 718.
- Abst.- *Flacourtia occidentalis* Blatt. is merged with *Flacourtia indica* (Burm.f.) Merr.
27. **Almeida, M.R. & Almeida, S.M. 1994 (1993).** “Identification of some plants from Hortus Malabaricus”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 423-429.
- Abst.- The paper deals with the nomenclature of 6 plants of which one is a fern and rest are flowering plants. The correct scientific names of the plants have been brought out and thus 6 new combinations have been established.
28. **Almeida, M.R. & Almeida, S.M. 1999.** “A new variety of *Costus speciosus* (Retz.) Sm.” *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 96: 355-356.
- Abst.- A new variety of *Costus speciosus* (Retz.) Sm. viz., *C. speciosus* var. *dilnavazii* has been described from Film city, Goregaon, Mumbai.
29. **Almeida, M.R. & Chaturvedi, N. 2006.** *Trees of Mumbai*. Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai.
30. **Almeida, M.R., Dutta, Suchandra & Almeida, S.M. 2003.** “Glimpses of the phytogeography of Maharashtra” *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 100: 559-588.
- Abst.- The present paper deals with freshly gathered information on the geographical origin of 5,040 flowering plant species and intraspecific taxa belonging to about 1,600 genera and 215 families found in Maharashtra. Continent-wise analysis has been incorporated. A quantitative report of endemic and continent-wise exotic taxa, monogeneric families and monotypic genera in Maharashtra is provided. Taxonomic identities with reference to phytogeography of some taxa from Maharashtra are analysed. 2 new genera and 4 new combinations are proposed in the text.
31. **Almeida, S.M. 1983.** Observations on identities of some plants from Maharashtra. In: S.K. Jain & R.R. Rao (Eds.), *An Assessment of Threatened Plants of India*. BSI, Howrah. Pp. 182-185.

Abst.- Six species viz., *Heracleum equilegifolium* C.B. Clarke, *Garcinia spicata* (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f., *Butea superba* Roxb., *Salacia brunoniana* Wight & Arn., *Impatiens rivalis* Wight and *Blumea sessiliflora* Decaisne have been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra.

32. **Almeida, S.M. 1983-1986.** *Report of the Botanical Survey of India Ratnagiri district flora project*. 2 vols. (ined.).

Abst.- Nearly c. 1000 species are treated.

33. **Almeida, S.M. 1985.** "A note on *Heracleum* from Maharashtra: A new species and a new combination". *Indian Forester* 111: 158-160.

Abst.- A new species of *Heracleum* viz., *H. dalgadianum* is described from Savantwadi, Maharashtra and a new combination *H. grandis* (Dalz.) Almeida is proposed in the present paper.

34. **Almeida, S.M. 1985.** "Occurrence of *Cleome rutidosperma* DC. in Bombay". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 711-714.

Abst.- *Cleome rutidosperma* DC. has been recorded for the first time for Maharashtra from Goregaon to Virar. This plant is native of Africa, but naturalized in Burma and Malesia. Earlier it was known from West Bengal in India.

35. **Almeida, S.M. 1986.** "Three new species and a new variety of monocotyledons from Savantwadi, Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 83: 180-185.

Abst.- Three new species viz., *Pycneus bolei*, *P. lanceolotii* and *Panicum johnii* and a new variety *Sacciolepis indica* (L.) Chase var. *intermedia* has been described from Savantwadi taluka, Sindhudurg dist., Maharashtra.

36. **Almeida, S.M. 1990.** "*The Flora of Sawantwadi, Maharashtra, India*". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Addit. Ser.* 2 Vols. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.

Abst.- The flora deals with c. 1685 species of vascular plants including ferns; 5 new taxa and more than 60 new distributional records for Maharashtra have also included. Volume 1 includes families from Ranunculaceae to Araucariaceae and Volume 2 from Hydrocharitaceae to Poaceae.

37. **Almeida, S.M. & Almeida, M.R. 1985 (1984).** "Nomenclatural notes on some plants from Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 741-743.

Abst.- Nomenclatural notes for three species viz., *Mammea longifolia* (Wight) Planch. & Triana, *Embelia acutipetalum* Lam. ex Hasskarl and *Olex psittacorum* (Willd.) Vahl endemic to Maharashtra are given.

38. **Almeida, S.M. & Almeida, M.R. 1985.** "Article 25 of ICBN and its application in nomenclatural changes of some intra-specific taxa from India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 82: 444-446.

- Abst.- Three new combinations of names viz. *Symplocos laurina* (Retz.) Wall. ex Rehb. & Wills. subsp. *cochinchinensis* (Lour.) S.M. Almeida & M.R. Almeida, *Marsilea ballardii* Gupta var. *rajasthanensis* (Gupta) S.M. Almeida & M.R. Almeida and *Arthraxon microphyllus* (Trin.) Hochst. var. *hindustanicus* (Jain et Deshpande) S.M. Almeida & M.R. Almeida have been proposed.
- 39. Almeida, S.M. & Almeida, M.R. 1985.** "Notes on ferns of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 82: 697-700.
- Abst.- 11 species of fern and fern allies have been collected from Sawantwadi and Wada of Maharashtra. New distribution record of 10 species of ferns from Sawantwadi and one, *Aleuritopteris rufa* (Don) Ching from Wada, in Maharashtra is given.
- 40. Almeida, S.M. & Almeida, M.R. 1987.** "Notes on Cyperaceae of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 257-259.
- Abst.- During the studies on the Cyperaceae of Maharashtra, the authors came across some interesting data regarding the distribution and identities of 7 species viz., *Cyperus castaneus* Willd., *Fimbristylis cinnamometorum* (Vahl) Kunth, *F. kingii* C.B. Clarke ex Boek., *F. polytrichoides* (Retz.) R.Br., *F. siberiana* Kunth, *Fuirena trilobites* C.B. Clarke and *Scleria rugosa* R.Br. which have been provided here.
- 41. Almeida, S.M. & Almeida, M.R. 1988.** "Additions to the genus *Alysicarpus* Neck. ex Desv.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 85: 392-405.
- Abst.- Four new taxa of *Alysicarpus* Neck. ex Desv. viz., *A. narimanii*, *A. sedgwickii*, *A. salim-alii* and *A. tetragonolobus* Edgew. var. *pashanensis* has been described from Maharashtra and two taxa viz., *A. misquitei* and *A. monilifer* (L.) DC. var. *cuddapahensis* from Karnataka.
- 42. Almeida, S.M. & Almeida, M.R. 1988.** "New records for Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 85: 518-529.
- Abst.- 55 taxa have been recorded here for the first time from Maharashtra.
- 43. Almeida, S.M. & Almeida, M.R. 2005.** *Dictionary of Generic Names of Flowering Plants and Ferns in Maharashtra*. Orient Press Ltd., Mumbai.
- 44. Almeida, S.M., Kulkarni, A.R. & Yadav, S.R. 1985.** "Notes on *Micrococca mercurialis* (Linn.) Benth.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 82: 238-240.
- Abst.- *Micrococca mercurialis* (L.) Benth. constitutes a new record for Maharashtra.
- 45. Almeida, S.M. & Lattoo, C.S. 1984.** "*Melochia pyramidata* Linn. (Sterculiaceae)- A new record for Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 528-530.
- Abst.- The Tropical America weed *Melochia pyramidata* L. found in India has been recorded for the first time for the state of Maharashtra from wasteland near Bandra and Chembur in Bombay.

46. **Almeida, S.M. & Lattoo, C.S. 1985 (1984).** "Notes on *Halophila decipiens* Ostenf.- A rare pantropical marine angiosperm from Bombay Coast". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 215-216.
 Abst.- *Halophila decipiens* Ostenf., a rare pantropical marine angiosperm was collected from Colaba shore, Maharashtra. Description and illustration of this species is provided here.
47. **Ananthanarayanan, S. 1964.** "The genus *Albugo* in India". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 26: 113-131.
 Abst.- In the present paper an account of 11 Indian species of *Albugo* with two varieties has been given along with their occurrence.
48. **Andhale, S.B. & Papdiwal, P.B. 2006.** "*Azolla pinnata* R. Brown- A hitherto unreported water fern from Marathwada". *BIOINFOLET* 3: 323-324.
 Abst.- *Azolla pinnata* R. Brown has been reported for the first time from Jayakwadi Bird Sanctuary, Marathwada region of Maharashtra.
49. **Andhale, S.B. & Papdiwal, P.B. 2010.** "Some filamentous green algae from Nathsagar reservoir (M.S.)". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 32-35.
 Abst.- A preliminary survey of algae from the water body at Nathsagar reservoir (M.S.) was undertaken during 2005-2008. A large number of fresh water chlorophycean algae have been recorded. *Schizomeris*, *Oedogonium*, *Zygnemopsis*, *Mougeotia* and *Spirogyra* were found to be dominant genera during winter.
50. **Anilkumar, C. & Rao, P.S.N. 2006.** "Observations on the species of *Ceramium* (Ceramiales-Rhodophyta) from Malvan Coast of Maharashtra, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 293-296.
 Abst.- Three species of the genus *Ceramium* Roth (*C. manorensis* Anand, *C. truncatum* H.E. Peterson and *C. subdichotomum* Weber van Bosse) are described from the Malvan coast of Maharashtra. Of these, *C. monorensis* is first report from the Indian coast.
51. **Ansari, M.A. 1972.** "A new *Ceropegia* Linn. (Asclepiadaceae) from Sahyadri range in Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 69: 250-253.
 Abst.- A new species of *Ceropegia* viz., *C. noorjahaniae* has been described from Wai-Panchgani ghat in Satara district, Maharashtra.
52. **Ansari, M.Y. 1969 (1968).** "A new species of *Ceropegia* Linn. (Asclepiadaceae) from Western Ghats, Maharashtra". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 219-221.
 Abst.- A new species of *Ceropegia* viz., *C. huberi* Ansari has been described from Amba Ghat, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra.
53. **Ansari, M.Y. 1971 (1969).** "*Ceropegia media* (Huber) Ansari stat. nov. from Western Ghats (Maharashtra)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 199-201.

- Abst.- *Ceropegia evansii* McCann var. *media* Huber has been recognized here as a distinct species i.e. *Ceropegia media* (Huber) Ansari. An emended description of the species has also been provided. Collections examined from Maharashtra have also been cited.
54. **Ansari, M.Y. 1974 (1971).** “*Ceropegia vincaefolia* Hook. (Asclepiadaceae) from Maharashtra- Its history and identity”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 187-191.
- Abst.- The correct identity of *Ceropegia vincaefolia* Hook. which has so far been confused with *C. hirsuta* Wt. et Arn. on account of its meagre and incomplete description, thus leading to the unnecessary introduction of two more new species has now been established in this critical study with the help of discussions and illustrations.
55. **Ansari, M.Y. 1981.** “*Drimia razii* sp. nov. (Liliaceae) from Maharashtra, India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 572-574.
- Abst.- A new species of *Drimia* viz., *Drimia razii* (Liliaceae) has been described from Pune district, Maharashtra, India.
56. **Ansari, M.Y. 1982 (1980).** “*Ceropegia panchganiensis* Blatt. et McCann (Asclepiadaceae)- A little known species, rediscovered”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 199-201.
- Abst.- *Ceropegia panchganiensis* Blatt. & McCann has been rediscovered from Lingmala, near Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, Maharashtra (M.Y. Ansari 105090A at CAL as Neotype).
57. **Ansari, M.Y. 1982 (1980).** “*Ceropegia maccannii* Ansari- A new species”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 227-229.
- Abst.- A new species of *Ceropegia* viz., *C. maccannii* Ansari has been described from Singhadh hills, Pune district, Maharashtra.
58. **Ansari, M.Y. 1983 (1982).** “The fragrant *Ceropegia* of nineteenth century”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 24: 290-192.
- Abst.- *Ceropegia odorata* Nimmo has been collected from Tarubanda forest, Amravati district, Maharashtra after a century and half. Previously, it was collected from Salsette (Bombay) in 1839 and then from Mt. Abu in 1891. This is the third collection of the species from a new locality.
59. **Ansari, M.Y. 1984.** “Asclepiadaceae. Genus- *Ceropegia*”. *Fasc. Fl. India* 16: 1-34. BSI, Calcutta.
- Abst.- In this work, 44 species of *Ceropegia* has been treated from India, of which 28 are endemic to Maharashtra. 17 species viz., *Ceropegia attenuata* Hook., *C. evansii* McCann (Endemic), *C. fantastica* Sedgwick, *C. huberi* Ansari (Endemic), *C. jainii* Ansari & Kulkarni (Endemic), *C. lawii* Hook.f. (Endemic), *C. maccannii* Ansari (Endemic), *C. mahabalei* Hemadri & Ansari (Endemic), *C. media* (Huber) Ansari (Endemic), *C.*

noorjahaniae Ansari (Endemic), *C. oculata* Hook. (Endemic), *C. odorata* Nimmo ex Hook.f., *C. panchganiensis* Blatter & McCann (Endemic), *C. rollae* Hemadri (Endemic), *C. sahyadrica* Ansari & Kulkarni (Endemic), *C. santapaui* Wadhwa & Ansari (Endemic) and *C. vincaefolia* Hook. (Endemic) have been reported, of which 14 are endemic.

60. **Ansari, M.Y. & Hemadri, K. 1971.** “*Seshagiria* Ansari et Hemadri- A new genus of Asclepiadaceae from Sahyadri ranges, India”. *Indian Forester* 97: 126-127.

Abst.- A new genus *Seshagiria* together with the new species *S. sahyadrica* Ansari et Hemadri has been described from Sinhgadh hill, Poona district, Maharashtra.

61. **Ansari, M.Y. & Hemadri, K. 1974 (1971).** “*Seshagiria* Ansari et Hemadri (Asclepiadaceae) from Maharashtra state, India- Additional data”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 357-358.

Abst.- Additional morphological characters of *Seshagiria sahyadrica* Ansari & Hemadri has been given from Maharashtra along with a plate.

62. **Ansari, M.Y. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1971.** “*Ceropegia sahyadrica* Ansari et Kulkarni- A new species of Asclepiadaceae from Sahyadri Ranges in Maharashtra state”. *Indian Forester* 97: 688-690.

Abst.- *Ceropegia sahyadrica* Ansari et Kulkarni *sp. nov.* collected from Poona and Ratnagiri districts (Maharashtra State) is described with illustration. Earlier this species had been misunderstood to be *C. lawii* Hook.f. and *C. panchganiensis* Blatt. & McCann and therefore, remained misidentified.

63. **Ansari, M.Y. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1982 (1980).** “A new species of *Ceropegia* Linn. (Asclepiadaceae) from the Western Ghats in Maharashtra state (India)”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 221-222.

Abst.- A new species, *Ceropegia jainii* has been described from Ambolighat, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra.

64. **Ansari, M.Y. & Nayar, M.P. 1978.** “Some less known plants from Western Ghats for essential oil industry”. *Indian Perfumer* 22: 210-213.

65. **Ansari, M.Y. & Rao, R.S. 1976 (1973).** “*Iphigenia stellata* Blatter (Liliaceae)- Its identity and economic importance”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 118-122.

Abst.- The genus *Iphigenia* with 6 species (two new but not described here) from Western India and their distinguishing characters and the variation in their yield of Colchicine, is presented briefly, while the correct identity and affinities of *Iphigenia stellata* Blatter are well established with detailed description and diagram, indicating briefly the field work and analysis carried out to discover this new potential plant source for Colchicine.

66. **Ansari, M.Y. & Rao, R.S. 1979 (1978).** “Two new species of the genus *Iphigenia* Kunth (Liliaceae) from Western Ghats”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 20: 162-164.

- Abst.- Two new species of *Iphigenia* viz. *I. magnifica* Ansari & Rolla Rao and *I. sahyadrica* Ansari & Rolla Rao have described from Dhule of Dhule district (Maharashtra) and Hulical of Shimoga district (Karnataka).
67. **Ansari, M.Y., Sundararaghavan, R. & Hemadri, K. 1970.** “*Chlorophytum bharuchae* Ansari, Raghavan et Hemadri- A new species of Liliaceae from Western Ghats”. *Indian Forester* 96: 304-306.
- Abst.- *Chlorophytum bharuchae* Ansari, Raghavan et Hemadri *sp. nov.* collected from Western Ghats of Maharashtra and Mysore States is described with illustrations.
68. **Ansari, R. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 1994.** *The Family Eriocaulaceae in India*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.
- Abst.- In this monograph, 65 Indian species of the genus *Eriocaulon* Linn. have been treated which includes 8 new species and 5 new names.
69. **Ansari, R. & Balakrishnan, N.P. 2009 (Rev. ed.).** *The Family Eriocaulaceae in India*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.
- Abst.- The present edition includes 16 new taxa described by various workers since the publication of the book in 1994.
70. **Apte, Deepak. 2005.** “First record of *Clathrus delicatus* Berkeley & Broom 1873 from Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Mumbai”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 135-136.
- Abst.- A small shuttlecock-shaped fungus *Clathrus delicatus* Berkeley & Broom has been rediscovered from Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Mumbai after 64 years. Previously it was recorded from Mysore in 1932 by Narasimhan.
71. **Atkalikar, S.K. 1980.** “*Malachra capitata* (L.) L.- An interesting plant record for Deccan plateau”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 1: 169.
- Abst.- *Malachra capitata* (L.) L. (Malvaceae) is a new record for Deccan plateau based on a collection from Marathwada in Maharashtra.
72. **Austin, D.F. & Staples, G.W. 1980.** “*Xenostegia*, a new genus of Convolvulaceae”. *Brittonia* 32: 533-536.
- Abst.- Stigma anatomy, pollen morphology, cotyledon structure and other traits suggest that two species, formerly considered members of *Merremia*, fall outside an acceptable range of variation for that genus. A new genus, *Xenostegia*, is proposed for these two species.
73. **Awale, Vikas & Bachulkar, M. 2010.** “Floristic survey of Sagarshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, Maharashtra”. *Indian Forester* 136: 1674-1687.
- Abst.- Sagarshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated at Sangli district of Maharashtra state. The semi denuded hills and drought areas of Sagarshwar was declared as sanctuary by

the State Government in 1985, comprising 1087.75 ha. area. Sanctuary lies *c.* 500 m above msl. It consists of southern tropical thorny type of forest. The present floristic work reports 356 species of angiosperms belonging to 254 genera and 79 families. Out of 356 species, 314 species are dicots and 42 are monocots. The paper includes notes on study area and status of the flora of sanctuary.

- 74. Babu, C.R. 1972.** "On the occurrence of *Ludwigia hyssopifolia* (G.Don) Exell (Onagraceae) in Western India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 69: 227.

Abst.- *Ludwigia hyssopifolia* (G.Don) Exell- a pan-tropical weed of probably African origin, now widespread in Kerala, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Bihar in India, is recorded for the first time from Bombay, Western India.

- 75. Bachulkar, M. 2010.** "Additions to the flora of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 107: 266-267.

Abst.- Four plant species viz., *Habenaria elwesii* Hook.f., *Rhynchosia viscosa* (Roth) DC., *Richardia scabra* L. and *Rotala occultiflora* Koehne are new records to Maharashtra.

- 76. Bachulkar, M.P. & Yadav, S.R. 1993.** "Some new plant records for Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 329-331.

Abst.- *Aeschynomene americana* L. (Fabaceae), *Eulophia graminea* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) and *Petiveria alliacea* L. (Petiveriaceae) have been collected from South Western Maharashtra and they form new records for the state of Maharashtra.

- 77. Bachulkar, M.P. & Yadav, S.R. 1993.** "Saffron thistle, *Carthamus lanatus* Linn. (Asteraceae)- A new record for Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 445-448.

Abst.- *Carthamus lanatus* L. (Asteraceae) has been collected from the hills around the famous Jotiba temple near Panhala fort in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra. It constitutes a new record for the state.

- 78. Bachulkar, M.P. & Yadav, S.R. 1997.** "Record of *Abutilon ranadei* Woodrow & Stapf in an area other than type locality". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 591-592.

Abst.- *Abutilon ranadei* Woodrow & Stapf has been collected from the Vasota fort in Koyna valley of Satara district. This is the first record of its occurrence in an area other than the type locality and *c.* 100 km away from it. Previously it was reported from Ambaghat of Ratnagiri district.

- 79. Bachulkar, M.P. & Yadav, S.R. 2000.** "New plant records for Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 295-296.

Abst.- *Dopatrium nudicaule* (Willd.) Benth. and *Stemodia verticillata* (Mill.) Sprague have been reported as new records for the flora of Maharashtra.

- 80. Bachulkar, M.Y. & Jagtap, D. 2009.** "*Gynura amplexicaulis* (Asteraceae): A new record for India". *Rheedea* 19: 59-60.

Abst.- *Gynura amplexicaulis* Oliv. & Hiern collected from the Western Ghats of Maharashtra, is reported here for the first time for India. Detailed description and illustrations of the species are provided.

81. **Badhe, P.D. & Pandey, V.K. 1990 (1988).** "A study of medicinal and economic plants of Amaravati Division, Amaravati circle, Maharashtra". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 11(1-4): 1-39.

Abst.- The survey of Medicinal Plants Unit, Regional Research Centre, Nagpur, makes the qualitative and quantitative assessment of the Medico-Botanical potentials of the forests of Maharashtra state in general and of the Vidarbha in particular. Under this programme, the units assess the distribution and availability of medicinal plants used in indigenous system of medicine and assessment of economically useful plants of Vidarbha. A special emphasis is being given on the collection of medicinal plants and data on medicinal claims from villages and tribes. This study enumerates the medicinal and economic values of 123 species from Amaravati Division, Amravati circle in Maharashtra state.

82. **Badhe, P.D. & Pandey, V.K. 1993.** "Novel medicinal uses of a few plants used by Korku tribe of Melghat in Amravati distt. Maharashtra state". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 14(3-4): 89-97.

Abst.- A few medicinal plants of Melghat have been reported with their traditional uses by Korku tribe and supplemented with phytochemical data wherever available. A systematic screening together with phytochemical and pharmacological trials of these crude drugs (administered by Korku tribe) may prove their rationality, usefulness and importance to the modern world.

83. **Badhe, P.D. & Sharma, B.N. 1982.** "Ethnomedical methods of Korku tribes of west Melghat". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 3: 162-172.

Abst.- The ethno-medical treatments of Korku tribes of west Melghat are discussed. The paper presents some of the important folklores, mantras and tantras collected from Korku, Gavalis and other villagers of west Melghat by survey team under the special tribal project. About 16 folklores and 3 mantras have been discussed and the method of use of the medicinal plants has also been given.

84. **Badhe, P.D., Sharma, B.N. & Pande, V.K. 1992.** "Important tribal folk medicines of East and West Melghat". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 13: 1-23.

Abst.- The important Korku tribal folk medicines and mantra-tantra of East and West Melghat have been described. These folk medicines have been collected from the Korku tribes of East and West Melghat during the survey tours of Survey of Medicinal Plant Units, Regional Research Centre, Nagpur from 29.9.88 to 13.10.88 and 5.11.90 to 17.11.90. 30 important folklores and 2 mantras have been discussed and the method of use of the medicinal plants has also been given in this paper.

85. **Badhe, P.D., Sharma, B.N., Sharma, L.K. & Pande, V.K. 1997.** "Rare folk medicines practiced by Gond tribes of Wadsa Forest Division, Gadchiroli district (Maharashtra state)". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 18(1-2): 12-17.

Abst.- The rare folk medicines practiced by Gond tribes of Wadsa Forest Division of North-Chandrapur Forest Circle (Gadchiroli district), have been collected during the survey of medicinal plants. Out of the 35 folk-medical claims collected, only rare ones have been discussed and the method of use of the medicinal plants have been presented in the article.

86. **Bagool, R.G. 1993.** "Cellulose-degrading fungi around Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 62-64.

Abst.- In a study of cellulose-degrading fungi around Bombay, six ascomycetous forms, namely *Chaetomium atrobrunneum*, *C. cymbiforme*, *C. funiculum*, *C. globosum*, *Microascus cinereus* and *M. cirrosus* were isolated from cellulosic materials like cloth and different kinds of papers. *C. atrobrunneum* is a new record for India while *C. funiculum* and *C. cinereus* are being reported for the first time from Maharashtra. These isolates were also tested for their cellulolytic activity in terms of loss in weight of filter paper. *C. funiculum* produced maximum loss in weight (54.30 mg) in seven days, while *M. cirrosus* produced minimum loss in weight (17.46 mg). *M. cinereus* failed to produce any loss in weight and hence it seems to be non-cellulolytic.

87. **Bagul, R.M. & Yadav, S.S. 2007.** "Threat assessment of some medicinally important plants of Satpuda forest east Khandesh: A conservation approach". *Plant Archives* 7(1): 367-370.

Abst.- East Khandesh Satpuda comprises Jalgaon district rich in vegetation composed of humid and semi-evergreen species along with deciduous and mixed species. Excessive harvest of herbal medicine from the area has eroded these resources severely. 15 medicinal plants assessed as per the methods suggested by Medicinal Plant Conservation Centre (MPCC), Pune (2001) are given.

88. **Bagwan, S.A. & Kore, B.A. 2011.** "Liverworts and hornworts of Kas plateau". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 73.

Abst.- The paper reports distribution of liverworts and hornworts of Kas plateau. *Riccia*, *Cythodium*, *Plagiochasma*, *Astrella*, *Fossombronia*, *Solenostoma*, *Anthoceros* and *Notothylas* were common while *Cryptometrium* and *Porella* were rare.

89. **Balakrishnan, M.S. 1958.** "A new species of *Sphaerellopsis*". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 37: 382-386.

Abst.- A new species of *Sphaerellopsis* viz., *S. iyengarii* has been described from Khandala near Poona, Maharashtra.

90. **Balakrishnan, M.S., Bondre, Meera & Purohit, Shobha. 1972.** "On a *Gloeococcus* from Panchgani, Maharashtra". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 51: 140-146.

Abst.- A *Gloeococcus* collected from Panchgani in Maharashtra is described. In most respects it agreed with *G. pyriformis* Iyenger, but differed from it in the lobed nature of mature thalli. Consequently, it is described as a new variety, *G. pyriformis* var. *lobosus*. The taxonomy of the genus *Gloeococcus* is briefly discussed.

91. **Balakrishnan, M.S. & Kinkar, V.N. 1974.** "A cytological study of *Rhizoclonium hieroglyphicum* Kuetz. from Poona". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 9(1&2): 51-56.

Abst.- This paper gives a brief account of cytological features in a race of *Rhizoclonium hieroglyphicum* Kuetz. (Chlorophyta-Cladophoraceae) from Poona. This differs from the form previously described from the area in its chromosome number: 36. The present study also provides further confirmation of the existence of a polyploidy series in the Cladophoraceae.

92. **Balakrishnan, M.S. & Rao, K.B. 1977.** "Notes on Poona algae-III". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 50: 91-96.

Abst.- This paper briefly described six genera of the Chlorococcales hitherto not reported from this country. The taxa described are *Acanthosphaera zachariasii* Lamm., *Quadricoccus verrucosus* Fott., *Kirchnerielloosaccus lunatus* Islam, *Siderocelis ornata* (Fott) Fott, *Lobocystis dichotoma* Thompson and *Interfilum paradoxum* Chodat & Topali. Points of interest are briefly discussed.

93. **Balakrishnan, M.S. & Subramaniam, V.K. 1977.** "Notes on Poona algae-VI. *Chaetonemopsis*". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 50: 89-92.

Abst.- *Chaetonemopsis pseudobulbochaete* Gauthier, lievre (Chaetophorales, Chlorophyceae) has been collected from Chakan, near Poona. Critical examination showed close agreement in most features with the type described from Guinea, Africa. Cells of uniseriate branches filaments bear one or more unicellular hairs with slightly bulbous bases. Sexual reproduction is oogamous, the catenate antheridia epigynous on the pyriform oogonia. The oospore remains anchored at the mouth of the oogonium by a slender stalk. This appear to be the first report of the alga subsequent to its original discovery and extends its distribution eastwards to Asia.

94. **Balapure, K.M. 1971.** "Some additions to our knowledge of the plants of Ramtek (Maharashtra)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 68: 363-377.

Abst.- In the present communication c. 112 species are reported from Ramtek as an addition to the list by Graham in 1912. The families Nymphaeaceae, Linaceae, Loganiaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Alismaceae, Eriocaulaceae and Cyperaceae are recorded here for the first time. The species listed here are accompanied by additional notes and have been grouped as 1. Aquatic and semi-aquatic, 2. Weeds, 3. Introduced plants. Each species is provided with short descriptive notes, locality and collection number.

95. **Balapure, K.M. 1976.** "Two new plant records for Nagpur (Maharashtra)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 73: 243-244.

Abst.- *Lobelia chinensis* Lour. and *Parthenium hysterophorus* Linn. have been recorded as new records for Nagpur.

96. **Banerjee, S.P. & Mukherjee, P.K. 1970.** "Studies in the Rhamnaceae- III: A taxonomic revision of Indian Ventilagineae". *Indian Forester* 96: 203-217.

Abst.- Ventilagineae, a tribe under Rhamnaceae has about 47 species (Suessengath, 1953), scattered over the tropics of Asia, Africa, Australia and the Polynesian Islands. The area taken up for this revision is India, including the Andaman and Nicobar groups of islands. This tribe includes two closely related genera: *Smythea* Seem. ex Gray and *Ventilago* Gaertn., mainly distinguishable on a single character viz., the nature of the fruit. Four species and a variety of *Ventilago* and four species of *Smythea* have been described here from the area under study. Efforts have been made to give full descriptions with synonymy of the taxa treated here along with critical notes and workable keys to facilitate correct identity.

97. **Banerjee, S.P. & Pramanik, B.B. 1978 (1975).** "A taxonomic revision of Indo-Burmese *Trichodesma* R. Br. (Boraginaceae)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 108-123.

Abst.- The genus *Trichodesma*, occurring in tropical and subtropical Asia, Africa and Australia has about 45 species. The area taken up for revision is India, Bhutan and Burma. In this paper, 7 species & 2 varieties have been described. *Trichodesma indicum* (L.) Lehm. var. *indicum*, *T. indicum* (L.) Lehm. var. *amplexicaule* (Roth) Cooke, *T. sedgwickianum* Banerjee and *T. zeylanicum* (Burm.) R. Br. have been reported from Maharashtra.

98. **Bansode, S.B., Deorukhakar, A.C., Kumthekar, R.M. & Mahajan, T.S. 2005.** "Marketing of medicinal plant products in Sindhudurga district of Maharashtra state". *J. Non-Timber Forest Product* 12: 127-130.

Abst.- Growing demand for plant based medicine is reported to have already of over 550 crores in trade and export from India to the tune at @ 7 per cent per annum. However, one is not sure what type of marketing does exist for medicinal plants and which functionaries involved in marketing. Therefore study was undertaken with the view to find out the existing marketing status for medicinal plant products in Sindhudurga District of Maharashtra State.

99. **Barhate, V.P. & Tarar, J.L. 1985.** "Additions to the algal flora of Maharashtra diatoms from Khandesh-II". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 64: 381-384.

Abst.- The present communication deals with Diatoms of Khandesh observed during the course of study. A number of species of *Navicula*, *Cymbella* and *Nitzschia* were found dominant.

- 100. Baxi, J.P. & Chaudhari, U.S. 2005.** "Some ethnomedicinal plants of Washim district, Maharashtra". *International Conference on Modern Trends in Plant Sciences with Special Reference to the Role of Biodiversity in Conservation, Amravati, Maharashtra*, p. 158.

Abst.- Washim district lies in the southern part of Amravati Division of Maharashtra state. The forests of the district are in the scattered patches and fall in the "South Indian tropical dry deciduous" type. About 83.41 percent of the population of the district lives in the rural areas and includes the tribals like Korku, Pardhi, Banjari. Threatened plants of this area are enumerated along with their family, latin and local names, parts and disease for which used.

- 101. Belsare, S.W. & Moniz, L. 1980.** "Some interesting hyphomycetes from Western Ghats-I". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 15(2): 83-85.

Abst.- The present communication gives a detailed description of four hyphomycetes fungi viz., *Cryptophlale kakombensis* Pirozynski, *Chromelosporium ochraceum* Corda, *Chaetopsina fulva* Rambelli and *Pseudospiropes rousselianus* (Mont.) M.B. Ellis. All of these constitute new additions to the Fungi of Maharashtra.

- 102. Bennet, S.S.R. 1970.** "Nomenclature of two Indian plants". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 358-359.

Abst.- A new name *Justicia santapaui* has been proposed for *J. montana* as it is a later homonym. The correct name of *Micropera viridiflora* is *Gastrochilus viridiflorus*.

- 103. Bennet, S.S.R. & Chandra, S. 1977.** "Nomenclatural notes on three Celastraceae species from India". *Indian Forester* 103: 387-388.

Abst.- Two new combinations, *Maytenus rothiana* (Lawson) Bennet & Sahni and *M. wallichii* (G.Don) Bennet & Sahni, have been proposed here for the plants commonly known by the names *Gymnosporia rothiana* Lawson and *G. wallichiana* Lawson in Indian Floras. Also a new name, *Maytenus kurzii* Bennet & Sahni is proposed for *Maytenus thomsonii* (Kurz) Raju & Babu.

- 104. Bennet, S.S.R. & Sahni, K.C. 1976.** "A note on the name *Holigarna grahamii* (Anacardiaceae)". *Indian Forester* 102: 89.

Abst.- The correct name and author citation for the Peninsular Indian plant commonly known by the name *Holigarna grahamii* Hook.f. is *Holigarna grahamii* (Wt.) Kurz.

- 105. Benniamin, A., Sundari, S. & Manickam, V.S. 2009.** "*Anogramma leptophylla* (L.) Link (Pteridaceae): A rare and endangered fern in Western India". *Indian Fern J.* 26: 55-59.

Abst.- *Anogramma leptophylla* (L.) Link, a rare and somewhat endangered species, has been recollected from Mahabaleswar hills, Maharashtra, Western India, near to a locality first mentioned by Beddome. The present study is made as a part of a programme to

update the pteridophytic flora of the Western Ghats, which extends from S.W. India as far north as the Mahabaleswar Hills (N.E. of Mumbai). A detailed description and illustration of *A. leptophylla* has been provided.

- 106. Bhadane, V.V. & Patel, N.G. 2005.** "Ethnobotanical observations on certain medicinal plants of Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, India". *International Conference on Modern Trends in Plant Sciences with Special Reference to the Role of Biodiversity in Conservation, Amravati, Maharashtra*, p. 12.

Abst.- The present communication deals with 64 species of less known medicinal plants, which are used by tribals and experienced elderly people for the cure of various diseases. Brief information about parts used, botanical names, local names and families has been provided.

- 107. Bhagat, R., Shimpale, V.B., Potdar, G.G. & Deshmukh, R.B. 2007.** "New records for Indian states: Maharashtra". *Rheedea* 17: 55.

Abst.- *Corbichonia decumbens* (Forssk.) Jack ex Excell has been reported from Maharashtra, which was previously known from Punjab, Rajasthan and Karnataka and *Sporobolus spicatus* (Vahl) Kunth also reported from Maharashtra, previously known from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

- 108. Bhagat, R., Shimpale, V.B., Potdar, G.G. & Deshmukh, R.B. 2008.** *Flora of Baramati*. Rani B. Bhagat, A/P-Hol (8-Phata), Baramati.

Abst.- This flora describes 938 species, 42 varieties and 14 subspecies belonging to 577 genera and 136 families of flowering plants.

- 109. Bhagwat, S.D. 1968.** "The study of the Flora of Ramling". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 2: 50-56.

Abst.- Important physical and climatic features and vegetation of Ramling near Sholapur are presented here. It is found that the vegetation is of a dry deciduous type. The flora reported here includes 238 species of flowering plants from 60 families and 2 species of Pteridophytes from a single family (Polypodiaceae).

- 110. Bhagwat, S.D. & Deodikar, G.B. 1961.** "*Trilobachne*, an imperfectly known genus". *Agharkar Comm. Vol.* 139-144, fig. 2.

- 111. Bhagwat, S.D. & Kelkar, P.V. 1974.** "Report of *Endogone microcarpus* Tul. from Maharashtra, India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 9(1&2): 123-124.

Abst.- *Endogone microcarpus* Tul. collected from soil in Poona University campus is described. Genus *Endogone* is being described for the first time from Maharashtra.

- 112. Bhale, U.N., Sawant, V.S., Sarwade, P.P. & Rajkonda, J.N. 2008.** "Thermophilic fungi from different substrates of Osmanabad district". *BIOINFOLET* 5: 248-251.

Abst.- Thermophilic fungi were isolated from various substrates such as agrowaste plant materials like bagasse, hay stacks, cow dung, poultry litter, composts, manure, etc. The present paper deals with the isolation of 20 species belonging to 7 genera on different substrates collected from different places of Osmanabad district. *Aspergillus fumigates* was present nearly in all of the sources. Percentage population of *Aspergillus* sp. and *Humicola* sp. was found to be more in all of the sources studied.

113. **Bhamare, P.B. 1998.** "Ethnomedicinal plants used by the tribals in Dhule district (Maharashtra), India". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 15: 81-83.

Abst.- The manner and extent to which the different tribal people make use of plant species for curing livestock diseases in Dhule district of Maharashtra, India are described. Among the diseases of livestock treated by these tribes, dysentery, indigestion, myositis, lameness, fever, wound and galactagogue are the most important. A total 38 plant taxa are used for this purpose. The mode of usage and dosage prescribed are also given.

114. **Bhandari, M.M. 1964.** "*Artabotrys hexapetalus*: correct name for *A. odoratissimus* R. Br.". *Baileya* 12: 147-150.

Abst.- The correct citation and synonymy of *Artabotrys odoratissimus* R. Br. ex Ker. is *A. hexapetalus* (L.f.) Bhandari, comb. nov. This species is reported from Bihar, Orissa, Central Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

115. **Bhandari, M.M. & Bhansali, A.K. 1984.** "Revision of Rhamnaceae of India-2. New species in genus *Rhamnus* Linn.". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 911-914.

Abst.- Two new species of *Rhamnus* viz., *R. purandharensis* M.M.Bhandari & A.K.Bhansali and *R. collettii* M.M.Bhandari & A.K.Bhansali have been described from Purandhar fort, Maharashtra and Punjab respectively.

116. **Bhangare, B.K. & Satpute, T.A. 2006.** "*Habenaria longicorniculata* Grah. (Orchidaceae)- A new addition to flora of Ahmednagar district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 810-812.

Abst.- *Habenaria longicorniculata* Grah. (family Orchidaceae) is added as a new plant record for the flora of Ahmednagar district. *Habenaria* Willd. is a genus of over 400 species distributed throughout the world. The genus is becoming rare due to changing environmental conditions, environmental pollution and utilization of tubers or the whole plant for medicinal purposes by local people and visitors. During present study, the tubers have been collected and planted in Botanic Garden for the purpose of conservation. Harbarium specimens of the same species have been preserved for further studies and reference.

117. **Bharucha, F.R. & Satyanarayan, Y. 1954.** "A new species of *Arthraxon* from Purandhar (Bombay state)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 52: 481-483.

Abst.- A new species of *Arthraxon* viz., *A. purandharensis* Bharucha has been described from Purandhar, Bombay state, India.

- 118. Bhide, A.V. 1979 (1978).** “*Kallstroemia pubescens* (Don) Dandy- A new record for Maharashtra state”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75: 529-531.

Abst.- *Kallstroemia pubescens* (Don) Dandy is reported for the first time from the state of Maharashtra. Previously this species was known in India only from Howrah district of West Bengal.

- 119. Bhide, R.K. 1911.** “New and revised species of Gramineae from Bombay”. *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 7: 513-520.

- 120. Bhiogade, S.W. & Dhaware, A.S. 2008.** “*Aspergillus* as biopollutant in the houses of asthmatic patients at Ambajogai (M.S.)”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 35: 241-244.

Abst.- Indoor *Aspergillus* spores are potential sensitizers in human beings, their prevalence is important for diagnosis and environmental management of asthma. The highest concentration of spores was recorded in July and lowest in May.

- 121. Bhise, D.S. & Khandekar, V.P. 2008.** “Quantitative assessment of tree species of Jarandeshwar Hill from Satara district, Maharashtra”. *BIOINFOLET* 5: 108-112.

Abst.- Status of tree diversity of Jarandeshwar Hill of Satara district was assessed for determining species richness, dominance, distribution pattern and other parameters of species diversity, at an altitude, ranging between 82 m to 1227 m from the sea level were considered in the present study. Survey of the hill was carried out from Nov. 2006 to Feb. 2007 by using belt transect method, during which, 59 tree species belonging to 26 families were recorded. Details of quantitative assessment and floristic diversity have been discussed in the present paper.

- 122. Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Ahmad, S.A. 2006.** “Some gamopetalous drug plants used in local Unani system of Amravati district (Maharashtra)”. *BIOINFOLET* 3: 15-17.

Abst.- The survey of local Unani medicinal plants was carried out during 2000-2002 which resulted in recording of 78 plant species used by local hakims. Out of these, thirty species belonging to 12 families of Gamopetalae are discussed in the present paper.

- 123. Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Ahmad, S.A. 2007.** “Less known folklore Unani uses of plants in Amaravati District, Maharashtra (India)”. *Ethnobotany* 19: 124-127.

Abst.- A survey for Unani folklore medicine was carried out during 2000-2002. Fifteen local hakims in Amaravati district having a good background of traditional *hakimi* in their family were interviewed. Detailed observations were made, when these hakims were treating patients. Medicinal uses and their modes of use were recorded along with vernacular names. As a result about 80 plants used by local Hakims for treating about 84 ailments were recorded. On comparison with available literature, it was found that 20 species are less known drug plants. The present paper discusses medicinal properties of these 20 plant species.

124. **Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Ahmed, S.A. 2007.** Folk herbal medicine in Unani System of Amravati (M.S.). In: Sahu, T.R. (Ed.). *Indigenous Knowledge- An Application*. pp. 19-32. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.
125. **Bhogaonkar P.Y. & Chavhan, V.N. 2009.** "Phytochemical Studies on *Boswellia serrata* Roxb. ex. Coleb. Fruits". *J. Phytol. Res.* 22 (1): 79-82.
126. **Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Devarkar, V.D. 2001.** "Studies in Ethnobotany of Korkus in Melghat (Amravati Dist., Maharashtra) I. Anti-Sterility Drugs". *BRI's Journal JAST* Vol. 4: 63 – 66.
127. **Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Devarkar, V.D. 2001.** "Studies in Ethnobotany of Korkus in Melghat (Amravati Dist., Maharashtra) II. Drugs for Urino-Genital disorders". *BRI's Journal JAST*. Vol. 4: 67 – 68.
128. **Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Devarkar, V.D. 2002.** "Pharmacognostic studies in some Asteraceous ethnomedicinal plants of Korkus of Melghat, Dist Amravati (M. S.)". *BRI's Journal JAST*. Vol. 5: 28 – 32.
129. **Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Devarkar, V.D. 2002.** "Some unique ethnomedicinal plants of Korkus of Melghat Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra)". *Ethnobotany* 14: 16-19.
- Abst.- During an ethnobotanical survey carried out in Melghat Tiger Reserve (Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra), 198 species were identified as Korku drug plants. Among these, 28 species turned out to be new medicinal herbs.
130. **Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Devarkar, V.D. 2004.** Korkus of Melghat (Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra state)- A cultural study. *Focus on Sacred Groves and Ethnobotany*. Prism Publication, Mumbai, pp. 155-161.
131. **Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Devarkar, V.D. 2006.** "Pharmacognostic Studies on 'Padmakarini'". *Arya Vaidyan* 20(2): 74-79.
132. **Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Devarkar, V.D. 2007.** Korku uses of some lesser known Monocotyledonous ethnomedicinal plants of Melghat (Dist. Amravati). In: Danile, M., Arya, Arun & Raole, V.M. (Eds.). *Herbal Technology; Recent Trends and Progress*. pp. 31-36. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.
133. **Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Devarkar, V.D. 2008.** "Some ethnomedicinally important new plant reports from Melghat". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32(Suppl.): 214-215.

Abst.- During ethnomedicinal survey of Melghat six plant species viz., *Argemone ochroleuca*, *Tithonia diversifolia*, *Haplanthodes verticillata*, *Commelina suffruticosa*, *Chlorophytum glaucum* and *Iphigenia magnifica* hitherto unreported from the region were studied and presented here.

- 134. Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Kadam, V.N. 2005.** “Ethnobotanical Survey of Umarkhed area (Dist. Yavatmal, MS) – I. Monocotyledonous Drug Plants”. *J. Bot. Soc. Univ. Sagar* 40: 36-42.

- 135. Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Kadam, V.N. 2006.** “Ethno-medicobotany of some local reproductive health practices in Umarkhed of Yavatmal district in Maharashtra, India”. *Ethnobotany* 18: 107-113.

Abst.- Vast amount of literature has accumulated about ethno-medicinal uses of plants, but comparatively little information is available about the actual herbal treatments and formulations prepared by tribals. In remote areas, tribals are totally dependent on traditional health practices. An attempt has been made to document the ethno-medicinal information pertaining to human reproduction from Umarkhed region of Yavatmal Distt. (MS). In all, 36 ethnic prescriptions dealing with different aspects of reproduction making use of 50 plant species are documented in this communication.

- 136. Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Kadam, V.N. 2006.** “Ethnopharmacology of *Banjara* tribe of Umarkhed taluka, district Yavatmal, Maharashtra for reproductive disorders”. *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 336-341.

Abst.- An attempt is made to document the formulations used by *Banjara* tribe of Umarkhed region of Maharashtra, specially practicing in reproductive disorders. In all 22 prescriptions using 39 plant species in different combinations are being enumerated here.

- 137. Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Kadam, V.N. 2007.** “Herbal antidotes used for snakebite by Banjara people of Umarkhed region in Maharashtra, India”. *Ethnobotany* 19: 78-81.

Abst.- The Banjara settlements called Tanda are always on the fringe of forests outside the villages, where incidents of snakebite and scorpion sting are very frequent. Sixteen species were found to be used against snakebite by the Banjara people. Mode of usage varies from external application to oral administration sometimes supported by certain rituals. The present paper discusses the mode of such treatments.

- 138. Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Kadam, V.N. 2007.** Related Taboos and beliefs of Banjara tribe of Umarkhed, Yavatmal (M.S.). In: Sahu, T.R. (Ed.). *Indigenous Knowledge- An Application*. pp. 93-106. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.

- 139. Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Kanerkar, U.R. 2007.** Indian Ethnomedicine in Human genesis. In: Sahu, T.R. (Ed.). *Indigenous Knowledge- An Application*, pp. 171-198. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.

- 140. Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Marathe, V.R. 2008.** “Studies on *Begonia crenata* Dryand. (Begoniaceae) – A wild edible medicinal herb of Melghat, Maharashtra”. *J. Phytol. Res.* 21 (2): 327 – 328.

- 141. Bhogaonkar, P.Y., Marathe, V.R. & Kanerkar, U.R. 2006.** “New records for the flora of Vidarbha, Maharashtra”. *BIOINFOLET* 3: 307-310.

Abst.- Exploration of Amravati district of Vidarbha region during 2003-04 resulted in recording 9 species which were not reported earlier. They turned out to be the first species records not only for Amravati, but also for Vidarbha. Out of 9 species recorded, 7 belong to dicots, while 2 are monocots.

- 142. Bhogaonkar P.Y., Marathe, V.R. & Kshirsagar, P.P. 2008.** “Nutraceutical Assessment of *Plumbago zeylanica* L. – A Well Known Ayurvedic Drug Plant”. *J. Advances in Science and Technology* 11 (I&II): 106-112.

- 143. Bhogaonkar, P.Y., Marathe, V.R. & Kshirsagar, P.P. 2008.** “Nutritional and nutraceutical evaluation of two wild edible species of *Oxalis* L.”. *Vidarbha J. Sci.* 3 (2): 40 – 45.

- 144. Bhogaonkar P.Y., Marathe, V.R. & Kshirsagar, P.P. 2010.** “Documentation of Wild Edible Plants of Melghat Forest, Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra State, India”. *Ethnobot. Leaflet*. 14: 751-758.

- 145. Bhogaonkar, P.Y. & Sameera, S.A. 2005.** “Some Polypetalous drug plants used in local Unani system of Amravati District (Maharashtra)”. *J. Bot. Soc. Univ. Sagar* 40: 26-35.

- 146. Bhogaonkar, P.Y., Vinod, N.C. & Dagwal, M.J. 2008.** “Nutraceutical Evaluation of *Sonchus oleraceus* Linn.”. *Vidarbha J. Sci.* 3 (2): 21 – 27.

- 147. Bhogaonkar, P.Y., Vishal, R.M. & Ghorpade, D.S. 2008.** “Pharmacognostic studies and antimicrobial activity of *Cleome scaposa* DC.”. *Vidarbha J. Sci.* 3 (2): 1 – 7.

- 148. Bhore, D.P. 1960.** “*Rauwolfia* and their botanical aspects”. *Poona Agric. Coll. Mag.* 51(2): 1-4.

Abst.- In order to determine how far the characters of the genuine drug were shared by the roots of other species of *Rauwolfia*, which because of similar geographical distribution might be met with in commerce either alone or in admixture with genuine roots. Four species of *Rauwolfia* viz., *Rauwolfia serpentina* Benth. ex Kurz, *R. canescens* L., *R. densiflora* Benth. and *R. micrantha* Hook. which occur in India have been considered in this paper.

- 149. Bhosale, L.J., Banik, S., Gokhale, M.V. & Jayappa, M.A. 2002.** “Occurrence of *Xylocarpus granatum* Koen. and *Cynometra iripa* Kostel. along the coast of Maharashtra”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 82-87.

Abst.- Frequent field visits enabled the authors to record the nationally endangered mangrove species namely, *Xylocarpus granatum* Koen. from Maharashtra coast of India. This the first record of occurrence of this species along Maharashtra coast ever since the record of Cooke way back in 1901. The most recent literature from BSI, Flora of Maharashtra (2000) also refers to old collection of Cooke; neither any publication so far

during last 50 years or even more on the mangroves of Maharashtra, has reported this as well as *Cynometra iripa*. The significance is due to its IUCN status, the 'Nationally Endangered Species'. The paper also enlists some of the uses of both the species.

- 150. Bhuktar, A.S. & Sardesai, M.M. 2009.** "Additions to the flora of Marathwada". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 165-167.

Abst.- The present paper deals with addition of four taxa of flowering plants viz., *Argemone ochroleuca* Sweet, *Schouwia purpurea* (Forssk.) Schweinf., *Cassia alata* L. and *Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms to the flora of Marathwada, Updated nomenclature, name of the family, locality and description are given for each species.

- 151. Bhuskute, S.M. 1990 (1989).** "New plant records for Nagpur district (M.S.)-1". *Indian Bot. Reporter* 8: 39-42.

Abst.- The present paper deals with additional fifteen angiospermous taxa collected from Nagpur district. Of these *Saccopetalum tomentosum*, *Pedaliium murex* and *Aristolochia indica* being wild taxa of the respective families are reported for the first time from the district.

- 152. Bhuskute, S.M. 1990.** "Pteridophytes of Chandrapur Forest Division of Maharashtra state, India". *Indian Fern J.* 7: 123-130.

Abst.- The present investigation, covering Chandrapur forest division of Maharashtra state, records 24 species of pteridophytes spread over 19 genera under 15 families viz., *Selaginella ciliaris* (Retz.) Spring, *S. repanda* (Desv. & Poir.) Spring, *Isoetes coromandelina* L., *Equisetum ramosissimum* Desf., *Ophioglossum costatum* R.Br., *Lygodium flexuosum* (L.) Sw., *Cheilanthes farinosa* (Forsk.) Kaulf., *C. tenuifolia* (Burm.f.) Sw., *Adiantum incisum* Forsk., *A. philippense* Linn., *M. minuta* Linn. var. *indica* Gupta, *Lindsaea ensifolia* Sw., *Ampelopteris prolifera* (Retz.) Copel., *Pronephrium articulatum* (Houlst. & Moore) Holtt., *Trigonospora calcarata* (Bl.) Holtt., *Athyrium falcatum* Bedd., *A. hohenackerianum* (Kunze) Moore, *A. pectinatum* (Wall. ex Hope) Persl., *Diplazium esculentum* (Retz.) Sw., *Blechnum orientale* Linn., *Azolla pinnata* R. Br. and *Salvinia molesta auriculata* Aubl. Notes on distribution and keys to species where necessary are prepared.

- 153. Bhuskute, S.M. 1991.** "New plant records for Nagpur district (M.S.)-2". *Indian Bot. Reporter* 9: 61-65.

Abst.- The present paper enumerates additional 17 angiospermous taxa collected from Nagpur district which fall under 15 genera and 13 families viz., *Nigella sativa* Linn., *Caranagus didynamus* (L.) Smith, *Indigofera glabra* Linn., *Terminalia paniculata* Roth, *Canscora heteroclita* (L.) Gilg., *Ipomoea pes-tigridis* Linn. var. *capitellata* Cl., *Striga gesnerioides* (Willd.) Vatke, *Ocimum canum* Sims, *Aerva javanica* (Burm.f.) Juss ex Schultes, *Alternanthera tenella* Colla var. *versicolor* (Lem.) Veldk., *Acalypha lanceolata*

Willd., *Phyllanthus debilis* Klein ex Willd., *Curcuma pseudomontana* Grah., *Dioscorea hispida* Dennst., *D. pentaphylla* Linn., *D. oppositifolia* Linn. and *Dichanthium maccanii* Blatt.

- 154. Bhuskute, S.M. 1991.** “*Didymocarpus pygmaea* Clarke (Gesneriaceae)- A new record from Maharashtra”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 88: 467-468.

Abst.- *Didymocarpus pygmaea* Clarke has been recorded for the first time for Maharashtra from Mahadev hills of Amgaon tehsil, Gondia district.

- 155. Bhuskute, S.M. 1997.** “*Hemionitis arifolia* (Burm.) Moore- A new record from Maharashtra”. *Indian Fern J.* 14: 19-20.

Abst.- *Hemionitis arifolia* (Burm.) Moore is reported for the first time from Bhandara district of Maharashtra state.

- 156. Bhuskute, S.M. 1997.** “*Cassytha filiformis* Linn. a parasite on *Equisetum debile* Roxb. ex Vauch.”. *Indian Fern J.* 14: 21-22.

Abst.- *Cassytha filiformis* Linn. (Lauraceae) a parasite on *Equisetum debile* Roxb. ex Vauch. is reported for the first time from Nagpur district, Maharashtra.

- 157. Bhuskute, S.M. 2002.** “*Stylidium tenellum* Swartz (Stylidiaceae), a new record for Maharashtra state”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 374-375.

Abst.- *Stylidium tenellum* Swartz has been reported for the first time for Maharashtra from Borkanhar locality of Amgaon tehsil, Gondia district.

- 158. Bhuskute, S.M., Kahalkar, V.I. & Mendhe, B.K. 2005.** “Occurrence of *Psilotum nudum* (L.) P. Beauv. from Gondia district of Maharashtra state, India”. *Indian Fern J.* 22: 189-190.

Abst.- New locality for *Psilotum nudum* (L.) P. Beauv. from Maharashtra State has been recorded.

- 159. Billore, K.V. 1969.** “*Euphorbia erythroclada* Boiss., a little known species from Maharashtra”. *Indian Forester* 95: 576-578.

Abst.- The note provides an interesting record of the species, *Euphorbia erythroclada* Boiss. collected after over 100 years from Thana district, Maharashtra State; a detailed description with illustration is appended.

- 160. Billore, K.V. 1972.** *Studies on the vegetation and flora of Thana district, Maharashtra state.* Ph.D. Thesis submitted to Vikram University, Ujjain, M.P. (unpublished).

Abst.- Nearly 1096 plants has been treated.

- 161. Billore, K.V. 1973.** “A new variety of *Delphinium malabaricum* (Huth.) Munz from the Western Ghats”. *Indian Forester* 99: 436-439.

Abst.- An interesting new variety of *Delphinium* viz., *D. malabaricum* var. *ghaticum* is described and illustrated from Dhamni hill, Thana district, Maharashtra.

- 162. Billore, K.V. 1982.** "A new species of *Triumfetta* L. from Maharashtra, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 621-622.

Abst.- A new species of *Triumfetta* L. viz., *T. tungarensis* Billore, from Maharashtra state is described and illustrated.

- 163. Billore, K.V. 1984.** "An interesting record of *Ceratophyllum submersum* L. for Western Peninsula (India). *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 491-492.

Abst.- *Ceratophyllum submersum* L. hitherto unrecorded from western India has been recorded from Thana district (Maharashtra) for the first time. Notes and important distinguishing features etc. have been appended in brief.

- 164. Billore, K.V. & Hemadri, K. 1970.** "*Leucas deodikarii* Billore et Hemadri- A new species of Lamiaceae from the Sahyadri range, Maharashtra state". *Indian Forester* 96: 858-860.

Abst.- *Leucas deodikarii* Billore et Hemadri *sp. nov.* collected from the Sahyadri range of Maharashtra state, is described and illustrated.

- 165. Billore, K.V. & Hemadri, K. 1972 (1969).** "Observations on the flora of Harishchandragarh, Sahyadri range, Maharashtra". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 335-346.

Abst.- The paper presents an account of the vegetation of Harishchandragarh, Maharashtra state, an interesting area unexplored since Dalzell's time (1861). *Dicraea dichotoma* (Gardn.) Tul. is collected for the first time from Sahyadri ranges of Western Ghats. A new variety namely *Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) Medic. ssp. *tetraphyllus* (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Borss. var. *megaspermus* Hemadri is also described. In all 330 species comprising 245 genera, representing 87 families of Angiosperms have been enumerated.

- 166. Billore, K.V. & Hemadri, K. 1982.** "*Pimpinella rollae*- a new species from Western Ghats (Sahyadri ranges), Maharashtra". *Indian Forester* 108: 712-714.

Abst.- A new species of *Pimpinella* viz., *P. rollae* Billore & Hemadri has been described and illustrated from Kedarnath hill slopes, Harishchandragarh in Thana district, Maharashtra.

- 167. Billore, K.V. & Hemadri, K. 1982.** "A new species of *Moghania* St. Hil. from Western Ghats- India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 617-619.

Abst.- A new species of *Moghania* St. Hil. located along the Sahyadri Ranges of Western Ghats of Maharashtra state is described and illustrated.

- 168. Billore, K.V. & Hemadri, K. 1983.** "Transfer of *Moghania rollae* Billore & Hemadri to *Flemingia* Roxb. ex Aiton.". *Indian Medicine* 333(2): 5.

- 169. Billore, K.V. & Hole, A.D. 2005.** "Mangroves and halophytes- A neglected group of medicinal plants". *J. Medicinal and Aromatic Pl. Science* 27: 328-329.

Abst.- An attempt has been made to highlight the information available on medicinal uses of mangroves and halophytes in general and with special reference to those occurring along the coastal belt of Maharashtra in India. All together 32 mangrove species have been enumerated giving details of their nomenclature, distribution, etc. together with their medicinal use for 39 ailments.

- 170. Billore, K.V. & Mudaliar, S.K. 1982.** "A new species of *Neanotis* W.H. Lewis from Western Ghats". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 321-322.

Abst.- New species of *Neanotis* W.H.Lewis viz., *N. sahyadrica* has been described from Sahyadri ranges of Western Ghats.

- 171. Billore, K.V. & Singh, N.P. 1972.** "On an endemic species of *Delphinium* Linn. from the Western Ghats". *Indian Forester* 98: 407-408.

Abst.- The correct name of an endemic species of *Delphinium* from Western Ghats is *D. malabaricum* (Huth) Munz. Earlier, there was considerable confusion regarding the name of this species in Indian floras.

- 172. Biradar, N.V. & Bonde, S.D. 1984.** "*Prototaxoxylon mahabalei* – A petrified taxinian wood from Kamthi Formation of Chandrapur district, Maharashtra, India". *Biovigyanan* 10: 59-63.

Abst.- The petrified wood is characterized by distinct growth rings, uni-biseriate araucarioid radial pitting, 1-3-seriate clock or anti-clockwise spiral thickening inclined at an angle of 45°-90°; 1-25 celled high xylem rays and 1-7 cupressoid crossfied pits. This species belongs to Kamthi Formation (Upper Permian) of Lower Gondwana.

- 173. Biradar, N.V. & Gurav, P.A. 1979.** "Record of new species of *Cassia* from Maharashtra, India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 14(1): 24-27.

Abst.- The paper gives a detailed account of a unreported species of *Cassia* L. found in and around Poona. It is characterized by hairy stalked glands and a distinctly transversely septate pod. It is compared with *C. obtusifolia* and *C. tora* L. From the available informations the present specimen seems to be different from the existing ones.

- 174. Biradar, S.D. & Ghorband, D.P. 2010.** "Ethnomedicinal wisdom of tribals of Kinwat forest of Nanded district (Maharashtra)". *Indian J. Natural Products & Resources* 1(2): 254-257.

Abst.- Ethnomedicinal applications of plants by tribals of Kinwat forest range of Nanded district of Maharashtra were assessed through a survey during 2006-2008. First hand information on ethnomedicinal preparations, dosage and their mode of administration was gathered from herbal practitioners of Gond, Kolam, Andh and Pradhan tribes. Hitherto

unreported applications of 25 plant species belonging to 22 families and 25 genera are presented in this paper. The study has brought to light some interesting data on plants which may form a potential sources of information for new bio-dynamic compounds of therapeutic value in phytochemical researches.

- 175. Birari, S.P. & D'Cruz, R. 1976.** "A new species of *Pseudanthistiria* (Hack.) Hook.f. from India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 73: 192-194.

Abst.- A new species of *Pseudanthistiria* viz., *P. intermedia* has been described from Dhule district, Maharashtra.

- 176. Birdwood, H.M. 1886.** "A catalogue of the flora of Matheran". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 1: 203-214.

Abst.- A list 218 plants from Matheran along with their vernacular names has been provided.

- 177. Birdwood, H.M. 1887.** "A catalogue of the flora of Mahabaleshwar and Matheran". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 2: 107-132.

Abst.- A list of 493 plants from Mahabaleshwar and Matheran along with their vernacular names have been provided. A few plants which are not actually found in either of these places, but which are conspicuous enough to catch the eye of even the most rapid traveler on the well-worn road from Poona, by the K特拉 and Khandala Ghats, to Panchgani and Mahabaleshwar have also been included.

- 178. Birdwood, H.M. 1897.** "*A catalogue of the flora of Matheran & Mahabaleshwar* (Revised Edition by H.M. Birdwood with a note by T. Cooke)". Reprinted with additions and corrections from Vol. 10 of the *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* Bombay.

- 179. Birdwood, H.M. 1899.** "The hill forests of Western India". *Indian Forester* 25: 458-462 & *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 12: 659-674.

- 180. Blatter, E. 1905.** "The mangroves of the Bombay Presidency and its biology". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 16: 644-656.

Abst.- An account of the 15 species of mangroves found in Bombay Presidency has been provided.

- 181. Blatter, E. 1908.** "The Flora of Bombay Presidency (Statistico-Biological notes)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 18: 562-571.

Abst.- 2530 plant species are found to occur in the Bombay Presidency. The proportion of Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons is 1:3.2. The dicotyledons comprises 115 orders with 773 genera and 1934 species; the monocotyledons 26 orders with 195 genera and 594 species and gymnosperms only one order with 2 genera and 2 species. 127 species are endemic of which 55 are monocotyledons and 72 dicotyledons.

- 182. Blatter, E. 1909.** "The Flora of Panchgani". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 19: 314-332.
Abst.- 368 plant species belonging to 89 angiospermic families occurring in Panchgani has been listed in the present paper. A list of Filices has also been provided.
- 183. Blatter, E. 1926-1935.** "Revision of the flora of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 31: 547-557, 897-917; 32: 14-33*, 281-298*, 408-435*, 622-649*; 33: 7-25*, 229-243*, 480-496*, 753-775*; 34: 12-26*, 291-306, 623-637, 877-900; 35: 13-31*, 254-275*, 484-495*, 722-736*; 36: 13-28*, 307-320*, 524-537*, 781-795*; 37: 15-35*, 255-277*, 532-548*, 764-779*; 38: 6-18*. (* marked, jointly with C. McCann).
- 184. Blatter, E. 1929 (1928).** "New Commelinaceae from the Western Ghats". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 33: 73-77.
Abst.- *Aneilema rigidum* Blatter, *A. siennea* Blatter, *Cyanotis sahyadrica* Blatter, *A. hallbergii* Blatter and *Cyanotis epiphytica* Blatter has been described as new species from India. The first three new species are from Tableland of Panchgani, Bombay and the last two species from North Kanara.
- 185. Blatter, E. 1929.** "A new species of *Balanophora* from Mahabaleshwar, Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 33: 309-310.
Abst.- A new species of *Balanophora* viz., *B. elkinsi* Blatter has been described from Mahabaleshwar, Bombay Presidency.
- 186. Blatter, E. 1930.** "A terrestrial orchid found epiphytic". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 34: 599.
Abst.- A terrestrial orchid *Cheirostylis flabellata* Wight was found in epiphytic condition on the top sides of the moss-covered stems and branches of *Acacia concinna* DC.
- 187. Blatter, E. 1932 (1931).** "A *Plantago* new to the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 35: 915.
Abst.- *Plantago exigua* Murr., indigenous in Afghanistan and Egypt, is reported for the first time for Bombay Presidency.
- 188. Blatter, E. & Hallberg, F. 1918 (1917).** "New Indian Scrophulariaceae and some notes on the same order". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 25: 416-429.
Abst.- Four new species viz., *Bonnaya estaminodiosa*, *B. quinqueloba*, *B. micrantha* and *B. bracteoides* have been described. The first three species are from Bombay and last one is from Mount Abu, Rajasthan. Notes on 23 species of this family have also been given.
- 189. Blatter, E. & McCann, C. 1927.** "Two new species of grasses from Panchgani (Satara district)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 32: 357-358.
Abst.- Two new species of grasses viz., *Dichanthium panchganiense* and *D. mccannii* have been described from Panchgani, Satara district.

- 190. Blatter, E. & McCann, C. 1928 (1927).** "Some new species of plants from Western Ghats". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 32: 733-736.
Abst.- Six new species viz., *Barleria gibsonioides*, *Iphigenia stellata*, *Urginea polyantha*, *Dipcadi ursulae*, *Crinum eleonora* and *Dipcadi saxorum* have been described. The first four species are from Panchgani, fifth from Mahabaleshwar and last one is from Salsette.
- 191. Blatter, E. & McCann, C. 1931.** "A new *Ceropegia* from the Western Ghats". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 34: 936.
Abst.- A new species of *Ceropegia* viz., *C. polyantha* Blatt. & McCann has been described from Lingmala hills near Mahabaleshwar.
- 192. Blatter, E. & McCann, C. 1931.** "Another new *Ceropegia* from the Western Ghats". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 35: 409.
Abst.- A new species of *Ceropegia* viz., *C. hispida* Blatter & McCann has been described from Godauli, Panchagani, Bombay.
- 193. Blatter, E. & McCann, C. 1931.** "A new Indian species of *Begonia*". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 10: 27-28.
Abst.- *Begonia phrixophylla* Blatter & McCann, sp. nov. has described from Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra.
- 194. Blatter, E. & McCann, C. 1931.** "Two new *Utricularias* from the Western Ghats". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 10: 122-125.
Abst.- Two new species viz., *Utricularia equiseticaulis* Blatter & McCann and *Utricularia ogmosperma* Blatter & McCann have been described from Panchgani, Maharashtra.
- 195. Blatter, E. & McCann, C. 1933.** "Fruit of *Cryptocoryne tortuosa* Blatter & McCann". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 36: 760.
Abst.- Fruit of *Cryptocoryne tortuosa* Blatt. & McCann has been collected from Mahabaleshwar.
- 196. Blatter, E. & McCann, C. 1935.** *The Bombay Grasses*. Sci. Monogr. No. 5. Imp. Counc. Agric. Res. Delhi. Pp. xxi+324, figs. 189.
- 197. Bole, P.V. 1977.** "Availability of medicinal and aromatic plants from the Western Ghats. In: Atal, C.K. & Kapur, B.M. (Eds.) *Cultivation and Utilisation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants*. Pp. 435-439.
- 198. Bole, P.V. & Almeida, M.R. 1977.** "List of type specimens of some species, varieties and formas deposited in Blatter Herbarium, Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74: 220-232.
Abst.- 110 type specimens of some species, varieties and formas deposited at Blatter Herbarium, Bombay are listed here.

- 199. Bole, P.V. & Almeida, M.R. 1979.** "List of type specimens of the species, varieties and formas deposited in Blatter Herbarium, Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74(Suppl.): 610-620.
- Abst.- 93 type specimens of some species, varieties and formas deposited at Blatter Herbarium, Bombay are listed here.
- 200. Bole, P.V. & Almeida, M.R. 1981-1983.** "Materials for the flora of Mahabaleshwar". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 450-464. 1981 (1980); 78: 548-567. 1981; 79: 307-323 & 594-606. 1983 (1982).
- Abst.- The papers provide an account of the flora of Mahabaleshwar based on the collections of Rev. Fr. H. Santapau and the senior author.
- 201. Bole, P.V. & Fernandes, R.R. 1974 (1973).** "Notes on Bombay plants". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 70: 409-412.
- Abst.- Observations on the genus *Asparagus* at Khandala and the adjoining plateau in Maharashtra and abnormal flowering of *Zingiber macrostachyum* Dalzell in Khandala are given. *Premna latifolia* Roxb. var. *viburnoides* C.B. Clarke has been reported for the first time from Bombay known previously from Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- 202. Bole, P.V. & Santapau, H. 1951.** "A note on *Neuracanthus sphaerostachyus* Dalz.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 50: 428-430.
- Abst.- Cooke's spelling of the specific epithet in *Neuracanthus sphaerostachys* should be corrected to *Neuracanthus sphaerostachyus*.
- 203. Bombay, R.D. 1940.** "On *Frerea indica*". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 41: 679.
- Abst.- *Frerea indica* has been collected from Kate's Point, Mahabaleshwar.
- 204. Bonde, S.D. 1988.** "Palms of Pune area". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 93-101.
- Abst.- The paper presents a list of 44 species of palms occurring in and around Pune (Maharashtra) along with their synonyms, common names, brief description, place of occurrence and country of origin.
- 205. Bor, N.L. 1940.** "Three new genera of Indian grasses". *Indian Forester* 66: 267-272.
- Abst.- Three new genera of grasses viz., *Narenga* Bor, *Eragrostiella* Bor and *Pseudodichanthium* Bor has been described. The genus *Pseudodichanthium* Bor is described with a species confined to Bombay.
- 206. Bor, N.L. 1940.** "The genus *Aeluropus* Trin. in India". *Indian Forester* 68: 293-299.
- Abst.- Three species of the genus *Aeluropus* in India viz., *A. lagopoides* (L.) Chiov., *A. littoralis* Parl. and *A. macrostachyus* Hack. have been dealt with of which *A. lagopoides* is confined to the coasts of Bombay and Madras and salty areas in Punjab.

- 207. Bor, N.L. 1940.** “*Rhynchelytrum* Nees and *Tricholaena* Schrad. in India”. *Indian Forester* 68: 523-530.

Abst.- In the present paper *Rhynchelytrum repens* (Schumach.) C.E. Hubb., *R. villosum* (Parl.) Chiov. and *Tricholaena teneriffae* Parl. have been treated. The revised description of the species along with their correct names and illustrations have been provided.

- 208. Bor, N.L. 1949.** “*Bhidea* Stapf: a new genus of Indian grasses”. *Kew Bull.* 1948: 445-447.

Abst.- A new species of the Indian grasses viz., *Bhidea burnsiana* Bor has been described from Lonavla, Maharashtra. This genus also forms a new addition to India.

- 209. Bor, N.L. 1949.** “Two new grasses from India”. *Kew Bull.* 1949: 69-70.

Abst.- Two new grasses viz., *Isachne fischeri* Bor and *Dimeria blatteri* Bor have been described from Madras and Maharashtra respectively.

- 210. Bor, N.L. 1949.** “*Pogonachne* Bor: a new genus of Indian grasses”. *Kew Bull.* 1949: 176-178.

Abst.- A new species of the Indian grasses viz., *Pogonachne racemosa* Bor has been described from Khandala, Poona district, Maharashtra. This genus also forms a new addition to India.

- 211. Bor, N.L. 1949.** “Two new grasses from India”. *Kew Bull.* 1949: 571-572.

Abst.- Two new grasses viz., *Oropetium villosulum* Stapf and *Ischaemum flumineum* Bor have been described from Maharashtra.

- 212. Bor, N.L. 1950.** “Two new species of *Ischaemum* from Bombay”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 49: 165-168.

Abst.- Two new species of *Ischaemum* viz., *I. bombaiense* Bor and *I. santapau* Bor have been described from Bombay.

- 213. Bor, N.L. 1951.** “Some new species of Indian grasses”. *Kew Bull.* 1951: 166-171.

Abst.- Six new species of the Indian grasses have been described, of which *Ophiuros bombaiensis* is from Mysore and Bombay. Other five species viz., *Eragrostis burmanica*, *Apocopis pulcherrimus* and *A. burmanicus* are from Burma, *Heteropogon fischerianus* from Madras and *Digitaria stewartiana* from Jammu & Kashmir.

- 214. Bor, N.L. 1951.** “Some new Indian grasses”. *Kew Bull.* 1951: 445-453.

Abst.- Ten new species of the Indian grasses have been described of which *Arthraxon santapau*, *Ischaemum dalzellii*, *I. inerme* and *I. ritchiei* are from Bombay. Other six species viz., *Helictotrichon burmanicum* is from Burma, *Oryzopsis humilis* from Jaunsar, *Arthraxon sikkimensis* from Sikkim, *Ischaemum tumidum* from Madras and *Themeda mooneyi* and *T. saxicola* from Orissa.

- 215. Bor, N.L. 1952.** "Notes on Asiatic grasses: 11. The genus *Dimeria* R. Br. in India and Burma". *Kew Bull.* 1952: 553-592.

Abst.- 25 species of *Dimeria* has been recorded from India and Burma of which *D. blatteri* Bor, *D. stapfiana* C.E. Hubbard ex Pilger and *D. woodrowii* Stapf are from Bombay.

- 216. Bor, N.L. 1953.** "The genus *Cymbopogon* Spreng. in India, Burma and Ceylon Part-I". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 51: 890-916.

Abst.- In this paper, 7 species of *Cymbopogon* Spreng. distributed in India, Burma and Ceylon have been dealt with.

- 217. Bor, N.L. 1954.** "The genus *Cymbopogon* Spreng. in India, Burma and Ceylon". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 52: 149-183.

Abst.- In this paper, 19 species of *Cymbopogon* Spreng. distributed in India, Burma and Ceylon have been dealt.

- 218. Bor, N.L. 1954.** "Notes on Asiatic Grasses: 15. *Triplopogon* Bor, a new genus of Indian grasses". *Kew Bull.* 1954: 51-56.

Abst.- A new species of the Indian grasses viz., *Triplopogon spathiflorus* (Hook.f.) Bor has been described from Salsette, Bombay. This genus also forms new record to India.

- 219. Bor, N.L. 1954.** "Notes on Asiatic Grasses: 16. *Indochloa* Bor, a new genus of Indian grasses". *Kew Bull.* 1954: 73-81.

Abst.- Two new species of the Indian grasses viz., *Indochloa clarkei* (Hack.) Bor and *I. oligantha* (Hochst.) Bor have been described from Bihar and Madras & Bombay respectively. This genus also forms new record to India.

- 220. Bor, N.L. 1955.** "Notes on Asiatic Grasses: 23. *Jansenella* Bor, a new genus of Indian grasses". *Kew Bull.* 1955: 93-99.

Abst.- A new species of the Indian grasses viz., *Jansenella griffithiana* (C. Muell.) Bor has been described from Maharashtra (Castle rock), Assam (Khasiya) and Travancore & Cochin (Kerala). This genus also forms a new record to India.

- 221. Bor, N.L. 1955.** "Notes on Asiatic Grasses: 24. The genus *Arundinella* Raddi in India, Burma and Ceylon". *Kew Bull.* 1955: 377-414.

Abst.- 25 species of *Arundinella* Raddi have been reported from Indian, Burma and Ceylon of which *Arundinella spicata* Dalz., *A. nervosa* (Roxb.) Nees ex Hook. & Arn. and *A. leptochloa* (Nees ex Steud.) Hook.f. are from Maharashtra.

- 222. Bor, N.L. 1958.** "Notes on Asiatic Grasses: 32. *Indopoa* Bor, a new genus of Indian grasses". *Kew Bull.* 1958: 225-226.

Abst.- A new species of *Indopoa* Bor viz., *Indopoa paupercula* (Stapf) Bor has been described from Maharashtra. This genus also forms a new record to India.

- 223. Bor, N.L. 1961.** "A new grass from Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 317-318.
 Abst.- A new grass, *Coelachne minuta* Bor has been described from Mahabaleshwar, Bombay.
- 224. Bor, N.L. 1962.** "*Pseudodichanthium serrafalcoides* (Cooke & Stapf) Bor". *Hooker's Icon. Pl.* 36: pp. 3, t. 3598.
 Abst.- Only sketch of *Pseudodichanthium serrafalcoides* (Cooke & Stapf) Bor has been given.
- 225. Bor, N.L. 1971.** "*Ischaemum raizadae* or *I. borii*". *Indian Forester* 97: 73.
 Abst.- The name *Ischaemum raizadae* Hemadri & Billore published in April issue of Indian Forester 1970 has priority over *I. borii* Almeida published on 20th June 1970.
- 226. Borle, S.V., Deshpande, T.D. & Patil, Y.P. 2005.** Medicinal use of some weed plants growing in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state". *International Conference on Modern Trends in Plant Sciences with Special Reference to the Role of Biodiversity in Conservation, Amravati, Maharashtra*, p. 160.
 Abst.- Weeds are known for their harmful effects to crop plants and cause great damage to yield, etc. However, the weeds are also known to possess some beneficial medicinal properties and used for various ailments. The study has been conducted in Buldhana district in different seasons and weed plants were collected. A list of 40 medicinal weeds has been provided along with their local and botanical names, family, parts and method of their uses.
- 227. Borse, B.D. & Patil, R.S. 2007.** "Aquatic fungi from North Maharashtra-I". *BIOINFOLET* 4: 101-104.
 Abst.- Conidia of water-borne hyphomycetes are reported for the first time in foam samples from the streams of Jalgaon district. In all, six hyphomycetes taxa assignable to six genera were identified. The foam spora of Jalgaon district represents a mixture of both tropical and temperate fungi. Three species of fungi viz., *Diplocladiella scleroides* Arnould, *Dwayaangam dichotoma* Nawawi and *Isthmotricladia laeensis* Matushima are being reported for the first time from Maharashtra. Brief notes are given for each taxon. Geographical distribution of these fungi in India is also provided.
- 228. Borse, B.D., Patil, V.R. & Patil, S.Y. 2008.** "Aquatic fungi from Buldhana district (M.S.)-I". *BIOINFOLET* 5: 44-47.
 Abst.- This paper deals with two species of dematiaceous hypomycetes collected on submerged wood from freshwater habitats at Yedgaon Dam, Buldhana district. *Canalisporium exiguum* Goh & Hyde and *C. pulchrum* (Hol.-Jech & Mercodo) Nawawi & Kuthub. are being reported for the first time from India. Brief notes and illustrations are given for both taxa.

- 229. Borse, B.D. & Pawara, C.M. 2007.** "Freshwater Ascomycetes from North Maharashtra-1". *BIOINFOLET* 4: 107-110.

Abst.- Two species of *Savoryella* are collected on submerged wood from the streams, rivers and dams of Satpura ranges in Dhule district. *Savoryella aquatica* is being reported for the first time in India. *S. lignicola* is reported for the first time from fresh water in Maharashtra. Brief notes and illustrations are given for both taxa. Geographical distribution of these fungi in India are also provided.

- 230. Borse, S.C., Bhamare, P.B. & Patil, D.A. 1990.** "Medicinal plantlore of Tribals of Dhule and Nandurbar Districts, Maharashtra". *Biojournal* 2: 47-54.

- 231. Bremekamp, C.E.B. 1934.** "A monograph of the genus *Pavetta* L.". *Feddes Repert.* 37: 1-208.

- 232. Bremekamp, C.E.B. 1944.** "Materials for a monograph of the Strobilantheae (Acanthaceae)". *Nederl. Akad. Wet. Verh.* (Sect. 2) 41: 1-306.

- 233. Bruggen, H.W.E. van. 1970.** "Revision of the genus *Aponogeton* (Aponogetonaceae)". *Blumea* 18: 457-486.

Abst.- In this revision, 9 species of *Aponogeton* from Continental Asia and Indonesia, and 2 from New Guinea have been treated. Of the latter one is new to science. All names have been properly typified and all existing types could be examined by the author. For *Aponogeton loriae* and *A. echinatus* a new type was chosen. *Aponogeton undulatus* Roxb. has been reported from Maharashtra.

- 234. Bruggen, H.W.E. van. 1985.** "Monograph of the genus *Aponogeton* (Aponogetonaceae)". *Biblioth. Bot.* 33(137): 1-76.

- 235. Buren, H. van. 1915.** "The root parasites of the Bombay Deccan". *Poona Agric. Coll. Mag.* 5: 193-196, 282-285. 1914; 6: 165-169. 1915- Reprinted in book form: "Root parasitism in some Scrophulariaceae of Western India" (*Rhinanthoideae, Gerardieae*). Poona.

- 236. Burns, W. 1920.** "Variation in Bombay Strigas". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 1: 212-216.

- 237. Burns, W., Bhide, R.K., Kulkarni, L.B. & Humante, N.M. 1916.** *Wild fodder plants of the Bombay Presidency*. Bull. No. 78. Dept. Agriculture, Bombay.

- 238. Caius, J.F. & Radha, K.S. 1939.** "The gum Arabic of the bazaars and shops of Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 41: 261-271.

Abst.- The gum Arabic sold in the shops and bazaars of Bombay are either of African or Indian Origin. The gum Arabic group consists of 95% of *Acacia* gum- *A. arabica*, *A. catechu*, *A. modesta* and several other species. The other gums present in the group are those of *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Azadirachta indica* and *Feronia elephantum* which have

properties similar to those of Acacia-gum and are acknowledged as good substitute for gum Arabic.

- 239. Canne, Judith M. 1977.** "A revision of the genus *Galinsoga* (Compositae: Heliantheae)". *Rhodora* 79: 319-389.

Abst.- In the present treatment *Galinsoga* (Compositae: Heliantheae) is recognized to include 14 species in three sections. The most significant departure from previous treatments is the enlargement of the generic limits of *Galinsoga* to include *Stenocarpa* and one species each of *Sabazia* and *Tricarpa*. The resultant assemblage of taxa represents a more useful perspective on interspecific relationships as well as providing a better understanding of affinities with other genera in the subtribe Galinsoginae.

- 240. Chakravorthy, A. & Jain, S.K. 1973.** "On the genus *Zornia* Gmel. (Fabaceae) in India and Ceylon". *Curr. Sci.* 42: 744-745.

Abst.- 4 species of *Zornia* viz., *Z. diphylla* (L.) Pers., *Z. quilonensis* Ravi, *Z. walkeri* Arn. and *Z. gibbosa* Span. have been found to occur in India. A key to these taxa has also been provided.

- 241. Chakravarty, H.L. 1952 (1951).** "New finds of Indian Curcubitaceae". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 50: 894-901.

Abst.- Ten new species of the Curcubitaceae have been described. *Melothria ritchiei* Chakravarty is from Savantvadi, Bombay Presidency.

- 242. Chaphekar, S., Lattoo, C. & Karnik, M.D. 2007.** *Sen 'trees' of Mumbai*. Mugdha Karnik, Centre for Extra-Mural Studies, Mumbai.

- 243. Chaphekar, S.B., Ganju, Laxmi, Sahu, A.K. & Thakkar, K.M. 1974.** "Ecological studies of monsoon vegetation in a crop ecosystem in Thana district, Maharashtra state". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 1: 98-100.

Abst.- The different areas studied in an agricultural village of Thana district, showed different types of plant species forming the vegetation cover during monsoon. A fallow land with a larger number of species gave low primary production while other areas of comparatively narrower variety of species had higher production value. Overall yields however, were low as compared to those of grasslands or some types of ruderal vegetation.

- 244. Chaubal, P.D. 1979.** "Study of aeropalynology and pollen allergy in Kolhapur (Part I)". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 14(2): 43-48.

Abst.- Aeropalynological studies were conducted at Kolhapur and the incidence of offending pollen grains was correlated with the clinical results of 135 asthmatic and rhinitic patients. Pollen grains of *Parthenium*, *Cassia*, *Brassica*, *Azadirachta* and the grasses are observed to be the chief allergents of this place.

- 245. Chaubal, P.D. 1980.** "Study of aeropalynology and pollen allergy in Kolhapur Part II: Air-borne pollen flora". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 15(1): 51-60.

Abst.- Incidence of pollen types, along with spore types and other organic and inorganic impurities in the air at Kolhapur during the years 1977-1979 has been noted and their annual cycle has been presented in the tabular form in this paper.

- 246. Chaubal, P.D. 1980-81.** "Melittopalynological studies of Shivaji University Campus, Part I: Pollen Calender". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 20: 89-94.

Abst.- Melittopalynological investigation of Shivaji University campus revealed that about 62 garden flowering plants contributed towards the food for honey bees. The results have been presented in two tables viz., table I showing the presence of pollen grains of different flowering species in the pollen loads and honey samples through the annual cycle and table II showing the floral calendar for the garden varieties of bee plants in this area.

- 247. Chaubal, P.D. 1982-83.** "Melittopalunological studies of Shivaji University Campus, Part II: Pollen morphology". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 21: 115-121.

Abst.- Morphological characterization of pollen grains of 37 species of garden flowering plants visited by honey bees either for pollen or nectar or both, has been presented along with the palynograms, to facilitate the identification or the pollen loads and honey samples for their plant sources. A note as to their duration of availability and utility, by way of pollen nectar or both, has also been added in each case.

- 248. Chaubal, P.D. & Deodikar, G.B. 1964.** "Airborne spores around Poona". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 26: 123-136.

- 249. Chaudhari, U.S. & Hutke, Varsha 2002.** "Ethno-medico-botanical information on some plants used by Melghat tribes of Amaravati district, Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 14: 100-102.

Abst.- The paper deals with ethnobotanical uses of 14 plant species among the Korku and Gond tribes living in Melghat forests of Amaravati district. The study comprises information on traditional formulations, modes of administration and the ailments for which they are effective. Use of root of *Clitoria ternatea* mixed with hen blood and honey in chronic cough is found to be a unique method of cure. *Chlorophytum borivilianum* and *Plumbago zeylanica* are preferred as medicines; moreover, leaves are generally used as food.

- 250. Chaudhary, B.L., Sharma, T.P. & Bhagora, F.S. 2005.** "Mosses of Bhimashankar (Sahyadri region), India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 84: 85-87.

Abst.- In a first consolidated record of mosses of Bhimashankar Wild Life Sanctuary in the Sahyadria region, 14 mosses have been collected. These are: *Hyophila involuta* (Hook.)

Jaeg., *Anomobryum auratum* (Mitt.) Jaeg., *Bryum argenteum* Hedw., *B. capillare* L. ex Hedw., *B. cellular* Hook., *B. wightii* Mitt., *Levieralla fabroniacea* C. Muell., *Diaphanodon procumbens* C. Muell., *Entodon laetus* (Griff.) Jaeg., *Stereophyllum ligulatum* Jaeg., *Pterobryopsis acuminata* (Hook.) Fleisch., *Fissidens bryoides* Hedw., *F. xiphoides* Fleisch. and *F. schimidii* C. Muell.

- 251. Chaugule, B.B. 1980.** "Morphology and life-history of a new species of *Batrachospermum* from Kas (Maharashtra)". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 15(1): 1-8.

Abst.- The paper presents an account of reproduction and life history of *Batrachospermum balakrishnanii* n. sp. from Kas, Satara dist., Maharashtra. This species belongs to the section 'contorta'. It is rather small monoecious plant.

- 252. Chaugule, B.B. & Gunale, V.R. 1981.** "Marine algae of Konkan (Maharashtra)". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 16(1-2): 5-14.

Abst.- This paper presents a list of marine algae (Chlorophyceae, Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae) as occurred on the Konkan Coast of Maharashtra. This includes previous reports as well as collections made by authors from 1970-80 from various localities. In all 84 genera and 167 species have been listed of which 16 genera & 28 species are recorded for the first time from this region.

- 253. Chavan, P.B. 1968.** "Critical notes on the rust fungi of Maharashtra, India". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 34: 105-106.

Abst.- In the course of the survey for the rust fungi of Maharashtra the author collected several interesting rusts, two of which viz., *Puccinia scirpi* DC. on *Scirpus articulatus* L. and *Uredo* sp. on *Chionachne koenigii* Thw. are described.

- 254. Chavan, P.B. 1969.** "The form-genus *Aecidium* Pers from Maharashtra, India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 4(1): 38-50.

Abst.- 17 species including 8 new species of the form genus *Aecidium* have been described from Maharashtra.

- 255. Chavan, P.B. 1975.** "Critical notes on some rust fungi from Maharashtra, India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 10(1&2): 23-26.

Abst.- Seven rusts are studied. *Kuehneola aliena* Syd. & Butl. is new record for India. On the basis of inoculation experiments, *Puccinia lateritia* Berk. & Curt. is shown to the autoecious and opsis type in Maharashtra; while *Puccinia hypoxidis* Mcalpinous shown to exhibit two races- one on *Hypoxis aurea* Lour. and the other on *Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn. Uredial stages are described for the first time for *Puccinia tragiae* Cke. and *Uromyces silagiricus* Ramkr. T.S. & K. On the basis of inoculation experiments *Uromyces pseudarthrae* Cke. is known to be autoecious. *Uredo mundkurii* sp. nov. is proposed to accommodate a rust on *Ficus racemosa* Linn.

- 256. Chavan, P.B. & Bakare, V.B. 1973.** "New rusts from India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 8(2): 36-43.
- Abst.- Six species of Uredinales belonging to *Puccinia*, *Uromyces* and *Aecidium* are described as new.
- 257. Chavan, P.B. & Bhambure, G.B. 1975.** "A rust on ground nut (*Arachis hypogea* L.) from Maharashtra state, India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 10(1&2): 1-2.
- Abst.- *Uredo arachidis* Lagerh. is reported on ground nut (*Arachis hypogea* L.) for the first time from Maharashtra.
- 258. Chavan, P.B. & Hosagoudar, V.B. 1984.** "Three new fungi from Satara, Maharashtra, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 447-450.
- Abst.- Three new species of fungi are described from Satara, Maharashtra, India. They are *Guignardia cyperi* Chavan et Hosagoudar, *Vestergrenia pandani* Chavan et Hosagoudar and *Puccinia digitaria-biformis* Chavan et Hosagoudar.
- 259. Chavan, P.B. & Hosagoudar, V.B. 1985.** "A preliminary survey of the fungi on monocot crops and weeds of Satara, Maharashtra, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 239-243.
- Abst.- The paper gives an account of 42 pathogenic fungi. Of these, 22 were found on economically important plants and 20 on farm weeds. 11 form new host reports to their pathogens from India. 10 pathogens are reported for the first time from Maharashtra, while *Phyllachora paspalicola* is reported for the first time from India.
- 260. Chavan, P.B., Khandekar, V.P. & Mhamulkar, S.H. 1973.** "The flora of Kas-area from Satara district, Maharashtra, India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 8(1): 3-15.
- Abst.- The paper gives an account of the angiospermic vegetation from Kas-area, Satara district, Maharashtra. 128 species has been enumerated and their important botanical characters are given.
- 261. Chavan, P.B. & Kulkarni, Usha V. 1971.** "A new species of *Plasmopara* Schroet from Satara, India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 6(2): 56-58.
- Abst.- A new species of *Plasmopara* on *Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq. (Tiliaceae), from Satara is described and named as *Plasmopara satarense* sp. nov.
- 262. Chavan, P.B. & Kulkarni, Usha V. 1974.** "Additions to the fungi from Maharashtra, India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 9(1&2): 132-139.
- Abst.- *Physarum cinnereum*, *Synchytrium zorniae* and *Rhizopus nodosus* are reported for the first time from Maharashtra. *Phyllactinia lanneae* (on *Lannea coromandelica*), *Puccinia baradensis* (on *Ipomoea barleroides*), *Ravenelia karadensis* (on *Phyllanthus lawii*), *Ravenelia satarensis* (on *Caesalpinia sepiaria*), *Uredo allmaniae* (on *Allamia nodiflora*) and *Uredo cassia-occidentalis* (on *Cassia occidentalis*) are described as species new to science.

- 263. Chavan, P.B., Mane, P.N. & Patil, S.K. 1971.** “Studies in *Adiantum* species from Satara”. *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 6(2): 50-51.

Abst.- Non-fertile plants of *Adiantum* are reported from Satara even with illumination they have not produced spores.

- 264. Chavan, S.Y., Govekar, R.S., Sardesai, M.M. & Pokle, D.S. 2011.** “Extended distribution of *Alysicarpus scariosus* (Rottler ex Spreng.) Grah. ex Thw. var. *pilifer* (Prain) Pramanik & Thoth.”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 189-190.

Abst.- Almeida (1998) reported *Alysicarpus scariosus* var. *pilifera* for the flora of Maharashtra but without any precise locality. Therefore, in the present paper, the taxon has been dealt in details.

- 265. Chavan, S.Y., Waghire, H.B., Bhuktar, A.S. & Sardesai, M.M. 2009.** “Further additions to the flora of Marathwada”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 311-313.

Abst.- The present paper deals with addition of five taxa of flowering plants to the flora of Marathwada. Updated nomenclature, name of the family, locality and description are given for each taxon.

- 266. Chavan, V.B., Chillawar, R.G. & Rathore, O.S. 2010.** “Additions to flowering plant diversity of Nanded district of Maharashtra state”. *BIOINFOLET* 7: 235-236.

Abst.- The present paper deals with 15 additions to the flowering plants of Nanded district of Maharashtra state. The updated nomenclature, name of the family and locality of each species are given.

- 267. Chavan, V.B., Rathor, O.S., Deshmukh, U.B. & Shende, M.B. 2011.** “Occurrence of *Alysicarpus bupleurifolius* (Linn.) var. *hybridus* DC. (Fabaceae) from Chandrapur district of Maharashtra state”. *BIOINFOLET* 8: 376-377.

Abst.- *Alysicarpus bupleurifolius* (Linn.) var. *hybridus* DC. (Fabaceae) is reported from Chandrapur district of Maharashtra state.

- 268. Cherian, P.J. & Pataskar, R.D. 1971 (1969).** “Contribution to the flora of Saptashringi and adjoining hills, Maharashtra”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 23-34.

Abst.- This paper deals with general floristic account of Saptashringi and adjoining hills, Maharashtra state. A brief description and topography is given. 245 species belonging to 69 families are enumerated, of which Poaceae, Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Rubiaceae and Acanthaceae are the dominant ones.

- 269. Cherian, P.J. & Pataskar, R.D. 1972 (1969).** “Studies on the vegetation of Surgana-Harsul ranges of the Sahyadris, Nasik district, Maharashtra”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 381-397.

- Abst.- This paper gives a preliminary account of the flora of the deciduous forests of Surgana, Peint, Barhe and Harsul ranges of the Sahyadris, Western Ghats, Maharashtra state. The general composition of the vegetation which varies considerably from the valleys to the high hill tops has been briefly indicated. 403 species belonging to 83 families of Angiosperms and 5 species of Pteridophytes are enumerated. Families like Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Rubiaceae and Poaceae are well represented.
- 270. Chibber, H.M. 1916.** "A list of the natural orders and genera of Bombay plants with derivations of the names". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 24: 244-290, 431-467, 783-814.
- Abst.- In the Bombay Presidency there are a 141 indigenous orders, and nearly a score more having introduced representatives only. In the present paper the derivations of the names of the natural orders as well as of the genera has been provided.
- 271. Chillawar, R.G. & Rathor, O.S. 2009.** "Occurrence of *Ipomoea staphylina* Roem. & Schult. (Convolvulaceae) in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 739-740.
- Abst.- *Ipomoea staphylina* Roem. & Schult. (Convolvulaceae) is reported as an addition to the flora of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, India.
- 272. Chillawar, R.G. & Rathor, O.S. 2011.** "*Heliotropium indicum* L. (Boraginaceae)- A medicinal plant from Marathwada region (M.S.)". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 369-370.
- Abst.- The present communication describes medicinal plant *Heliotropium indicum* L. and its occurrence in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state.
- 273. Chinnappa, B. 1969.** "Some new host records of fungi-Imperfecti from India". *J. Shivaji Univ.* 2: 103-104.
- Abst.- The paper deals with the report of 4 fungi viz., *Phyllosticta sinuosa* on *Olea* sp., *P. euphorbiaecola* on *Euphorbia pulcherrima*, *P. cotonophila* on *Croton* sp. and *Ephelis borealis* on *Eulalia tristachys*, all being new host records.
- 274. Chiplonkar, Alaka. 1970.** "Ascomycetes of Maharashtra (India) II". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 38: 121-122.
- Abst.- During mycological survey in and around Poona, the author came across some ascomycetous fungi in addition to commonly occurring *Phyllachoras* and *Mycosphaerellas*. The description of 4 ascomycetous fungi are presented here, of which 2 belong to *Discomycetes* and 1 each to *Sphaeriaceae* and *Dothidiaceae*.
- 275. Chondekar R.P., Kanerkar, U.R., Zade & Bhogaonkar, P.Y. 2009.** "Screening of some ethnomedicinal plants from Melghat Forest for antifertility activity". *Indian J. Tropical Biodiversity* 17 (1): 97-100.
- 276. Chougale, Padmaja M. 2009.** "Occurrence of a female Glossopteridalean fructification from Kamthi Formation of Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 14-15.

Abst.- Plant impressions of Kamthi Formation of Maharashtra were collected from Nagpur and Chandrapur districts. They belong to Gymnosperms and Pteridophytes. Several species of *Glossopteris* leaves were collected from different localities. One of the specimens is a female fructification attached to *Glossopteris* leaf. It is *Cistella* type fructification and devoid of cuticle. It agrees with characters of *Plumstedtia ovata* (Surange and Chandra) Rigby. It is an addition to the Kamthi Flora of Maharashtra.

- 277. Chougule, V.V. & Deshmukh, A.M. 2009.** "Degredation of Copper sulphate by Actinomycetes". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 131-132.

Abst.- Three hundred ninety nine actinomycetes were isolated. 124 from DSS (Deep Saline Soil) and 195 from PSS (Partial Saline Soil) of Sangli district, Maharashtra. Twelve genera were prominent in the two soils. These included *Streptomyces*, *Streptoverticillium*, *Streptosporangium*, *Micromonospora*, *Nocordiopsis*, *Nocardia*, *Nocardioides*, *Thermoactinomycetes*, *Dactylosporangium*, *Actinoplanes*, *Thermomonospora* and *Actinopolyspora*. In addition *Saccharopolyspora* was also observed in PSS (Partial Saline Soil). *Streptomyces* was most common in both soil types. Seventeen actinomycetal isolates were able to show growth in presence of copper sulphate, out of which only 8 isolates were able to degrade copper sulphate at 15% salt concentration.

- 278. Cooke, T. 1887.** "Note on the Flora of Mahabaleshwar and Matheran". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 2: 133-140.

Abst.- About 140 plants (excluding grass) which are occurring in Matheran does not occur in Mahabaleshwar where as there are c. 130 plants which are found in Mahabaleshwar but not in Matheran, while there are c. 140 plants common to both the places.

- 279. Cooke, T. 1896.** "Supplementary note on the Flora of Mahabaleshwar and Matheran". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 10: 440-448.

Abst.- Supplementary notes on the distribution of some plant species occurring in Matheran and Mahabaleshwar have been provided. There are c. 140 plants (excluding grass) which occur at Matheran, and which does not occur at Mahabaleshwar, and that there are c. 130 plants which are found at Mahabaleshwar and not on Matheran, while there are perhaps 140 common to both hills.

- 280. Cooke, T. 1901-1908.** *The Flora of the Presidency of Bombay*. 2 vols. London (Repr. 1958, 1967 -3 vols., Govt. of India).

Abst.- This flora includes 2513 species and 162 varieties under 999 genera belonging to 147 families.

- 281. Cooke, T. & Stapf, O. 1908.** "*Andropogon (Dichanthium?) serrafalcoides* Cooke & Stapf". *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1908: 450.

Abst.- *Andropogon (Dichanthium?) serrafalcoides* Cooke & Stapf has been described from Sakarpattar, near Lanauli, Western Ghats.

- 282. Copleston, W.E. 1925.** *The Bombay Forest*. Bombay.
- 283. D'Almeida, J.F.R. 1935 (1934).** "The occurrence of *Gymnogramma calomelanos* Kaulf. in India". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 14: 265-266.
- Abst.- *Gymnogramma calomelanos* Kaulf. has been recorded from Khandala and Kapoli, Maharashtra and is an addition to the flora of India.
- 284. Dabhade, G.T. 1966.** "Flora of Ulhasnagar". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 1: 1-12.
- 285. Dabhade, G.T. 1973.** "The genus *Fissidens* Hedw. from Bombay". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 8(1): 34-40.
- Abst.- Four species of the genus *Fissidens* Hedw. viz., *F. splachnobryodes* Broth., *F. bryoides* Hedw., *F. teniolatus* Dix. & P. Verde. and *F. minutes* Thwait. & Mitt. are newly recorded from Bombay and adjacent regions. Description and illustrations of these are given in this paper.
- 286. Dalzell, N.A. 1850-1852.** "Contributions to the botany of Western India". *Hooker's. J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc.* 2: 33-41, 133-145, 257-265, 336-344. 1850; 3: 33-39, 89-90, 120-124, 134-139, 178-180, 206-212, 225-233, 279-282, 343-346. 1851; 4: 107-114, 289-295, 341-347. 1852.
- 287. Dalzell, N.A. 1858.** *Catalogue of the Indigenous Flowering Plants of the Bombay Presidency*. Surat.
- 288. Dalzell, N.A. 1873.** "New Leguminosae from Western India". *J. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 13: 185-188.
- Abst.- Five legumes species viz., *Atylosia geminifolia*, *A. glandulosa*, *Rhynchosia mollissima*, *Millettia pallida* and *Bauhinia foveolata* have been reported from Bombay, Western India.
- 289. Dalzell, N.A. & Gibson, A. 1861.** *The Bombay Flora or short descriptions of all the indigenous plants hitherto discovered in or near the Bombay Presidency together with a supplement of introduced and naturalized species*. 2 vols. Bombay.
- 290. Das, R.B. 1954.** "Study of plant succession in Kanheri National Park, Bombay". *Indian Forester* 80: 90-95.
- Abst.- The Kanheri National Park, Bombay, falls under the moist deciduous climatic climax vegetation in which *Tectona grandis* and *Terminalia tomentosa* form 50 percent of the trees. In one area about 300 feet high, *Adina cordifolia* replaced almost completely the original vegetation after this moist deciduous forest was cut. On further cutting, *Adina cordifolia* is replaced by *Bambusa arundinacea* more specially on the lower slopes of the hills near the rivers. After further cutting and disturbance a mixed shrub layer appears of

Holarrhena antidysenterica, *Wrightia tinctoria* and *Calycopteris floribunda*. On cutting the plants still further and pasturing, mixed stand of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Themeda triandra*, *Setaria glauca*, *Celosia argentea* and *Pseudanthistiria heteroclita* appears. Thus it has been observed that as a result of intensive biotic activities moist deciduous forest has been reduced to mere grassland in Kanheri National Park, Bombay.

- 291. Das Das, S.K. & Singh, N.P. 2006.** “*Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. (Amaranthaceae)- Further extended distribution in Maharashtra”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 198-200.

Abst.- *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. (Amaranthaceae) has been found to be spread widely in Maharashtra. Though, it was on record from Pune but the species was not incorporated in published Floras of Maharashtra.

- 292. Das Das, S.K. & Singh, N.P. 2006.** “Additions to the flora of Ahmednagar district (Maharashtra)”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 595-602.

Abst.- About 24 species belonging to 22 genera under 17 families hitherto not reported from Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra are being recorded here in the present communication.

- 293. Das Das, S.K. & Singh, N.P. 2012.** “*Floristic Diversity and Conservation of Ujani Wetlands (Maharashtra)*”. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abst.- The flora deals with 293 species and 16 infraspecific taxa belonging to 186 genera under 60 families of Angiosperms and 2 species of Pteridophytes.

- 294. Dashputre, G.B. 1960.** “The semi-evergreen forests of the Chandgad range, Kolhapur division, Bombay”. *Symp. Trop. Moist Evergr. For. Dehradun* 1-5.

- 295a. Datar, M.N. & Ghate, V.S. 2006.** “Changing floristic diversity of Katraj hill, Pune”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 33: 133-136.

Abst.- Katraj Ghat was explored in 1960's by Dr. V.D. Vartak documenting 601 species of flowering plants. In subsequent years, the area has been subjected to many anthropogenic activities. Recent explorations record a loss of 14 and gain of 44 species. Probable reasons for the change in floristic diversity have been discussed here.

- 295b. Datar, M.N. & Prasad, V.P. 2006.** “*Furcraea foetida* (L.) Haw. flowering in the garden of Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle, Pune”. *Phytotaxonomy* 6: 126-127.

Abst.- *Furcraea foetida* (L.) Haw. has recently flowered at the garden of Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle, Pune which has been described here.

- 296. Datar, M.N. & Ghate, V.S. 2012.** “Extended distribution of *Smithsonia straminea* C.J. Saldanha, an endemic orchid in Maharashtra, India”. *J. Threatened Taxa* 4(2): 2406-2408.

Abst.- *Smithsonia straminea* C.J. Saldanha, an endemic orchid earlier reported from Karnataka and Kerala is collected for the first time from Maharashtra state and its extended distribution is reported here.

- 297. Datar, R. & Vartak, V.D. 1975.** "Enumeration of wild edible plants from Karnala Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra state". *Biovigyanan* 1: 123-129.

Abst.- The paper presents survey of wild food plants used by tribal people from Karnala forests, Maharashtra state. Tribal populations supplement their inadequate food supply with wild edible plants to sustain life even in the remote jungle areas. Methods used locally for removing harmful alkaloids from these wild plants and preparing acceptable recopies have been given. The utility of these plants was confirmed by repeated enquiries and in some cases by actual testing. From 66 species of wild food plants, 7 species yield corms, tubers or rhizomes; 28 species are known for succulent stems, leaves, flowers, gum and vegetables and 28 species are noted for edible fruits. Besides these, 2 species of *Agaricus* (*A. campestris* and *Agaricus* sp.) and one species of *Lycoperdon* were seen to be used as food during monsoon.

- 298. Datar, R. & Vartak, V.D. 1977.** "Occurrence of *Ipomoea sindica* Stapf in S. India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74: 390-392.

Abst.- *Ipomoea sindica* Stapf has been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra based on collection from Law college hills near Poona. Earlier its geographical distribution was supposed to be limited to the arid zone of Sindh, Baluchistan and Afghanistan.

- 299. Dawre, M.S., Kamble, S.Y. & Diwakar, P.G. 1985.** "*Amoora beddomei* (Meliaceae)- A new record for Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 716.

Abst.- *Amoora beddomei* Kostermans has been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra based on collections from Perel, Great Bombay.

- 300. Deb, D.B. & Dasgupta, S. 1976 (1975).** "New taxa of the genus *Dipcadi* Medik. (Liliaceae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 72: 822-824.

Abst.- In the course of a taxonomic study of the genus *Dipcadi* Medik. (Liliaceae) for the revised Flora of India under the auspices of Botanical Survey of India, the authors discovered two novelties viz. *D. maharashtrensis* and *D. ursulae* Blatt. var. *longiracemosae*.

- 301. Deb, D.B. & Dasgupta, S. 1977 (1974).** "Revision of the genus *Scilla* L. in India (Liliaceae)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 16: 41-50.

Abst.- The paper presents a taxonomic revision of the genus *Scilla* L. (Liliaceae) in India. 3 species are described with all synonyms, illustrations, original citations and references to Indian regional floras. A key to the species is given. Distribution, phenology and ecology of the taxa are worked out. Types are indicated and specimens studied are cited. *Scilla griffithii* Hochr. is reduced to a synonym of *S. hohenackeri* Fisch. et Mey. *Ledebouria*

Roth is treated as a subgenus under *Scilla* L. *Scilla viridis* Blatter & Hallberg and *Scilla hyacinthina* (Roth) Macbride have been reported from Maharashtra.

- 302. Deb, D.B. & Dasgupta, S. 1977 (1974).** "Revision of the genus *Urginea* Steinhill (Liliaceae) in India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 16: 116-124.

Abst.- The paper presents a taxonomic revision of the genus *Urginea* Steinhill (Liliaceae) in India. 4 species are described; synonyms are given; original citations and relevant references to India and regional floras are mentioned. Type specimens are indicated. A key to the species is worked out. Notes on distribution, phenology and ecology of the taxa are given. *Urginea coromandelina* (Roxb.) Hook.f., *U. wightiana* Hook.f. and *U. govindappae* Boraiah et Fatima are reduced to synonyms of *U. indica* Kunth. *Urginea indica* (Roxb.) Kunth, *U. congesta* Wt. and *U. polyantha* Blatter & McCann have been reported from Maharashtra.

- 303. Deb, D.B. & Dasgupta, S. 1978.** "Revision of the genus *Dipcadi* Medik. (Liliaceae) in India and adjoining regions". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75: 50-70.

Abst.- The paper presents a taxonomic revision of the genus *Dipcadi* Medik. (Liliaceae) in India and adjoining regions. 9 species and two varieties are described with all synonyms and their original citations of which *D. montanum* (Dalzell) Baker, *D. saxorum* Blatter, *D. maharashtrensis* Deb & Dasgupta, *D. ursulae* Blatter and *D. ursulae* Blatter var. *longiracemosa* Deb & Dasgupta are from Maharashtra. A key to the species and varieties are given. Distribution and phenology of the taxa are traced distinctly. Exsiccata studied are cited. *Dipcadi hydysuricum* (Edgew.) Baker and *D. unicolor* (Stocks) Baker are relegated to synonymy of *D. serotinum* (L.) Medik and *D. erythraeum* Webb. & Berth. respectively. *D. madrasicum* Fischer & Barnes is reduced to a variety of *D. montanum* (Dalzell) Baker and new combination is proposed thereon. Two new species and one variety are described.

- 304. Deb, D.B. & Dasgupta, S. 1981.** "Liliaceae: Tribe- Scilleae". *Fasc. Fl. India* 7: 1-23. BSI, Calcutta.

Abst.- Three genera viz., *Dipcadi*, *Scilla* and *Urginea* have been treated. *Dipcadi concanense* (Dalz.) Baker, *D. maharashtrensis* Deb et Dasgupta, *D. minor* Hook.f., *D. montana* (Dalz.) Baker var. *montana*, *D. saxorum* Blatter, *D. ursulae* Blatter var. *ursulae*, *D. ursulae* Blatter var. *longiracemosa* Deb et Dasgupta, *Scilla hyacinthiana* (Roth) Macbride, *S. viridis* Blatter & Hallberg, *Urginea congesta* Wt., *U. indica* (Roxb.) Kunth and *U. polyantha* Blatter & McCann have been reported from Maharashtra.

- 305. Deb, D.B. & Dutta, Ratna. 1984.** "On the identity of two species of *Oldenlandia* L. (Rubiaceae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 232.

Abst.- *Oldenlandia umbellata* L. and *O. wightii* Hook.f. has been treated as synonyms of *Hedyotis puberula* (G. Don) Arn. and *O. maheshwarii* Sant. & Merch. as a synonym of *Hedyotis stocksii* (Hook.f.) Rolla Rao & Hemadri.

- 306. Deb, D.B. & Dutta, Ratna. 1990.** "On the genus *Neanotis* Lewis (Rubiaceae) in India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 87: 332-333.

Abst.- In the course of the taxonomic study of the genus *Neanotis* Lewis (Rubiaceae) in India, the authors observed some incongruity in taxonomic status and nomenclature of 3 taxa, which are given with necessary corrections. One of these species viz., *Neanotis latifolia* (Dalzell) Deb & Dutta occurs in Maharashtra.

- 307. Deokule, S.S. 1997.** "The study of the flora of Baramati (Dist.- Pune) Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 179-210.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of the vegetation of Baramati (Dist. Pune) and near by localities covering an area about 40 sq km. The present work enumerates 573 species of wild, naturalized and cultivated flowering plants of semi-arid region of Baramati belonging to 411 genera and 113 families. The ratio of the monocotyledonous to dicotyledonous species is 1: 4.73, genera 1: 4.27 and that of families is 1: 4.65. Among the ten dominant families of the region, Fabaceae stands at the top. The flora consists of 18.32% of trees, 10.12% twiners and climbers, 22.34% shrubs and 49.30% annual and perennial herbs. The vegetation in general in this area can be said to be dry-xeric (semi-aridic). However, three pteridophytes have been recorded in this region viz., *Ophioglossum lucitani* Linn., *Adiantum lunulatum* Burm. and *Marsilea quadrifolia* Linn.

- 308. Deokule, S.S. 2003.** "Assessment, utilization and conservation of medicinal plants from Western Ghats". *Rec. Adv. in Plt. Micro. and Env. Biotech.* 32- 44.

- 309. Deokule, S.S. 2006.** "Ethno-medicinal plants of Baramati region of Pune district, Maharashtra (India)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30(Suppl.): 59-69.

Abst.- Baramati is a Taluka place of Pune district of Maharashtra state. There are many medicinally important plants found to be growing in this region. Present paper deals with 194 medicinally important plants. The information regarding medicinal uses have been gathered from villagers and author's personal observations.

- 310. Deokule S. S. & Jagtap S. D. 2002.** "Some additions to the Flora of Melghat in Amaravati District, Maharashtra". *Plant Diversity, Human Welfare and conservation* 191-194.

- 311. Deokule, S.S. & Kamble, S.Y. 1984.** "Weeds of irrigated and non-irrigated agricultural fields of Baramati area in Pune district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 9-16.

Abst.- Weeds growing in crops such as sugarcane, jowar, wheat, tobacco, bajra, etc. in Baramati Taluka, District Pune have been described giving their harmful effects. In the present paper 61 weeds belonging to 24 plant families have been dealt with. An effort has been made in the present work for the first time in Baramati Taluka to tackle this problem systematically and draw attention of farmers towards some important and troublesome weeds.

- 312. Deokule, S.S. & Magdum, D.K. 1992.** "Enumeration of medicinal plants from Baramati area, district Pune, Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 10: 289-299.

Abst.- This paper deals with occurrence and distribution of some of the medicinal plants together with their medicinal properties and local uses from Baramati area. In all c. 103 species distributed over 48 families are enumerated. The information regarding medicinal uses gathered locally from villagers are also given in the present paper.

- 313. Deokule, S.S. & Mokate, D.N. 2004.** "Ethno Medicobotanical Survey of Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra". *MFP NEWS* 14(2): 8 – 10.

- 314. Deora, C.R., Ashirrao, I.S. & Somani, V.J. 2007.** "Traditional use of medicinal plants among the tribal communities of Dhadgaon and Akkalkuwa in Nandurbar district". *BIOINFOLET* 4: 20-21.

Abst.- The present paper provides unpublished information regarding 15 species of less known medicinal plants which are utilized for the treatment of various ailments by the tribal communities of Dhadgaon and Akkalkuwa in Nandurbar district.

- 315. Deora, C.R. & Somani, V.J. 2006.** "Ethnobotanical studies of Nandurbar district with special emphasis on wild edible plants". *BIOINFOLET* 3: 183-18.

Abst.- Tribals depend much upon forest products for their various daily needs particularly food. As the cultivated land is scarce, acute shortage of food grains is main problem of the tribals. Present study deals with understanding the problem of the tribals of Nandurbar district and the plant resources used by them in daily diet during the food shortage period.

- 316. Deoray, S.D. 1979.** "Occurrence of perithecial state of powdery-mildew on *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. in Maharashtra (India)". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 19: 59-60.

Abst.- *Phyllactinia dalbergiae* Pirozynski, in its perfect state, is being reported for the first time from Maharashtra state. The fungus occurs both in conidial as well as in perithecial state parasitizing the leaves of *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.

- 317. Desai, S.H. & Patwardhan, P.G. 1973.** "Some additions to the Hyphomycetes of Maharashtra-I". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 44: 1-4.

Abst.- In the course of the studies on the succession of micro-fungi on *Parthenium hyterophorus* L. and *Tectona grandis* L., the authors came across some interesting hyphomycetes which were not reported previously from Maharashtra. Detailed description of 7 such species are presented in this contribution.

- 318. Desai, S.H. & Patwardhan, P.G. 1974.** "Additions to the hyphomycetes of Maharashtra". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 46: 127-133.

Abst.- The present article enlists additional and previously unlisted hyphomycetes from Maharashtra.

- 319. Deshmukh, V.R. 2009.** "Nutritive value of some forest plants of Melghat Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra)". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 79-81.

Abst.- Chemical composition of 20 common forest plants from Melghat tiger reserve was studied. The crude protein content in the foliage ranged from 8.3 to 23.1%, crude fat from 1.5 to 11.5%, crude fibre from 10.5 to 37.0%, while ash content from 4.0 to 19.8%. Wide variation in the chemical composition was observed. However, some of the plants i.e. *Citrus colocynthus*, *Clitoria biflora* and *Flacourtia indica* may be recommended as fodder on the basis of their protein and fat content.

- 320. Deshmukh, V.R., Muratkar, G.D. & Rothe, S.P. 1999.** "Preliminary observations on the medicinal and economically important leguminous plant species from Amravati Tahsil". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 283-289.

Abst.- Present paper deals with preliminary observations on medicinal and economical plant species of Leguminosae from Amravati Tahsil. Statistical analysis of floristic elements reveals total of 60 indigenous species of flowering plants distributed in 37 genera and three subfamilies of Leguminosae.

- 321. Deshmukh, V.R. & Rothe, S.P. 2003.** "Ethno-medicinal study from Melghat tribal region of Amravati district, Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 582- 584.

Abst.- Ethno-medicinal study has been conducted in Melghat tribal region of Amravati district. Several exploration surveys were undertaken in tribal regions during 1998-2000. Twenty nine species of ethno-medicinal plants were selected which are used by tribal and rural people in the treatment of various ailments.

- 322. Deshpande, B.D. & Deshpande, M.B. 1963.** "Flora of Chandmari Hillocks, Wardha (Maharashtra)". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 42: 143-154.

Abst.- An analysis of the vegetation of the area investigated shows the dominance of grasses along with *Tridax procumbens* and different species of *Indigofera* which are very common. Out of the genera of grasses majority of the Panicoideae grows in plains and some even around temporary ponds where moisture is readily available. Only exception is *Heteropogon contortus* which is found on the hill tops and sometimes on hard ground in plains. Majority of the Pooideae like *Melanocenchris*, *Chloris* and *Aristida* prefer higher altitudes and drier habitats and these grow on the top of the hillocks.

- 323. Deshpande, S. & Sharma, B.D. 1986 (1984).** "A note on the topotypic collection of *Kalanchoe bhidei* Cooke (Crassulaceae) after eight decades". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 238-239.

Abst.- *Kalanchoe bhidei* Cooke (Crassulaceae) has been recollected from Satara district of Maharashtra after eight decades.

- 324. Deshpande, S., Sharma, B.D. & Nayar, M.P.** *Flora of Mahabaleshwar and adjoining, Maharashtra*". Vol. 1. 1993 & Vol. 2 1995, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.

Abst.- The two volumes contain c. 1446 taxa. Vol. 1 contain families from Ranunculaceae to Thunbergiaceae and Vol. 2 Acanthaceae to Poaceae.

- 325. Deshpande, U.R. & Hemadri, K. 1971.** "*Bothriochloa jainii* Deshpande et Hemadri- A new grass from Sahyadri Ranges, Maharashtra State". *Indian Forester* 97: 593-596.

Abst.- *Bothriochloa jainii* Deshpande et Hemadri, a new grass collected from different localities along the Sahyadri Ranges of Western Ghats is described with illustrations.

- 326. Deshpande, U.R. & Hemadri, K. 1972 (1970).** "*Arthraxon satarensis* Almeida emend. Deshpande et Hemadri". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 12: 274-275.

Abst.- According to article 51 of ICBN (1966), the authors differ in some points as the original description of *Arthraxon satarensis* Almeida, which are therefore provided.

- 327. Deshpande, U.R. & Singh, N.P. 1980 (1979).** "An interesting grass from Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 76: 204-205.

Abst.- The occurrence *Eremopogon tuberculatus* (Hack.) Camus in Dhulia district of Maharashtra is of phytogeographical interest, thereby extending the distribution of this grass known to be endemic to Madhya Pradesh,. This suggests the possibility of its occurrence in the other neighbouring districts too.

- 328. Deshpande, U.R. & Singh, N.P. 1986.** *Grasses of Maharashtra. An annotated inventory.* Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

Abst.- Nearby 400 species have been treated in this work.

- 329. Desikachary, T.V., Balakrishnan, M.S. & Bondre, Meera. 1976.** "Notes on Poona Algae- IV. *Gloeodendron* Korshikov". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 48: 223-227.

Abst.- The present paper, fourth in the series on the algae of Poona and neighbourhood, deals with the interesting tetrasporalean alga *Gloeodendron* Korsh, recorded for the first time from Maharashtra. A brief description of the alga based on original observations is presented. The taxonomy of the genus *Gloeodendron*, particularly in relation to the newly described genus *Prasadiella*, is described.

- 330. Dhabe, A.S. 2006.** "Extinct medicinal plants of Marathwada". *BIOINFOLET* 3: 266-267.

Abst.- There are 1645 species of flowering plants, which have been recorded from Marathwada; out of which c. 30 species are used as medicinal plants. Some medicinal plants were collected from this region by earlier botanists and vaidyas- the practitioners of Ayurveda. However these plants are not traceable in the recent days. By referring the literature and herbarium of B.A.M. University and visiting their localities, these plants were found to have disappeared. Some of these include *Fumaria indica* (Haussk.) Pungsley,

Pedaliium murex L., *Casearia championii* Thwaites, *Eulophia ramentacea* Lindl. ex Wight and *Nicotiana glauca* R. Grah.

- 331. Dhande, J.S. & Jawale, A.K. 2006.** "On *Oedogonium* (Link) Hirn from Jalgaon district, Maharashtra". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 33: 321-322.

Abst.- During an extensive study of algal flora of Hartala lake, Jalgaon district, Maharashtra, the authors collected 27 taxa of *Oedogonium*. *O. variabile* and *O. pratense* var. *crassum* are reported for the first time from Jalgaon district, *O. glabrum* f. *glabrum* is addition to algal flora of Maharashtra, while *O. leave* var. *indica* var. nov. is new to science. The plants were studied and sketched both from fresh as well as preserved materials.

- 332. Dharkar, Ninad & Subhedar, Anand. 2006.** "Two rare synnematosus fungi from Wardha district". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 33: 206-208.

Abst.- Two rare synnematosus fungi viz., *Phaeoisariopsis pulgaonvensis* on *Mangifera indica* and *Tharoopama acaciana* on *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Del. have been described from Pulgaon, Wardha district.

- 333. Dharkar, Ninad & Subhedar, Anand. 2006.** "*Excipularia*– a rare taxon of Hyphomycetes". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 33: 215-216.

Abst.- A new species of the rare fungal genus *Excipularia* viz., *E. melghatensis* has been described from Melghat.

- 334. Dhore, M.A. & Joshi, P.A. 1988.** *Flora of Melghat Tiger Reserve*. Directorate, Project Tiger, Melghat, Paratwada, Maharashtra. Tech. ser. 1, pp. 248.

Abst.- In this work c. 648 species have been treated.

- 335. Diwakar, P.G. & Ansari, A.A. 1995.** "Flowering plants of Lonar Lake national monument- Check list". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 1-8.

Abst.- Lonar lake, a national monument and of international importance has been attracting scientists since long. Its unique origin due to the impact of a meteorite provides it an important place and the only instance of its kind in the world. So far, there has been no floristic work on this lake. The present study deals with the floristic account of flowering plants found in and around the lake. A total number of 237 species belonging to 155 genera and representing 70 families have been recorded. Out of these, there are 126 herbs, 30 shrubs, 5 undershrubs, 19 climbers and 57 trees.

- 336. Diwakar, P.G. & Ansari, A.A. 1995.** "Weed flora of Buldhana district of Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 607-612.

Abst.- The present paper deals with 102 species of angiospermic plants growing as weeds in Buldhana district of Maharashtra hitherto not reported.

- 337. Diwakar, P.G. & Ansari, A.A. 1997.** "Flora of Buldhana district, Maharashtra- Check list". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 393-411.

Abst.- The present paper deals with 565 taxa belonging to flowering plants of Buldhana district following the classification of Bentham & Hooker (1862-1883). In systematic enumeration, correct binomials with authority, basionyms wherever needed and local names in inverted commas followed by field numbers in brackets have been provided. For collector's name read Diwakar.

- 338. Diwakar, P.G. & Ansari, A.A. 2003.** "Economic importance of plant resources of Buldhana district of Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 592-600.

Abst.- The present paper deals with 81 flowering plants of economic importance other than plants of medicinal value (63 cultivated/introduced and 90 wild) of Buldhana district. The major cash crops grown extensively in the area are *Arachis hypogaea* L., *Gossypium herbaceum* L. and *Musa paradisiaca* L. The cultivated/introduced plants are arranged according to their uses and wild species have been enumerated alphabetically and for each species correct binomial with authority, basionym wherever needed, family to which it belongs in bracket, local Marathi name if any in inverted commas followed by details of uses, collector's name and number have been provided.

- 339. Diwakar, P.G. & Moorthy, S. 1985.** "*Indigofera constricta* (Thw.) Trim. (Fabaceae)- A rare species spreads further". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 498-499.

Abst.- Present collection of *Indigofera constricta* (Thw.) Trim. from Buldhana district forms a new record for Maharashtra, thus extending the distribution of the species northwards from its known place of occurrence i.e. Kerala, Karnataka and Goa.

- 340. Diwakar, P.G. & Pradhan, S.G. 1984.** "On the occurrence of *Trema politoria* Planch. (Ulmaceae) in Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 504.

Abst.- The present report of *Trema politoria* Planch from Buldhana district, shows that it has extended from its known distribution southwards and is a new record for the state of Maharashtra.

- 341. Diwakar, P.G. & Sharma, B.D. 2000.** *Flora of Buldhana district, Maharashtra state.* BSI, Calcutta.

Abst.- The flora deals with 567 species, 3 subspecies and 11 varieties, spread under 378 genera and 102 families, besides 3 species of gymnosperms and pteridophytes.

- 342. Diwakar, P.G., Shirodkar, D., Pradhan, S.G. & Moorthy, S. 2002.** "*Argemone ochroleuca* Sweet: A new record for Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 117-118.

Abst.- *Argemone ochroleuca* Sweet, a white flowered *Argemone* species is reported here as a new record for Maharashtra state.

- 343. Diwanji, V.B. 2011.** "Tribal medicine: our vanishing heritage herbal medicines of Melghat (M.S.) Korkus tribe (Part I)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 504-515.

Abst.- The Korkus tribe is spread over Central India. This tribe traces its origin to the blessings of Lord Maheshwar. According to the legend, Lankadhipati Ravan with the help of Kageshwar (Crow God) made idols of a man and a woman from the red ochre of Bhanwargarh. They were called Mula and Mulai respectively. In their mythology horse is a destroyer, while the crow and the dog are protectors. There are 36 clans (Gotras) based mainly upon tree which they worship. There are nearly 220 plants which are used by the tribe for various diseases and ailments. These plants/trees over many centuries have been identified by them and have been in use ever since. Normally they use these plants for relief from various health problems. Now they take recourse to hospitals or dispensaries in case of emergency. In the present communication, a few plants used by the Korkus of Melghat Tehsil of Amravati district (M.S.) have been described.

- 344. Dixit, R.D. 1985 (1983).** "Four new species of *Selaginella* P. Beauv. from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 223-227.

Abst.- Four new species of *Selaginella* viz., *S. coonooriana* Dixit, *S. jainii* Dixit, *S. panchghaniana* Dixit and *S. panigrahii* Dixit have been described from India of which *S. panchghaniana* Dixit is from Panchgani, Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra.

- 345. Dixit, R.D. 1990.** "*Osmunda regalis* L. var. *panigrahiana* Dixit, var. nov. (Pteridophyta)" *Indian J. Forest.* 13: 71-72.

Abst.- *Osmunda regalis* L. var. *panigrahiana* Dixit var. nov. is reported from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh.

- 346. Dixit, S.C. 1931.** "Some Chlorophyta from Salsette". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 10: 205-208.

Abst.- Seven species of Characeae viz., *Nitella acuminata* A. Br., *N. oligospira* A. Br., *N. hyaline* Agardh. *Chara succineta*, *C. flaccid* A. Br., *C. brachypus* A. Br. and *C. zeylanica* Willd. have been recorded from Salsette. *C. succineta* is recorded for the first time from Maharashtra. Species of *Spirogyra* also occur in this island.

- 347. Dixit, S.C. 1932.** "Some seagrasses from the Presidency of Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 36: 284.

Abst.- *Halophila ovalis* Hook.f., *H. decipiens* Ostenf. (Hydrocharitaceae), *Ruppia rostellata* Koch. (Najadaceae) and one species of Potamogetonaceae was collected from Bombay Presidency for the first time.

- 348. Donde, V.P. 1966.** "Studies in the Cyperaceae of Nagpur. II. The Achenes". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 45: 375-383.

Abst.- The paper describes some of the salient features of the achenes observed in the Cyperaceae of Nagpur and discusses their taxonomic significance.

- 349. Donde, V.P. 1967 (1966).** “*Scripus kernii* Raymond- A new record for India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 358.

Abst.- *Scripus kernii* Raymond has been reported for the first time from India based on collection from Ambala near Ramtek about 50 km from Nagpur.

- 350. Dongare, Meena. 2007.** “Phytoremediation potential of an aquatic fern: *Salvinia molesta* Mitch from Kotitirth Lake of Kolhapur city (Maharashtra)”. *Indian Fern J.* 24: 71-76.

Abst.- As a consequence of uncontrolled human activities, the Kotitirth Lake got enriched with plant nutrients leading to eutrophication and deterioration of water quality. The absence of oxygen was a striking features due to invasion of an aquatic fern *Salvinia molesta* Mitch, which occupied total surface of the lake. After the mechanical removal of this aquatic fern, the physicochemical analysis of the water was carried out in order to find out any role of it and compared with the data before its appearance. The growth of *Salvinia molesta* was found to be beneficial for eutrophic lake as it retrieved back to mesotrophic. The degree of contamination was found to be decreased by improvement of water quality. This was achieved by the complete removal of heavy metals, increased Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and decreased Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD). Thus an aquatic fern proved its phytoremediation potential by improving the quality of stored water.

- 351. Dube, A., Chitale, G. & Makhija, U. 2005.** “The lichen genera *Dirinaria* and *Pyxine* (Family Physciaceae) from Maharashtra, India”. *Phytotaxonomy* 5: 83-88.

Abst.- The present paper gives an account of the lichen genera *Dirinaria* and *Pyxine* from Maharashtra state of India recording seven species. Three species have been recorded for the first time from this area.

- 352. Dutta, S. 2004.** “Preliminary studies on floristic status of some selected Sacred groves from Sangameshwar taluka, district Ratnagiri, Maharashtra”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 46: 246-253.

Abst.- Western Ghats in Maharashtra has a large number of Sacred groves and Sangameshwar taluka alone has more than 150 sacred groves. The author gives an account of the preliminary studies on the flora of some selected groves from Sangameshwar taluka. During the rainy season, c. 352 species of angiosperms and 13 species of pteridophytes were collected. The present status of these groves are also discussed.

- 353. Dutta, S. & Harvey, P. 2007.** “The correct identity of *Bombax ceiba* Linn. and a new species of *Salmalia* from Raigad district of Maharashtra”. In: M.R. Almeida (Ed.). Konkani names of plants (with comments on Hortus Malabaricus). Pp. 339-349.

Abst.- This communication is intended to establish the identity of *Bombax ceiba* Linn. found in Maharashtra in comparison with plant depicted in van Rhee's figure of ‘Mouli-Elavou’ in Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. 3: 61-62. t. 52. 1682) which has been designated as

- type (conserved) by A. Robyns (in Taxon 10: 160. 1961) and also under the Linnean Plant Name Typification project of Linnean Society of London (Last updated record on 17.7.06). A new species of *Salmaalina* viz., *S. sarammae* has been described from Raigad district of Maharashtra.
- 354. Dymock, W. 1887-1888.** "Marathi names of plants with a glossary". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 2: 175-198, 228-242; 3: 30-43.
- Abst.- A glossary of c. 1200 scientific names of plants found in the Presidency of Bombay or sold in the bazaars with usually 2 to 3 Marathi or Guzarathi names for each plant are given.
- 355. Dymock, W. 1890.** "Notes on the economic botany of the Cucurbitaceae of Western India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 5: 286-295.
- Abst.- 71 species belonging to the order Cucurbitaceae has been described in the Flora of British India of which 30 are found in Western India. In the present paper, some notes on the economic uses of these plants are given.
- 356. Dymock, W. & Gadgil, N.K. 1883.** *A glossary of the vernacular names of the principal plants and drugs (indigenous and imported) found in Bombay and on the Western coast of India.* Bombay. Pp. 104.
- 357. Falke, T. 1862.** *List of trees and plants growing in the Botanical Gardens at Dapooree and Hewra and Government House Gardens, Parel.* Bombay.
- 358. Fernandes, R.R. 1964.** "A sedge new to Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 61: 474-475.
- Abst.- *Echinolytrum dipsaceum* (Rottb.) Desv. is reported for the first time for the state of Maharashtra from Borivali National Park.
- 359. Fernandes, R.R., Randeria, A. & Santapau, H. 1954.** "New plant records for Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 52: 661-663.
- Abst.- *Ipomoea triloba* L. and *Commelina suffruticosa* Blume are reported as new records to Bombay state.
- 360. Fernandes, R.R. & Santapau, H. 1954.** "Critical notes on the identity and nomenclature of some Bombay plants. III. *Murdannia scapiflorum* (Roxb.) Royle". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 52: 137-141.
- Abst.- *Murdannia scapiflorum* (Roxb.) Royle has been accepted as the name for *Aneilema scapiflorum* Roxb. A detailed description has been given.
- 361. Francis, J.W., Dhabe, A.S. & Sardesai, M.M. 2009.** "*Celastrus paniculatus* subsp. *aggregatus* (Celastraceae), an addition to the flora of Maharashtra state". *Rheedea* 19: 73-74.

Abst.- The present paper reports *Celastrus paniculatus* Willd. subsp. *aggregatus* K.T.Mathew for the first time to the state of Maharashtra.

- 362. Fugare Rameshwar, Badadhe Bhujang, Chavan Bhanudas, Patil Satish & Jagtap Suresh. 2007.** “Range extension of an endemic species, *Brachystelma naorajii* P. Tetali”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 34: 91-92.

Abst.- The endemic plant species *Brachystelma naorajii* P. Tetali (Asclepiadaceae) was known only by its type collections from the hill slopes of Gavadewadi near Pandav Dhara, Satara. Recently c. 27 individuals of this species was seen by the authors in a new locality in grassland at Gavtiran near village Narayanpur in Purandhar Taluka, Pune district of Maharashtra State, India.

- 363a. Gaikwad, S.P., Gore, R.D. & Garad, K.U. 2012.** “Additions to the flora of Marathwada region of Maharashtra, India”. *J. Threatened Taxa* 4(4): 2515-2523.

Abst.- The present communication reports thirteen taxa of flowering plants not previously recorded from Marathwada region. A brief taxonomic description along with phenological and GPS data, distribution, and habitat are provided for each taxon.

- 363b. Gaikwad, S.P., Sardesai, M.M. & Yadav, S.R. 2002.** “A new species of *Eriocaulon* L. (Eriocaulaceae) from Maharashtra, India”. *Rheedea* 12: 133-136.

Abst.- *Eriocaulon kolhapurens*, a new species belonging to the family Eriocaulaceae is described and illustrated from Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

- 364. Gaikwad, S.P., Sardesai, M.M. & Yadav, S.R. 2004.** “Aquatic flowering plant wealth of south-western Maharashtra”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 46: 196-215.

Abst.- Data on aquatic flowering plants of south-western Maharashtra is given and 303 species, 2 subspecies and 6 varieties belonging to 145 genera and 73 families of aquatic and semi-aquatic flowering plants are enumerated in the present paper.

- 365. Gaikwad, S.P. & Yadav, S.R. 2001.** Eriocaulaceae in Maharashtra. In: T. Pullaiah (Ed.) *Biodiversity of India* 1: 256-341.

Abst.- State of Maharashtra harbours c. 40 species. The species occurring in Maharashtra are distributed under 10 sections for easy identification. Detailed description, present status, field note and herbarium specimens collected are recorded under each species.

- 366. Gaikwad, S.P. & Yadav, S.R. 2004.** Endemic flowering plants of Maharashtra and their possible utilization. In: Pullaiah (Ed.) *Biodiversity in India* 3: 28-58.

Abst.- Potential values of some Endemic flowering plant species in Maharashtra is given. Also systematic enumeration of endemic flowering plant species of Maharashtra with their flowering and fruiting period along with present status is given (c 678 species).

- 367. Gaikwad, S.S., Paralikar, S.N., Chavan, V. & Krishnan, S. 2004.** Dizitizing Indian Sacred Groves- An information Model for Web interfaced Multimedia Database. Pp. 123-128. In: Ghate, V., Sane, H. & Ranade, S.S. (Eds.) *Focus on Sacred Groves & Ethnobotany*. Prism Publications, Mumbai, India.
- 368. Gaikwad, Y.B. 1973.** "The genus *Didymosphaeria* Fuck. in India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 8(1): 16-20.
- Abst.- The paper deals with the morphological observations of 9 species of the genus *Didymosphaeria* Fuck. from India. Out of which, *D. cajani* on *Cajanus cajan* (Linn.) Millsp. is reported as a new species. At the end is provided statistical data on morphological features and a key to the Indian species.
- 369. Gammie, G.A. 1903.** "The trees and shrubs of Lonavla and Karla groves". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 15: 279-293.
- Abst.- A taxonomic account of 99 species belonging to 39 families of trees and shrubs found in the sacred groves of the Lonavla and Karla has been given.
- 370. Gammie, G.A. 1904.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 16: 429-433.
- Abst.- In this paper, general description and classification of orchids of Bombay Presidency has been given.
- 371. Gammie, G.A. 1904.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 16: 562-569.
- Abst.- Nine species of orchids viz., *Oberonia recurva* Lindl., *O. falconeri* Hook.f., *O. platycaulon* Wight, *Microstylis rheedii* Wight, *Liparis dalzellii* Hook.f., *Dendrobium macraei* Lindl., *D. microbubon* A. Rich. and *D. chlorops* Lindl. has been dealt.
- 372. Gammie, G.A. 1906.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 17: 31-37.
- Abst.- 12 species of orchids viz., *Dendrobium barbatulum* Lindl., *D. herbaceum* Lindl., *D. macrostachyum* Lindl., *D. crepidatum* Lindl., *Bulbophyllum nilgherrensis* Wight, *Cirrhopetalum fimbriatum* Lindl., *Trias stocksii* Benth., *Eria reticulata* Benth., *E. lichenora* Lindl., *E. reticosa* Wight, *E. dalzellii* Lindl. and *E. mysorensis* Lindl. has been dealt.
- 373. Gammie, G.A. 1907.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 17: 940-942.
- Abst.- Three species of orchids viz., *Phajus albus* Lindl., *Jesophia lanceolata* Wight and *Pholidota imbricate* Lindl. has been dealt.
- 374. Gammie, G.A. 1907.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 18: 88-91.

Abst.- Four species of *Eulophia* viz., *E. ochreatea* Lindl., *E. herbacea* Lindl., *E. pratensis* Lindl. and *E. nuda* Wall. has been dealt.

- 375. Gammie, G.A. 1908.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 18: 586-590.

Abst.- Five species of orchid viz., *Cymbidium aloifolium* Sw., *Geodorum dilatatum* R. Br., *Polystachya wightii* Rchb. f., *Luisia teretifolia* Gaud. and *Cottonia macrostachya* Wight has been dealt.

- 376. Gammie, G.A. 1908.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 18: 833-834.

Abst.- One species of orchid viz., *Rhynchostylis retusa* Blume has been dealt.

- 377. Gammie, G.A. 1909.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 19: 139-141.

Abst.- Three species of *Aerides* viz., *A. crispum* Lindl., *A. maculosum* Lindl. and *A. radicosum* A. Rich. has been dealt.

- 378. Gammie, G.A. 1909.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 19: 624-626.

Abst.- Two species of *Vanda* viz., *V. parviflora* Lindl., and *V. roxburghii* Brown has been dealt.

- 379. Gammie, G.A. 1910.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 20: 126-129.

Abst.- Six species of orchids viz., *Saccolabium wightianum* Hook.f., *S. viridiflorum* Lindl., *S. maculatum* Hook.f., *Sarcanthus peninsularis* Dalz., *Diplocentrum congestum* Wight and 1 species of *Cleisostoma* has been dealt.

- 380. Gammie, G.A. 1911.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 20: 597-602.

Abst.- Six species of orchids viz., *Pogonia plicata* Lindl., *P. carinata* Lindl., *Spiranthes australis* Lindl., *Zeuxine sulcata* Lindl., *Z. longilabris* Benth. and *Cheirostylis flabellata* Wight has been dealt.

- 381. Gammie, G.A. 1911.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 21: 171-174.

Abst.- Four species of *Peristylis* viz., *Peristylis stocksii* Kranzlin, *P. spiralis* A. Rich., *P. plantagineus* Lindl., *P. lawii* Wight and 1 variety *P. goodyeroides* Lindl. var. *affinis* Lindl. has been dealt.

- 382. Gammie, G.A. 1912.** "The Orchids of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 21: 1129-1130.

Abst.- One species of orchid viz., *Platanthera susannae* Lindl. has been dealt.

- 383. Gandhi, H.P. 1956.** "A preliminary account of the soil diatom flora of Kolhapur". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 35: 402-408.

Abst.- For the first time soil Diatomaceae has been investigated from Kolhapur of which an illustrated account is presented in this paper. In all, 13 forms have been recorded from this area of which 8 are new records for India.

- 384. Gaudet, John J. 1963.** "The aquatic plants of the Khandala talao". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 60: 290-295.

Abst.- A list of 27 aquatic plants growing in and around the Khandala talao, Maharashtra is provided.

- 385. Gavade, B.G. 2002.** "Two new additions to Cooke's Flora of Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 366-368.

Abst.- Two rare angiosperm species viz., *Emilia scabra* DC. (Asteraceae) and *Cymbopogon nardus* L. (Poaceae) have been collected from Chaukul-Ramghat in Sawantwadi taluka of Sindhudurg district which are the additions to the Cooke's Flora of Bombay Presidency.

- 386. Gawade, N.D. & Gavade, B.G. 2004.** "*Brachiaria marselini* sp. nov., a new species of Poaceae from Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 291-293.

Abst.- Genus *Brachiaria* (Trin.) Griseb. (Poaceae) consists of c. 90 species distributed in warm regions, generally in Africa and Asia, with the exception of one European species. In India, there are c. 20 species & 7 infraspecific taxa, of which 7 species are represented in Maharashtra. The authors have collected an undescribed species from Malvan in Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra, belonging to genus *Brachiaria* and described herein.

- 387. Gaykar, B.M., Kulkarni, A.A. & Borkar, G.B. 2001.** "Availability of medicinal plants in Rehekurri Sanctuary (Karjat Taluka) of Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 22(1-4): 1-25.

Abst.- Botanical collection tours along the 100 kilometers road track (to Rehekurri) via Ghogargaon of Shrigonde Taluka were undertaken during October, December and March 1995-1996. The paper presents climate and vegetation together with a comprehensive analysis of the floristic composition with Ahmednagar town-map showing area surveyed, enumeration of the species collected and medicinal or local uses. Availability of rare and important Ayurvedic medicinal plants like *Abutilon indicum*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Aristolochia bracteolata*, *Biophytum sensitivum*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Capparis zeylanica*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Clitoria ternatea*, *Cocculus hirsutus*, *Corallocarpus epigaeus*, *Cordia dichotoma*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Hygrophila auriculata*, *Lavandula bipinnata*, *Phyllanthus amarus*, *Salvadora persica* and *Thespesia populneoides* have been reported.

- 388. Gell, F.A. 1863.** *Handbook for use in the Jungles of Western India: being a catalogue of native names of trees and plants with reference to their scientific descriptions.* Bombay.
- 389. Ghadage, H.L., Kathepuri, J.V., Sankpal, V.Y., Jadhav, A.G. & Jawale, S.M. 2006.** "Weed management in irrigated Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) under plain zone of Western Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 3: 43-47.

Abst.- A field experiment was conducted during winter season (rabi) of 2002-03 at College of Agriculture, Pune to study the effects of weed management methods in irrigated onion (*Allium cepa* L.). Two hand weeding (HW) at 20 and 40 days after transplanting (DAT) and application of pendimethaline at a rate of 1.0 kg/ha + HW 40 days after transplanting recorded lowest weed density, weed dry weight and N uptake by weeds; bulb yield, net return and benefit; cost ratio were higher with this treatments. Highest N uptake by weeds was weedy check, followed by oxyfluorfen 0.2 kg/ha (PPI), whereas two hand weeding at 20 and 40 days after transplanting and pendimethalin 1.0 kg/ha + HW 40 DAT recorded maximum N uptake; 78 kg/ha and 74 kg/ha respectively by onion crop. The increase in onion bulb yield ranged from 47.7 to 57.8% due to different weed management practices over weedy check.

- 390. Ghadage, S.J. & Karande, C.T. 2008.** "Chroococcales from Satara district (M.S.), India". *BIOINFOLET* 5: 336-340.

Abst.- Present paper deals with taxonomic enumeration of 19 taxa of Chroococcalean algae collected from various localities situated within Satara district. Notes on different forms showing variation in their morphology are also given. All these taxa are being reported for the first time from this region.

- 391. Ghalme, R.L. & Deokule, S.S. 2010.** "Exploration of natural floristic resources with ethno medicinal point of view of Sadvli sacred grove of Dapoli Tahli of Ratnagiri District M.S. (India)". *Bionano Frontier* 3(2): 290 –293.
- 392. Ghalme, R.L., Mokate, D.N. & Deokule, S.S. 2010.** "Un-noticed sacred groves of Dapoli tehsil of Ratnagiri districts (MS)". *Ethnobotany* 22: 67-72.

Abst.- Explorations for the presence of sacred groves in the Dapoli tehsil of Ratnagiri district were undertaken during 2006-08. Presence of 25 sacred groves was found in the above area. Among them, 14 threatened and 24 endemic plant species were documented. Due to interference of humans, a number of endemic, threatened and economically important species are on the way to becoming rare. The government agencies need to undertake steps to create awareness among villagers for conserving and enriching our valuable genetic resources.

- 393. Ghanwat, S.P. & Reddy, Gopal P. 2011.** "Notes on Hyphomycetes from fresh water habitats in Ahmednagar district (Maharashtra, India)". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 359-362.

Abst.- Six species of Hyphomycetes viz., *Chaetendophragmia triangularia* var. *africana*, *Dictyosporium elegans*, *D. heptasporum*, *Diplocladiella sclaroides*, *Flagellospora pencilloides* and *Helicosporium phragmitis* collected from ponds, lakes and rivers in Ahmednagar district are reported. Of these *C. triangularia* var. *africana*, *D. elegans*, *D. heptasporum* and *Flagellospora pencilloides* are additions to the fungi of Maharashtra. The aquatic mycota represented a mixture of tropical and temperate fungi.

- 394. Ghate, V.S. 1991.** "Noteworthy plant invasions in the flora of Western Ghats of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 88: 390-394.

Abst.- Plant invasion is the successive and aggressive establishment of exotic plant species in the flora of a region. These invading species by their prolific adaptability replace the elements of the original ecosystem gradually and dominate the area. 40 important invasions in the flora of Western Ghats of Maharashtra are described here. Details regarding country of origin, period of introduction, mode and place of introduction and habitats invaded by the species, as well as control measures, if any, are discussed.

- 395. Ghate, V.S. 1993.** "Wall flora from hilly areas of Pune and neighbouring regions". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 409-414.

Abst.- Ruinous walls of age old historical places like forts, temples or palaces provide suitable niche for growth of plant life. The community growing on these indifferent substrates is quite different from that growing in other habitat types. The paper enumerates 55 species growing as wall flora. Various aspects such as colonial composition in different agroclimatic zones, impact of season and biological factors on the flora and effect of flora on the wall structures have been discussed in detail. The data contained in the paper are helpful in determining the species having minimum requirements of growth and sustenance in nature.

- 396. Ghate, V.S. 2000.** "Crude drug resources of Western Maharashtra: Use, value and availability". *J. Medicinal and Aromatic Pl. Science* 22(Suppl. 1): 11-12.

Abst.- Occurrence of 358 medicinal plant resources have been reported from regions of Western Maharashtra. They include resources of both commercial and local use values. The scrutiny of floristic literature indicates that more than 150 market vegetable drugs are available in flora of Western Maharashtra. Among these, only 30 species are under cultivation, either as crop or as secondary crop. The ethnobotanical documents bring on record the local use value of medicinal plants and suggest possibilities for newer/alternative resources for commercial use. The data suggests that commercially threatened species and over-exploited regions needs conservation measures urgently. The flora also provides information on under-exploited regions and availability of resources in these regions. These regions constitutes centres for sustainable use of diversity.

- 397. Ghate, V.S. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1991.** "Phenology of deciduous ornamental trees from western Maharashtra". *Indian J. Forest.* 14: 181-189.

Abst.- Phenology is an important natural phenomenon recurring periodically with respect to the changes in climate and physical environment. It is more conspicuous in deciduous forest species where in the phases are distinctly demarcated. The paper records phenological data on 33 deciduous trees showing attributes for amenity plantations. Observations on leaf fall, new foliage, flowering and fruiting have been discussed in detail. These data are useful in recommending the species for urban forestry considering the floral calendar of selected species for the year.

- 398. Ghate, V.S. & Sane, H.D. 1994.** "Notes on socio-economic status of the flora of Kanakeshwar Hills, Raigad district, Maharashtra". *Indian J. Forest.* 17: 119-128.

Abst.- The flora of Kanakeshwar hills and adjoining area represents a mixed forest comprising semi-evergreen and moist deciduous elements. Occurrence of 663 flowering plants has been documented in the area which includes valuable timber species like *Anogeissus*, *Dalbergia*, *Tectona* and *Terminalia*, important ayurvedic resources like *Gardenia*, *Helicteres*, *Holarrhena*, *Saraca*, *Tinospora* and *Woodfordia* and wild fruit trees like *Artocarpus*, *Carissa* and *Mangifera*. Occurrence of less-known or unconventional resources like *Aristolochia*, *Celastrus*, *Costus*, *Gloriosa*, *Gmelina*, *Meyna*, *Pueraria*, *Strychnos*, *Urgenia* and many other species have also been recorded from the area. In present paper, an attempt has been made to focus light on the socio-economic status of 75 potential plant resources from Kanakeshwar and surrounding area. Impact of social and economic development on these resources has also been discussed. The data contained in the paper have relevance from the view points of conservation of diversity, plantation programmes for the benefit of local inhabitants and in studying changing pattern of flora of the region.

- 399. Ghate, V.S., Sane, H. & Ranade, S.S. 2004.** *Focus on Sacred Groves and Ethnobotany*. Prism Publications, Mumbai, India.

- 400. Ghate, V.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1981.** "Studies on aquatic flowering plants from Greater Pune area: Part I enumeration". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 54: 121-129.

Abst.- The paper presents an enumeration of aquatic flowering plants from Greater Pune area. The list consists of 133 species belonging to 97 genera in 27 families. Relevant details of distribution patterns and habitats are provided.

- 401. Ghate, V.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1987.** "Wild beautiful trees from western Maharashtra for amenity plantations". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 321-329.

Abst.- Amenity plantation is an urgent need of modern times for the maintenance of ecological balance and development of pleasant environment for comfortable life conditions especially in areas undergoing rapid industrialization. Careful selection of indigenous tree species characteristic for ecobalancing and aesthetic utility is necessary and will serve as a living museum of typical indigenous species. The paper describes 43 wild beautiful trees from western Maharashtra possessing potentials for amenity

plantations. Details are given for each species which include correct botanical name, size and nature of the tree, foliage type, flower colour, distribution in the area, habitat type for its utilization and flowering or fruiting time.

- 402. Ghate, V.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1988.** "Rock-breaking plant species from Pune and neighbouring districts". *Indian J. Forest.* 11: 199-201.

Abst.- The paper describes rock-breaking species of flowering plants from Pune and neighbouring districts. Twenty two species of such woody shrubs and trees growing in the rocky and eroded regions have been listed with details of their habit and habitat. This survey points to the possibility of using such rock-breaking hardy species for reclaiming the barren hillocks.

- 403. Ghate, V.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1990.** "Notes on established exotic trees from Western Ghats of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 87: 16-19.

Abst.- A large number of plants have been brought to the areas of Western Ghats of Maharashtra mostly by foreigners right from the days of the Greeks (327 BC) to modern times. Many such introductions got acclimatized/established in the original flora of the area and now constitute important elements of the present day flora. It is difficult to identify such naturalized species from the original flora on account of their wide distribution and occurrence in the wild. This category of plants needs critical taxonomic investigations. This paper accounts for 35 such established exotic trees having common occurrence and wide distribution. Details regarding the country of origin, probable date or period of introduction and remarks on their establishment and spread have been presented.

- 404. Ghate, V.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1997.** "Use of arboreal medicinal plants in afforestation programmes from Pune and neighbouring districts, Maharashtra state". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 8(1-2): 48-58.

Abst.- Plantation Programme is very important to make use of multipurpose arboreal plants. It will solve the problems in every daily life of natural communities and also will help in preservation of rich natural flora for the future. The extinguishing forest treasure will affect socio-economic life of people. The man made forests have to be created as a substitute to meet the basic needs of masses. It will solve the problems like acclimatization and regeneration.

- 405. Ghorband, D.P., Solanke, N.S. & Biradar, S.D. 2010.** "Indigenous ethnomedicinal plants used by tribals of Bhokar forest of Nanded district, Maharashtra". *Flora & Fauna (Jhansi)* 16: 63-66.

Abst.- Present communication deals with the traditional knowledge of tribals residing in Bhikar Tahsil of Maharashtra, where tribals of this region are using plants, plant parts or their preparations for treating various ailments. The paper enumerates traditional uses of 35 plant species belonging to 25 families. Information regarding 48 different

ethnomedicinal purposes used for cough, asthma, tuberculosis, ear pain, weakness and jaundice has been provided.

- 406. Ghurde, M.U., Deshmukh, V.R. & Pachkhede, A.U. 2011.** “Vegetables infecting fungi from Amravati market (M.S.) India”. *BIOINFOLET* 8: 384-386.

Abst.- The present paper gives a brief account of different vegetables and casual organisms, viz., *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* (*Alternaria alternata*), *Spinacea oleracea* (*Phoma nebulosa* and *Colletotrichum capsici*), *Abelmoschus esculentus* (*Curvularia lunata* and *Fusarium oxysporum*), *Capsicum annuum* (*Colletotrichum capsici* and *Phoma nebulosa*), *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (*Alternaria alternata* and *Fusarium equiseti*), *Dolichos lablab* (*Curvularia senegalensis*) and *Solanum tuberosum* (*Fusarium equiseti*).

- 407. Gibson, A. 1852.** *Report on the teak and other plantations and forests in the Bombay Presidency*. Bombay.

- 408. Gibson, A. 1863.** *A Handbook to the forests of the Bombay Presidency*. Bombay.

- 409. Giradkar, P.G. & Yeragi, S.G. 2006.** “Medicinal plants of Tadoba National Park”. *Indian Forester* 132: 1442-1452.

Abst.- This paper gives an account of 91 medicinal plants found in Tadoba National Park, Maharashtra State, India along with their local names, family, habit and medicinal uses in brief.

- 410. Giradkar, P.G. & Yeragi, S.G. 2008.** “Flora of Tadoba National Park”. *Indian Forester* 134: 263-269.

Abst.- This paper gives an enumerative account of 141 species belonging to 58 botanical families found in Tadoba National Park, Maharashtra, which consist of trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses along with their local names, type of vegetation and family. Most of the plants are Angiosperms. The inventory includes all native and non-native plant species in the park that are growing without cultivation. Three species i.e. *Hyptis suaveolens*, *Lantana camara* and *Parthenium hysterophorus* are found as invasive weed species.

- 411. Gleadow, F. 1894.** “The poisonous plants of Bombay”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 9: 105.

Abst.- Ripe seeds of *Jatropha curcas* are poisonous. A single seed causes an acrid burning sensation in throat, causes nausea and general malaise.

- 412. Godbole, A. 1994.** “Less known uses of three climbers from Western Maharashtra”. *Indian J. Forest.* 17: 351-352.

Abst.- While collecting the data on ethnobotany of Mawal taluka in Pune district, information regarding the uses of three climbers viz., *Olex imbricata* Roxb., *Premna coriacea* Clarke and *Rourea minor* (Gaertn.) Alston have been collected from the tribes viz., Katkaries and Gawli Dhangers residing in the higher hills of Western Ghats.

- 413. Godbole, S.R. 1934.** "Some forest trees and shrubs from the Bombay Presidency used as fodder for animals". *Poona Agric. Coll. Mag.* 26: 19-25.
- 414. Goel, P.K., Kulkarni, A.Y. & Khatavkar, S.D. 1988.** "Species diversity in phytoplankton communities in freshwater bodies in Southwestern Maharashtra". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 15: 150-156.
- Abst.- On the basis of monthly values of diversity index in four differently polluted waterbodies, it is suggested to take into consideration the lower limits of the ranges or the average values, to compare the pollution levels of different waters, with a fair degree of accuracy.
- 415. Gonzalves, E.A. & Gandhi, H.P. 1952.** "A systematic account of the diatoms of Bombay and Salsette- Part-I". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 31: 117-151.
- Abst.- A total of 267 forms have been recorded from this area. These represent 32 genera which include 10 new species, 21 new varieties and 40 new forms. In this paper 61 forms are described.
- 416. Gonzalves, E.A. & Gandhi, H.P. 1953.** "A systematic account of the diatoms of Bombay and Salsette- Part-II". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 32: 239-263.
- Abst.- In this paper 32 forms of diatoms are described.
- 417. Gonzalves, E.A. & Gandhi, H.P. 1954.** "A systematic account of the diatoms of Bombay and Salsette- Part-III". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 338-350.
- Abst.- In this paper 24 forms of diatoms are described.
- 418. Gopalkrishna, N. & Bhore, D.P. 1960.** "The orchids of Bombay". *Poona Agric. Coll. Mag.* 51(1): 55-66.
- Abst.- A list of orchids of Bombay with their distribution, flowering time and fruiting period has been published in this paper with a view that it will be useful to all those who are interested in orchid culture.
- 419. Gopan, M.S. & Bhadane, V.V. 2005.** "Ethnobotanical observations on certain medicinal plants of Beed district, Maharashtra-I". *BIOINFOLET* 2: 92-95.
- Abst.- An extensive survey related to medicinal plants was conducted in the Beed district of Maharashtra state. It has been observed that large number of plant species are in traditional use to treat various human diseases by the rural people and tribals such as *Bhils*, *Pardhi*, *Lamans*, *Vadars*, *Kaikadis*, *Vaidis*, etc. The present paper provides unpublished information regarding 26 species of less known medicinal plants from the said area.
- 420. Gopan, M.S. & Bhadane, V.V. 2005.** "Ethnobotanical observations on certain medicinal plants of Beed district, Maharashtra-II". *BIOINFOLET* 2: 225-227.

Abst.- An extensive survey related to medicinal plants was conducted in the Beed district of Maharashtra state. The present paper provides unpublished information regarding 37 species of less known medicinal plants from the said area.

- 421. Gopinathan Nair, K.R. 1964.** "Some new records of Fungi-Imperfecti from Bombay-Maharashtra". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 26: 109-111.

Abst.- This paper presents a brief account of 8 fungi of which 6 belong to Meloneoniaceae and 2 to Hyphomycetes. All of these species constitute new records for Maharashtra.

- 422. Gosavi, K.V.C., Yadav, U.S. & Yadav, S.R. 2008.** "*Ornithogalum erythraeum* (Webb & Berthel.) Manning & Goldblatt (Hyacinthaceae)- A new record for Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 105: 361-363.

Abst.- *Ornithogalum erythraeum* (Webb & Berthel.) Manning & Goldblatt forms a new record for the state of Maharashtra from Dhulia district.

- 423. Govindarajalu, E. 1972.** "Studies in Cyperaceae-8. Novelties in *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.* 76B: 181-193.

Abst.- The 4 novelties which have come to light during the revisionary work of the genus *Fimbristylis* are described in this paper out of which one belongs to the section *Trichelostylis*, two of *Fimbristylis* and one of *Cymosae*. *F. ligulata* Govindarajalu sp. nov. is described from Borivili National Park, Bombay, Maharashtra.

- 424. Govindarajalu, E. 1997.** "Monographia Indicorum Fimbristylum Praecursores- Novelties in *Fimbristylis* Vahl- II". *Rheedea* 7: 115-126.

Abst.- Six species of *Fimbristylis*, viz. *F. benthamiana*, *F. humerosa*, *F. ultragluma*, *F. dimorphonucifera*, *F. mycosa* and *F. pandurata* are described and illustrated from West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu respectively.

- 425. Govindarajalu, E. & Hemadri, K. 1975.** "Studies in Cyperaceae: 15. Novelties in *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl and *Cyperus* L. (subgen. *Mariscus*)". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.* 82B: 205-210.

Abst.- Two lost specimens originating from Maharashtra are found to be interesting and are therefore named, described and illustrated here as novelties. One of them is named *Fimbristylis unispicularis* (sect. *Eufimbristylis* Boeck.) and the other *Cyperus* (subgen. *Mariscus*) *pentabracteatus* (sect. *Laxiglumae* C.B. Clarke).

- 426. Graham, J. 1837.** "Catalogue of plants collected at Bombay". *Madras J. Litt. Sci.* 5: 179-183, 367-370. (Repr. from Records of General Science July, Oct. 1836).

Abst.- 417 plant species have been listed from Bombay.

- 427. Graham, J. 1839.** *A catalogue of the plants growing in Bombay and its vicinity, spontaneous, cultivated or introduced, as far as they are ascertained.* Bombay.

428. **Graham, R.J.D. 1911.** *List of Wild plants found on the Nagpur and Telinkheri farms.* Nagpur.
429. **Graham, R.J.D. 1913.** "Notes on a collecting tour at Ramtek, C.P.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 22: 236-241.
Abst.- 216 plant species belonging to 61 families from Ramtek, C.P. have been listed.
430. **Graham, R.J.D. 1913.** *List of grasses and sedges found on the Nagpur and Telinkheri farms, Nagpur, including a few from other parts of the province.* Nagpur.
431. **Graud, B.D., Yadav, S.S. & Borale, R.P. 2010.** "Traditional knowledge of plants of western Khandesh region of Maharashtra for snake bites". *Int. J. Pl. Sci.* 5: 337-339.
Abst.- The flora of Satpura ranges of western Khandesh are highly diversified and rich in number of medicinal plants. They depend on traditional medicine, they use different plants and plant parts against snake bite. The present paper deals with the information of 17 medicinally important plants used as antidote for snake bite and it has been tabularized.
432. **Gray, W. 1886.** "Botany of the Bombay Presidency, Bombay". *Gaz. Bombay Pres.* 25: 311-381.
433. **Gunale, V.R. & Chaugule, B.B. 1980.** "Algae of sludge samples from Pavna mula and Mutha rivers". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 15(2): 75-78.
Abst.- The pollution of aquatic environment can be assessed by different types of studies. Use of benthic organisms has been stressed because they form a stable community and their diversity indices are being used for evaluating the effects of pollutants. An attempt has been made to use benthic algal flora to evaluate the pollution of river waters. Of the 46 algae encountered, there was a diversity in quality and quantity of algae found at control and polluted stations.
434. **Gunjatkar, N. & Vartak, V.D. 1982.** "Enumeration of wild edible legumes from Pune district, Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 1-9.
Abst.- The paper gives an account of wild edible legumes collected from hilly region of Pune district, Maharashtra state. The area under observation includes Maval, Mulshi and Bhore talukas of the Pune district (17°45' to 19°00' N latitude and 73°15' to 74°05' E longitude). Besides conventional leguminous crop plants, there are several wild relatives of cultivated legumes used as a food by aborigines and even urban population during the period of drought and food scarcity. The enumeration of such wild edible legumes, from Pune district includes 33 species belonging to 15 genera and 3 subfamilies. The paper narrates correct botanical identity of wild edible legumes, their habit, habitat, parts used as food and special instructions about the recipe. From 33 species enumerated, roots and tubers of 3 species, tender leaves of 14 species, tender twigs of 4 species, flower buds and flowers of 3 species, bark powder of 1 species and tender pods of 5 species are eaten raw or cooked or roasted.

- 435. Gunjatkar, N. & Vartak, V.D. 1983.** “Ethnobotanical and floristic studies in *Bherli-mad* (*Caryota urens* Linn.) from Western India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 323-329.

Abst.- Like coconut or Areca nut, *Bherli-mad* (*Caryota urens* Linn.) is not so widely recognized as a useful commodity in the local or foreign trade today. But it could be considered more utilitarian in its adaptability to the necessities of tribal people inhabiting remote areas and dense jungles. From the available literature on the floristics of *Bherli-mad*, the importance of this unique indigenous palm of the Western Ghats can be surmised. The unplanned growth of the industrial sectors, urbanization of villages from jungle areas and population explosion resulted in depletion of the forest areas with complete destruction of this magnificent palm. Inhabitants have started pouring in the remote hill areas. This paper presents the multiple uses of *Bherli-mad* for the tribal communities in the hilly regions of Western India.

- 436. Gupta, Rakhi, Vairale, M.G., Deshmukh, R.R., Chaudhary, P.R. & Wate, S.R. 2010.** “Ethnomedicinal uses of some plants used by *Gond* tribe of Bhandara district, Maharashtra”. *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 713-717.

Abst.- The ethnobotanical study was carried out among the ethnic group (*Gond* tribe) in the Bhandara district of Maharashtra. A field survey of the study area was carried out during January 2007- January 2008 to document the medicinal utility of plants occurring in the area by *Gond* tribe. Traditional uses of 53 plants species belonging to 31 families are described. The documented ethnomedicinal plants are mostly used to cure skin diseases, diarrhoea, jaundice, cough, wounds, piles, urinary troubles, spermatorrhoea and as an eye drop.

- 437. Gupta, V., Bhardwaj, M. & Dashora, K. 2010.** “Endemic medicinal plants of Western Ghats- their collection and conservation”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 353-358.

Abst.- Western Ghats, being an important hotspot for many endemic species, are the targeted area for present investigation. Germplasm collection and conservation of this endemic flora was done and as a result 13 endemic species and many rare and endangered species had been collected and conserved at the National Gene Bank.

- 438. Gurav, R.V. & Dixit, G.B. 2004.** “Conservation of orchids from Western Ghats of Maharashtra”. *BIOINFOLET* 1: 16-18.

Abst.- The Western Ghats of India is a salubrious spot providing vast range of habitats with about 267 species, 3 subspecies and 3 varieties of orchids of which more than 46% are occupying endemic status. As far as orchids are concerned, it is second richest and diverse biogeographic zone of India, only next to the North-East Himalayas. The Western Ghats of Maharashtra also harbors a quite good number of orchid species including 46 endemic and some potential ornamental species. However, these orchids are ignored in conservation point of view as well as their popularization and sustainable exploitation as ornamentals. The paper deals with the reasons of depopulation of orchids from Western

Ghats of Maharashtra. In view of growing awareness about aesthetic value of native orchids, methods of their sustainable exploitation and conservation strategies are discussed.

- 439. Habib, Iqbal. 1990.** "Desmids from Bombay (Maharashtra), India". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 17(1-2): 143-147.

Abst.- This paper enumerates 40 desmid taxa belonging to 7 genera viz., *Pleurotaenium*, *Euastrum*, *Cosmarium*, *Staurostrum*, *Arthrodesmus*, *Spondylosium* and *Desmidium* from Bombay and its environs during collections made in 1986-87.

- 440. Hart, W.E. 1886.** "Note on a supposed root parasite found at Mahabaleshwar in October 1885". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 1: 75-77.

Abst.- A brown velvety ball covered with minute white flowers was collected at the foot of a large dicotyledonous tree at Mahabaleshwar. This may be a species of the family Balanophoraceae.

- 441. Hedawoo, G.B. 2010.** "Wild mushroom flora from Amravati region, Maharashtra, India". *J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.* 40(3): 441-444.

Abst.- Many periodical surveys were conducted in Amravati region, Maharashtra for mycofloristic studies during 2007-2009 monsoon seasons. A rich diversity of wild macromycetes was encountered which included edible, non-edible and medicinal mushrooms. Identification, edibility and medicinal potential of collected fleshy forms were noted by referring to standard literature. The critical studies showed that of the total 43 mushrooms species reported, 39 were Basidiomycetes and only four were Ascomycetes subdivisions. Out of these 43 species, 21 mushroom species were identified as edible, 15 non-edible and 7 medicinal. The edible mushroom species were *Agaricus campestris*, *A. placomyces*, *Auricularia mesenterica*, *Calocybe indica*, *Calvatia cyathiformis*, *Chlomphyllum molybdites*, *Laccaria amethystine*, *Leucocoprinus capaestipes*, *Lycoperdon pusillum*, *Macrolepiota procera*, *M. rhacodes*, *Morchella conica*, *Pleurotus dryinus*, *P. ostreatus*, *P. petaloides*, *Podaxis pistillaris*, *Russula claroflava*, *Termitomyces heimii*, *T. mammiformis*, *Tricholoma album* and *Volvariella media*. The medicinal mushrooms were *Coprinus comatus*, *Daldinia concentric*, *Ganoderma applanatum*, *G. lucidum*, *Schizophyllum commune*, *Trametes versicolor* and *Xylaria polymorpha*.

- 442. Hegde, B.A. & Patil, T.M. 1976.** "Biological control of noxious weed *Parthenium hysterophorus* L.". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 17: 105-107.

Abst.- Search for biological agents which can eradicate a noxious weed *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. was undertaken. It was noticed that a disease which cause phyllody of the floral parts, finally leading to the death of the plant, is fast spreading over the densely populated areas occupied by this weed. By laying quadrats the disease incidence has been estimated to be 10%, and it was also noticed that the possible agent which spreads this disease is aphid.

- 443. Hemadri, K. 1968.** "New and interesting plant records". *Indian Forester* 94: 808-811.
Abst.- Some new records from Maharashtra and Rajasthan besides a few obscurely known taxa are presented in this paper with necessary explanatory notes.
- 444. Hemadri, K. 1969 (1968).** "A new *Ceropegia* Linn. (Asclepiadaceae) from Western Ghats, Maharashtra". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 123-125.
Abst.- A new species of *Ceropegia* viz., *C. rollae* Hemadri has been described from Junnar ghats, Poona district, Maharashtra.
- 445. Hemadri, K. 1970.** *The Flora of Junnar and surroundings, Poona district (Maharashtra state)*. 2 Vols. Ph. D. Thesis (Unpubl.).
- 446. Hemadri, K. 1971.** "Two new species of Fabaceae from India". *Indian Forester* 97: 65-69.
Abst.- *Alysicarpus vasavadae* Hemadri sp. nov. from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore states and *Smithia agharkarii* Hemadri sp. nov. from Maharashtra are described and illustrated.
- 447. Hemadri, K. 1971.** "*Isachne borii* Hemadri- A new grass from India". *Indian Forester* 97: 223-225.
Abst.- *Isachne borii* Hemadri, a new grass collected from Poona and Sholapur districts (Maharashtra State) is described with illustration.
- 448. Hemadri, K. 1980.** *Grasses of Junnar and its surroundings, Pune District (Maharashtra state)*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.
Abst.- There are 19 chapters in this book, such as topography and general features, rock and soil, drainage, climate, vegetation, grass flora, new species, interesting records, key to the genera and enumeration of species.
- 449. Hemadri, K. 1980.** "Nomenclatural note on a Rubiaceae species". *Indian Forester* 106: 720.
Abst.- *Borreria pusilla* (Wall.) DC. is the correct name for the plant known by the name *B. stricta* (Linn.f.) K. Schum. Belonging to the family Rubiaceae.
- 450. Hemadri, K. & Ansari, M.Y. 1971.** "*Ceropegia mahabalei* Hemadri et Ansari- A new species of Asclepiadaceae from Sahyadri Range, Western Ghats (Maharashtra State)". *Indian Forester* 97: 105-108.
Abst.- *Ceropegia mahabalei* Hemadri et Ansari a new Asclepiad from Junnar ghats of Sahyadri ranges, Western Ghats (Maharashtra State), is described and illustrated.
- 451. Hemadri, K. & Billore, K.V. 1970.** "*Ischaemum raizadae* Hemadri et Billore- A new grass from India". *Indian Forester* 96: 318-321.

Abst.- *Ischaemum raizadae* Hemadri et Billore *sp. nov.* described and illustrated for the first time for India from Sadrya Ghat, Harishchandragarh, Thana district, Maharashtra.

- 452. Hippalgaonkar, K.V. 1972.** "Some new records of plants in the flora of Aurangabad". *J. Biol. Sci. (Bombay)* 15: 40-47.

Abst.- 17 species of plants viz., *Acacia campbellii* Arn. (Mimosaceae), *Blumea obliqua* (L.) Druce, *B. oxydonta* DC., *B. lacera* DC. (Asteraceae), *Exacum petiolare* Griseb., *Centaurium roxburghii* (Don) Druce, *Hoppea dichotoma* Willd., *Canscora decurrens* Dalz. (Gentianaceae), *Cynoglossum meeboldii* Brandis (Boraginaceae), *Ipomoea eriocarpa* R.Br., *I. muricata* (L.) Jacq. (Convolvulaceae), *Dicliptera verticillata* (Forssk.) C. Chr., *Lepidagathis trinervis* Wall., *Justicia quinquangularis* Koen. (Acanthaceae), *Leucas cephalotes* Spreng., *L. martinicensis* R.Br. (Lamiaceae) and *Euphorbia coccinea* Roth (Euphorbiaceae) have been recorded for the first time for the flora of Aurangabad.

- 453. Hodd, T. & Patricia. 1982.** *Grasses of Western India*. Bombay Natural History Society. Bombay.

- 454. Hora, S.L. 1949.** "Satpura hypothesis of the distribution of the Malayan fauna and flora to Peninsular India". *Proc. Nat. Inst. Sci. India* 15: 309-314.

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

Abst.- In India, 39 taxa belonging to 33 species of *Symplocos* have been recorded so far. Among them, 10 taxa covering 8 species are endemic and confined to Peninsular India. 4 species are found in Western India.

- 456. Hosagoudar, V.B. & Raju, V.S. 1985.** "Taxonomic notes on two species of *Meliola* Fr. described from Maharashtra, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 717-718.

Abst.- The names, *Meliola grewiae* and *M. lobelia* used by Srinivasulu (1974) to describe new species from Maharashtra turned out to be later homonyms and hence illegitimate. While the former is a variety (*Meliola grewiae* Hansf. var. *longispora* V.B. Hosagoudar & V.S. Raju), the later forms a mere synonym under *Meliola lobiliae* Stevens.

- 457. Hosagoudar, V.B. & Venkanna, P. 1993.** "*Sarcinella hugheshii* sp. nov. from Maharashtra, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 457-459.

Abst.- A new species, viz., *Sarcinella hugheshii* V.P. Hosagoudar et P. Venkanna has been described from Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra.

- 458. Husain, T. & Paul, S.R. 1987.** "Taxonomy of *Ixora coccinea* L. (Rubiaceae-Pavetteae) in India". *Geophytology* 17: 219-226.

Abst.- The present paper enumerates three varieties of *Ixora coccinea* L., with several forms. Morphological, distributional, ecological and leaf epidermal data have been

appended to show that the varieties- *coccinea*, *bandhuca* (Roxb.) Kurz and *lutea* (Hutch.) Corner are in fact distinct.

- 459. Ilorkar, V.M. & Khatri, P.K. 2003.** “Phytosociological study of Navegaon National Park (Maharashtra)”. *Indian Forester* 129: 377-387.

Abst.- Vegetation studies were conducted in the Navegaon National Park in order to assess the floristic composition. The forest is composed of 40 species of trees, 16 species of shrubs and 44 species of herbs. Three plant communities were identified, namely (1) *Tectona-Pterocarpus-Buchanania*, (2) *Cleistanthus-Ougeinia-Tectona* and (3) *Cleistanthus-Lagerstroemia-Terminalia*; corresponding to three elevational ranges, i.e. 300-400 m, 400-500 m and 500-600 m, respectively. *Cleistanthus collinus* is the most dominant species with density 371/ha followed by *Tectona grandis* 175/ha. Biotic disturbances were observed at lower elevation which has resulted in the absence of Raunkiaer's normal frequency distribution. Measures are suggested to restore the density and protect the ecosystem.

- 460. Ilorkar, V.M., Suroshe, S.B. & Jiotode, D.J. 2011.** “Agroforestry interventions across different agroclimatic zones in Maharashtra, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 105-109.

Abst.- All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Agroforestry, College of Agriculture, Nagpur, has developed Teak and Bamboo based Agrisilviculture System. In the present study production and economics of Teak and Bamboo based agrisilvicultural system is discussed. Economic and ecological viability were studied and the agroforestry models have been released for cultivation in semiarid region of the state.

- 461. Ilorkar, V.M. & Totey, N.G. 1999.** “Regeneration status of Navegaon National Park (Maharashtra)”. *Indian J. Forest.* 22: 203-209.

Abst.- There are c. 22 plant species in seedling stage at 300-400 m, 26 at 400-500 m and 33 at 500-600 m elevation where per cent contribution of seedlings to that of total enumerated varies from 27 to 96%, 28 to 100% and 37 to 100%, respectively. Regeneration of *Aegle marmelos* and *Dalbergia paniculata* is confined to 300-400 m while *Stereospermum suaveolens*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Semecarpus anacardium* and *Sterculia urens* to 400-500 m and *Anthocephalus cadamba*, *Soymida febrifuga*, *Gardenia gummifera*, *Butea monosperma* and *Cassia fistula* to 500-600 m elevation. The distribution pattern of natural regeneration is characterized by contagious distribution. Ratios of individuals of mature trees and seedling of the same species vary from 1:166 to 1:4 at 300-400 m, 1:128 to 1:0.86 at 400-500 m and 1.98 to 1.3 at 500-600 m elevation.

- 462. Ilorkar, V.M. & Totey, N.G. 2001.** “Floristic diversity and soil studies in Navegaon National Park (Maharashtra)”. *Indian J. Forest.* 24: 442-447.

Abst.- Floristic diversity and edaphic studies were carried out in the natural mixed deciduous forest of Navegaon National Park (Maharashtra). Vegetation was classified into three plant communities namely 1) *Tectona-Pterocarpus-Buchanania*, 2) *Cleistanthus-Ougeinia-Tectona* and 3) *Cleistanthus-Lagerstroemia-Terminalia*; corresponding to three elevation ranges i.e., 300-400 m, 400-500 m and 500-600 m respectively. 39 trees, 16 shrubs and 44 herbs species were enumerated during floristic investigation. Highest floristic diversity (1.210) and density (914.75 tree/ha) was recorded at elevation range 500-600 m. Soil profiles were excavated under each of these plant communities and productivity indices were computed. Soils at elevation range 300-400 m presented maximum productivity index (51.98 and 62.32) followed by at 500-600 m (61.56 and 49.24) and 400-500 m (44.32 and 53.40).

- 463. Ilorkar, V.M. & Totey, N.G. 2002.** "Characterization of soils of Navegaon National Park (Maharashtra)". *Indian J. Forest.* 25(2): 127-135.

Abst.- A soil vegetation study was carried out in the Navegaon National Park (Maharashtra). Six soil profiles were excavated under the three plant communities. Physico-chemical and morphological properties of soils were studied and they are classified accordingly. The soils under the plant community *Tectona-Pterocarpus-Buchanania* are very deep and dark brown to yellowish-brown in colour with abundance of silica and iron concretion. These are moderately drained soils with silty loam to loamy in texture. They are classified as loamy, skeletal, mixed hyperthermic family of Typic Ustorthent and Udic Haplustoll. The soil under the plant community *Cleistanthus-Ougeinia-Tectona* are shallow to medium in depth and dark yellowish-brown to dark reddish-brown in colour and silty clay loam in texture. These are classified as loamy, mixed, hyperthermic and loamy, skeletal, mixed hyperthermic family of Udic Haplustoll and paralithic vertic Haplustoll. The soils under the plant community *Cleistanthus-Terminalia-Lagerstroemia* are silty loam in texture and dark brown in colour, acidic to neutral. These are classified as loamy, mixed, hyperthermic family of Udic Argiustoll and Udic Haplustoll.

- 464. Ilorkar, V.M., Totey, N.G. & Garad, G.P. 2002.** "Medicinal plant potential of Navegaon National Park (M.S.)". *J. Non-Timber Forest Product* 9: 132-137.

Abst.- Navegaon National Park is an important protected area in Central India. It is a habitat for many migratory birds. It accommodates more than 130 plant species belonging to 117 genera and 42 families. Twenty nine trees, 11 shrubs and 24 herbaceous species were recorded at 300-400 m elevation. Twenty three trees, 10 shrubs and 23 herbaceous species were enumerated at 400-500 m elevation, while 24 trees, 5 shrubs and 16 herbaceous species were recorded from 500-600 m elevation range. Forty seven plant species were found directly/ indirectly important in rural medicine.

- 465. Ingahalikar, S. 2001.** *Flowers of Sahyadri*. Corolla Publications, Pune.

Abst.- This book is a field guide of 500 flowers of north Western-Ghats of India.

- 466. Ingalhalikar, S. 2008.** *Flowers of Sahyadri*. Corolla Publications, Pune.

Abst.- This book is a field guide to addition of 1200 flowers of north Western-Ghats of India.

- 467. Ingalhalikar, S. & Barve, S. 2010.** *Trees of Pune*. Corolla Publications, Pune.

Abst.- Nearly 482 species have been treated in this book.

- 468. Ingawale, Manjusha & Karande, C.T. 2009.** "Cytomorphological observations in *Nitella gracilis* f. *minuta* (T.F.A.) R.D.W. from Western Maharashtra, India". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 65-68.

Abst.- Present paper deals with morphology and cytology of *Nitella gracilis* f. *minuta* (T.F.A.) R.D.W. occurring along the foothills of Sahyadri ranges within Satara district. Chromosome number $n=9$, is being reported for the first time.

- 469. Ingole, S. 2009.** "Floristic enumeration of southern region of Amravati district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 701-710.

Abst.- Amravati district is a part of Vidarbha in Maharashtra state located in its north region. Its southern region receives little attention regarding floristic work. The present study deals with floristic account of flowering plants found in southern region of Amravati district. A total number of 159 species belonging to 129 genera of 44 families have been recorded. Besides current botanical names, local names, habit and phenology have also been given for almost each taxon.

- 470. Issacs, M. 1927.** *The commoner flowering plants of Western India*. Bombay.

- 471. Jadhav, B.T. & Chougule, Padmaja. 2011.** "Additions to the *Glossopteris* flora from Kamthi beds of Chandrapur district (M.S.)". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 69-72.

Abst.- The paper incorporates two species of *Glossopteris* leaf collected from Mangli, district Chandrapur in Maharashtra. It is a new locality for the *Glossopteris* flora.

- 472. Jadhav, C.R. & Singh, N.P. 2001.** "*Melhania incana* Heyne ex Wight & Arn. (Sterculiaceae)- A new record for Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 605-606.

Abst.- *Melhania incana* Heyne ex Wight & Arn. (Sterculiaceae) has been recorded as a new addition to flora of Maharashtra.

- 473. Jadhav, D.M., Gawal, D.U. & Khillare, E.M. 2010.** "Diversity of fungal propagules at Godavari river Nanded (M.S.)". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 114-115.

Abst.- Studies on diversity of fungi at four sites of Godavari river passing through Nanded (M.S.) were carried out. The samples of water were tested four times, i.e. in the month of January, April, July and October 2009 and analysed for presence of fungal propagules in terms of CFUs (Colony Forming Units). The average CFU ranged from 1098 to 2487 per liter of water. The highest number of CFU were reported from samples collected during

the month of October while the lowest CFU were reported during the month of January. In all 21 fungal species were identified from Govardhan Ghat, 19 from Nangina ghat and old bridge while 16 from new bridge site. All the sites, dominant fungal species were among Deuteromycetes followed by Ascomycetes.

- 474. Jadhav, Lata S. & Pawar, A.B. 2009.** "Studies of some Ascomycetous fungi from Satara district (Maharashtra, India)". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 208-212.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the study of 7 species of ascomycetous fungi belonging to the order- Dothideales (Loculoascomycetes). These are *Didymella umbelliferacum* Bauml., *Mycosphaerella euphorbiae* Nissler ex Sehrot (Mycosphaerellaceae), *Dictyothyrium hironymi* (Rehm.) Bat., *Micropeltis aquales* Syd., *M. erysiphoides* Rehm. & Hedw., *M. umblicata* Mont. and *Stomiopeltis suttoniae* (Mondoza) Luttrell (Micropeltidaceae) belonging to Pseudosphaerellinae. All these fungi have been collected on different angiospermic hosts from different localities of Western Ghats. These 7 species have been recorded for the first time from India.

- 475. Jadhav, M., Fatima, S., Kshma, K. & Jain, C. 2006.** "A preliminary investigation on microflora of rain water at Aurangabad". *BIOINFOLET* 3: 328-329.

Abst.- This paper deals with the study of microflora of rain water at Aurangabad. Nine fungal form belonging to 7 genera were observed. 16 microalgal forms were also isolated.

- 476. Jadhav, S.H. & Salunkhe, C.B. 2011.** "A note on grasses of Mahadeo Hill ranges from Sangli district of Maharashtra state". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 110-112.

Abst.- A list of 59 species of grasses belonging to 38 genera, collected and identified from Chowranganath, Akalaidevi and Kille-Machindra hills of Mahadeo hill ranges of Sangli district, Maharashtra has been provided.

- 477. Jadiye, S., Chaugule, B.B., Kumar, C.A. & Rao, P.S.N. 2006.** "*Polysiphonia unguiformis* Borgesen- Ceramiales, Rhodomelaceae: A new record from Maharashtra coast, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 420-423.

Abst.- The marine red alga *Polysiphonia unguiformis* Borgesen is being reported for the first time from Dapoli- Maharashtra coast and its morphological and anatomical studies of tetraporic, cystocarpic and male plants have been undertaken and made available with suitable illustrations and photographs.

- 478. Jadiye, S.U. 2006.** "New record of *Catenella impudica* (Montagne) J. Agardh from the Alibaug coast of Maharashtra, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 709-712.

Abst.- *Catenella impudica* (Montagne) J. Agardh belonging to order Gigatinales, family Caulacanthaceae and class Rhodophyta, collected from Alibaug coast, Maharashtra, has been studied in detail along with the distribution in India. It is a new record for Maharashtra state.

- 479. Jagtap, A.P., Mungikar, R., Jagtap, S. & Kshirsagar, R.D. 2004.** “The seed bank studies in Western Ghats of Maharashtra state, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 835-866.

Abst.- The Western Ghats are among the 34 hot spots recognized world over along with Himalayas which needs strict conservation strategy to prevent its bio-diversity. Present paper deals with seed bank studies comprising 278 plant species from Western Ghats of Maharashtra. For each plant, correct botanical name, family, habit, flowering and fruiting time, fruit details (shape, size & colour), seed details (number, shape, size, colour & texture along with some special characteristics) and the district to which collection localities belong, are given. The purpose of this paper is to present the information regarding the availability of the seeds of given species, which can be made available during species recovery programme as and when decided to be implemented.

- 480. Jagtap, A.P. & Singh, N.P. 1990.** “Two new combinations in the genus *Bidaria* of family Asclepiadaceae”. *Biovigyanan* 16(1): 62.

Abst.- Two new combinations in the genus *Bidaria* (Asclepiadaceae) viz., *B. khandalense* (Santapau) Jagtap & Singh, comb. nov. based on *Gymnema khandalensis* Santapau, endemic to Maharashtra and *B. montana* (Roxb.) Rahman & Wilcock var. *pubiflora* (Hook.f.) Jagtap & Singh, comb. nov. based on *Gymnema montanum* (Roxb.) Hook.f. var. *pubiflora* Hook.f., which is rare and endemic to Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) and Cannore (Kerala) are proposed.

- 481. Jagtap, A.P. & Singh, N.P. 2002.** “Biodiversity of the Western Ghats of Maharashtra: Current knowledge”. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abst.- This includes Introduction, Arboreal floristic conservation of the Western Ghat forest & their management, Conservation of biodiversity in Maharashtra through an integrated forest areas, Role of sacred groves for biodiversity conservation, Phyto Wealth, Microbial diversity, Faunal Wealth, 25 Appendices and References.

- 482. Jagtap, D. & Bachulkar, M. 2008.** “*Sonchus wightianus* DC. subsp. *wightianus* and *S. wightianus* subsp. *wallichianus* (DC.) Boulos (Asteraceae): New records for Maharashtra”. *Phytotaxonomy* 8: 47-50.

Abst.- Among Indian flora, Asteraceae is one of the largest family comprising c. 161 genera and 1052 species (Hajra *et al.*, 1995), while 61 genera and 204 species have so far been recorded for the state of Maharashtra (Singh *et al.*, 2001). Plant collections made during botanical explorations at various places in Maharashtra (2008, 2009), have resulted in locating some plant species, namely, *Sonchus wightianus* DC. subsp. *wightianus* and *S. wightianus* subsp. *wallichianus* (DC.) Boulos, not known earlier from Maharashtra. Description and illustrations of the subspecies along with field notes are provided in the present paper.

- 483. Jagtap, D. & Bachulkar, M. 2009.** “*Youngia japonica* (L.) DC. subsp. *japonica* and *Y. pseudosenecio* (Vaniot) C. Shih (Asteraceae): new records for South India”. *Phytotaxonomy* 9: 143-146.

Abst.- Plant collections made during botanical explorations at various places in Western Ghats of southern India (Malkapur, Kolhapur district) have resulted in locating two plant species viz., *Youngia japonica* (L.) DC. subsp. *japonica* and *Y. pseudosenecio* (Vaniot) C. Shih which were not known earlier from southern India. These are described and illustrated in the present paper.

- 484. Jagtap, D. & Bachulkar, M. 2010.** “*Mikania micrantha* Kunth: Addition to the Asteraceae flora of Maharashtra”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 561-562.

Abst.- *Mikania micrantha* Kunth (Asteraceae) is reported as an addition to the flora of Maharashtra.

- 485. Jagtap, D., Bachulkar, M. & Aitawade, Makarand. 2010.** “*Spilanthes uliginosa* Sw. (Asteraceae): a new record for Maharashtra”. *Phytotaxonomy* 10: 42-44.

Abst.- During botanical explorations at various places in Maharashtra, specimens of *Spilanthes uliginosa* Sw. were collected, which form new record for the state. Detailed description, illustrations along with field notes of the species are provided in the present paper.

- 486. Jagtap, S. & Deokule, S.S. 2010.** *Tribal Ethnobotany: Ethnobotanical Studies on Korku and Pawra Tribes of Satpura Regions of Maharashtra with the Aid of Pharmacognosy.* Lambert Academic Publishing, Germany.

- 487. Jagtap, S., Deokule, S.S., Mukherjee, S., Kuvalekar, A., Devkar, S., Harsulkar, A. & Pawar, P. 2010.** “Assessment of nutritional value of some wild edible plants from Satpura hills of Maharashtra India”. *J. Herbal Medicine & Toxicology* 4(1): 77-82.

- 488. Jagtap, S.D. & Deokule, S.S. 2005.** “Rediscovery of an endemic species viz., *Begonia phrixophylla* Blatt. & McC. (Begoniaceae) from an area other than type locality”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 32: 307-308.

Abst.- An endemic species, viz., *Begonia phrixophylla* Blatt. & McC. has been rediscovered from Kunda Ghat of Toranmal Medicinal Plant Conservation Area in Dhadgaon Taluke of Nandurbar district of Maharashtra which is a new locality (Lodwick Point, Mahabaleshwar).

- 489. Jagtap, S.D. & Deokule, S.S. 2008.** “Comparative study in L-Dopa in some species of *Mucuna* Adans from Maharashtra state”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 35: 321-322.

Abst.- The phytochemical screening of the five species of *Mucuna* viz., *M. pruriens* (L.) DC., *M. pruriens* var. *utilis* (Wall. ex Wight) Bak. ex Burck, *M. monosperma* DC. ex Wight & Arn., *M. minima* Haines and *M. championii* Benth for L-Dopa (L-3,4-

dihydroxyphenylalanine), a secondary metabolite, obtained from *Mucuna* plant, which is useful in Parkinson's disease.

- 490. Jagtap, S.D., Deokule, S.S. & Bhosle, S.V. 2006.** "Some unique ethnomedicinal uses of plants used by the Korku tribe of Amravati district of Maharashtra, India". *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 107: 463-469.

Abst.- The present ethnobotanical study was carried out among the ethnic groups (Korku tribe) in the Chikhaldara, Achalpur and parts of Morshi in Amravati district of Maharashtra. A field survey of the study area was carried out during 2000-2004 to document the medicinal utility of plants occurring in this area by Korku tribe. Traditional uses of 66 plant species belonging to 44 families are described under this study. The documented ethnomedicinal plants were mostly used to cure skin disorders, diarrhoea, jaundice, tuberculosis, stroke, migraine, menstrual problems, fertility problems, urinary problems, piles, wounds and poison bites. The medicinal plants used by the Korku tribe are arranged alphabetically followed by family, herbarium number, local name, parts used, mode of operation and medicinal uses.

- 491. Jagtap, S.D., Deokule, S.S. & Bhosle, S.V. 2008.** "Ethnomedicobotanical uses of endemic and RET plants utilized by the Korku tribe of Amravati district, Maharashtra". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 284-287.

Abst.- Ethnomedicobotanical uses of 13 plant species belonging to 12 families used by the Korku tribe are given with their botanical name, local name and family. Efforts for their conservation, cultivation and afforestation for sustainable utilization of such plants in future have also been discussed.

- 492. Jagtap, S.D., Deokule, S.S. & Bhosle, S.V. 2008.** "Ethnomedicobotanical uses of endemic and RET plants by Pawra tribe of Nandurbar district, Maharashtra". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 311-315.

Abst.- The paper enumerates ethnobotanical uses of 28 plant species that are endemic and/or in the RET (Rare, Endangered and Threatened) category belonging to 15 families by Pawra tribe of Nandurbar district, Maharashtra. Plants are arranged alphabetically with their botanical name, followed by family, IUCN status, local names and uses. Efforts for conservation, cultivation and afforestation have been done with help of the state forest department and Pawra tribe for the sustainable use of such important plant species in near future.

- 493. Jagtap, S.D., Deokule, S.S., Pawar, P.K., Kuvalekar, A.A. & Harsulkar, A.M. 2010.** "Antimicrobial activity of some crude herbal drugs used for skin diseases by Pawra tribes of Nandurbar district". *Indian J. Natural Products & Resources* 1(2): 216-220.

Abst.- Identification of traditional remedies for the skin is an important activity for the preservation of traditional knowledge and for the search of novel antimicrobial treatments against skin and soft tissue infections. A study was undertaken to document and authenticate

treasured knowledge of *Pawra* tribe of Nandurbar district used for the tropical applications on skin ailments. Antimicrobial activity of five herbal crude drugs, viz., stem of *Cryptolepis buchanani* Roem. & Schult., roots of *Curculigo orchioidea* Gaertn., stem bark of *Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb., leaves of *Kleinia balsamica* (Dalz. & Gibs.) P. Halliday and stem bark of *Ougenia oojainensis* (Roxb.) Hochr. was tested against different Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria and a yeast, using agar diffusion method. Extracts at higher concentration (60 and 80 mg/l) exhibited considerable antimicrobial activity but less or no inhibition was observed in case of lower concentration (20 and 40 mg/l).

- 494. Jagtap, S.D., Deokule, S.S. & Watwe, A. 2004.** "Occurrence of threatened fragrant *Ceropegia* in Toranmal forests, Maharashtra". *Curr. Sci.* 87: 553-554.

Abst.- The threatened fragrant *Ceropegia odorata* Hook.f. has been collected from Toranmal forests, Nandurbar district after 165 years which happens to be a new locality. Previously it was known from Salsette (Mumbai), Abu (Rajasthan), Pavagadh (Gujarat) and Tarubanda (Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra).

- 495. Jain, D.L., Baheti, A.M., Jain, S.R. & Khandelwal, K.R. 2010.** "Use of medicinal plants among tribes in Satpuda region of Dhule and Jalgaon districts of Maharashtra- an ethnobotanical survey". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 152-157.

Abst.- An ethnobotanical survey was carried out on the use of medicinal plants in Satpuda region of Dhule and Jalgaon districts of Maharashtra. The information was gathered from Pawara, Bhil and Pardhi tribes using an integrated approach of botanical collections, group discussions and interviews with questionnaire during 2004-2005. A total of 67 medicinal plant species distributed in 37 families are documented. In most cases fresh part of the plant was used for the preparation of medicine. These tribal people still depend on the medicinal plants to cure their diseases and disorders in Satpuda forest region.

- 496. Jain, S.K. 1959.** "On the vegetation of Konkan in Bombay state". *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India* 29B: 329-345.

- 497. Jain, S.K. 1961.** "Vegetation of Yedshi forest at Ramling in Maharashtra". *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India* 31B: 438-445.

Abst.- The present study is a part of larger programme of work on western Indian vegetation. This study is made at Yedshi forest at Ramling in Maharashtra which is one of the many typical representatives of the semiarid tract.

- 498. Jain, S.K. 1963.** "Further studies on deciduous forests of Maharashtra". *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India* 33B: 235-239.

Abst.- The plant communities of the deciduous forests at Abhipuri and Mezeri Hills in Bhor Forest Range of Poona district have been described. *Terminalia crenulata* Roth is common timber species in these forests. A table showing frequency of occurrence of different forest species is given.

- 499. Jain, S.K. 1966.** "Notes on Indian grasses-I. Distribution of two less known species of *Cynodon* Rich.". *Indian Forester* 92: 201-202.

Abst.- The distribution of two less known species of *Cynodon* Rich. (Gramineae), viz. *C. barberi* Rang. & Tad. and *C. arcuatus* J.S. Presl is discussed. A key is provided for distinguishing these two species from *C. dactylon* (L.) Pers., known as 'Doob'.

- 500. Jain, S.K. 1971.** "*Arthraxon deccanensis* sp. nov., a new grass from India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 68: 297-299.

Abst.- A new grass viz., *Arthraxon deccanensis* has been described from Sinhadgaon, Poona district, Maharashtra.

- 501. Jain, S.K. 1971.** "A new grass from India, *Arthraxon junnaensis* sp. nov.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 68: 300-301.

Abst.- A new grass, *Arthraxon junnaensis* has been described from Warsubai plateau, 16 km west of Junnar, Poona district, Maharashtra.

- 502. Jain, S.K. 1971.** "A new grass from India". *Sci. & Cult.* 37: 55-56.

Abst.- *Arthraxon inermis* Hook.f. var. *tzvelevii* Jain, var. nov. has been described from Purandhar, Vazirgadhi Fort, Maharashtra, India.

- 503. Jain, S.K. & Das, Doli. 1973.** "Notes on the nomenclature of some grasses". *Indian Forester* 99: 570-578.

Abst.- The paper deals with the nomenclature of taxa commonly treated under the genera *Agropyron* Gaertn., *Aristida* Linn., *Brachypodium* P.Beauv., *Bromus* L., *Cymbopogon* Spreng., *Dactyloctenium* Willd., *Digitaria* Heist., *Lophochloa* Reichb., *Nardus* Reichb., *Oryza* L., *Paspalum* L., *Phragmites* Trin., *Polypogon* Desf. and *Stipa* L. Changes in the names of species have necessitated new combinations in 6 infra-specific taxa, namely, *Digitaria ciliaris* subsp. *marginata* (Link) comb. nov.; *D. ciliaris* subsp. *marginata* var. *fimbriata* (Link) comb. nov.; *D. ciliaris* subsp. *marginata* var. *pes-avis* (Büse) comb. nov.; *D. ciliaris* subsp. *marginata* var. *sericea* (Honda) comb. nov.; *D. ciliaris* subsp. *nubica* (Stapf) comb. nov. and *Phragmites australis* var. *stenophylla* (Boissier) comb. nov.

- 504. Jain, S.K. & Deshpande, U.R. 1964.** "Observations on the vegetation of Khandesh (Maharashtra)". *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India* 34: 323-333.

Abst.- The vegetation of certain parts of East and West Khandesh districts in Maharashtra is described; the vegetation comprises deciduous forests, scrub forests and occasionally scrub-lands. A list of 365 plant species collected or observed during field work in this area is given. The paper is illustrated with four photo figures.

- 505. Jain, S.K. & Deshpande, U.R. 1969 (1968).** "*Manisuris santapaui* Jain et Deshpande- A new grass from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 277-279.

Abst.- A new species of *Manisuris* viz., *M. santapau* Jain et Deshpande (Poaceae) has been described from Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.

- 506. Jain, S.K., Hemadri, K. & Deshpande, U.R. 1972.** “*Arthraxon raizadae* Jain, Hemadri et Deshpande, a new grass from India”. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 51: 103-106.

Abst.- A new grass, *Arthraxon raizadae* Jain, Hemadri et Deshpande, has been described for India from Mahabaleshwar (Satara district) and Sinhagadh (Poona district) of Maharashtra.

- 507. Jain, S.K. & Karmakar, S.M. 1960.** “Composition of some forests in Thana district, Bombay”. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India* 30B: 373-379.

Abst.- The composition of some deciduous forests of Thana district has been studied. The typical deciduous forest is composed of *Tectona grandis*-*Terminalia tomentosa* community. The common association are *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Butea monosperma*, *Adina cordifolia* and *Schleichera oleosa* are frequent in Vihigaon area. The second storey consists mainly of *Erythrina variegata* var. *orientalis*, *Salmaalina malabarica*, *Butea monosperma*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Acacia chundra*, *Bauhinia racemosa* and *Ziziphus rugosa*. The shrub layer consists chiefly of *Flacourtia* species, *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Meyna laxiflora*, *Carissa congesta*, etc. The commonest climbers in the area are: *Calycopteris floribunda*, *Combretum ovalifolium*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Mucuna purita*, *Cryptolepis buehananii*, *Dioscorea bulbifera*, *D. pentaphylla* and some Curcubitaceous plants. *Dendrophthoe* species are met with on a number of trees, chiefly *Terminalia tomentosa*. The *Tectona*-*Terminalia* community appears to be the climatic climax in this area.

- 508. Jain, S.K. & Sikarvar, R.L.S. 1999.** “Some unknown medicinal plants of Indian tribes. Part. 4. Maharashtra”. *Sachitra Ayurved* 51: 507-508.

Abst.- Some less known medicinal plants being used for the treatment of various diseases by tribes (Bhil, Godia, Koli, Andh, Gond, Korku, Tungi, etc.) of Maharashtra have been enumerated. Their local, hindi and botanical names, parts used, mode of administration and diseases for which used have been mentioned.

- 509. Jain, S.K., Sinha, B.K. & Saklani, Arvind. 1989.** “Some interesting Medicinal plants known among several tribal societies of India”. *Ethnobotany* 1: 89-100.

Abst.- During the last 25 years, over 300 papers have been published on ethnobotany of India. A scrutiny of these and our own field work in several parts of India have brought on record less-known ethnomedicinal uses of c. 600 plants. Whereas much of this folk knowledge is endemic to a particular tribe or region, several uses are known to many ethnic groups. Examples of the latter are: *Argemone mexicana* for rheumatism in Rajasthan, syphilis and pyorrhea in Gujarat and piles in Maharashtra; *Calotropis gigantea* for leprosy in U.P. and Orissa, epilepsy in Bihar, guineaworm in Maharashtra and ringworm in Assam and Maharashtra; and many species in the genera *Achillea*, *Achyranthes*, *Alcea*,

Barringtonia, Cissampelos, Clerodendrum, Datura, Flacourtia, Hedyotis and Holarrhena. Pluralistic use in several societies, as well as for different diseases, lends more credibility to ethnomedical claims.

- 510. Jamadar, A.M. & Salunkhe, C.B. 2009.** “Grasses of Sagarshwar Wildlife Sanctuary of Maharashtra state”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 317-319.

Abst.- 49 grass species have been documented in the present investigation from Sagarshwar Wildlife Sanctuary of Maharashtra state.

- 511. Janardhanan, K.P. 1961.** “Fodder grass and legumes of Khed Taluka (Poona District)”. *Proc. Sec. Ann. Sess. Acad. Agri. Sci. Coimbatore* 106-113.

- 512. Janardhanan, K.P. 1964 (1963).** “An enumeration of the medicinal plants of Khed taluka (Maharashtra state)”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 363-374.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of the occurrence and distribution of some of the well-known and commonly used medicinal plants together with their local names occurring in Khed taluka. This is the first published information on the plants of Khed taluka. In all about 165 species distributed over 64 families have been dealt with. Regarding the medicinal uses, only such information that has been gathered locally either from villagers or the vaidis is given in the paper.

- 513. Janardhanan, K.P. 1965.** “Medicinal plants of Khed Taluka (Maharashtra)”. *Poona Agric. Coll. Mag.* 55: 38-49.

Abst.- The paper deals with the information regarding the occurrence of some of the more common and important medicinal plants of the Khed taluka of Maharashtra. Botanical name, local name and one of the localities where it occurs commonly have been given for each species. A map of Khed taluka indicating the various localities is also enclosed.

- 514. Janardhanan, K.P. 1966.** *The Flora of Bhimashankar and surrounding areas of Khed taluka Poona district (Maharashtra state)*. Ph. D. Thesis, 3 vols. (Unpubl.).

- 515. Janardhanan, K.P. 1981 (1979).** “Rediscovery of *Rotala ritchiei* (C.B. Clarke) Koehne (Lythraceae) after one hundred years”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 230-231.

Abst.- During field collection trips to Khed taluka, Poona district, Maharashtra, the author collected *Rotala ritchiei* (C.B. Clarke) Koehne (Lythraceae). Scrutiny of literature reveals that the species has been collected from Maharashtra after a gap of one hundred years.

- 516. Janarthanam, M.K. 1994.** “Distributional and ecological note on *Utricularia malabarica* (Lentibulariaceae)- A recently described bladderwort”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 230-232.

Abst.- *Utricularia malabarica*, hitherto known only by its type collection from Kerala is reported for Konkan and Goa area. Description, illustration and ecological details are provided.

- 517. Janarthanam, M.K. & Henry, A.N. 1992.** “*Bladderworts of India*”. BSI, Coimbatore, pp. 144.

Abst.- 35 species of Utricularias from India have been treated, of which 12 species are reported from Maharashtra.

- 518. Janarthanam, M.K. & Yadav, S.R. 1995.** “A new species of *Euphorbia* L. (Euphorbiaceae) from India”. *Rheedea* 5: 148-150.

Abst.- *Euphorbia concanensis* (Euphorbiaceae) is described and illustrated as a new species from Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra, India.

- 519. Jawale, A.K., Kumawat, D.A. & Chaudhari, N.A. 2010.** “Some members of order Chlorococcales new to Maharashtra”. *BIOINFOLET* 7: 94-97.

Abst.- The present paper deals with seven taxa of Chlorococcales which are reported for the first time from Maharashtra. They are *Pediastrum integrum* Naeg., *Franceia minima* sp. nov., *Actinastrum hantzschii* var. *minor* var. nov., *Actinastrum schroeteri* var. *curvata* H.P., *Tetrastrum tenuispinum* f. *irregular* Hortob., *Scenedesmus perforates* Lemm. and *Scenedesmus sooi* var. *bicaudatus* f. *danubialis* Hortob.

- 520. Jawale, A.K., Kumawat, D.A. & Chaudhari, N.A. 2010.** “Some taxa of *Chlamydomonas* (Chlorophyceae: Volvocales) new to Maharashtra”. *BIOINFOLET* 7: 298-301.

Abst.- The present communication deals with the description of 12 taxa of *Chlamydomonas* viz. *C. acuta* Kors., *C. atactogama* Kors., *C. conferta* Kors., *C. conoides* Iyengar, *C. globosa* var. *arenariae* Iyengar, *C. gloeogama* Kors., *C. oocysticola* Iyengar, *C. pertusa* var. *indica* Iyengar, *C. pertusa* var. *minor* var. nov., *C. subcaudata* Wille, *C. umbonata* Pascher and *C. zebra* Kors. All these taxa have been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra.

- 521. Jorapur, S.M. & Garg, Vipin. 1980.** “*Peristylus aristatus* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) from Mahabaleshwar- A new record for erstwhile Bombay Presidency”. *Indian J. Forest.* 3: 174-175.

Abst.- The present collection of *Peristylus aristatus* Lindl. from Mahabaleshwar forms a new record for erstwhile Bombay Presidency, is reported and described here.

- 522. Joseph, K.T. & Sivarajan, V.V. 1989.** “*Rotala* Linn. (Lythraceae) in Peninsular India”. *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 99: 179-197.

Abst.- This paper deals with a revised taxonomic study of *Rotala* species in Peninsular India, where it displays maximum morphological diversity than in other parts of the subcontinent. Of the 19 species reported from India, 14 are distributed here. Besides, two new species of the genus, *Rotala cookii* Joseph & Sivarajan and *Rotala vasudevani* Joseph & Sivarajan have also been discovered and described from this part of the country, making

the total number of species 16. An artificial key for the species, their nomenclature and synonymy, description and other relevant notes are provided here. Of which 8 species viz., *Rotala fimbriata* Wight, *R. floribunda* (Wight) Koehne, *R. indica* (Willd.) Koehne, *R. occultiflora* Koehne, *R. ritchiei* (Clarke) Koehne, *R. rosea* (Poir.) Cook, *R. rotundifolia* (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Koehne and *R. serpyllifolia* (Roth) Brem. have been reported from Maharashtra.

- 523. Joshi, V.N. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1997.** "Floristic study on Vetel hill and its adjacent hills in greater Pune area". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 501-524.

Abst.- The Vetel hill is located to the west of the Pune Municipal Corporation within the geographical limits of 18°30' and 18°32' and 73°49' and 73°52' covering an area of about 10.5 sq km. The area under study consists of slopes and low-lying hillocks having diverse vegetation of the lower as well as the higher plant groups. During last two decades part of this area has been converted into a recreation centre by the Forest department, Government of Maharashtra, which has resulted in the development of better greenery. Municipal corporation authorities and Modern Industrial complexes are now putting increased efforts to beautify the landscapes of Pune which has resulted in the development of better greenery. At present, Vetel hill supports natural vegetation of well protected dry deciduous nature. Though tall trees are absent, medium-sized trees and shrubs constitute the chief woody components of the forest. The authors studied vegetation and flora of the area from 1986 and reported 416 species in 316 genera and 101 families. The paper presents general aspect of the vegetation and enumerates plants from Vetel hills and its adjacent hills in greater Pune area.

- 524. Joshi, V.N., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Kulkarni, D.K. 1992.** "Changing floristic pattern of Chaturshringi-Vetal Plateau near Pune- A comparative study". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 133-139.

Abst.- Chaturshringi-Vetal Plateau is situated to the West of Pune Municipal Corporation between 18°30' and 18°32' North latitude and 73°49' and 73°52' East longitude. In an ecological survey of the area conducted by Ezekiel before 70 years, 134 species of flowering plants were reported. Recent study undertaken by the authors, however, revealed absence of 30 species including *Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss., *Aspidopterys cordata* (Heyne ex Wall.) A Juss., *Corallocarpus epigaeus* Clarke, *Dipcadi montanum* Dalz., *Eragrostis minor* Host, *Euphorbia hypericifolia* L., *Heliotropium tuberosum* Bois., *Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R.Br., *Launaea nudicaulis* (L.) Hook.f., *Malvastrum tricuspidatum* (R.Br.) A Gray, *Panicum trypheron* Schult., *Randia dumetorum* (Retz.) Poir., *Schrebera swietenoides* Roxb., *Setaria glauca* (L.) P.Beauv. and *Spermacoce hispida* L. from this enumeration. Biotic factors like grazing and cutting the forest for fuel are responsible for the destruction of vegetational wealth. However, since last 15 years part of this area has been converted into a recreation centre by the Forest Department, Government of Maharashtra, which

has resulted in the development of better greenery. Thus, out of the total 410 flowering plant species recorded recently in this area, 276 species are different from those of earlier studies. The paper presents comparative account of changing floristic pattern during last 70 years.

- 525. Joshi, V.N., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Kulkarni, D.K. 1994.** "Declining plant resources from Vetar hill in Greater Pune area". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 18: 577-580.

Abst.- Vetar hill near the Pune city is situated between 18°30' and 18°32' North latitudes and 73°49' and 75°52' East longitudes covering an area of about 10.5 sq km. Its highest point reaches 675 m. A floristic survey of the area indicated presence of dry deciduous plant elements growing as natural communities. They included 25 economic tree and shrub species. Some of them are *Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Bedd., *Boswellia serrata* Roxb. ex Colebr., *Cochlospermum religiosum* (L.) Alston, *Dolichandrone falcata* Seem. and *Heterophragma quadrilocularis* (Roxb.) K. Schum. During last two decades the hill is severely exposed to deforestation for the reason of expansion of city. This has resulted in decline of natural plant resources of the hill. The paper presents account of such declining plant resources and suggests measures to conserve them.

- 526. Kachare, S.V. & Suryawanshi, S.R. 2010.** "Traditional medicines for diabetes from villages in Marathwada". *Ethnobotany* 22: 149-11.

Abst.- The present work deals with traditional medicines from the Marathwada region to treat diabetes. The authors have collected the traditional knowledge from villages through interviews. For this, the authors visited the villages such as Darmapuri, Parli-V, Kinwat, Nanded, Daheli Tanda, Beed, Degloor, Bhatsangvi, Renapur, Mahur, etc. in Marathwada. The valuable traditional knowledge is limited only to Janatas or traditional medical practitioners; the aim of the study was to disseminate this knowledge for the benefit of poor people. Though such a valuable knowledge has been preserved and propagated for generations, its validity, should be proved scientifically.

- 527. Kadam, Madhuri & Khandekar, V.P. 2009.** "Weed population associated with dicot crops around Satara". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 74-76.

Abst.- Weeds survey was undertaken around Satara in the year 2006-07. Weed population of 250 dicot crops were carried out by studying frequency, density and abundance. Altogether 101 weed species belonging to 28 families were collected. The weed flora was dominated by dicot plants. On the basis of ecological characters of the weed species in vegetation, 20 dominant weeds were identified. *Ageratum conyzoides* (Asteraceae) was found to be the most widely distributed weed.

- 528. Kadam, V.B. & Ahira, P.P. 2006.** "Chlorophyll content in the leaves of five medicinal plants of Laling forest (District Dhule, Maharashtra)". *BIOINFOLET* 3: 336-337.

Abst.- In the present paper, the occurrence and seasonal variation in chlorophyll content in leaves during various seasons in five medicinally important taxa viz., *Maytenus emarginatus*, *Rhus mysurensis*, *Securinega virosa*, *Wrightia tinctoria* and *Ziziphus glabrata* of Laling forest of Dhule district is given. In all five taxa, the chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b and carotenoid were found to be in increasing order during monsoon<winter<summer seasons.

- 529. Kaikini, N.S. 1954.** "The forests of Bombay state". *Indian Forester* 80: 783-786.

Abst.- This article deals with the historical background of forest management in Bombay state and the composition of the main forest growth and its extent, productivity and value are covered. The different methods of regeneration employed and the silvicultural problems encountered and the manner in which they are overcome is dealt with, giving their position of the management of forests through Working Plans.

- 530. Kalani, I.K. 1961.** "A new species of *Haplosporella* from Maharashtra". *Curr. Sci.* 30(8): 312-313.

Abst.- A new species of fungus viz., *Haplosporella neriicolla* has been described from Poona, Maharashtra.

- 531. Kalani, I.K. 1964.** "Some new records of Ascomycetes from India". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 28: 125-127.

Abst.- In course of routine mycological survey, the author came across some of the ascomycetes genera which were found hitherto either not reported from India or new host records. A brief account and descriptions of four such fungi of which the genus *Sphaerulina* is a new addition to the fungi of India.

- 532. Kale, M.V. 2007.** "Phytochemical analysis of *Bolbitis appendiculata* (Willd.) Iwats: Rare and endangered species from Castlerock and Anmode, Maharashtra, South India". *Indian Fern J.* 24: 148-150.

Abst.- Pteridophytic flora in a region is considered the basic requirement for the advancement of knowledge in the field of pteridology. Castlerock is famous for the richness of this flora. *Bolbitis appendiculata* is a terrestrial, tree shaded dimorphic species found in Anmode Ghat area. *B. virens* and *B. presliana* are reported from Castlerock. Both the species are terrestrial included under the family Lomariopsidaceae. *B. appendiculata* is now becoming a rare and endangered species. The paper deals with the phytochemical studies chlorophyll a & b, carotenoids, carbohydrates, proline, polyphenols, nitrogen, protein and enzymes like nitrate reductase during vegetative and reproductive stage.

- 533. Kale, S.B. & Kale, V.S. 1970.** "Notes on some new Ascomycetes from India-I". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 5(1-2): 9-14.

Abst.- Some new Ascomycetes fungi are described from Maharashtra state, India. The new species described are *Stictis tilakii* sp. nov. on *Vitex negundo* L., *Diatrypella ramalingensis* sp. nov. on *Grewia* sp., *Diatrype grewiae* sp. nov. on *Grewia* sp. and *Crumenula lagnscae* sp. nov. on *Lagasca mollis* Cav.

- 534. Kamalkishor, Heda Nilesh & Kulkarni, K.M. 2009.** "Fish stupefying plants used by the *Gond* tribal of Mendha village of Central India". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 8: 531-534.

Abst.- Fish stupefying plants and their methods of use by the *Gond* people of Mendha village of the Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra state have been documented. For the purpose of validation, literature survey reveals that many fish stupefying plants being used since long time by local people are recently well tested by many workers and are found to have many important medicinal properties. It was also observed that herbal fish stupefying agents are excellent means of fishing, which do not kill whole fish stock like chemicals.

- 535. Kamat, M.N. & Pande, A. 1975.** "Contributions to the Xylariaceae of Western India I". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 15: 71-73.

Abst.- Three species of *Xylaria* (Fam. Xylariaceae) collected from the forests of Western India are described, one of which viz., *X. bambusae* Pande is new to science.

- 536. Kamat, N.D. 1951-75.** *Botanists and botanical researchs in Maharashtra*. Vimal Prakashan, Aurangabad.

- 537. Kamat, N.D. & Tiwari, S.R. 1977.** "Desmids of Nagpur, Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74: 577-579.

Abst.- Forty-four desmids belonging to 8 genera of Mesotaeniaceae and Desmidiaceae are recorded here for the first time from Nagpur, Maharashtra.

- 538. Kambale, Tejaswini & Patil, B.D. 2009.** "Soil mycoflora of Satara, Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 230-231.

Abst.- Thirty-three species of fungi belonging to 13 genera were isolated from the soil samples of two different *Citrus* fields. The most common genera were *Trichoderma*, *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* and *Fusarium*.

- 539. Kamble, M.Y., Shendage, Shankar M. & Yadav, S.R. 2006.** "*Corallodiscus* Batalin (Gesneriaceae): A new generic record for Peninsular India". *Rheedeia* 16: 63-65.

Abst.- The genus *Corallodiscus* Batalin, so far known from the Himalayas and Eastern Asia, is reported for the first time from the Peninsular India. It is represented in the northern Western Ghats by *C. lanuginosus* (Wallich ex R. Br.) B.L. Burt. This species is described and illustrated.

- 540. Kamble, M.Y. & Yadav, S.R. 2004.** "Asclepiadaceae of Maharashtra". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 46: 34-49.

Abst.- Family Asclepiadaceae is represented by 250 genera and c. 3000 species mainly distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of the world. It is represented by 43 genera and c. 243 species in India. Of which, 31 genera, 82 species, 2 subspecies and 7 varieties are known from the state of Maharashtra. The family is well known for endemism, most elaborate complicated flower of all the dicots and contrivances for pollination. Most of the members of the family are restricted in distribution and many of them fall under IUCN categories of rare plants. Many of the species are not available for taxonomic studies due to rarity of plant materials. Similarly fleshy nature of flowers makes it difficult to study floral structure in dried herbarium specimens. During last decade, attempts were made to collect Asclepiads of Maharashtra and study their characters in fresh and pickled liquid preserved materials. During 10 years of intensive survey of asclepiads of Maharashtra, c. 63 species of the total 82 species reported for the state have been collected, documented, photographed, studied and reported in the present paper. The genus *Ceropegia* alone accounts for 24 species and 2 varieties for the state. Photographs of the asclepiad flowers are found to be of paramount value in easy identification than their descriptions. The paper gives an account of Asclepiads of Maharashtra, their distribution and present field status.

- 541. Kamble, P.B. & Kulkarni, D.K. 2010.** "Medicinal plants traditionally used in Jaundice from Bhor region, Pune district". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 37: 9-12.

Abst.- Rural people from Bhor region use more than 18 plant species for treatment of jaundice. Uses of plant like *Musa paradisiaca* L. (fruit and lime), *Caesalpinia bonducella* Flam. (leaf juice and jaggary), *Lavendula gibsoni* Grah. (leaf juice) and *Jatropha curcas* L. (latex) are reported from this area. The present paper deals with different ethno-botanical practices performed by local *Bhagats* and *Vaids*.

- 542. Kamble, Rahul B. & Chaturvedi, Alka. 2010.** "*Spigelia anthelmia* L. (Spigeliaceae)- A new record from Eastern Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 306-308.

Abst.- Spigeliaceae family which is recently sepearated from the Loganiaceae is represented by a single species *Spigelia anthelmia* L. in India. It is recorded for the first time from the Gorewada region of Nagpur district of Eastern Maharashtra.

- 543. Kamble, S.Y. 1992.** "Some new records from Maharashtra and Goa". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 557-558.

Abst.- In the present paper three species viz., *Vicia hirsuta* (L.) S.F. Gray (Fabaceae), *Sesamum laciniatum* Klein ex Willd. (Pedaliaceae) and *Habenaria furcifera* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) have been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra and *Borreria verticillata* (L.) G.F.W. Meyer (Rubiaceae) for the first time from Goa.

- 544. Kamble, S.Y. 1995.** “*Protasparagus karthikeyanii* Kamble (Asparagaceae)- A new species from Maharashtra, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 735-738.

Abst.- In the present paper a new species viz., *Protasparagus karthikeyanii* from Maharashtra has been described and illustrated.

- 545. Kamble, S.Y. & Dawre, M.S. 1983.** “*Leucas zeylanica* (L.) R. Br. var. *walkeri* (Benth.) Hook. f.- A new record for India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 317-318.

Abst.- *Leucas zeylanica* (L.) R. Br. var. *walkeri* (Benth.) Hook. f. has been reported for the first time from India based on collection from Tambe near Junnar in Pune district of Maharashtra.

- 546. Kamble, S.Y., Kumar, Anand & Pradhan, S.G. 1983 (1982).** “Record of *Datura ferox* L. from Maharashtra”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 79: 714.

Abst.- *Datura ferox* L., a native of China, has been recorded for the first time for Maharashtra from Akola and Pune district. In India it was previously known only from Rajasthan.

- 547. Kamble, S.Y., More, T.N., Patil, S.R., Pawar, S.G., Bindurani, Ram & Bodhankar, S.L. 2008.** “Plants used by the tribes of Northwest Maharashtra for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders”. *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 321-325.

Abst.- An ethnomedicinal survey was carried out to identify the wild plants used by the *Bhilla*, *Thakar*, *Warli* and *Kokna* tribes of Northwestern region of Maharashtra for the treatment of various ailments. During field visits to tribal settlements, medicine men, *Mukhia* or *Mhorkya*, *Vaidus*, etc. were contacted, interviewed and information on 33 plant species used by these tribes for the treatment of common gastrointestinal disorders was collected. The survey revealed that the plant parts of *Aloe barbadensis*, *Ceropegia hirsuta*, *Cicer arietinum* and *Anisochilus carnosus* are used for stomachache; *Citrus aurantifolia* is used for diarrhoea and dysentery and *Zingiber officinale* rhizome is used for acidity and ulcer.

- 548. Kamble, S.Y., More, T.N., Patil, S.R., Singh, E.A. & Pawar, S.G. 2009.** “Ethnobotany of Thakar tribe of Maharashtra”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33(Suppl.): 95-122.

Abst.- In Maharashtra there are 20 major tribal communities. Though quite a good number of research publications have appeared on tribals of Maharashtra, some tribes like ‘Thakar’ and ‘Kokna’ need detailed ethnobotanical studies. Ethnobotanical studies on ‘Thakar’ tribe inhabited in Pune, Thane, Raigad, Ahmednagar and Nasik districts have been carried out. A total number of 140 plant species belonging to 128 genera and 61 families of flowering plants and ferns used by ‘Thakar’ for medicinal and other purposes have been reported and described. The number of plant species (in parenthesis) used by them for curing some important and common diseases/ailments or for other purposes are: Abdominal pain (10), cough, cold and fever (5), jaundice (3), diabetes (4), piles (6), rheumatism (6),

snake bite (4), scorpion bite (3), dog bite (2), wounds/injuries (5), migraine/fits (6), leucorrhoea/menstrual complaint (7), contraceptive (8), abortifacient (3), acidity/ulcer (5), conjunctivitis/eye problem (3), general/ sexual weakness (9), dysentery/ diarrhoea (4), food/ vegetable (12), cordage/fibre (7), magico-religious beliefs (4), etc. Of the total 140 species, 28 plant species, which have ethnobotanical potential, have been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra.

- 549. Kamble, S.Y., Patil, S.R., Sawant, P.S., Sawant, S., Pawar, S.G. & Singh, E.A. 2010.** “Studies on plants used in traditional medicine by *Bhillia* tribe of Maharashtra”. *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 591-598.

Abst.- Since ancient times, plants are being used as medicines, foods, agrochemicals and pharmaceuticals by large number of tribal, rural and urban people. India has more than 300 tribal communities. In Maharashtra, there are 20 major tribes. Though, there has been good research work on tribals of India including Maharashtra, some of the tribes, and tribal regions of Maharashtra have not received proper attention of researchers. *Bhillia* tribe is one of them and they inhabit in Dhule, Jalgaon and Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra. Therefore, survey of ethnomedicinal plants used by *Bhillia* tribe was undertaken. Analysis of data revealed that a total number of 127 plants species belonging to 116 genera and 59 families of flowering plants and ferns are being used by *Bhillia* tribe for medicinal purposes. Out of 127 species used by them, 27 species are new reports of less known uses of medicinal plants from this region.

- 550. Kamble, S.Y., Patil, S.R., Sawant, P.S., Sawant, Sangeeta P. & Singh, E.A. 2009.** “Traditional medicines used by the tribes of Pune and Thane districts for the treatment of upper respiratory tract disorders”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 682-687.

Abst.- The survey of medicinal plants was carried out with the objective of identifying the wild plants used by the Thakar, Warli and Konkana tribes of Pune and Thane districts of Maharashtra for the treatment of various ailments. During personal field visits to tribal settlements, Medicine men, Mukhiya or Mhorkya, vaidus, Bhagat, etc. were contacted, interviewed and information on 13 species of plants used by these tribes for the treatment of upper respiratory tract disorders was collected. The survey revealed that the plant parts of one species each of the genera *Achyranthes*, *Anisochilus*, *Balanites*, *Cymbopogon*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Diplocyclos*, *Eclipta*, *Haldina*, *Justicia*, *Millettia*, *Tectaria*, *Tinospora*, *Verbascum* etc. are used for upper respiratory tract disorders.

- 551. Kamble, S.Y. & Pradhan, S.G. 1982 (1980).** “Ethnobotany of the ‘Korkus’ in Maharashtra”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 201-202.

Abst.- ‘Korkus’ are a tribe of aborigines residing in the northernmost parts of the Akola district in Maharashtra. Based on information gathered from them medicinal uses of some plants are given here.

- 552. Kamble, S.Y. & Pradhan, S.G. 1985 (1984).** "First report of *Alectra parasitica* A. Rich. (Scrophulariaceae) from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 26: 129-131.

Abst.- *Alectra parasitica* A.Rich. has been reported here for the first time from India, based on a collection from Kalamata, Akola district, Maharashtra.

- 553. Kamble, S.Y. & Pradhan, S.G. 1988.** *Flora of Akola district, Maharashtra*. BSI, Calcutta. Pp. xix + 320, pl. 4, figs. 2.

Abst.- The flora deals with 651 species belonging to 391 genera under 96 families.

- 554. Kamble, S.Y., Pradhan, S.G. & Mudaliar, S.K. 1982.** "Some interesting new records from Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 811-812.

Abst.- The present paper deals with five interesting new records from Maharashtra.

- 555. Kanade, M.B., Gham, S.K. & Patil, N.A. 2009.** "Host range of genus *Cuscuta* in Solapur district of Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 146-148.

Abst.- 94 species, representing 77 angiospermic and 1 gymnospermic host plants belonging to 39 families were recorded as host of the genus *Cuscuta* in Solapur district of Maharashtra.

- 556. Kanade, R., Tadwalkar, M., Joshi, J., Shukla, S., Champhekar, K., Bhawalkar, S., Mone, S., Raghavendra, S., Chandrasekar, M., Sardesai, M., Kushalappa, C. & Patwardhan, A. 2008.** "Vegetation survey of Chandoli National Park from Northern Western Ghats of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 930-938.

Abst.- Western Ghats of India are one of the Biodiversity Hotspots of the World. Though it harbours immense floristic diversity and endemism, some parts of the Western Ghats have received relatively lesser attention by taxonomists and ecologists. Present study is the first attempt to survey the vegetation and conduct the woody plants diversity studies of the entire Chandoli National Park (CNP), Northern Western Ghats. The entire CNP was divided into 10 grids of 6.25 km x 6.25 km each and the vegetation sampling was done by laying belt transects of 5 m x 1000 m in each grid. The woody plant species with GBH >15 cm were recorded along the transect. We came across four different predominant forest types, viz. evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist deciduous and scrub. Some forest patches were found to be supporting climatic climax forest harbouring fairly good tree endemism. A total of 102 woody plant species were recorded belonging to 85 genera and 44 families, of which 13 tree species are endemic to Western Ghats and 4 belonged to threatened category.

- 557. Kanthale, P. & Biradar, S. 2009.** "Ethnomedicinal study for human health care among the people of Mahur range forest of Nanded district, Maharashtra, India". *Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)* 15: 231-234.

Abst.- The present paper deals with ethnomedicinal use of plants by the local people and tribals of Mahur forest ranges of Nanded district. The tribals such as Gond, Kolam and Andh have been using herbal medicines for curing diseases. The Mahur forest range is a floristically rich area where plants grow in their natural habitats. In this floristic survey, 20 ethnomedicinal plants were recorded which are being used by tribal people. Information regarding 53 different ethnomedicinal preparations used for curing 32 different types of diseases was recorded. The plants have been enumerated alphabetically with their local name, botanical name, family, part(s) used, field number and their ethnomedicine.

- 558. Kanthale, P., Kadam, A. & Biradar, S. 2010.** “Ethnobotanical plants used by tribes of Mahur range forest for the treatment of dysentery and abdominal pain”. *Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)* 16: 199-202.

Abst.- An ethnomedicinal survey was conducted in the area of Mahur forest range to collect medicinal plants. The tribes such as Andh, Gond, Naikede, Pradhan and Kolam inhabiting the area are known to have been using such medicinal plants for controlling several diseases. The diseases included dysentery and abdominal pain which were of our interest. Dysentery and abdominal pain are common in this area due to unhygienic conditions and poor sanitation. This paper attempts to document the indigenous knowledge of 25 ethnomedicinally important plants which are used against dysentery and abdominal pain by the tribals. The local and botanical names, voucher number and mode of administration of the plants drugs have been discussed in the paper.

- 559. Kapoor, S.L., Sharma, V.S. & Chopra, S. 1963.** “A note on the occurrence of *Rhynchospora longisetis* R. Br. in India with some interesting observations”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 60: 479-480.

Abst.- *Rhynchospora longisetis* R. Br., an Australian species has been recorded for the first time in Maharashtra from Ramtek forest, situated c. 28 miles north-east of Nagpur. An illustration has also been provided because the earlier given illustration in Clarke's publication (1909) was inaccurate.

- 560. Karad, S.R., Jagtap, A.S., Kubade, A.U. & Khade, P.D. 2009.** “A study of pollen viability and longevity in Gokarn (*Clitoria ternatea*) a medicinal plant”. *Int. J. Pl. Sci.* 4: 420-421.

Abst.- *Clitoria ternatea* (Leguminosae) a naturally grown medicinal plant, planted in Dhanvantari Udyan, College of Agriculture, Kolhapur was selected for present investigation. Locally it is called Gokarn/Asian pigeonwing, used to study the viability of pollen grains and its longevity. It has been concluded that the pollen viability and longevity of *C. ternatea* was maximum at 8-10 am during October 2007 at Kolhapur centre. These properties of pollen should be considered to increase efficiency of breeding programme and selection of suitable pollinizer in *C. ternatea* an important medicinal plant.

- 561. Kare, M.A., Survase, S.A. & Bhuktar, A.S. 2008.** "New records of flowering plants from Marathwada, Maharashtra, India". *BIOINFOLET* 5: 274-276.

Abst.- The present paper deals with addition of three species viz., *Cleome speciosa* Raf. (Cleomaceae), *Rauvolfia tetraphylla* L. (Apocynaceae) and *Solanum torvum* Sw. (Solanaceae) to the flora of Marathwada. For each species updated nomenclature, family, locality and description is given.

- 562. Karnick, C.R. 1955.** "A contribution to biogeographical studies of Khandesh with special references to Satpura range". *Bombay Geogr. Mag.* 2: 65-72.

- 563. Karnick, C.R. 1957.** "Presence of the African floral elements in the forest flora of Khandesh (Bombay state)". *Bombay Geogr. Mag.* 5: 47-51.

- 564. Karnick, C.R. 1966.** "Some medicinal plants from Satpura mountains". *Indian Forester* 92: 173-178.

Abst.- The present paper records 50 species of medicinal plants from hilly tracts of Satpura mountains. The exact location of these species are mentioned. The distribution of the different medicinal species in the area has also been given. The flowering and fruiting periods of different species throughout the year and their abundance are recorded.

- 565. Karthikeyan, S. & Kumar, Anand. 1983.** "New and interesting plant records from Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 80(1): 254-258.

Abst.- During the botanical exploration in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra, the authors collected 12 interesting plants, of which 10 were new records for Maharashtra and 2 have been collected after a lapse of a considerable period about 4 to 14 decades.

- 566. Karthikeyan, S. & Kumar, Anand. 1993.** *Flora of Yavatmal District, Maharashtra*. BSI, Calcutta. Pp. xxxii + 344, color pl. 4, figs. 27.

Abst.- The flora deals with 579 taxa of angiosperms belonging to 365 genera under 98 families.

- 567. Karthikeyan, S., Kumar, Anand & Sharma, B.D. 1982.** "Aquatic angiosperms of Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 423-445.

Abst.- The paper deals with the aquatic angiosperms of Maharashtra state, numbering 279 species, 4 subspecies and 12 varieties belonging to 133 genera under 59 families. These have been enumerated. Their distribution district-wise with phenological data have been provided.

- 568. Karthikeyan, S., Lakshminarasimhan, P., Prasanna, P.V. & Singh, N.P. 2005.** "Leguminosae (Fabaceae) of Maharashtra- A critical appraisal". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 745-762.

Abst.- The present paper discusses the floristic analysis of Fabaceae in Maharashtra state. Since Cooke's (1902) publication of *Flora of Presidency of Bombay*, 13 species have been described as new from this state and many species have undergone name changes due to nomenclatural concepts. One genus, 57 species & 17 varieties are endemic to this state. The paper enumerates all the species as given in Cooke's *Flora* and their present status along with the additional up to date information.

- 569. Karthikeyan, S., Nayar, M.P. & Sundararaghavan, R. 1981.** "A catalogue of species added to Cooke's *Flora of the Presidency of Bombay* during 1908-1978". *Rec. Bot. Surv. India* 21(2): 153-205.

Abst.- In this work, 5 genera, 71 species, 4 subspecies, 104 varieties and 5 formas which have been added to Cooke's *Flora of the Presidency of Bombay* during 1908-1978.

- 570. Karthikeyan, S., Nayar, M.P. & Sundararaghavan, R. 1981.** "*An annotated bibliography of Taxonomic Botany of Peninsular India 1959-1978*". Botanical Survey of India, Howrah.

- 571. Karthikeyan, S., Prasanna, P.V. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2002.** "Do these plants occur in Maharashtra?". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 223-232.

Abst.- Cooke's publication of '*Flora of the Presidency of Bombay*' (1901-1908) has paved the way for publication of many state/district Floras. Although the floristics of Maharashtra is well documented, it is surprising that 121 species which have been reported by Cooke from Deccan, Konkan or S.M. Country have not been recollected as is evident from recent literature that the reports of these species are based only on Cooke's report. No additional collections are recorded. Of these 121 species, 31 species are endemic and the remaining 90 species are widespread. The present paper is aimed to focus the attention of such species. This belies the widespread feeling that only endemic plants are becoming rare and threatened by virtue of their localized distribution and the plants of wide occurrence are safe. It is hoped that this information shall enthuse many plant collectors to relocate these species.

- 572. Karthikeyan, S. & Sharma, B.D. 1983.** Notes relating to the flora of Western India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 357-376.

Abst.- Cooke's *Flora of Presidency of Bombay* (1901-1908) continues to be the main floristic work for purposes of identification of species occurring in Maharashtra, Goa and N. Kanara. Cooke has included as many as 178 species on the authority of various botanists such as Nimmo, Graham, Dalzell & Gibson and Woodrow, though he had not seen them, thus casting a doubt on their occurrence in this area. In the succeeding 70 odd years a lot of botanical activity has taken place as documented by Karthikeyan *et al.* (1981). A large number of new species and new records of plants as additions to Cooke's *Flora* have been described from this region (Karthikeyan *et al.* l.c.). Many species about whose

occurrence Cooke expressed doubt, have been collected and many remain yet to be collected. These data are presented here.

- 573. Karthikeyan, S., Sharma, B.D., Mudaliar, S.K. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1987.** “New distributional records for the Flora of Maharashtra”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 60-64.

Abst.- There are certain gaps in the knowledge provided by Cooke (1901-1908) in his *Flora of the Presidency of Bombay*, which needs filling up. They are (1) provision of data on those species which have been included by him based on other's report but not on his having studied the specimens, thus lacking in authenticity (Karthikeyan & Sharma, 1983) and (2) providing information on additional distribution data on some of the species of the floras as this paper attempts to. In this paper, 12 species & 2 varieties which form new distributional records are being reported.

- 574. Karthikeyan, S., Singh, N.P. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 1999.** Maharashtra. In: Mudgal, V. & Hajra, P.K. (Eds.). *Floristic Diversity and Conservation Strategies in India* 3: 1113-1151. BSI, Calcutta.

Abst.- This paper gives information about geography, topography, geology, soil, forests, climate, rainfall, temperature, vegetations, floristic diversity, phytogeography, endemic and threatened plants and economic uses.

- 575. Kashid, J.K., Kanade, M.B., Telave, A.B., Deokule, S.S. & Chavan, S.J. 2010.** “Thalloid Liverworts and their rhizosphere soil mycoflora from hill forts of Western Ghats, Maharashtra”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 37(4): 253-256.

- 576. Kasture, S.W. & Rathor, O.S. 2006.** “A sacred grove from Marathwada”. *BIOINFOLET* 3: 52-54.

Abst.- Sacred groves are small pocket of vegetation conserved for years under religious beliefs. In the present study a sacred grove from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state is discovered for the first time. The sacred grove along with its floristic composition is described.

- 577. Kavade, S.P., Malpure, N.V. & Punekar, S.A. 2002.** “New distributional record of an endemic species *Habenaria panchganiensis* Sant. & Kap. (Orchidaceae)”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 729-730.

Abst.- *Habenaria panchganiensis* Sant. & Kap. is an endemic and endangered taxon which has been collected from a new locality viz., Kalasubai Hill of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra state.

- 578. Kavade, S.P. & Punekar, S.A. 2001.** “Rediscovery of *Psilotum triquetrum* Sw. from Maharashtra state”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 267-268.

Abst.- *Psilotum triquetrum* Sw. a rare pteridophyte is rediscovered from the Pune district of Maharashtra state.

- 579. Kavale, T.R. & Patil, M.S. 2008.** “*Stigmina sudanensis* M.B. Ellis var. *indica* var. nov. from India”. *BIOINFOLET* 5: 123-125.

Abst.- An interesting Dematiaceous Hyphomycetous new variety belonging to the genus *Stigmina* Saccardo is illustrated and described. The variety has been recorded for the first time in India from Ajara, Kolhapur district, Maharashtra hitherto, unrecorded on *Ficus retusa* Linn. (Fam.: Moraceae).

- 580. Kavale, T.R. & Patil, M.S. 2009.** “*Coleosporium plumeirae* Lev., a rust new to the Maharashtra state”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 368-370.

Abst.- An interesting rust belonging to the genus *Coleosporium* Leveille viz., *C. plumeirae* Pat. is illustrated and described which was collected on *Plumeria acutifolia* Poir. (Fam.: Apocynaceae). Both mature and young leaves were found to be equally susceptible to the pathogen. Severe infection often resulted in early leaf abscission. The hyperparasite viz. *Cladosporium cladosporioides* (Fres.) de Vries is also found associated with uredinia on some leaves. This rust is reported for the first time in Maharashtra state.

- 581. Kawale, M.V. & Choudhary, A.D. 2009.** “Phytochemical analysis of some medicinal plants from Nagpur (Maharashtra state)”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 108-109.

Abst.- Nature of phytochemicals present in different parts of three plants viz. *Phyllanthus amarus* Schumach & Thonn., *Trichosanthes cucumerina* L. and *Tephrosia villosa* (L.) Pers. is given.

- 582. Kelkar, P.V. 1971.** “Coprophilous fungi of Maharashtra, India I- The genus *Pilobolus* Tode”. *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 6(2): 64-67.

Abst.- This paper gives a preliminary account of the study of the genus *Pilobolous* Tode, isolated from the drooping of the various animals. Four species were isolated from the dropping of nine animals.

- 583. Kelkar, P.V. 1972.** “A new species of *Colletotrichum* Corda from Maharashtra, India”. *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 7(1&2): 47-48.

Abst.- A new species of *Colletotrichum* on *Nymphaea stellata* Willd. from Poona is described and named as *Colletotrichum nymphaicola* sp. nov.

- 584. Kelkar, P.V. 1974.** “Coprophilous fungi of Maharashtra-India II-Some members of *Mucorales*”. *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 46: 29-32.

Abst.- The paper gives a taxonomic account of 8 species belonging to various genera of Mucorales- *Rhizopus*, *Circinella*, *Mucor*, *Pilobolous*, *Helicostyllum*, *Syncephalstrum*, *Syncephalis* and *Mortierella* occurring on the dungs of different animals, collected from Peshwe Park and other places in Poona (Maharashtra).

- 585. Khairnar, D.N. 2006.** “Medico-ethnological studies and conservation of medicinal plants of North Sahyadri”. *Asian J. Microbiology, Biotechnology & Environmental Sciences* 8: 535-539.

Abst.- Number of medicinal plants (79) that occur quite commonly in the forests of East Nashik region (North Sahyadri) have been collected, identified and listed out. The medico-ethnological data regarding the specific parts of the different medicinal plants together with the ailments that can be treated in general and the specific uses of these plants in preventive, promotive and curative applications obtained from the tribals well acquainted with medicinal plants have been given. Besides, some important conservative measures have also been suggested. Some of the medicinal plants in use from the study area includes *Bauhinia variegata* (Caesalpiniaceae), *Cordia dichotoma* (Boraginaceae), *Oxalis corniculata* (Oxalidaceae), *Tectona grandis* (Verbenaceae) and *Vanda roxburghii* (Orchidaceae) etc.

- 586. Khan, T.A., Chaudhari, G.S. & Pandey, Pooja O. 2008.** “New records of Cyperaceae in Maharashtra”. *BIOINFOLET* 5: 78-81.

Abst.- The present account reports 1 species (*Cyperus meeboldii* Kukenth.) and 1 variety [*Pycnus flavidus* (Retz.) Koyama var. *strictus* (Roxb.) Karthikeyan] of Cyperaceae from Khandesh region, as these sedges were observed for the first time during exploration; these are new records for the flora of Maharashtra.

- 587. Khan, T.A., Chaudhari, G.S. & Pandey, Pooja O. 2009.** “*Eragrostiella nardoides* Trin. (Poaceae): A new record for Maharashtra from Khandesh region”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 205-207.

Abst.- The present paper deals with addition of one more species, *Eragrostiella nardoides* Trin. to the flora of Maharashtra. Detailed description and illustrations are provided to facilitate easy identification.

- 588. Khan, T.A., Chaudhari, G.S. & Pandey, Pooja O. 2009.** “Novelties in Cyperaceae of Maharashtra- India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 347-351.

Abst.- The present account reports one species as new record for Maharashtra and a new variety of *Fimbristylis dichotoma* of Cyperaceae from different parts of Khandesh region (Maharashtra). The specimens have been lodged in the herbarium of M.J. College, Jalgaon. They have been critically studied, described and illustrated.

- 589. Khan, T.A., Chaudhari, G.S. & Pandey Pooja O. 2010.** “New records of Cyperaceae in Maharashtra from Khandesh region”. *Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)* 16: 53-56.

Abst.- Two species, *Pycnus curvibracteatus* Govind. and *Fimbristylis ligulata* Govind. of Cyperaceae are new records for Maharashtra. Detailed description and illustrations are provided to facilitate easy identification.

- 590. Khan, T.A., Chaudhari, G.S. & Pandey, Pooja O. 2010.** “*Eragrostis cumingii* Steud. (Poaceae)” A new grass record for Maharashtra”. *Indian Forester* 136: 689-691.

Abst.- *Eragrostis cumingii* Steud. (Poaceae) has been recorded for the first time for Maharashtra from Toranmal, Nandurbar district. This species is closely allied to *E. zeylanica*.

- 591. Khan, T.A., Pandey, Pooja O. & Chaudhari, G.S. 2010.** “The genus *Fimbristylis* Vahl in Khandesh (Maharashtra)”. *BIOINFOLET* 7: 201-208.

Abst.- The paper presents synopsis of species of *Fimbristylis* Vahl, a richly represented taxon of Cyperaceae in Khandesh region of Maharashtra state. Diagnostic characters of 23 species, 2 subspecies and 1 variety of the genus occurring in Khandesh region together with their enumeration and diagnostic key is presented.

- 592. Khan, Wadood M.A. 1982.** “Census of the genus *Cyperus* in Marathwada”. *Indian Bot. Reporter* 1(1): 47-54.

Abst.- The paper present a synopsis of species of *Cyperus*, a richly represented taxon of Marathwada. A diagnostic and somewhat exhaustive key artificially separating about 31 distinct species, together with their enumeration, is presented.

- 593. Khan, Wadood M.A. 1982.** “*Indigofera torulosa* W. Khan- A new species from the Deccan plateau”. *Indian Forester* 108: 516-518.

Abst.- *Indigofera torulosa* W. Khan has been described and illustrated from Sautada, Deccan plateau.

- 594. Khan, Wadood M.A. 1998.** “Novelties in Cyperaceae of Maharashtra”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 555-561.

Abst.- The present note reports *Scleria africana* Benth. as new record for Maharashtra. Two new taxa viz., *Scleria poklii* and *Eleocharis lankana* Koyama subsp. *mohamadii* have been described from Maharashtra state.

- 595. Khan, Wadood M.A. 1998.** “A new species of *Scirpus* L. (Cyperaceae) from the Deccan Plateau, India”. *Rheedea* 8: 71-73.

Abst.- A new species of *Scirpus* L., viz. *S. naikianus* is described from Maharashtra state, India.

- 596. Khan, Wadood M.A. 2000.** “The genus *Scirpus* L. in Maharashtra”. *Rheedea* 10: 19-32.

Abst.- The genus *Scirpus* L. (Cyperaceae) is surveyed for Maharashtra, India; 17 species of the genus are reported from the state.

- 597. Khan, Wadood M.A., Bhuskute, S.M. & Kahalkar, V.I. 2011.** “Novelties in Cyperaceae VIII- A new section and a new species of *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl from Maharashtra, India”. *BIOINFOLET* 8: 1-4.

Abst.- A new section Lineares under the genus *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl and a new species *Fimbristylis poklii* from Vidarbha region of Maharashtra are described and illustrated.

- 598. Khan, Wadood M.A., Chavan, D.P. & Bhuskute, S.M. 2003.** “Seven taxa of Cyperaceae as new records for India and Maharashtra”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27(Suppl.): 1218-1224.

Abst.- Seven species under four genera of family Cyperaceae are reported here for the first time. *Fimbristylis fimbristylodes* and *Scleria multilacunosa* appear to be new records for Maharashtra. While rest of the five species viz. *Eleocharis anceps* (Ridl.) Clarke, *Fimbristylis adenolepis* Kern, *F. oblonga* Koyama, *F. striolata* Neepier and *Scirpus prolongatus* Poir. are new to India from Maharashtra.

- 599. Khan, Wadood M.A., Chavan, D.P. & Solanke, S.N. 2006.** “Novelties in Cyperaceae-II”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 717-726.

Abst.- The present paper reports 4 new taxa (2 species, one subspecies and one variety) of Cyperaceae and a new record for India from different parts of the Western Ghats. The two new species are *Fimbristylis sanjappai* W. Khan & S.N. Solanke and *F. zatei* W. Khan & D.P. Chavan, the new subspecies *F. merrillii* Kern subsp. *sofiyae* W. Khan & D.P. Chavan and the new variety *F. dichotoma* (L.) Vahl subsp. *dichotoma* var. *poladpurensis* D.P. Chavan. The specimens lodged in the herbarium of Majalgaon College, Majalgaon are acronymed as HCMCM. The literature consulted on Cyperaceae is given under reference for the economy of space.

- 600. Khan, Wadood M.A. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2008.** Two new species of Cyperaceae from Peninsular India”. *J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas* 2: 379-384.

Abst.- Two new species viz., *Cyperus karthikeyanii* (from Karnataka) and *Fimbristylis naikii* (from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh), are described and illustrated.

- 601. Khan, Wadood M.A. & Solanke, S.N. 2008.** “Novelties in Cyperaceae VIII- A new variety and a new record”. *BIOINFOLET* 5: 103-107.

Abst.- A new variety of *Fimbristylis merrillii* Kern (*F. merrillii* Kern var. *majalgaonsis*) from Maharashtra and a new record of *Fimbristylis fusca* (Nees) Clarke for Andhra Pradesh (state) in India have been described and illustrated.

- 602. Khan, Wadood M.A., Solanke, S.N. & Chavan, D.P. 2006.** “Novelties in Cyperaceae-III”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 859-864.

Abst.- The present paper deals with 2 new species of *Cyperus* L. viz., *C. diwakarii* W. Khan & S. Solake and *C. yadavii* W. Khan, D.P. Chavan & S.N. Solanke from different parts of the Western Ghats in Maharashtra and Kerala states respectively. The important literature consulted on Cyperaceae is cited under references.

- 603. Khan, Wadood M.A., Solanke, S.N. & Chavan, D.P. 2007.** “Genus *Scleria* Berg. (Cyperaceae) in Peninsular India, rest of Maharashtra and Andaman”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 31: 598-612.

Abst.- The present paper deals with an account of generic and infrageneric delimitations of *Scleria* Berg., *Diplacrum* R. Br. and *Sphaeropus* Boeck. with reference to 27 taxa belonging to the study regions. These have been critically studied and enumerated here together with illustrations, diagnostic key and notes on phenology.

- 604. Khan, Wadood M.A., Solanke, S.N. & Shaikh, R.I. 2008.** “*Scirpus articulatus* (s.l.)- A complex in Cyperaceae”. *BIOINFOLET* 5: 294-305.

Abst.- The present report is an attempt to clear out a confused picture of specific delimitation and diagnosis of six taxa of *Scirpus articulatus* complex (as understood here), which have been enumerated with diagnostic key, illustrations and recent nomenclature.

- 605. Khan, Wadood M.A., Taur, R.D., Kahalkar, V.I. & Chandore, Arun. 2009.** “Novelties in *Fimbristylis* Vahl (Cyperaceae)- VI with a note of *F. dichotoma* complex”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 89-100.

Abst.- The present account reports 4 new infraspecific taxa (1 variety, 3 formae) of *Fimbristylis dichotoma*. They have been described and illustrated. A note on *F. dichotoma*-complex is also added.

- 606. Khan, Wadood M.A., Taur, R.D., Lakshminarasimhan, P., Sardesai, M.M. & Shaikh, R.I. 2011.** “Novelties in Cyperaceae IX- New specific and intraspecific taxa of *Eleocharis* R. Br.”. *BIOINFOLET* 8: 5-10.

Abst.- Three new taxa belonging to genus *Eleocharis*- including one new species viz., *E. zatei* W. Khan & L'narasimhan from Kerala and two varieties, each belonging to *E. geniculata* and *E. atropurpurea* from Maharashtra have been described and illustrated.

- 607. Khan, Wadood M.A., Taur, R.D., Shaikh, R.I. & Chandore, A. 2009.** “Novelties in Cyperaceae- VII”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 101-107.

Abst.- Three new taxa of the genus *Fimbristylis* (L.) Vahl including [a species and a variety under section *Fimbristylis* (proper) and a variety under section *Cymosae*] are described and illustrated.

- 608. Khan, Wadood M.A., Taur, R.D., Shaikh, R.I. & Rakhonde, S.P. 2011.** “Novelties in Cyperaceae V”. *BIOINFOLET* 8: 224-231.

Abst.- Three new species and one forma belonging to the genus *Fimbristylis* are described and illustrated from Maharashtra.

- 609. Khandekar, V.P. & Badave, G.N. 1998.** "Local medicinal plants from Koyna valley". *Ayurved Update* 1(2): 7-9.
- Abst.- Botanical and regional names, habitat, identification marks, phytochemistry, parts used, types of Hirda, properties and uses, local uses and Indian preparation of *Terminalia chebula* has been described.
- 610. Khanna, K.K., Dongarwar, N.M. & Makde, K.H. 2005.** "Unreported ethnomedicinal uses of *Canscora decussata* (Gentianaceae) among the tribals of Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 17: 187-188.
- Abst.- Information about ethnomedicinal uses of *Canscora decussata* (Roxb.) Roem. & Schult. of family Gentianaceae recorded from the tribals of Maharashtra has been dealt within this communication. It has been observed that the uses recorded for the treatment of fever, skin diseases and diabetes are new to ethno-medico-botany.
- 611. Khatoon, Sabera & Sathe, P.G. 1980.** "Air spora of Chanda forest". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 15(1): 9-11.
- Abst.- An aerobiological survey was conducted in Chanda district, 15 miles away from Chandrapur proper. The composition of air-spores comprises more than 20 types of fungal spores, hyphal fragments and pollen grains. A list of the spore types identified is given in this paper.
- 612. Khisty, D.V. 1960.** "Tropical moist evergreen forest in Bombay State". *Proc. Trop. Moist Evergr. For. Dehradun* p.3.
- 613. Kolvekar, Sunil & Prabhu, Rajendra, R. 2006.** "Survey of medicinal plants for the occurrence of AM fungi from tribal belt around Mumbai". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 33: 97-98.
- Abst.- An attempt has been made to assess the occurrence of AM fungi in medicinal plants from tribal belt like Keshav, Shrushti, Utthan, Bhyander-West and Thane around Mumbai.
- 614. Konde, B.K. & Bhide, V.P. 1977.** "Studies on soil Streptomycetes from Maharashtra. II. Some important biochemical activities". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 12(1): 3-8.
- Abst.- The present investigation was carried out to study some important biochemical activities viz., atmospheric nitrogen fixation, solubilisation of tricalcium phosphate and decomposition of cellulose of the 150 streptomycetes isolates recovered from five different soil types viz., lateritic, coastal saline, red alluvial, medium to deep black and non-lateritic from Maharashtra.
- 615. Konde, B.K. & Bhide, V.P. 1978.** "Studies on soil Streptomycetes from Maharashtra (abundance of soil Streptomycetes and Suitability of media for their enumeration and isolation)". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 13(1-2): 19-25.

Abst.- The present investigation was undertaken with a view to see the streptomycetes potential from five different soil coming under different agro-climatic zones of Maharashtra state and to finding out the suitability of agar media for their estimation and isolation. Of the five soil types viz., lateritic, coastal saline, red alluvial, black and non-lateritic examined for streptomycete potential black soils were found to harbour more streptomycetes than rest of the soil types and no correlation could be noticed between the total number of streptomycetes and the soil pH. Of the five different media viz., sucrose nitrate agar (SNA), glycerol asparagines agar (GAA), starch casein agar (SCA), soil extract agar (SEA) and nutrient beef extract dextrose agar (NBDA) attempted to finding out suitability for estimation and isolation of soil streptomycetes, SNA was found to be more suitable medium for the isolation of streptomycetes. Nevertheless, the use of more diverse media was of considerable use in isolating large populations of streptomycetes.

- 616. Kore, Priti S., Saste, Kishor H. & Ghate, V.S. 2011.** "Additions to the genus *Phyllanthus* L. (Euphorbiaceae) from Maharashtra". *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 185-188.

Abst.- *Phyllanthus nozeranii* Rossignol & Haicour and *P. simplex* var. *gardnerianus* (Wight) Müll.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae), the two new records for the state of Maharashtra are described herein. Details of morphology, phenology, ecology and distribution have been provided.

- 617. Koshy, K.C. 1989 (1988).** "A note on *Triumfetta tungarensis* Billore". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 499-500.

Abst.- *Triumfetta tungarensis* Billore has been collected from Usgaon, in Mandvi, Maharashtra. The flowers of *Triumfetta tungarensis* Billore are resembling *T. rhomboidea* Jacq. *T. rhomboidea* is a polymorphic taxon. In the light of this, it is felt that *T. tungarensis* Billore is only one among the many forms of *T. rhomboidea*.

- 618. Koshy, K.C. & Shah, G.L. 1985.** "On the occurrence of *Aspidopterys nutans* Juss. (Malpighiaceae) in Peninsular India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 553-555.

Abst.- *Aspidopterys nutans* (Roxb. ex DC.) Juss. has been recorded from Tungar and Usgaon hills in Thane district of Maharashtra. This confirms the occurrence of this species in Peninsular India.

- 619. Koshy, K.C. & Shah, G.L. 1988 (1987).** "A contribution to the angiospermic flora and vegetation of Mandvi and Gokhirva forest ranges in Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10: 79-124.

Abst.- The paper presents an account of angiospermic flora and vegetation of Mandvi and Gokhirva forest ranges in Maharashtra.

- 620. Kothari, M.J., Jadhav, C.R. & Singh, N.P. 2003.** "Ethnobotanical wealth of two sacred groves in Junnar taluka, Pune, Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 585-591.

Abst.- Two less known sacred groves viz., 'Dariabaichi Rai' and 'Birobaichi Rai' in Otur range of Junnar taluka, Pune in Maharashtra were surveyed botanically. About 200 species were collected/noted from the area, processed and deposited in the regional herbarium. Out of which *c* 100 species are used by tribals and local people for their day to day life, e.g. food, shelter, medicines, etc. Relative data of such species viz., *Casearia tomentosa*, *Cocculus hirsutus*, *Heterophragma quadriloculare*, *Meyna laxiflora*, *Paracalyx scarious*, *Radermachera xylocarpa*, *Verbascum coromandelianum*, etc. are given along with their correct and local names, families, parts used, etc. Biotic factors affecting the important plant wealth and groves with possible conservation aspects are also discussed.

- 621. Kothari, M.J. & Londhe, A.N. 1999.** "Ethnobotany in human health care of Chikhaldara, Amravati district in Maharashtra state, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 273-281.

Abst.- Ethnobotanical studies on plants used by Korku, Gavali and local people were carried out in Chikhaldara area, Amravati district in Maharashtra state, India. The study revealed that there are number of species occurring in the area that are utilized to cure various diseases like diabetes, jaundice, asthma, blood-pressure, obesity due to enlarged thyroid glands, stomach disorder, kidney trouble, etc. and also to protect from snake-bite. About 44 species used for human health care are enumerated in tabular form with their correct scientific and local names, families, etc.

- 622. Kothari, M.J., Londhe, A.N. & Singh, N.P. 2001 (1997).** "A new subspecies of *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. (Meliaceae) from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 39: 181-186.

Abst.- *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. subsp. *vartakii* Kothari, Londhe et Singh (Meliaceae), a new subspecies closely related to *A. indica* A. Juss. is described from Rani-Amaravati, Amaravati district, Maharashtra. This subspecies can be distinguished by pinnatisect leaves, winged rachis, equilateral leaf bases with ultimate ends, linear, acuminate, racemose inflorescence as long as leaves and smaller, oval-ellipsoid drupes.

- 623. Kothari, M.J. & Moorthy, S. 1982.** "Curious teratological observations on two angiosperms from Raigad (Kolaba) district, Maharashtra state". *Indian J. Forest.* 5: 325.

Abst.- Two angiosperms viz., *Cryptolepis buechanani* R. & S. (Periplocaceae) and *Macrosolen capitellatus* (W. & A.) Danser (Loranthaceae) have been collected from Raigad district of Maharashtra with some curious teratological features. The former having curved tip from down below the middle of the follicle instead of straight, rigid, divaricate, gradually tapering into a blunt point follicle and in the later the leaf apices acuminate-obtuse and tendency of getting emarginated instead of acuminate-acute apices of leaf.

- 624. Kothari, M.J. & Moorthy, S. 1983.** "Some noteworthy plants from Kolaba district (Maharashtra)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 80: 259-260.

Abst.- Five noteworthy plant species viz., *Ficus callosa* Willd. (Moraceae), *Flemingia gracilis* (Mukherjee) Ali (Fabaceae), *Gymnema khandalense* Sant. (Asclepiadaceae),

Hygrorhiza aristata (Retz.) Nees ex W. & A. (Poaceae) and *Oldenlandia biflora* L. (Rubiaceae) have been collected from Kolaba district of Maharashtra.

- 625. Kothari, M.J. & Moorthy, S. 1993.** *Flora of Raigad District, Maharashtra State*. BSI, Calcutta. Pp. xlii + 581, pl. 12, figs. 13.

Abst.- The flora deals with 1136 species and 39 varieties belonging to 620 genera under 151 families of phanerogams. In addition 40 cultigens are also recorded. 33 pteridophytes belonging to 19 families are also enumerated.

- 626. Kothari, M.J. & Moorthy, S. 1994.** "Ethnobotany in Human welfare of Raigad district in Maharashtra state, India". *Fourth International Cong. Ethnobiol.*, NBRI, Lucknow, p. 251.

Abst.- This article enumerates medicinal plants used to cure various diseases for stomach disorders- *Ailanthus triphysa*, *Helicteres isora*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, etc. (ii) for skin- *Argyrea nervosa*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Centella asiatica*, (iii) for diabetes- *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Momordica charactia*, etc., (iv) for urogenital system- *Pedaliium murex*, *Tribulus terrestris*, (v) for blood pressure- *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, etc. (vi) for jaundice- *Cordia macleodi*, *Ricinus communis*, etc. and (vii) antidote for snake bite- *Aristolochia indica*, *Embelia tsjeriam cottam*, etc.

- 627. Kothari, M.J., Moorthy, S. & Nayar, M.P. 1981.** "Interesting new species of *Cassia* Linn. (Leguminosae) from Kolaba (Maharashtra)". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 90: 199-201.

Abst.- A new species viz., *Cassia kolabensis* Kothari, Moorthy et Nayar is described and illustrated from Kolaba, Maharashtra.

- 628. Kothari, M.J. & Rao, K.M. 1998.** "Plant diversity in Surya river catchment area in Jawahar Taluka and creek area of Thane, Bombay". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 415-418.

Abst.- Plant diversity in Surya river catchment area in Jawahar Taluka and creeks in Thane district, Bombay was studied. The forest is tropical moist deciduous type. The dominant species of the forest is *Tectona grandis* associated with *Acacia catechu*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Bridelia retusa*, *Haldina cordifolia*, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium* var. *acuminatus*, *Schleichera oleosa*, *Terminalia* spp. and *Wrightia arborea*. Some riparian elements like *Homonoia riparia*, *Rotala serpyllifolia* and a few herbs, climbers, hydrophytes, parasites and mangroves near coastal region were also collected and deposited in the regional herbarium (BSI), Pune. Environmental impact on the vegetation and conservation aspects are also discussed.

- 629. Kothari, M.J. & Rao, K.M. 1999.** "Ethnobotanical studies of Thane district Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 23: 265-272.

Abst.- Ethnobotanical studies on socio-religious uses of plants by 'Warli' tribes and other local people especially 'Mayavanshi' in Thane district for their food, clothing, shelter and other day-to-day needs including their traditional religious functions was carried out. Besides, plants used as medicine and other human-welfare activities were also discussed. About 30 plant species of economic value, 10 plant species of socio-religious value and in all 45 plant species of ethno-botanical value in traditional medicine are enumerated.

- 630. Kothari, M.J. & Shirodkar, D.L. 2006.** "Floristic diversity of Kudali and Dhom Balakwadi (Tunnel) catchment areas, Satara district (Maharashtra)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 676-680.

Abst.- The present study deals with evaluation of floristic composition of catchment areas of Kudali and Dhom Balakwadi proposed irrigation projects. Important medicinal and rare plants growing in these areas have been highlighted which are likely to perish after submergence. Some strategies for conservation have been discussed. This communication will be a valuable document about phytodiversity after completion of project for monitoring the changes.

- 631. Kothari, M.J. & Singh, N.P. 1998.** "Mangrove diversity along the north-west coast of India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 22: 571-585.

Abst.- Plant diversity along the coastal region of Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra states is presented in the paper. The study revealed that there are 17 species of mangroves belonging to families Avicenniaceae, Combretaceae, Myrsinaceae, Rhizophoraceae and Sonneratiaceae, 9 species of non-mangrove halophytes belonging to the families Aizoaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Cyperaceae, Poaceae and Tamaricaceae and 10 other associated plant species which are not strictly mangroves but seen along tidal swamps under fresh water condition along the coastal regions. This also resulted in the publication of 2 new records for west coast and 3 for state level. This phytodiversity also includes several hundred species (c. 500) including various epiphytic and terrestrial ferns, orchids, parasites, sea-grasses, sea-weeds, soil binders etc. collected or noted from creeks, wetlands, islands (e.g. Chora, Elephanta, Pirotan) and sandy/stony beach areas. The environmental impact on mangroves and other species due to various biotic (e.g. grazing, over-exploitation, industrialization, urbanization, chemicals and mining operations, etc.) and abiotic (e.g. cyclones, high temperature, drought, etc.) factors, besides regeneration and conservation aspects of mangroves are also discussed.

- 632. Kotwal, S.N. 1969.** "Some additions to the fungi of Kolhapur district (Maharashtra)". *J. Shivaji Univ.* 2: 111-113.

Abst.- The present paper gives a list of fungi not previously reported from Kolhapur district. Their occurrence is recorded for the first time and hence constitutes a new record from the point of view of their geographical distribution.

- 633. Kshirsagar, P.P. & Bhogaonkar, P.Y. 2010.** "Nutritional and Therapeutic value of *Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk.- A Forgotten Food". ANNAM 2010, *National Seminar on Health Food & Agro biodiversity-Changing Paradigms* 113-116.
- 634. Kshirsagar, S.R. 2003.** "Notes on miscellaneous uses of plants from tribal areas of Nashik district of Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 894-896.
- Abst.- Miscellaneous uses of 22 plants from villages as well as tribal areas of Nashik district of Maharashtra have been reported in this paper.
- 635. Kshirsagar, S.R. & Patil, D.A. 2000.** "The family Cyperaceae in Jalgaon district (Maharashtra)". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 17: 75-77.
- Abst.- A total of 38 species belonging to nine genera of Cyperaceae from Jalgaon district of Maharashtra are reported. *Cyperus* L. is the largest genus with 21 species in the district. Details regarding their valid names, important exomorphic features and abundance are given.
- 636. Kshirsagar, S.R. & Patil, D.A. 2002.** "Exotic floral elements in the flora of Jalgaon district (Maharashtra)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 529-532.
- Abst.- This paper communicates total 77 exotic angiospermic taxa from forests of Jalgaon district, Maharashtra. They belong to 68 genera under 27 families. Dicotyledons form the major segment of the exotics reported. Maximum numbers of exotic floral elements belong to the legumes (16) and composites (14). The largest numbers of exotics are American in origin.
- 637. Kshirsagar, S.R. & Patil, D.A. 2002.** "The family Asteraceae in Jalgaon district (Maharashtra)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 533-536.
- Abst.- In the present communication, 47 species belonging to 34 genera of the Asteraceae are enumerated from Jalgaon district, of which 12 taxa are exotic. *Blumea* DC. with eight species is the largest genus in the district. Frequency, distribution and phenology of the taxa studied are presented. Nomenclature of the species has been updated.
- 638. Kshirsagar, S.R. & Patil, D.A. 2004.** "On the occurrence of *Artanema longifolium* (L.) Vatke (Scrophulariaceae) and *Lepidagathis calvata* Dalz. (Acanthaceae) in Jalgaon (M.S.), India". *Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)* 10(2): 81-82.
- Abst.- Two rare and threatened taxa i.e. *Artanema longifolium* (L.) Vatke (Scrophulariaceae) and *Lepidagathis calvata* Dalz. (Acanthaceae) from Jalgaon district of Maharashtra state were described. Notes on their occurrence and present distribution in the area is also mentioned.
- 639. Kshirsagar, S.R. & Patil, D.A. 2004.** "Observations on endemic plants in Jalgaon district (Maharashtra)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 655-660.

Abst.- The present paper communicates a total of 52 endemic species from Jalgaon district, Maharashtra. For each species, the correct botanical name followed by a brief description, phenology, distribution, abundance, local names and uses, if any, are provided. The paper highlights the prevailing causes of depletion and possible remedial measures for some endangered or threatened taxa in the region are suggested.

- 640. Kshirsagar, S.R. & Patil, D.A. 2004.** "Additions to grasses of Jalgaon district (Maharashtra)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 661-668.

Abst.- During the floristic survey in forests of Jalgaon district (Maharashtra), 106 angiospermic families have been recorded so far. Out of them, Gramineae is the second largest family. During the survey, authors collected 84 species, but only 64 species are unreported hitherto from the district. These are enumerated with their short description, phenology and precise localities in the region.

- 641. Kshirsagar, S.R. & Patil, D.A. 2006.** "Additions to grasses of Jalgaon district (Maharashtra)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 585-594.

Abst.- During the floristic studies in Jalgaon district (Maharashtra), 106 angiospermic families have been recorded so far. Out of them Gramineae is the second largest family. Present authors collected 84 species of grasses, of which 64 species are not reported hitherto from the district. These are enumerated with their short descriptions, phenology and precise localities in the region.

- 642. Kshirsagar, S.R. & Patil, D.A. 2008.** *Flora of Jalgaon District, Maharashtra*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abst.- This flora is an outcome of a comprehensive survey extended over the entire hilly Satpura forests and off-shoots of Western Ghats in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. The present work provides a systematic account of 805 flowering plants grouped into 446 genera assigned to 106 families occurring in this under-explored area.

- 643. Kshirsagar, S.R. & Patil, D.A. 2011.** "*Verbascum thapsus* L. (Scrophulariaceae): New report to Flora of Maharashtra state, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 35: 179-180.

Abst.- *Verbascum thapsus* L. of the family Scrophulariaceae is collected and identified by authors while working on flora of Jalgaon district during 1993-1998. On the basis of published literature on Floras of Maharashtra State, the authors came to conclusion that this taxon is not reported till today in Maharashtra state.

- 644. Kulkarni, A.R. 1971.** "Notes on the distribution of *Sesamum mulayanum* Nair in Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 68: 495-496.

Abst.- *Sesamum mulayanum* Nair was known to occur in Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Now it has been collected from different areas of Maharashtra.

- 645. Kulkarni, A.R. 1974.** “*Nicotiana glauca* Graham- A tree tobacco in Maharashtra”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 71: 340-341.

Abst.- Tree tobacco, *Nicotiana glauca* Graham is reported for the first time for India from Maharashtra.

- 646. Kulkarni, A.R. & Desai, M.H. 1970.** “Tubers in *Eriocaulon ritchieanum* Ruhl”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 134-135.

Abst.- Tuberiferous habit has not been reported in any member of Eriocaulaceae so far. The plants of *Eriocaulon ritchieanum* Ruhl collected from Radhanagari and Pahanala, Kolhapur district, Maharashtra was found to bear tubers.

- 647. Kulkarni, A.R. & Desai, M.H. 1972.** “Family Eriocaulaceae in Kolhapur and its environs”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 69: 231-235.

Abst.- A taxonomic account of the genus *Eriocaulon* in Kolhapur, represented by 23 taxa, has been provided.

- 648. Kulkarni, A.R. & Desai, M.H. 1974.** “A new species of *Eriocaulon* from Maharashtra”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 71: 81-84.

Abst.- A new species of *Eriocaulon* viz., *E. tuberiferum* is described from Panhala, Kolhapur district of Maharashtra. This species is closely related to *E. ritchieanum* Ruhl. and *E. leucomelas* Steud.

- 649. Kulkarni, A.R. & Kazi, M.B. 1972.** “Contribution to the hydrophytes of Kolhapur-I. Hydrophytes of Kagal Lake”. *J. Shivaji Univ.* 5: 73-85.

Abst.- 139 species of Angiosperms distributed in 94 genera and 37 families are found at Kagal Lake. 85 species belong to Dicotyledons and 54 to Monocotyledons. Pteridophytes are entirely lacking. The vegetation is solely herbaceous. 27 species contribute to the formation of the carpet type of vegetation of the wet land zone. 40 species of Monocotyledons are perennials; 33 species belong to grasses and sedges and 7 species to other Monocotyledonous families. Genus to species ratio is 0.73. The hydrophytes noted belong to submerged, anchored floating, emergent amphibious and wetland life forms. 11 plant communities are noted to be distributed in these four life forms. Free floating communities are entirely lacking. The vegetation is developed to its maximum extent and has rich floristic composition at the end of monsoon (September-October). Its composition decrease as the summer approaches. It is minimum during April-May and again with the onset of rainy season it starts rejuvenating.

- 650. Kulkarni, A.R. & Mudgal, P.V. 1969.** “Family Commelinaceae in Kolhapur and its environs-1. Genus *Cyanotis* Don”. *J. Shivaji Univ.* 2: 1-7.

Abst.- The paper describes taxonomy of six species and a variety of genus *Cyanotis* met within Kolhapur and its surrounding localities. The taxonomic description includes a full

account of trichomes, seed ornamentations and pollen grains. Description of each species is followed by a short note giving the details of the blooming period, distribution of the species in India and the references on the other aspects of the species like embryology, cytology, etc. A key to identify the species described has also been given. Separation of *Cyanotis sahyadrica* Blatter from *C. tuberosa* Schult.f. is supported. The distinctive features of *C. fasciculata* and its variety *glabrescens* have been brought out. It is suggested that variety *glabrescens* merits a specific recognition.

- 651. Kulkarni, A.R. & Mudgal, P.V. 1971 (1970).** "Family Commelinaceae in Kolhapur and its environs". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 616-618.

Abst.- The family is represented in this region by 17 taxa belonging to 15 species and four genera.

- 652. Kulkarni, A.R. & Thite, A.N. 1979.** "Additions to the flora of Kolhapur district". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74(Suppl.): 592-609.

Abst.- A list of 457 plants has been added to the flora of Kolhapur district, Maharashtra.

- 653. Kulkarni, A.R., Yadav, S.R. & Pawar, J.S. 1980.** "Family Cyperaceae in Kolhapur and its environs". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 76-78.

Abst.- In this paper *Kyllinga* Rottb., *Pycneus* Beauv. and *Juncellus* Clarke are treated as subgenera of genus *Cyperus* Linn. The genus *Cyperus* comprises 24 species out of 52 species reported. *Fimbristylis* Vahl is represented by 14 species and *Rhynchospora* Vahl, *Scleria* Berg. and *Carex* Linn. by one species each. All these species are reported from Kolhapur and its surrounding areas.

- 654. Kulkarni, B.G. 1968.** "Medicinal plants from Vengurla-Sawantwadi, Phonda area, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra state". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 3(1): 17-26.

Abst.- 600 species of angiosperms have been collected from Vengurla-Sawantwadi, Phonda area, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra state. Some common and important medicinal plants from the area have been enumerated here and the relevant localities from which such medicinal plants are collected are also mentioned.

- 655. Kulkarni, B.G. 1988.** *Flora of Sindhudurg*. BSI, Calcutta. Pp. xx + 605, pl. 11, figs. 6.

- 656. Kulkarni, B.G. & Hemadri, K. 1974.** "*Manisuris ratnagirica* Kulkarni et Hemadri- new grass from the Sahyadri range, Maharashtra state". *Indian Forester* 100: 250-254.

Abst.- *Manisuris ratnagirica* Kulkarni et Hemadri- a new grass collected on the plateaus along Ambolighat of the Sahyadri ranges in Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra state is described with illustration. Also, *Manisuris goensis* Rolla Rao & Hemadri is recorded for the first time from Maharashtra state, whereas *M. mysorensis* Jain & Hemadri is recollected from one of its type localities after a lapse of over 70 years.

- 657. Kulkarni, B.G. & Sharma, B.D. 1984.** "Some rare and noteworthy plants from Sindhudurg district (South Ratnagiri area) Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 871-874.

Abst.- The flora of Sindhudurg district which is rich and varied floristically has not been published as yet. The area inhabits many rare and noteworthy species. Some of interesting species were recorded by Cooke in his 'Flora of the Presidency of Bombay' (1901-1908) on the basis of collections made by others. The present paper deals with an account of 9 such species. Three of these species were reported earlier by Cooke (l.c.) from 'North Kanara' in Karnataka.

- 658. Kulkarni, B.G. & Singh, N.P. 1973.** "On the distribution of *Polygala jacobii* Chandr.". *Curr. Sci.* 42: 359.

Abst.- *Polygala jacobii* Chandr. is recorded for the first time from the Poona district of Maharashtra and Pandayanpara hills, Kerala, thus extending its distribution from one end of the Western Ghats to the other.

- 659. Kulkarni, B.G. & Singh, N.P. 1981 (1979).** "Two noteworthy plants from Maharashtra state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 212-213.

Abst.- *Hedyotis pinifolia* Wall ex G. Don & *Rotala leptopetala* (Bl.) Koehne have been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra.

- 660. Kulkarni, B.G. & Wadhwa, B.M. 1973.** "Some interesting and rare plants from Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 70: 234-238.

Abst.- *Heliotropium cornutum* Johnst., *Bacopa floribunda* (R.Br.) Wettst., *Polygonum strictum* All., *Coelachne simpliciuscula* (Wight & Arn.) Munro & Benth., *Dimeria hohenackeri* Hochst. ex Miq., *D. woodrowii* Stapf, *Ischaemum dalzellii* Stapf ex Bor and *Schizachyrium paranjpeanum* (Bhide) Raizada & Jain are reported as new records for Maharashtra. It is also interesting to note from phytogeographic point of view as these were earlier recorded southwards from North Kanara and the present report shows their wider distribution.

- 661. Kulkarni, C.G. & Deshpande, Adwait. 2011.** "Folk therapies of *Katkaris* from Maharashtra". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 10: 554-558.

Abst.- In the present era of globalization and intellectual property rights, India's folk knowledge of traditional remedies needs to be documented systematically. *Sahyadris* of Maharashtra have a diverse flora and fauna, and harbor numerous species of medicinal importance. *Katkaris* are one of the primitive tribes of India, residing in Thane and Raigad districts of western Maharashtra. Their remote locality, poverty and lack of touch with modern civilization make them confined to the hilly areas around. In present paper an attempt has been made to document traditional remedies of *Katkaris* from Maharashtra with respect to 35 diseases and their cures from combination products of 33 plants and 7 animals.

- 662. Kulkarni, D.K., Agte, V.V. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 2003.** "Leafy vegetables consumed by Mahadeokoli tribe in western Maharashtra with their nutritional potential". *Ethnobotany* 15: 34-38.

Abst.- Mahadeokoli tribe is the second largest community in the districts of Pune, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Raigad and Thane in the state of Maharashtra. During the present ethnobotanical survey, 19 wild leafy vegetables, 13 tuberous plants, 9 flowers and 45 fruits used as wild non-conventional food sources have been recorded. Only 7 leafy vegetables were analysed from nutritional point of view. The study indicated variable protein content in the range 10.4-29.6%, which is comparable with that for the commonly consumed leafy vegetables. *Ampelocissus tomentosa* Planch., *Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC., *Launaea intybacea* Beauv. and *Remusatia vivipara* Schott showed higher contents of fat than the range usually found; they are also moderate sources of iron and calcium, indicating their potentiality for use as substitutes for conventional leafy vegetables.

- 663. Kulkarni, D.K., Jagtap, A.P., Nigam, A.K. & Phale, S.G. 2001.** "Gregarious flowering of *Pseudoxytenanthera ritcheyi* (Munro) Naithani at Rajgad Fort, Pune, Maharashtra". *Indian Forester* 127: 831-833.

Abst.- Gregarious flowering of *Pseudoxytenanthera ritcheyi* (Munro) Naithani was recorded at Rajgad Fort, Pune, Maharashtra in 1999. Previously it flowered in 1947. Present flowering incidence has taken place after 52 years.

- 664. Kulkarni, D.K., Kulkarni, M.B. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1994.** "Quantification of tree resources utilized for medicinal purposes: A case study of Mahadeo Koli tribe from Western Maharashtra". *Fourth International Cong. Ethnobiol.*, NBRI, Lucknow, p. 151.

Abst.- Quantification of ethnobotanical information is a basic need for planning sustainable development of tribal communities in India. Mahadeo Koli is a major tribe ranking second in tribal population of Maharashtra state. They reside in remote hilly western areas of the state. Ethno-medico-botanical survey of this community was carried out and recording of 292 plant resources was done. In this attempt, medicinal values of tree species which play an important role in tribal life was emphasized. Quantification of tree resources, utilized by this tribe for medicinal purpose has been carried out.

- 665. Kulkarni, D.K. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1992.** "Ethnobotanical studies on Mahadeo Koli tribe in Western Maharashtra- Part I. Cordage plants". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 10: 111-115.

Abst.- An ethnobotanical survey carried out in parts of Western Maharashtra revealed that plants parts like leaves, stem bark, whole climbers, etc. of certain species constitute a major source of fibres for the tribals. The plant species commonly used for the purpose include *Pueraria tuberosa* DC., *Hibiscus cannabinus* L., *Sterculia guttata* Roxb., *Urena lobata* L. and *Agave sisalana* Perr. ex Engelm.

- 666. Kulkarni, D.K. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1992.** "Ethnobotanical studies on Mahadeo Koli tribe in Western Maharashtra- Part II. Fodder plants". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 10: 123-128.

Abst.- The Mahadeo Koli tribals in Western Maharashtra are mainly agrarian people. They maintain livestock for various purposes; cattle are of great help to them for ploughing, pulling carts and for milking purpose. It is observed that plant parts like stem, leaves and roots of selected plant species are used as fodder by these tribals. Present paper reports the observations made during the survey of fodder plants in Western Maharashtra. The plant species commonly used for this purpose included *Grewia tiliifolia* Vahl, *Trema orientalis* (L.) Bl., *Garuga pinnata* Roxb. and other 17 wild species.

- 667. Kulkarni, D.K. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1992.** "Ethnobotanical studies on Mahadeo Koli tribe in Western Maharashtra- Part III. Non conventional wild edible fruits". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 10: 151-158.

Abst.- Mahadeo Koli tribe is the second largest tribal community in Western Maharashtra. The tribal diet consists of foods from animal and plant origin. Foods from plant origin include vegetables, millets, tubers, flowers and fruits which supply essential vitamins and minerals in addition to other nutrients. During the time of scarcity or in normal days they use non-conventional wild fruits to assuage their hunger. The wild fruit yielding plants like *Cordia dichotoma* Forst., *Dillenia pentagyna* Roxb., *Elaeagnus conferta* Roxb., *Flacourtia montana* Grah. and other 21 species are described with their citation and edible parts. Present paper reports observations of the survey made during the routine field studies in three districts of Western Maharashtra viz., Pune, Nasik and Raigad.

- 668. Kulkarni, D.K. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1993.** "Kitchen garden plants of Mahadeokoli tribe in Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 5: 119-127.

Abst.- The Mahadeokoli tribals constitute the second largest tribal community in Western Maharashtra. Their major occupations are agriculture and collection of forest resources. The community derives articles of edible value from these sources in sufficient quantity to sustain at least for some part of the year. To supplement this, they also maintain small kitchen gardens around their residences to get fresh and urgently needed vegetables, fruits, tubers, pods and ornamental plants. These plant resources are being grown from generation to generation and as such constitute indigenous sources of germplasm. They include beans, dioscoreas, colocasias, cucurbits and other plant groups. The paper reports 40 kitchen garden plants documented during field visits in Pune, Nasik, Raigad and Thane districts of western Maharashtra with botanical notes on their local names, useful part/s, actual uses, season of availability, localities, etc.

- 669. Kulkarni, D.K. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1995.** "Palatable fodder grasses from Pachgaon Parvati area in Pune district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 529-532.

Abst.- Some parts of Pune district in Maharashtra state have to face famine conditions quite often. Under such drought conditions, feeding of livestock is always a problem. Increase in natural produce of palatable grass may help to overcome this situation. Many grass species are palatable but there is no concise data on such species. Hence a survey from Pachgaon-Parvati area in Pune district was made to collect data on palatable grass species which thrive on dry lands under adverse climatic conditions. The paper presents data on palatable grass species suitable for plantation on dry lands.

- 670. Kulkarni, D.K. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1996.** "Pest control in tribal areas of Western Maharashtra – an Ethnobotanical approach". *Ethnobotany* 8: 56-59.

Abst.- The tribals of Western Maharashtra produce foodgrains for daily consumption on the sloppy lands of poor fertility. They store surplus foodgrains in big barrels made from plant materials and use plant parts like leaves, fruits and tubers of several species to control the pests attacking the foodgrains. They also practice traditional methods for controlling bedbugs and wound maggots, repelling mosquitoes and checking agricultural crop pests. The present communication reports the use of 51 plant species by Mahadeokoli tribals for pest-management in five districts of Western Maharashtra.

- 671. Kulkarni, D.K. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 2000.** "Plant conservation in Maharashtra during 17th Century". *Ethnobotany* 12: 29-38.

Abst.- Biodiversity conservation has been a major topic of concern all over the world in this decade. Depletion of natural resources at a fast rate challenges world scientists to conserve our nature, wild life and the socio-cultural atmosphere of inhabitants in a sustainable manner. Accordingly, the rulers in historical period used to maintain special forest areas or develop gardens for providing serene places for meditation of saints or for the purpose of game and hunting. This was also helping conservation of nature indirectly. Thus the concept of nature conservation is historical and pre-historical in India. The heritage of forest conservation was initiated in Rig Veda. Use of suitable species with appropriate technology of seed germination had been practiced in India during plantation programmes. Flowering tree species and medicinal plants used to be planted near the temples. Plantations of tree species were made by Emperor Ashoka for shade and religious purpose. The tradition of plant conservation reasserted itself in the literature of learned saints in Maharashtra. Maharashtra state has been fortunate to have had great saints like Dnyaneshwar, Tukaram, Ramdas and others. The thoughts of these saints about nature conservation are valuable for the human, plant and animal life. The present paper deals with the visualization of saint Ramdas regarding plantation of species on Fort Sajjangad near Satara in the 17th Century. A glimpse of nature conservation and biodiversity in those days can be had through such efforts.

- 672. Kulkarni, D.K. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 2002.** "Traditional use of family Loranthaceae from Western Maharashtra, India". *Ancient Sci. Life* 21(2): 178-181.

Abst.- Family Loranthaceae is characterized by parasitic nature of its species. Tribal people give importance to members of this family for their wild edible, medicinal values and witchcraft and superstitious uses. In this connection, ethnobotanical survey among Mahadeokoli tribe was carried out in five districts namely Ahmednagar, Nasik, Pune, Raigad and Thane. Information collected during field survey in Western Maharashtra as well as from ancient literature is presented in this paper.

- 673. Kulkarni, D.K., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Khedkar, Rajeew 1998.** "Rice germplasm collection, conservation and use: a case study in Western Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 10: 27-31.

Abst.- Some farmers and also tribals still cultivate local landraces of rice and thus help to conserve diversity in this valuable crop existing since ancient times. Trapping these germplasm resources, which possess different attributes like high yielding ability, resistance to diseases and pests, salt tolerance and climatic adaptability for crop improvement. Mahadeokali tribe from the Western Ghats of Maharashtra is cultivating landraces of rice in their small land holdings. Academy of Development Science, Kashele, District Raigad, Maharashtra, an NGO group, is presently collecting and maintaining these landraces procured from tribal regions of Western Maharashtra. Some observations are presented and the role of rice germplasm collection, evaluation and conservation is stressed.

- 674. Kulkarni, D.K., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Upadhye, A.S. 1995.** "Ethnobiological resources used in traditional medicines by Mahadeo Koli tribe from Western Maharashtra". *Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)* 1: 65-66.

Abst.- Maharashtra state has 47 tribal communities living in remote hilly areas. Population wise, the Mahadeo Koli is the second largest tribal community of this state. Ethnobiological survey in general and ethnobotanical study in particular were carried out. This paper deals with the ethno-zoological resources utilized for medicinal purposes amongst this tribe. Observations on 10 such uses in human and veterinary medicine have been reported.

- 675. Kulkarni, D.K., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Upadhye, S. 2000.** "Ethnobotany of *Aloe vera* from western Maharashtra". *J. Medicinal and Aromatic Pl. Science* 22(Suppl. 1): 12.

Abst.- The areas of western Maharashtra were surveyed to collect ethnobotanical claims. For ethnobotanical collection, special enquiry forms were prepared and data was collected from different localities with date of collection, habit and habitat, location, rainfall, temperature and documentation of local uses. The plant is used as medicine for external application as well as internal consumption. It is used as an eye ointment, applied on burns and wounds, eaten raw to control acidity, used to prepare local medicine for cold and cough, also used to control fever, etc. The plant is believed to be responsible to keep away evil spirits.

- 676. Kulkarni, D.K., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1989.** "Floristic studies on Pachgaon-Parvati Hill near Pune". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 137-155.

Abst.- The Pachgaon-Parvati hill is situated south-west of Pune Municipal Corporation (18°22' to 18°35' N and 73°50' to 73°55' E). During the last ten years, it has been converted into a Natural Park and an attractive recreational centre for the citizens of Pune. The Forest Department of Maharashtra State has acquired this hilly land of c. 250 hectares and planted many exotic plants. Facilities for proper protection and meticulous care taken over the years to establish exotic as well as indigenous plant species have resulted into the creation of an ideal picnic spot and a centre of biological studies for the lovers of nature. At present, it supports natural vegetation of well protected dry deciduous nature. The authors studied vegetation and flora of the area from 1980-83 and reported 414 species in 314 genera and 94 families. The paper presents general aspects of the vegetation and the enumeration of plants.

- 677. Kulkarni, D.K. & Shindikar, M. 2005.** "Plant diversity evaluation in Shirkai sacred grove, Pune district, Maharashtra". *Indian J. Forest.* 28: 127-131.

Abst.- Shirkai sacred grove, one of the 31 sacred groves from Panshet dam catchment area, was studied with qualitative and quantitative approach. Quantitative evaluation of plant diversity in sacred groves is found to be an important aspect for *in situ* conservation programme. In the present study, 116 species from 54 families were collected in the post monsoon season. Wild germplasm of bamboo and rare endangered plants are special features of Shirkai. The vegetation is found to be diverse and evenly distributed with Shannon's diversity index (1.67) and modified Hills ratio (6.45).

- 678. Kulkarni, N.A. 2009.** "Mangroves of Maharashtra: a fast disappearing asset". *Curr. Sci.* 96: 878.

Abst.- Mangroves of Maharashtra are being threatened to a great extent due to loss of habitat, human interference, pollution, kharland binding, aquaculture, grazing, etc. Some strategies are suggested for conservation of these mangrove species for germplasm preservation, sustainable use, protection and preservation of value-added species, land-use pattern, etc.

- 679. Kulkarni, N.A. & Bhosale, L.J. 2011.** "Phenological pattern in the mangroves of Sindhudurg district". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 306-308.

Abst.- In the present study an attempt has been made to study the flowering and fruiting pattern e.g. budding, blooming, fruiting and seed/propagule development in some species of mangroves from Kolamb and Kalavali estuaries of Sindhudurg district (M.S.).

- 680. Kulkarni, N.A. & Bhosale, L.J. 2011.** "Remote sensing studies of mangrove cover of Maharashtra coast". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 337-338.

Abst.- Remote sensing data has proved to be useful in the study of mangrove vegetation. At the same time it showed some limitations due to demarcation of the mangroves from adjoining vegetation. This can be minimized using high resolution data.

- 681. Kumar, Anand. 1979 (1978).** “*Begonia picta* Smith (Begoniaceae)- A new record for the Presidency of Bombay”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 20: 185-186.

Abst.- *Begonia picta* Smith has been recorded here for the first from the Presidency of Bombay based on a collection of Cherian from Saptashringi top, Nasik district.

- 682. Kumar, Anand. 1981 (1979).** “On the occurrence of *Lolium temulentum* L. variety in Peninsular India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 21: 210-211.

Abst.- *Lolium temulentum* L. var. *temulentum* has been recorded for the first time from Poona, Maharashtra and forms a new record to Peninsular India.

- 683. Kumar, Anand. 1982.** “*Lindernia tenuifolia* (Colsm.) Alston- A new record for Maharashtra”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 584.

Abst.- *Lindernia tenuifolia* (Colsm.) Alston (Scrophulariaceae) has been reported for the first time from Maharashtra based on collections from Malwan (Revtala) of Ratnagiri district.

- 684. Kumar, Anand. 1983.** “The correct name of *Moghania rollae* Billore et Hemadri”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 232.

Abst.- The correct name of *Moghania rollae* Billore et Hemadri is *Flemingia rollae* (Billore et Hemadri) Anand Kumar, because *Moghania* St. Hill exists at present as a synonym of *Flemingia* Roxb. ex W.T. Aiton.

- 685. Kumar, Anand, Kulkarni, B.G. & Singh, N.P. 1980.** “Medicinal and economic plants growing at Pune”. *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 15(2): 64-74.

Abst.- In view of the increased importance of the medicinal and economic plants in the integrated rural development of the country, 100 such plants growing in the garden of the Botanical Survey of India at 7-Koregaon Road, Pune are listed in the paper along with their brief uses.

- 686. Kumar, K.D. & Banerjee, R.N. 1989.** “A note on *Begonia scutata* Wallich ex DC. (Begoniaceae)”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 247-248.

Abst.- *Begonia scutata* Wallich ex DC. has been collected after one and a half century from Borivli, Maharashtra far away from its earlier known area of distribution i.e. Myanmar, Sikkim and West Bengal.

- 687. Kumaran, K.P.N., Shindikar, M. & Limaye, R.B. 2004.** “Mangrove associated lignite beds of Malvan, Konkan: Evidence for higher sea-level during the Late Tertiary (Neogene) along the west coast of India”. *Curr. Sci.* 86: 335-340.

Abst.- Fossil pneumatophores (breathing roots) of *Avicennia* are recovered and reported from the lignite beds exposed in Kolamb well-section near Malvan, Konkan area of Western Maharashtra. The accrued palynoflora is dominated by mangroves (*Avicennia*, *Aegialitis*,

Excoecaria, *Rhizophora* and *Sonneratia*). The spores of mangrove fern (*Acrostichum aureum*) an estuarine fungus *Cirrenalia* indicate that these lignites are autochthonous and deposited in a near-shore environment. Presence of foraminiferal linings (=microforaminifera), dinoflagellate cysts, a few calcareous nannofossils and scolecodonts is an irrefutable proof of marine and brackish water influence during the deposition of lignites under intertidal/tidal swampy condition (mangrove influenced) with fair input from freshwater swamps and hinterland. Freshwater-related forms viz., *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, Nymphaeaceae, Ctenolophonaceae and hinterland taxa (*Cullenia/Durio*) of Bombacaceae along with abundance of microthyriaceous fungi in the palynoflora imply a warm humid tropical climate with high precipitation during the depositional period. The presence of *Ctenolophon englerianus* (= *Ctenolophonidites costatus*) in Kolamb lignites suggests the Late Neogene (Late Miocene- Early Pliocene) age. The occurrence of pneumatophores and associated lignite deposits ~ 37 m above the present mean sea-level, and much inland, clearly indicates the higher sea-level strand during late Neogene along the west coast of India.

- 688. Kumaran, K.P.N., Shindikar, M. & Limaye, R.B. 2004.** "Fossil record of marine manglicolous fungi from Malvan (Konkan) west coast of India". *Indian J. Mar. Sci.* 33(3): 257-261.

Abst.- The pneumatophores bearing lignites of Kolamb in Malvan (Maharashtra, west coast of India) have yielded a rich mycoflora of higher marine fungi. Out of a dozen hypomycetes known from the submerged parts of mangrove plants, more than 8 species have been retrieved from the lignite deposits, and as such indicate the potential for a mangrove association within the fossil deposits. Of the five marine species of genus *Cirrenalia* Meyers & Moore, four are associated with the pneumatophore bearing lignites of Kolamb. *Monodictys pelagic* (Johnson) Jones and *Periconia prolific* Anastasiou are other hypomycetes recorded in the palynological preparations. As the morphological details and size of the conidia have striking resemblance to modern taxa, the fossils have been referred to corresponding taxa described from the mangrove habitats of the tropics. Thus, the fossil record of this mycoflora is of great significance and considerable importance, since it indicates fossil mangrove habitat, and as such complements the micro and megafossil data associated with the lignite deposit. Such evidence is important to infer palaeobiogeography and sea level along the west coast of India during the Late Tertiary (Neogene).

- 689. Kumawat, D.A. & Jawale, A.K. 2004.** "Some taxa of Volvocales new to Maharashtra". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 31: 57-58.

Abst.- While studying the algae from fish ponds at Anjale, Jalgaon district, Maharashtra, the authors came collected seven taxa of Volvocales viz., *Chlamydonephris impressa*, *Chlamydomonas iyengari*, *Chlamydomonas microsphaera*, *Chlamydomonas sphagnophila*

var. *indica*, *Chlamydomonas pseudotetraolaris*, *Tetratepharis multifilis* and *Dysmorphococcus indicus* which are new to Maharashtra. *Chlamydonephris impressa* (Pascher) Ettl, H. & O. and *Tetratepharis multifilis* (Klebs) Wille em. Pascher are new records to India.

- 690. Kumawat, D.A. & Jawale, A.K. 2006.** "The genus *Oscillatoria* Vaucher (Cyanobacteria) from fish ponds of Jalgaon district, Maharashtra (India)". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 85: 97-102.

Abst.- While exploring the algal flora and ecological study of fish ponds of Jalgaon district, Maharashtra, the authors collected 32 taxa of the genus *Oscillatoria* Vaucher, of these 7 taxa *O. acuta*, *O. geminata*, *O. margaritifera*, *O. pseudogeminata*, *O. schultzei*, *O. tenuis* var. *tergestina* and *O. freyana* are reported for the first time from Maharashtra and 3 taxa *O. annae* f. *minimus* f. *novo*, *O. limosa* var. *maxima* var. *novo* and *O. princeps* var. *pseudolimosa* f. *undulata* f. *novo* are described as new taxa.

- 691. Kumawat, D.A. & Jawale, A.K. 2007.** "Some *Characium* species (Chlorococcales) from fish ponds". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 86: 58-60.

Abst.- Eight species of *Characium* were collected from the fish ponds of Anjale, Dist. Jalgaon, Maharashtra during January, 2000 to December, 2001. Of these 2 taxa are new to India, 2 taxa are additions to the algal flora of Maharashtra and one new species of *Characium*. A new species *C. philipposii* is proposed. An illustrated detailed account has been given for the new species and new records for India and rest of the taxa only brief taxonomic notes are given.

- 692. Kumawat, D.A., Malche, Y.P., Rane, H.E., Patil, S.B., Borse, R.B. & Vanjari, S.D. 2008.** "Diatoms from Southern Satpura hill ranges of Maharashtra. Genus- *Gomphonema* Agardh". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 87: 61-66.

Abst.- While studying the diatoms from polluted and freshwater habitats of Jalgaon district, Maharashtra, the authors collected about 224 diatoms from Southern Satpura hill ranges during May, 2006 to April, 2007. The present paper concerns with the systematic study of 36 taxa of the genus *Gomphonema* Ag. representing 13 species, 18 varieties and 5 forms. All these taxa are new records from this region. *Gomphonema aequatoriale*, *G. lanceolatum* and *G. parvulum* taxa were frequently occurred.

- 693. Kumawat, D.A., Patil, Jayashri & Rane, H.E. 2011.** "The algal taxa *Geminella mutabilis* (Breb.) Wille and *Dinobryon sertularia* Ehr. new to Maharashtra state". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 355-358.

Abst.- While studying Chlorococcalean algae from Jalgaon district, Maharashtra state, the authors recorded two rare algae from Tapi river near Bhusawal. These were *Geminella mutabilis* (Breb.) Wille belonging to class Chlorophyceae and *Dinobryon sertularia* Ehr. to Chrysophyceae. Both are being reported for the first time from Maharashtra. The taxa have been described with respect to habitat and morphology.

- 694. Kumbhojkar, M.S., Kulkarni, D.K. & Nipunage, D.S. 1993.** "Report on a new locality of endemic *Frerea indica* Dalz. in Satara district". *Indian J. Forest.* 16: 85-86.

Abst.- *Frerea indica* Dalz. has been collected from Sajjangad Fort near Satara district of Maharashtra, which is a new locality of occurrence for this endemic species.

- 695. Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1984.** "Floristic studies on the families Vitaceae and Leeaceae along the Western ghats from Maharashtra and Goa. Part I- Enumeration". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 56: 1-15.

Abst.- In the project on improvement of cultivated grapes, being conducted at our Institute since 1970, comprehensive survey of wild varieties of grapes has been taken from Western Ghat areas of Maharashtra and Goa (14°49' - 20°05' N and 73° - 75°10' E). The paper presents enumeration of 28 species belonging to 5 genera and 2 families. Under each species, its local name, flowering and fruiting time and specific localities are given. Besides the record of several new localities, ethnobotanical information on the locally used species has been presented.

- 696. Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1988.** "Ethnobotanical studies on wild edible grapes from sacred groves in western Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 257-263.

Abst.- The paper presents data on wild edible species of the family Vitaceae from sacred groves along the Western Ghats of Maharashtra (14°49' to 20°05'N lat. and 73°00' to 74°20' E long.). The grape family (Vitaceae) incorporates 4 genera & 24 species occurring in the hilly regions of Western India. Of these, 3 genera & 8 species are reported as edible and more or less used as supplementary food by the tribal communities. The paper presents enumeration and correct identifications of the wild edible grapes, their habit, habitat, parts used as food and special instructions about the recipe, if any. From 8 species presented, tender leaves of 5 species, shoot of 3, stems of 4 and young or matured berries of 5 species are eaten in raw or cooked form.

- 697. Kundalkar, B.D. & Patil, M.S. 1980-81.** "Studies on rusts of Maharashtra-III". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 20: 83-87.

Abst.- Present paper reports eight rust fungi. These are *Cerotelium fici* (Cast.) Arth. on *Ficus religiosa* L. and *F. arnottiana* Miq., *Uredo gliricidiae* sp. nov. on *Gliricidia sepium* Steud., *U. heylandiae* sp. nov. on *Heylandia latebrosa* DC., *U. artocarpi* Berk. & Br. on *Artocarpus incise* L., *U. elephantopodis* Petch on *Elephantopus tomentosus* L., *Puccinia padwickii* Cumm. on *Aerva lanata* Juss., *P. tweediano* (Speg.) Ramakrishnan on *Dicliptera cuneata* Nees and *Uromyces commelinae* Cooke on *Murdania semiteres* (Dalz.) Santapau. Out of these eight species, two are new species, two are new to Maharashtra State and remaining are hitherto recorded on unreported hosts.

- 698. Kundu, B.C. 1942.** "A revision of the Indian species of *Hodgsonia* and *Trichosanthes*". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 43: 362-388.

Abst.- In this paper a general historical account of the Indian species of the genera *Hodgsonia* and *Trichosanthes* has been given. One species of *Hodgsonia* and altogether 26 species of *Trichosanthes* (excluding varieties) have been described from the Indian area, and the general distribution of these species in this country and outside has been given. Two new species- *T. prazeri* and *T. burmensis*, and three new varieties *T. villosula* Cogn. var. *nirgirrensis*, *T. ovigera* Bl. var. *sikkimensis* and *T. burmensis* Kundu var. *alba* have been described. *T. ovigera* originally described by Blume from Java has been recorded for the first time from the Indian area.

- 699. Kunhikannan, C., Rao, Rama N. & Bisen, S.S. 2009.** “Additions to the flora of Tadoba National Park, Chandrapur, Maharashtra, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 57-63.

Abst.- The flora of the Tadoba National Park consists of 741 species with 734 species of angiosperms and 7 species of pteridophytes, belonging to 427 genera and 115 families. Seventy four species of vascular plants belonging to 29 families and 59 genera (10 trees, 6 climbers and 58 herbs) form additions to the flora of Tadoba (Taroba) National Park, Chandrapur.

- 700. Kurlapkar, D.D., Khandekar, V.P. & Jadhav, D.N. 2008.** “Studies on tuberous, rhizomatous and bulbous flora from Western Ghats ranges around Satara (M.S.), India”. *Bull. Pure Appl. Sci., Modinagar* 27B(1-2): 39-44.

Abst.- Satara is a district place located at the foot hills of Western Ghats in the western region of Maharashtra. Eight hills located around the Satara were studied to explore the tuberous, rhizomatous and bulbous flora. 56 species of rhizomatous, tuberous and bulbous angiosperms were recorded from these hills. Amongst these 14 species belonged to dicotyledons and 42 to monocotyledons. The dicot flora was dominated by the Asclepiadaceae with genus *Ceropegia* contributing six species. The tuberous, rhizomatous and bulbous taxa of Liliaceae dominated amongst monocots followed by Scitamineaceae and Orchidaceae. Amongst the hills studied the maximum TRB species were recorded from Kas hill with 32 species (57.14%) while the least contribution only with 3 species was made from Sajjangad hill. *Aponogeton satarensis* is rare and endangered species recorded during present investigation from the Kas hill.

- 701. Kuvar, S.D. & Bapat, U.C. 2010.** “Medicinal plants used by Kokani tribals of Nasik district, Maharashtra to cure cuts and wounds”. *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 9: 114-115.

Abst.- The Kokani tribals reside in Nasik, Dhule and Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra. The field trips in these areas were carried out in 2004. The ethnobotanical study revealed use of 9 plants species belonging to different families to cure cuts and wounds. The method of preparation of crude drugs and their application along with the scientific and local names of the plant is given.

- 702. Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2003.** "A new name for *Drimia congesta* (Wight) Stearn (Hyacinthaceae)". *Kew Bull.* 58: 507-508.

Abst.- A new name, *Drimia wightii*, is proposed for *Drimia congesta* (Wight) Stearn which is shown to be a later homonym. This species is endemic to Peninsular India (Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu).

- 703. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Sharma, B.D. 1986 (1985).** "*Dicliptera nasikensis* Naras. et Sharma- A new species of Acanthaceae from Maharashtra, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 481-483.

Abst.- A new species of Acanthaceae viz., *Dicliptera nasikensis* Naras. et Sharma has been described from fallow land of Dangsaundane, Nasik district, Maharashtra.

- 704. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Sharma, B.D. 1986.** "*Asparagus africanus* Lam.- A new record for India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 461-463.

Abst.- *Asparagus africanus* Lam., an African element has been collected from Nasik district, Maharashtra State and is described here.

- 705. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Sharma, B.D. 1990 (1988).** "Pawri'- an adivasi musical instrument". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 30: 179.

Abst.- 'Pawri' a traditional musical instrument of the Bhils is equally popular among other tribes viz., Kokna, Koli, Thakur, Warli, etc. in Maharashtra. The main body of the instrument is made of Bottle-gourd, *Lagenaria leucantha* (Roxb.) Rusby which is joined by two thin bamboo pieces and a horn.

- 706. Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Sharma, B.D. 1991.** *Flora of Nasik District*. BSI, Calcutta.

Abst.- The flora deals with 108 families, 514 genera, 943 species, 2 subspecies and 7 varieties of angiosperms; also 9 families comprising 10 genera and 15 species of pteridophytes are treated.

- 707. Landge, A.D., Petkar, A.S., Gaikwad, A.R. & Nikam, N.V. 2009.** "Effect of chloride salinity on some crop plants of Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 28-30.

Abst.- Attempts have been made to study the effect of sodium-chloride salinity on seed germination and early seedling growth in Jowar (CSH-5), Bajra (MBH-110), Wheat (HD-2189), Maize (African tall), Gram (Phule-G5) and Pigeon Pea (T-21) to find out the critical limits of degree of salinity which may not affect adversely the germination and to know the relative tolerance of crops to chloride salinity *in vitro*.

- 708. Lekhak, Manoj, M., Chandore, A.N. & Yadav, S.R. 2011.** "*Juncus bufonius* L.- An addition to the flora of Maharashtra, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 108: 68-69.

Abst.- *Juncus bufonius* L. has been recorded for the first time for Maharashtra from Tableland, Panchgani, Satara district.

- 709. Lewis, W.H. 1966.** "The Asian genus *Neanotis nomen novum* (*Anotis*) and allied taxa in the Americas (Rubiaceae)". *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 53: 32-46.

Abst.- The 14 species of *Anotis* DC. originally in that genus described by De Candolle are all referable to earlier valid genera. All species are native to the New World; none are associated with the Asian genus *Anotis* auct. A new generic name *Neanotis* is proposed for the related but distinct species indigenous to Asia and one section, 28 species, and 6 varieties are validated under *Neanotis*. All sectional and specific names known under *Anotis* are placed under appropriate genera. In addition, new data from the morphology of the pollen emphasized the discontinuity between the species of *Neanotis* and those of *Hedyotis* (including *Oldenlandia*).

- 710. Lisboa, J.C. 1877.** "Some plants undescribed in the Bombay Flora by Dr. Gibson and Mr. Dalzell". *J. Bombay Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc.* 13: 131-149.
- 711. Lisboa, J.C. 1878.** "Notes on some plants undescribed in the Bombay Flora by Dr. Gibson and Mr. Dalzell". *J. Bombay Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc.* 14: 117-146.
- 712. Lisboa, J.C. 1880.** "A list of some plants undescribed in the Bombay Flora by Dr. Gibson and Mr. Dalzell found by K. Nairne Esq.". *J. Bombay Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc.* 14A: 246-266.
- 713. Lisboa, J.C. 1881-82.** "A list of plants seen at Mahabaleshwar at the end of the last hot season, or a small contribution to the botany of the hill". *J. Bombay Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc.* 15: 203-224.
- 714. Lisboa, J.C. 1886.** Useful Plants of the Bombay Presidency. *Gaz. Bombay Pres.* 25: iii + 307 pp.
- 715. Lisboa, J.C. 1887.** "Notes on Mahabaleshwar and other Indian arrow-root yielding plants". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 2: 140-141.

Abst.- In Mahabaleshwar arrowroot is obtained from *Curcuma caulina*. Information on some other arrowroot yielding plants viz., *Maranta arundinacea*, *M. indica*, *Curcuma angustifolia*, *C. leucorrhiza*, *C. pseudomontana*, *Arisaema tortuosum* var. *helleborifolium*, *A. curvatum* and *Tacca pinnatifida* are also provided.

- 716. Lisboa, J.C. 1890-93.** "List of Bombay grasses". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* **5**: 116-131, 226-232, 337-349. 1890; **6**: 189-219. 1891; **7**: 357-390. 1892; **8**: 107-119. 1893. (Repr. in book form under the title *List of Bombay Grasses and their uses*. Bombay. 1896).
- 717. Londhe, A.N. & Pradhan, S.G. 1984.** "On the occurrence of *Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Bth.) S. Moore (Asteraceae) in Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 151.

Abst.- *Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Benth.) S. Moore has been recorded for the first time from Koyana Research Nursery, Satara district of Maharashtra.

- 718. Londhe, A.N., Watve, A.V. & Ansari, M.Y. 2002.** "Additions to the flora of Melghat Tiger Reserve". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 385-395.

Abst.- A list of 108 taxa is being provided for the flora of Melghat Tiger Reserve as additions to Dhore & Joshi (1988) and Bhogaonkar & Devarkar (1999).

- 719. Magare, S.R., Shukla, H.S., Karnakar, S.R. & Mahajan, S.P. 2006.** "Some traditionally used plants of Satpuda mountains ranges". *BIOINFOLET* 3: 192-196.

Abst.- Ethnobotany is a multidisciplinary branch encompassing botany and anthropology. The traditionally acquired knowledge of plant wealth by tribals opened new vistas for unconventional utilization of plants irrespective of their group. A variety of plant groups in Satpuda mountain ranges contribute a major quantum of ethnobotanical basis. People in remote villages and tribal areas depend upon the folk medicines and household remedies to a great extent. The observations were found in close conformity with that given in ayurvedic literature. The new information is included in the present paper.

- 720. Magdum, R.P. 1972.** "Notes on aquatic fungi of Maharashtra 1. *Olpidium* (Braun) Robenhorst.". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 7(1&2): 14-17.

Abst.- In the present paper 4 species of *Olpidium* are described on the basis of comparative morphology and host specificity. *O. endogenum* and *O. saccatum* are reported for the first time from India. *O. entophytum* is the first report for Maharashtra. *O. uredinis* is reported on new host.

- 721. Mahabale, T.S. 1973.** "Endemic and exotic plants in the Deccan flora". *Bull. Indian Natl. Sci. Acad.* 45: 102-107.

- 722. Mahabale, T.S. 1979.** "Some interesting features of the flora of Deccan with special reference to Western Ghats. The Sahyadris". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 58: 197-207.

- 723. Mahabale, T.S. 1987.** Botany and Flora of Maharashtra. In: Chaudhari, E.K. (Ed.). *Maharashtra State Gazetteers. Botany- Part IV.* Bombay.

- 724. Mahabale, T.S. & Karnick, C.R. 1960.** "Distribution and structure of forests in Satpura Ranges in Khandesh Districts and factors governing them". *J. Univ. Bombay* 28(3): 59-77.

- 725. Mahabale, T.S. & Parthasarathy, M.V. 1963.** "The genus *Phoenix* in India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 60: 371-387.

Abst.- The paper deals with the 12 species belonging to the genus *Phoenix* in India. Of these, 9 species are wild and 3 are introduced.

- 726. Mahabale, T.S. & Shirke, N. 1968 (1967).** "The genus *Caryota* in India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 64: 462-487.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the taxonomy of the genus *Caryota* in India. In India there are 4 wild species and 3 others are cultivated.

- 727. Mahajan, D.R. 1976.** "Quaternary flora of Maharashtra: III- The Pravara river basin dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra state". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 48: 33-42.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of leaf impressions of *Odina woodier* Roxb., *Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb., *Tectona grandis* Linn., *Leea* species, *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill., *Bambusa arundinacea* Schreb. and *Bridelia hamiltoniana* Wall. found in the calcareous tufaceous beds in the hills around Sangamnar (Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra state). Here the strata from the late Pleistocene to recent are exposed. The specimens described are from the sub-recent beds. They are nearly similar to the leaves of modern species. This suggests that they were members of the Deccan flora since that time.

- 728. Mahajan, D.R. & Mali, M.V. 2008.** "Additions to the flora of Nashik district (Maharashtra)". *BIOINFOLET* 5: 323-327.

Abst.- The present communication represents 41 angiospermic plant species as an addition to the flora of Nashik district. This addition raised the species number to 1062. Twenty three exotic taxa not occurring wild but planted in urban areas have also been included in the text. The families Tropaeolaceae and Bixaceae have been added for the first time.

- 729. Mahajan, S.D. 1975.** "A pocket of evergreen vegetation in the Western Ghats". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 15: 31-39.

Abst.- Savarde Rai is a virgin evergreen forest, about 80 km from Kolhapur. The vegetation with its endemic element has been briefly described in this paper. Two species, *Clematis smilacifolia* and *Palaquium ellipticum* are probably new records for Maharashtra. 183 species belonging to 63 families have been enlisted from the area studied.

- 730. Mahajan, S.D. & Divan, V.V. 1968.** "Contribution to the flora of Kolhapur District-vegetation and forest resources of Radhanagari area". *J. Shivaji Univ.* 1: 69-76.

Abst.- Preliminary investigation are undertaken in the western hilly track of Radhanagari Taluka of Kolhapur District. Physiographic, geological, soil and climatic features are reported. The composition and biotic factors of different vegetation types have been described. It is observed that the forests are very rich in economically important plant species, some of which can easily be commercially exploited. The plants collected, observed and identified enlist over 500 species. Their distribution is also given.

- 731. Mahajan, S.D. & Vaidya, M.B. 1969.** "The vegetation of grasslands around Kolhapur: Part I". *J. Shivaji Univ.* 2: 85: 88.

Abst.- The vegetation of the grasslands around Kolhapur has been described here. The distribution of different kind of grasses and their economic importance is given. A number of monocotyledonous herbs along with grasses is listed.

- 732. Mahajan, S.D. & Vaidya, M.B. 1975.** "A glimpse of the vegetation of Petlond". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 15: 23-30.

Abst.- A general botanical survey of Petlond area was made and a brief account of the vegetation is presented here. The specimens observed, collected and identified are enlisted in this paper.

- 733. Mahajan, S.D. & Vaidya, M.B. 1976.** "Forest resources of Kolhapur district Part I: Timbers". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 16: 99-104.

Abst.- The Western part of Kolhapur district sustains a rich and varied vegetation. The authors have recorded over hundred plant species which are commercially accepted as timbers for various purposes. Although most of them are not commercially exploitable at present, the authors consider this area a prospective land for timbers.

- 734. Mahajan, S.R. 2010.** "Algal community at Hartala lake as an indicator of organic pollution". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 98-99.

Abst.- Ecological investigation on the Hartala lake near Bhusawal (M.S.) was carried out. Algal samples were collected from three different sites of the lake during October 1998 to September 2000. Among the algal groups, blue green algae were found to be dominant over green algae, diatoms, desmids and the euglenoids. Among blue green algae, species of *Microsystis* and *Oscillatoria* were found to be dominant. Species of *Scenedesmus*, *Spirogyra*, *Navicula*, *Cosmarium*, *Closterium*, *Euglena* and *Phacus* were dominant. The saprobity index as well as the compound quotient value (CQ) indicated that the lake water was organically polluted.

- 735. Mahamuni, Rahul & Dongare, Meena. 2008.** "*Hemionitis arifolia* (Burm.f.) Moore- A new distributional record for North Western Ghats". *Indian Fern J.* 25: 150-151.

Abst.- The fern *Hemionitis arifolia* (Burm. f.) Moore has been located for the first time from North Western Ghats and it forms a new distributional record for Maharashtra.

- 736. Mahamuni, Rahul, Hebale, Prashant & Dongare, Meena. 2007.** "*Anogramma leptophylla* (L.) Link.: A critically endangered fern from Panhala Hill Station, Maharashtra". *Indian Fern J.* 24: 161-163.

Abst.- While studying the pteridophytic flora of Panhala hill station, Maharashtra *Anogramma leptophylla* (L.) Link., a critically endangered species was collected. *In situ* conservation of the tiny fern is essential.

- 737. Mahekar, Preeti D. & Yadav, S.R. 2004.** "Correct identity of some folk medicines of south western Maharashtra". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 46: 300-324.

Abst.- Sixty nine samples of folk medicines produced from local market have been characterized botanically and pharmacognostically. Botanical characterization has been

done by actual comparison of authentic samples with that of market samples. The present paper deals with enumeration of these species used in folk medicine and gives correct botanical identity of plant materials, their common names, local names, parts used and botanical diagnostic characters.

- 738. Mahekar, Priti D. 2007.** "Preliminary survey of 'Vavding' and its substitutes used in folk medicines of Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 4: 22-26.

Abst.- 'Vavding' is an important indigenous drug. The fruits of 'Vavding' are used widely as an anthelmintic, alternative tonic, in headache, rhinitis, hemicranias, epilepsy and many other disorders. The official botanical origin of 'Vavding' refers to the fruits of *Embelia ribes* Burm.f. (Myrsinaceae). The market samples constitutes fruits mainly that of *E. basaal* (R. & S.) A. DC. (*E. robusta* Clarke) and *E. drupacea* (Dennest.) M.R. & S.M. Almeida (*E. viridiflora* Scheft.), *Maesa indica* Wall. and *Myrsine africana* L. On the name of 'Vavding' fruits of *E. basal* and *E. drupacea* are sold in the market. So far there are no complaints from public about the drug. Attempts have been made to distinguish four samples of fruits sold under the name of 'Vavding' in the market on the basis of external morphology of fruit. The present paper reports, identification of four species used under trade name 'Vavding' on the basis of external fruit characters. So that correct botanical identity can be confirmed by fruit characters.

- 739. Maheshwari, J.K. 1971.** "A yellow-flowered variety of the 'Flame of the Forest'". *Indian Forester* 97: 70-71.

Abst.- The note deals with the occurrence of a rare yellow-flowered variety of the 'Flame of the Forest' which is botanically known as *Butea monosperma* Taub. var. *lutea* (Witt) Maheshwari.

- 740. Majumdar, N.C. 1978 (1977).** "On the nomenclature of some Indian and Burmese species of *Dysophylla* Blume (Lamiaceae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74: 384-386.

Abst.- In the present paper, all the Indian and Burmese species of *Dysophylla* Blume having verticillate leaves has been transferred to the genus *Eusteralis* Rafin.

- 741. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1971.** "Interesting plant records from Chandrapur district, Maharashtra state". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 6(2): 68-69.

Abst.- During the critical study of the plant materials collected from Chandrapur district in 1960, a few species are found to be interesting records. A brief description of the species is given below for quick identification. The distribution of the species is also given.

- 742. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1972 (1971).** "Plant records for Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 68: 856-857.

Abst.- 2 plants viz., *Distemon indicum* Wedd. and *Utricularia scandens* Benj. subsp. *scandens* P. Taylor are recorded here as new to the state of Maharashtra from Chandrapur district.

- 743. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1973.** "Plant records for Maharashtra state from Chandrapur district". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 70: 232-233.

Abst.- *Hedyotis coerulea* Wight & Arn. (Rubiaceae), *Ipomoea sindica* Stapf (Convolvulaceae), *Acalypha lanceolata* Willd. (Euphorbiaceae) and *Arthraxon echinatus* (Nees) Hochst. (Poaceae) are recorded here as new to the state of Maharashtra from Chandrapur district.

- 744. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1974 (1971).** "Materials for the flora of Chandrapur district, Maharashtra state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 292-318.

Abst.- A general account of the vegetation of the Chandrapur district in Maharashtra state is given in the paper. Location, topography, geology and climate are briefly discussed. An enumeration of plants is added to give an idea of the flora of the district.

- 745. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1974 (1973).** "A note on the distribution of some plants in Chandrapur district (Maharashtra state)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 70: 599-601.

Abst.- *Osbeckia zeylanica* Willd. (Melastomataceae), *Dentella serpyllifolia* Wall. ex Airy Shaw (Rubiaceae), *Canscora sessiliflora* Roem. & Schult. (Gentianaceae), *Dimeria connivens* Hack and *Mnesithea laevis* (Retz.) Kunth (Poaceae) are new records to the state of Maharashtra from Chandrapur district.

- 746. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1976 (1973).** "Some useful and medicinal plants of Chandrapur district (Maharashtra state)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 13-21.

Abst.- In the present communication, 126 useful and medicinal plants are reported from Chandrapur district (Maharashtra state).

- 747. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1977 (1976).** "Plant records for Maharashtra state from Chandrapur district-3". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 73: 430-431.

Abst.- *Erythroxylon monogynum* Roxb. (Linaceae), *Hedyotis ovalifolia* Cav. (Rubiaceae) and *Paspalum distichum* Linn. (Poaceae) are new records to the state of Maharashtra.

- 748. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1978.** "New records of Fabaceae for Maharashtra state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75: 247-248.

Abst.- *Desmodium brachystachyum* R. Grah. ex Benth. and *Uraria alopecuroides* Wight are recorded for the first time from Maharashtra based on collections from Chandrapur district.

- 749. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1980.** "*Chlorophytum arundinaceum* Baker (Liliaceae) in Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 172.

Abst.- *Chlorophytum arundinaceum* Baker (Liliaceae) was newly collected from Chandrapur district, Maharashtra, which has not been earlier recorded by Cooke (1901-08) or by Haines (1916). A drawing along with few salient points on the study of the specimen has been provided.

- 750. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1981.** "On the identity of *Barleria terminalis* Nees". *Indian Forester* 107: 448-453.

Abst.- A critical study of *Barleria strigosa* Willd. var. *terminalis* (Nees) C.B. Clarke reveals Nees was fully justified in treating *B. terminalis* as a distinct species distinguished from each other by many characters. Unlike *B. strigosa* Willd. which is mostly distributed throughout India except along the Western Ghats, *B. terminalis* Nees is so far known to be confined only along the Western Ghats.

- 751. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1981 (1980).** "On the occurrence of *Cleome felina* L.f. (Cleomaceae) in Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 361-363.

Abst.- *Cleome felina* L.f. (Cleomaceae) collected from Manikgarh hills, Lakkad-Kote area, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra constitutes a new record for Maharashtra.

- 752. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1981 (1980).** "*Crotalaria laburnifolia* L.- A little known species from Maharashtra state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 534-536.

Abst.- *Crotalaria laburnifolia* L., a little known species has been recorded here for the first time from Maharashtra. It was located in the moist sandy soils of Pranhita river near Sironcha in Chandrapur district. This is noteworthy because it usually grows along the sea shores.

- 753. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1981.** "Weedy elements in the flora of Chandrapur district, Maharashtra state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 539-542.

Abst.- In the present paper, weedy elements of Chandrapur district are presented which are classified into different categories depending on their habitat and nature.

- 754. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1981.** "A note on the occurrence of *Crotalaria acicularis* Buch.-Ham. in Karnataka and Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 637-639.

Abst.- *Crotalaria acicularis* Buch.-Ham. has been reported from Karnataka based on Rao collection (Rao 95536) from Coorg district. In the present paper this plant is reported for the first time for Maharashtra from Palmalgotta in Bhamragarh forest division, Chandrapur district further extending its distribution towards north.

- 755. Malhotra, S.K. & Moorthy, S. 1992.** *A floristic account of Taroba National Park and its environs, Chandrapur District, Maharashtra State*. BSI, Calcutta.

Abst.- The flora enumerates 667 species under 393 genera belonging to 110 families of flowering plants and ferns.

- 756. Malhotra, S.K. & Rao, K.M. 1981.** "A short note on the occurrence of *Lasia heterophylla* Schott in Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 417-419.

Abst.- *Lasia heterophylla* Schott is recorded for the first time for the state of Maharashtra from Bhandara district.

- 757. Malhotra, S.K. & Rao, K.M. 1981.** "The vegetation of Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary and its environs (Maharashtra state)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 475-486.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of the vegetation of Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary and its environs in Maharashtra state. Location, geology and climate is briefly discussed. 174 species comprising of about 47 families and 142 genera are listed (giving upto-date nomenclature, uses and local names).

- 758. Malhotra, S.K. & Rao, K.M. 1981.** "A contribution to the flora of Bhandara district, Maharashtra state (India)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 2: 107-136.

Abst.- Bhandara district is unexplored botanically hence this paper on the floristics of Bhandara district in Maharashtra state is presented here. Location, topography, geology and climate are briefly discussed. An enumeration of more than 600 species belonging to 360 genera under 100 families, is also appended (giving upto- date nomenclature).

- 759. Malhotra, S.K. & Rao, K.M. 1982 (1980).** "The vegetation of Nawegaon National Park and its environs (Maharashtra)". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 1-11.

Abst.- An account of the vegetation of the Nawegaon National Park and its environs is given, including a list of 301 species in 222 genera and 73 families; local names and economic uses of the plants of whatever known are also mentioned.

- 760. Malhotra, S.K., Rao, K.M. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1979.** "On the occurrence of *Gymnema cuspidatum* (Thunb.) K. Schum. (Asclepiadaceae) in Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 76: 202-203.

Abst.- *Gymnema cuspidatum* (Thunb.) K. Schum. has been recorded here for the first time from Maharashtra based on a collection from Chorkamal forest, Bhandara district. Earlier it was reported from Karnataka.

- 761. Mali, N.S. & Gaikwad, Y.B. 2011.** "Fungal airspore at Solapur over groundnut fields". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 351-352.

Abst.- Present paper deals with the survey of airborne fungal spores over groundnut fields at Dadpur near Solapur (M.S.). Aerobiological investigation during two consecutive summer and kharif seasons reported 73 spore types, out of which 44 were Deuteromycetes, 22 Ascomycetes, 4 Basidiomycetes and 3 Phycomycetes. Dominant spore types recorded were *Cladospora* sp., *Pringsheimia* sp., *Ascotricha* sp., *Alternaria* sp., *Helminthosporium* sp., rust spores, smut spores, *Drechslera* sp., *Geotrichum* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Nigraspora*

sp., *Curvularia* sp., *Aspergillus* sp., *Hypoxyton* sp. and *Periconia* sp. The spore types *Alternaria* sp., *Puccinia* sp., *Fusarium* sp. and *Cercospora* sp. were pathogenic to the groundnut crop.

- 762. Mali, P.Y. & Bhadane, V.V. 2008.** "Some rare plants of ethnomedicinal properties from Jalgaon district of Maharashtra". *International J. Green Pharmacy* 2: 76-78.

Abst.- An extensive ethnobotanical survey was conducted during 2000-2006 in Jalgaon district based on information obtained from tribal and rural people. Two hundred and sixty-two species with medicinal properties were collected. Critical evaluation of abundance and frequency of distribution of collected and identified taxa yielded seven important medicinal plants, which are very rare, some of them are *Eulophia nuda* (Orchidaceae), *Remusatia vivipara* (Araceae), *Sterculia villosa* (Sterculiaceae), *Costus speciosus* (Zingiberaceae), *Ensete superba* (Musaceae). Brief description, distribution along with ethnomedicinal information such as local name, part used, and modes of administration are given for each species.

- 763. Mali, P.Y. & Bhadane, V.V. 2011.** "Ethno-medicinal wisdom of tribals of Aurangabad district (M.S.), India". *Indian J. Natural Products & Resources* 2(1): 102-109.

Abst.- The present communication provides interesting unpublished traditional phytotherapy of 72 indigenous medicinal plants used by rural and tribal population of Aurangabad district, Maharashtra, India to treat various human ailments. As the traditional herbal remedies are based on ancestral knowledge and empiric experiences, we have provided the tribal and folk phytotherapy and technology for preparation of drug so that at least a few plants can be considered for efficacy and analysis for further studies. Thus, this type of ethno-medicinal survey appears to be useful for the research on medicinal plants for the betterment of mankind.

- 764. Malik, K.C. & Prasad, R. 1968.** "Notes on the identity and distribution of *Cyperus alulatus* Kern in India". *Indian Forester* 94: 885.

Abst.- Kern (1952) showed that the specimens that go under the name of *Cyperus iria* L. actually belong to two distinct species. Some of them belong to *Cyperus iria* and other belongs to a species named *Cyperus alulatus* Kern.

- 765. Mallikarjunaiah, R.R. 1972.** "Fungi of Maharashtra. Suppl.-II". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 42: 5-6.

Abst.- This contribution deals with some interesting fungi inciting "Leaf-Spot diseases" collected by the author during the year 1969-70 in and around Poona. The same are being presented in a tabular form.

- 766. Malpure, N.V., Kamble, M.Y. & Yadav, S.R. 2006.** "A new species of *Ceropegia* L. (Asclepiadaceae) from the Western Ghats of India with a note on series *Attenuatae* Huber". *Curr. Sci.* 91: 1140-1142.

Abst.- A new species of *Ceropegia* L. viz., *C. anjanerica* Malpure, Kamble & Yadav has been described from Anjaneri hill in Nashik district of Maharashtra, India.

- 767. Malpure, N.V. & Yadav, S.R. 2009.** “*Hedychium flavescens* Carey ex Roscoe- An addition to the flora of Maharashtra state”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 106: 225.

Abst.- *Hedychium flavescens* Carey ex Roscoe (Family- Zingiberaceae) has been reported for the first time for Maharashtra from Tillari region in Kolhapur district.

- 768. Malpure, N.V. & Yadav, S.R. 2009.** “*Chlorophytum gothanense*, a new species of Anthericaceae from the Western Ghats”. *Kew Bull.* 64: 739-741.

Abst.- A new species of *Chlorophytum*, *C. gothanense* is described and illustrated. It was found growing on the open, exposed lateritic plateaus in the Northern Western Ghats (Gothane, Ratnagiri district) of India. The chromosome number of the species is $2n=28$.

- 769. Mani Varghese, K.I. & Rao, V.G. 1979.** “Some additions to the Indian fungi”. *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 52: 300-312.

Abst.- The present paper gives an account of four dematiaceous hyphomycetes viz., *Berkleasmium leonense* Ellis, *Dactylaria chrysoperma* Witt. & Kendrick, *Sporidesmium jasmnicola* Ellis and *Circinotrichum papakurae* Hughes & Priozynski. These do not appear to have been described so far from India.

- 770. Marathe, Kusum & Mehta, Moti. 1980.** “Fibre content of some green algae of Nagpur”. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 59: 263-266.

Abst.- Some members of fresh-water green algae, collected from natural bodies such as ponds, pools lakes, etc. of Nagpur district of the Maharashtra state, were estimated for their fibre content. Nine algae selected for this investigation were *Hydrodictyon reticulatum*, *Rhizoclonium hieroglyphicum*, *Pithophora* spp., *Spirogyra* spp., *Zygnema* sp., *Chara flaccida* and *Nitella acuminata*. Of these, *Rhizoclonium hieroglyphicum*, *Spirogyra setiformis* and *Chara flaccida* are rich in fibre content. Hence, these fibre-rich algae can be used as a substitute to diet low fibre content, or they could be put to a variety of other uses, such as in the textile and jute industries.

- 771. Marathe, V.R., Kshirsagar, P.P. & Bhogaonkar, P.Y. 2009.** “Traditional Health Practices in Khamgaon taluka (Dist. Buldhana, Maharashtra)”. *J. Advances in Science and Technology* 12 (I&II): 22-26.

- 772. Masal, V.P. & Dongare, Meena M. 2010.** “Studies on ethno-medicinal uses of pteridophytes of Ratnagiri district (Maharashtra, India)”. *Indian Fern J.* 27: 88-93.

Abst.- Nineteen pteridophytes were surveyed for their ethno-medicinal potential, after the field survey and communication with tribal people. The pteridophytes studied were collected by the senior author during the ethno-botanical survey from different parts of the Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra (India). The field data were cross checked at various

places. The survey revealed that all these documented pteridophytes have great ethno-medicinal potential. It is necessary, therefore, to pay attention to harness their potential for human welfare.

- 773. Masal, V.P., Shaikh, S.D. & Dongare, Meena. 2010.** "Phenolic contents in some pteridophytes of Ratnagiri district (M.S.) India". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 228-229.

Abst.- The paper deals with phenolic contents in 10 pteridophytes growing at Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state. The phenolic content significantly varied among the species studied, as well as under vegetative and reproductive stages.

- 774. Masal, V.P., Shaikh, S.D. & Dongare, Meena. 2010.** "Photosynthetic pigments in some pteridophytes of Ratnagiri district (M.S.) India". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 230-232.

Abst.- Analysis of photosynthetic pigments in ten pteridophytes from different places of Ratnagiri district was done. Changes in amounts of chlorophyll pigments were noticed during formation of sporangia.

- 775. Mathew, Thomas & Nayar, M.P. 1982 (1989).** "A new species of *Ammannia* L. (Lythraceae) from India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 31: 158-161.

Abst.- A new species of *Ammannia* viz., *A. nagpurensis* T. Mathew & M.P. Nayar has been described from Jalankeri farm, Nagpur district, Maharashtra.

- 776. McCann, C. 1930.** "Notes on the flowering of *Strobilanthes callosus* Nees". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 34: 264-265.

Abst.- The interval of flowering in *Strobilanthes* is a matter of much discussion. Flowering of *Strobilanthes callosus* Nees has been seen in the Salsette during August-September in 1927 and 1929.

- 777. McCann, C. 1935 (1934).** "Observations on *Ceratophyllum demersum* Linn.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 37: 681-687.

Abst.- The confusion which prevails with regard to the status of the only species of *Ceratophyllum* occurring in India i.e. *C. demersum* is due to the fact that species and varieties have been based on phases of fruit before and time of maturation. Another factor which has contributed largely to this misunderstanding is a reference to herbarium material which is generally imperfectly preserved. These points have been discussed in this paper.

- 778. McCann, C. 1935 (1934).** "Some observations on *Nymphaea pubescens* Willd.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 37: 895-901.

Abst.- Discussion is made on the rhizomes and leaves of *Nymphaea pubescens* Willd. based on field observations made over a period of several years in the Bombay Presidency, chiefly in the Islands of Bombay and Salsette where this species is extremely abundant.

779. **McCann, C. 1939.** "Additions to the description of *Frerea indica* Dalz. (Asclepiadaceae) and some observations on the species". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 41: 143-145.

Abst.- In the present paper the description of the fruit, seeds and other parts have been given in detail based on collections from Shivneri Fort, Poona district. These plant parts were not described earlier.

780. **McCann, C. 1941.** "Occurrence of *Synantherias sylvatica* Schott in the Bombay Presidency, and notes on some other Araceae of interest". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 42: 796-799.

Abst.- *Synantherias sylvatica* Schott is reported here for first time for Bombay Presidency from Salsette Island. Notes on four other species of Araceae viz., *Amorphophallus commutatus* Engler, *Typhonium flagelliforme* (Lodd.) Blume, *T. amboinense* Blatt. & McCann and *Therophonum indicum* Dalz. have also been provided.

781. **McCann, C. 1942.** "Observations on Indian Duckweeds, Lemnaceae". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 43: 148-162.

Abst.- A detailed taxonomic account of the Indian Duckweeds has been provided. 6 species of *Lemna*, 3 species of *Spirodela* and 1 species of *Wolffia* have been presented in this paper.

782. **McCann, C. 1943.** "The flowering of *Strobilanthes callosus* Nees". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 44: 143-144.

Abst.- The flowering cycle of *Strobilanthes callosus* Nees as recorded as 15 years based on field observations.

783. **McCann, C. 1945.** "New species of *Ceropegia* and the synonymy of the Indian species". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 45: 209-211.

Abst.- Two new species of *Ceropegia* viz., *C. evansii* and *C. farrokhii* has been described from Khandala (Bombay Presidency) and Burma, respectively. One new combination *Ceropegia blatteri* has been proposed. A list of synonyms under the accepted names of *Ceropegia* in India has also been provided.

784. **McCann, C. 1946.** "Field observations on the *Sterculias* of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 46: 445-453.

Abst.- Field observations on 6 species under 3 genera of Sterculiaceae has been provided.

785. **McCann, C. 1947 (1946).** "*Randia corymbosa* Wight & Arn. (Rubiaceae) - a new record for the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 46: 740-741.

Abst.- *Randia corymbosa* Wight & Arn. is recorded for the first time for Bombay Presidency.

- 786. Merat, Manoj M. 2002.** "Plants of religious importance of Buldhana district of Maharashtra state". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 29: 61-62.

Abst.- In this paper, 25 different plants belonging to 20 families of religious beliefs in Buldhana district of Maharashtra are listed for the first time. Many of these species have medicinal value and are traditionally used by the local people for generations.

- 787. Mhaskar, V.G. 1969.** "Some new Fungi-Imperfecti on *Lagerstromia flos-reginae* Retz. from India". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 36: 103-105.

Abst.- The paper reports the occurrence of 4 Fungi-Imperfecti of which two are new species, one a variety and one a new host record for India from Poona. The four imperfect fungi belongs to the form genera *Colletotrichum* Corda, *Haplosporella* Speg., *Pestalotia* de Not and *Phyllosticta* Pers.

- 788. Mhaskar, D.N. 1972.** "Some interesting fungi from Goa and Maharashtra". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 42: 87-91.

Abst.- During a survey of the forests of Castle Rock, Canacona (Goa), Khandala, Purandhar, Sinhagad and other places near about Poona, the author has collected several interesting and obscure fungi. The present paper deals with descriptions of some of these fungi.

- 789. Mhaskar, D.N. & Rao, V.G. 1974.** "Some noteworthy fungi from India". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 46: 73-77.

Abst.- During a survey of the various forests in the Mysore and Maharashtra states, the authors encountered several fungi of which 4 are new reports for India.

- 790. Mirashi, M.V. 1954.** "Studies in the hydrophytes of Nagpur". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 33: 299-308.

Abst.- 53 species of hydrophytes of Nagpur have been recorded, of which 3 are pteridophytes and 50 are angiosperms.

- 791. Mirashi, M.V. 1957.** "Studies in the hydrophytes of Umred". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 36: 396-407.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of the floristic composition and detailed distribution of the vascular hydrophytes of Umred which is situated at a distance of about 29 miles to the north-east of Nagpur. Besides the species of *Isoetes*, *Marsilea* and *Azolla*, 60 species of angiosperms have been reported.

- 792. Mirashi, M.V. 1958.** "Studies in the Hydrophytes of Manser". *J. Biol. Sci. Bombay* 1: 45-52.

- 793. Mirashi, M.V. 1960.** "Some new plant records for Nagpur". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 39: 30-34.

Abst.- The author reported 19 plants for the first time from Nagpur. These plants are *Stephania hernandifolia* (Willd.) Walp., *Bergia ammannioides* Roxb., *Acanthospermum hispidum* DC., *Anagallis arvensis* L., *Operculina turpethum* (L.) Silva Manso, *Kickxia ramosissima* (Wall.) Janchen, *Sutera dissecta* (Del.) Walp., *Centranthera napalensis* D. Don, *Utricularia flexuosa* Vahl, *Hygrophila quadrivalvis* Nees, *Ruellia tuberosa* L., *Stachytarpheta urticaefolia* (Salisb.) Sims., *Nepeta hisdustana* (Roth) Haines, *Gomphrena celosoides* Mart., *Alternanthera paronychioides* St. Hill., *Eulophia campestris* Wall., *Zeuxine strateumatica* (L.) Schltr. and *Scilla indica* Baker.

794. **Mirashi, M.V. 1960.** "Some new plant records for Nagpur-2". *Bull. Bot. Soc. Coll. Sci. Nagpur* 1: 23-30.
795. **Mirashi, M.V. 1962.** "Some new plant records for Nagpur-3". *Bull. Bot. Soc. Coll. Sci. Nagpur* 3: 27-32.
796. **Mirashi, M.V. & Donde, V.P. 1962.** "Studies in the Cyperaceae of Nagpur-1. A preliminary survey". *Bull. Bot. Soc. Coll. Sci. Nagpur* 3: 42-58.
797. **Mirashi, M.V. & Nafday, U.R. 1961.** "Studies in the Tubiflorae of Nagpur-1. Some new plant records". *Bull. Bot. Soc. Coll. Sci. Nagpur* 2: 9-26.
798. **Mirashi, M.V. & Nafday, U.R. 1963.** "Studies in the Tubiflorae of Nagpur-4. Some additional plant records". *Bull. Bot. Soc. Coll. Sci. Nagpur* 4: 6-13.
799. **Mirashi, M.V. & Paradkar, S.A. 1962.** "Studies in the Compositae of Nagpur-1. Some new plant records". *Bull. Bot. Soc. Coll. Sci. Nagpur* 3: 59-67.
800. **Mirashi, M.V. & Salpekar, J.B. 1975.** "Ornamental plants at Amravati-1". *Botanique* 6: 195-204.

Abst.- The paper points out that the cultivated plants neglected by the taxonomists, emphasizes their importance in floristic studies and describes 21 species of ornamental plants from Amravati spread over 15 families and 20 genera of the angiosperms.

801. **Mishal, H. 2006.** "Anti-snake venom medicinal plants among certain adivasis in the Satpuda region of Maharashtra". *Hamdard Med.* 49(2): 13-15.

Abst.- An attempt has been made to enlist some commonly occurring medicinal plants, which are specifically used by the tribals of Satpuda region for treating the snake-bite victims. Plants with their traditional folk uses, collected from the local informants during survey along with their phytochemical and pharmacological data from published research are provided.

802. **Mishra, D.K. & Agarwal, S.C. 2006.** "Medicinal plants of Maharashtra state: Importance in modern drug therapeutics and their international trade". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30(Suppl.): 358-364.

Abst.- Maharashtra state, with the northern part of Western Ghats, is considered as a veritable emporium of medicinal plants. About 424 medicinal plant species have been reported from this state so far. Since the inception of biological screening programme in 1963 at Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), around 3740 plant species have been collected and screened from different parts of India. Out of these, 54 potential species are regularly being exported to various countries from this state, which earn considerable amount of foreign currency. Mass scale cultivation of these medicinal plants in this region has a tremendous scope to improve the socio-economic status of the rural people. However, collection of these plants from wild for trade purpose should strictly be banned and need to be implemented properly, so that the natural populations of these species will not be disturbed. Pharmacognostical testing of various forms of plant materials should also be done for proper identification of the plants before their export to avoid any breach in the law on international trade of threatened flora. The present paper provides a list of 54 potential plant species, which are regularly being exported from this state, with their biological activities found in CDRI for modern drug therapeutics. Parts of the plants, their cost and countries to where they are exported are also mentioned in the same table.

- 803. Mishra, D.K. & Agarwal, S.C. 2006.** "Threatened plants of North Western Ghats: Need to be included in the Red Data Book of Indian Plants". *J. Non-Timber Forest Product* 13: 73-76.

Abst.- Western Ghats is one of the important magacentres of endemism in India as well as in the world. Major part of the North Western Ghats is running through the State of Maharashtra, which harbours a large number of endemic and threatened plants. Many of these plants need immediate attention for their conservation. There are 82 such plants from this particular region which have been included in the volumes of Red Data Book of Indian Plants by Botanical Survey of India. These plants were categorized according to pre-revised recommendations of IUCN. The senior author has categorized the red list status of all endemic plants in this region by following the revised recommendations of IUCN (1994). From this study, it is recommended to include 78 more plants from north Western Ghats in the Red Data Book. Simultaneously it is also suggested to exclude 10 plants from this book because presently they have become common in their distribution. The present paper includes the list of these 78 plants with their current red list status, which need to be added in the Red Data Book. Also the list of 10 plants, which have been suggested to exclude from this book is provided.

- 804. Mishra, D.K. & Singh, N.P. 2000.** "Status survey of endemic species of *Ceropegia* L. in Maharashtra". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 9: 17-32.

Abst.- In Maharashtra, 18 species & 1 variety of *Ceropegia* are available, of which 13 species are strictly endemic to this state.

- 805. Mishra, D.K. & Singh, N.P. 2001 (2000).** “*Frerea indica* Dalz. (Asclepiadaceae)- A critically endangered plant, now collected from Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 42: 157-159.

Abst.- *Frerea indica* Dalz. (Asclepiadaceae) was collected from Randha falls near Bhandardara in Akola taluka of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. This Randha falls becomes the new locality extending the distribution of this species to the fourth district of Maharashtra. Earlier it was known from the districts of Satara, Raigad and Pune.

- 806. Mishra, D.K. & Singh, N.P. 2001.** “Endemic lilies of Maharashtra with their revised red list status”. *Indian J. Forest.* 24: 114-118.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the red list status of the members of Liliaceae strictly endemic to Maharashtra state. The plant species are categorized according to IUCN’s (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) revised (1994) recommendations. A total number of 11 species have been included here with their brief description, flowering and fruiting period, habitat, distribution, red list status, criteria for determining the status and important observation under notes. These type of studies is very much essential for formulating the conservation strategies of plant resources.

- 807. Mishra, D.K. & Singh, N.P. 2001.** *Endemic and Threatened Flowering Plants of Maharashtra*. BSI, Calcutta.

Abst.- In this book a total of 215 taxa has been included. Of these 105 species and 12 infraspecific taxa are dicotyledons belonging to 65 genera and 25 families whereas 92 species and 6 infraspecific taxa are monocotyledons belonging to 45 genera and 11 families. Of these 215 taxa, 130 species and 12 infraspecific taxa are strictly endemic to Maharashtra.

- 808. Mishra, D.K. & Singh, N.P. 2005.** “Revised red list status of Grasses strictly endemic to Maharashtra state”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30: 83-90.

Abst.- The present paper provides the red list status of the members of Poaceae, strictly endemic to the state of Maharashtra, according to IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) revised recommendations. The present account includes 23 species & 2 varieties with their flowering and fruiting period, habitat, distribution, red list status, criteria for determining the status and important observations with possible causes of rarity under notes. This type of studies is prerequisite for formulating strategies and promoting awareness for conservation of plant resources.

- 809. Mishra, R.L. & Ranade, V.D. 1979.** “Myxomycetes of Maharashtra-II. The genus *Diderma* Pers.”. *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 14(1): 33-41.

Abst.- The present paper describes 4 new species of the genus *Diderma* Pers. viz., *D. circumscissilis* sp. nov., *D. lohogadensis* sp. nov., *D. marie* sp. nov. and *D. punensis* sp. nov. collected from various localities in Maharashtra.

- 810. Misra, Sarat, Panda, S.P. & Nayak, P. 2008.** "Notes on *Aerides crispa* Lindl. from the Western Ghats of India". *J. Orchid Soc. India* 22: 35-38.

Abst.- The natural population of *Aerides crispa* Lindl. in Western Ghats have suffered depletion due to unregulated collection pressures. A recent visit to one of its natural habitats, revealed that the species though represented with a limited population thrives well at Mahabaleshwar (Western Ghats, India). This communication, based on critical observations on its floral morphology, attempts to resolve the taxonomic confusion prevalent in the species besides commenting on its relationships.

- 811. Mistry, M.K. & Almeida, S.M. 1990 (1989).** "Some rare, endangered and threatened plant species from Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 86: 478-479.

Abst.- In this paper data on 10 rare, endangered and threatened plant species viz., *Aponogeton satarensis* Sundararagh. *et al.*, *Cryptocoryne cognatoides* Blatt. & McCann, *Ceropegia huberi* Ansari, *Ceropegia oculata* Hook.f., *Ceropegia sahyadrica* Ansari & Kulkarni, *Dipcadi concanense* (Dalzell) Baker, *Iphigenia magnifica* Ansari & R.S. Rao, *Abutilon ranadei* Woodrow & Stapf, *Bhidea burnsiana* Bor and *Dimeria woodrowii* Stapf collected from Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra are given.

- 812. Mistry, M.K. & Almeida, S.M. 1987.** "A critical note on the identity and occurrence of *Fimbristylis merrillii* Kern in India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 403-406.

Abst.- *Fimbristylis merrillii* Kern has been recorded here as a new addition to the Indian flora India from Maharashtra. (105)

- 813. Mistry, M.K., Shinde, R. & Almeida, S.M. 1988.** "Occurrence of *Spermacoce mauritiana* O. Gideon in Western India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 85: 458-459.

Abst.- *Spermacoce mauritiana* O. Gideon even though quite a common species in India, has often been misidentified. Earlier it was reported from N.E. India and Tamil Nadu under the name *S. decandollei*. It is reported here from Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala.

- 814. Mitra, R.L. 1969.** "*Euphorbia prostrata* Ait.: its identity and distribution". *Indian Forester* 95: 425-427.

Abst.- The paper deals with the identity and distribution of *Euphorbia prostrata* Ait. in India.

- 815. Mokat, D., Patil, V., Mahiske, V. & Bhave, S. 2012.** "Comparative study of invasive weeds in disturbed and undisturbed forest patches in Konkan Maharashtra". *Indian J. Forest.* 35: 73-78.

Abst.- A study on invasive weeds in disturbed and undisturbed forest area was carried out to find out the effect of disturbance regimes on the intensity of invasion of forest weeds. The study revealed that two invasive species are found in the study area i.e. *Chromolaena*

odorata and *Achyranthes aspera*. It was also observed that disturbance in the forest area created more favourable situation for invasion and adversely affected the regeneration of the native species.

- 816. Mokat, D.N. & Deokule, S.S. 2004.** "Plants used as veterinary medicine in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 16: 131-135.

Abst.- The present paper deals with 36 plants used by villagers of the forest areas of Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state as veterinary medicines.

- 817. Mokat, D.N. & Deokule, S.S. 2006.** "Ethno-medico-botanical survey of Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30(Suppl.): 140-144.

Abst.- An account of the medicinal uses of 28 plants by the tribals and local practitioners of Ratnagiri district has been presented in this paper.

- 818. Mokat D.N., Deokule S.S. & Bendale, V.W. 2003.** "Herbal remedies for pest control in Konkan region of Maharashtra". *Int. J. For. Usufructs Management* 4(2): 65-69.

- 819. Mokat, D.N., Deokule, S.S. & Bendale, V.W. 2004.** "Botanical pesticides for control of crop maladies in Konkan region of Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 604-609.

Abst.- Herbal pesticides, which are prepared from various plant parts, are used for controlling different pests of crop plants. Herbal pesticides are ecofriendly and are non-hazardous to plants and human life. A study conducted to find out plant species used as biopesticides in Konkan region revealed that out of 40 plants studied, 33 plant species are used to control insects pests, 13 plant species used to control fungal diseases and 5 plant species for control of viral diseases of crop plants. Besides, whole plant, the plant parts viz., leaves, roots, tubers and seeds are used in preparation of botanical pesticides. These pesticides are easily prepared from the bio-material available to farmers and are therefore, much cheaper as compared to chemical pesticides.

- 820. Mokat, D.N., Mane, A.V. & Deokule, S.S. 2010.** "Plants used for veterinary medicine and botanical pesticide in Thane and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra". *J. Non-Timber Forest Product* 17: 473-476.

Abst.- In the present paper, 13 species are used for curing various diseases and disorders and 18 species are used for protection of agri-horticultural crops in Thane and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra state.

- 821. Monachino, Joseph. 1954.** "*Rauvolfia serpentina*— Its history, botany and medicinal use". *Econ. Bot.* 8: 349-365.

Abst.- This small shrub, native to the Orient from India to Sumatra, has for centuries been used in Indian medicine. In 1952 reserpine, one of several alkaloids in the plant, was isolated from its root and has since been evaluated in western medicine as one of the most valuable drugs for treating high blood pressure.

- 822. Mudaliar, S.K. 1985.** "An additional species to the genus *Ipomoea* L. in Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 471.

Abst.- *Ipomoea dichroa* (R. & S.) Choisy has been recorded here for the first time from Maharashtra based on collections from Kondaibari ghat, Dhule district. Earlier it was known to occur in Gujarat.

- 823. Mudaliar, S.K. 1991.** "*Peristylus constrictus* (Lindl.) Lindl.- A new record for Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 469.

Abst.- *Peristylus constrictus* (Lindl.) Lindl. collected from Melghat in Amraoti district, Maharashtra state is reported as a new record.

- 824. Mudaliar, S.K. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1984.** "A new addition to the Cyperaceae of Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 500.

Abst.- *Cyperus platystylis* R.Br. (Cyperaceae) has been recorded here for the first time from Maharashtra based on collections from Chadrapur district.

- 825. Mukherjee, P.K. & Constance, L. 1993.** *Umbelliferae (Apiaceae) of India*. American Institute of Indian studies and Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Ltd. New Delhi viii+279 pp.

- 826. Mukherjee, S. 2006.** "An unknown dye-yielding herb from open-cast mine of Umrer (Maharashtra)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 27: 219-221.

Abst.- Wealth of India lists a large number of dye-yielding plants, the name of *Rivina humilis* Linn. is not mentioned in the list. A literature survey of this taxon shows that a few Floras have mentioned about this plant. It seems it has been introduced in India quite recently from Florida but its potentiality as medicine and dye has not been exploited. Only a single plant was observed in the open mines of Umrer (Vidharba). Its seeds were collected and grown in Nagpur for further studies. The plant belongs to the family Phytolaccaceae. The berries are fleshy, juicy and contain the red pigment. The pigment is water-soluble. The colour was extracted and filtered. The filtrate was diluted to 1:20 ratio. This solution was used in dyeing cotton cloth, which gives a decent yellow colour, which is retained for a long time. The filtrate was also used in colouring the food material like chapattis, hence it could be used in baking industries. The berries were also sun dried and powdered. The powder can be used in Holi (as herbal colour), rangoli and also for Alpona.

- 827. Mukherjee, S.K. 1972.** "Indian *Allophylus* (Sapindaceae)". *Indian Forester* 98: 489-496.

Abst.- The position of the genus *Allophylus* Linn. with reference to Indian species is reviewed. It is considered that 8 species of the genus with 2 varieties and a forma occur in this subcontinent. These are described here and a key is provided for identification. Detailed distribution of each species is given together with flowering and fruiting time. Three new combinations are proposed viz., *A. villosus* f. *aporeticus*, *A. subfalcatus* var. *distachys* and *A. subfalcatus* var. *acutissimus*.

- 828. Mukherjee, Sourav. 2008.** "Study of spermoderm sculpture of some orchids from Western Ghats: their systematic importance". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 32: 501-509.

Abst.- Orchid seeds are often called "Dust seeds" and are having some peculiar characters. Albeit their minute nature they have been treated as one of the reliable supporting evidence for classification of orchids. The trials have started since long time and are still going on, however, scanty data are available to go up to the species level based only on spermoderm morphology. The shape and the size of the seeds along with the testa sculpture and colour have immense importance to identify and distinguishing orchids. This study aims to classify some orchid genera of Western Ghats based on testa structure only.

- 829. Mulgaonkar, M.S. 2005.** "Study of pollinium of three beautiful Indian orchids under electron microscopy". *Phytotaxonomy* 5: 89-92.

Abst.- Palynological observations of three corticolous orchids, namely, *Dendrobium transparens* Wall. ex Lindl., *Vanda tessellata* (Rob.) Hook.f. ex G. Don and *Cottonia peduncularis* (Lindl.) Reich.f. were made under SEM with reference to the pollinia. Observations indicate that these pollinia vary in their shape, size, diameter and cellular structure. Connecting threads of elastovisin were observed in *Cottonia peduncularis*. *Vanda tessellata* and *Cottonia peduncularis* are found in Maharashtra.

- 830. Mulgaonkar, M.S. & Dabhade, G.T. 2004.** "Palynological observations of some corticolous orchids from Maharashtra under SEM". *Phytotaxonomy* 4: 131-134.

Abst.- Palynological study of three different taxa viz., *Eria dalzellii* Lindl., *Rhynchostylis retusa* (L.) Bl. and *Oberonia brunoniana* Wight using SEM has been made. All these three taxa have monoaperturate condition with ring-like annulus along with uneven disrupted projections. They also exhibit variation in density of excrescence. Dense rugulate excrescence is noted in *R. retusa* and sparse rugulae in *E. dalzellii* but intermediate type of density of rugulate excrescence is observed in *O. brunoniana*.

- 831. Mulgaonkar, M.S. & Dabhade, G.T. 2010.** "Pollen study of six species of terrestrial orchids under scanning electron microscopy (SEM) from the Western Ghats of Maharashtra". *Phytotaxonomy* 63-69.

Abst.- Palynological study of six species of terrestrial orchids viz., *Habenaria grandifloriformis* Blatt. & McCann, *H. rariflora* A.Rich., *H. gibsonii* Hook.f., *H. heyneana* Lindl., *Pecteilis gigantia* (Sm.) Raf. and *Spathoglottis plicata* Bl., was made under scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Striate rugulate excrescence was observed in *Habenaria grandifloriformis* and *H. rariflora*, while rugulate excrescence was seen in *H. gibsonii*, *H. heyneana* and *Spathoglottis plicata*. Annulus was in the form of a ring in all the four observed species of the genus *Habenaria* Willd. while a rim of annulus resembling an earthen pot like structure was observed in *Pecteilis susannae* L. Noteworthy observations were also made with reference to the exine thickening and presence of operculum.

- 832. Mulla, R.M. & George, D. 1993.** "Phytochemical screening of perennating organs of some monsoon perennials of Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 17: 391-394.

Abst.- Result of screening of perennating organs of 18 monocotyledonous species belonging to 16 genera under 9 families for alkaloids, sterols, cardiac glycosides, saponins, tannins and anthraquinones have been presented in this communication.

- 833. Muniappan, R. & Viraktamath, C.A. 1993.** "Invasive alien weeds in the Western Ghats". *Curr. Sci.* 64: 555-558.

Abst.- Some of the alien weeds that have invaded Western Ghats are *Lantana camara*, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Ageratina adenophora*, *Mikania micrantha*, *Mimosa invisa*, *Bidens pilosa* and *Prosopis julifera*.

- 834. Nafday, U.R. 1963.** "Studies in the Tubiflorae of Nagpur-5. Martyniaceae". *Bull. Bot. Soc. Coll. Sci. Nagpur* 4: 58-71.

- 835. Nafday, U.R. 1963 (1962).** "Studies in the Tubiflorae of Nagpur III. A carpological study". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 4: 119-128.

Abst.- The paper presents results of a carpological study of the Tubiflorae of Nagpur based on author's personal acquaintance with more than 150 local species belonging to 14 out of 15 Indian plant families of the order. The "syncarpellous, epichlamydous" fruit has a persistent calyx that often exhibits a diagnostic form. Drupe, berry, capsule and schizocarp are the four principal types. Nine families may be broadly classed as "monocarpic" and the remaining five as "bicarpic". Distribution of these fruit types in the order offers no clue to their relative antiquity. While a broad correlation may be seen between fruit type and habit, exceptions are not wanting. Taxonomic value of fruit characters and inadequacies in the existing system of classification of fruits have been discussed. While existence throughout the order of a fundamentally uniform fruit-type adds weight to be viewed that "the Tubiflorae form a natural group", the several variations of this type indicate lines of specialization within this large taxon.

- 836. Nagare, M.B., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1991.** "Studies on cultivated lawn species in Pune Metropolitan area". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 233-238.

Abst.- A patch of green lawn in the gardens gives suitable back-ground for the colourful flowers. It adds to the natural beauty of gardens and refreshes viewers. However, many a times lawns are grown without knowing their botanical identity. Present study records observations made by the authors on botanical aspect of lawn species cultivated under Pune Metropolitan area. Systematic description of seven lawn species along with citation, brief morphology, field notes and mode of propagation are detailed in the paper.

- 837. Nagare, M.B., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1994.** "Domestication of wild ornamental plants from Pune and neighbouring area". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 3: 189-199.

Abst.- Present paper attempts to record the observations of domestication of 27 wild ornamental plants from Pune and neighbouring area.

838. Naik, V.N. 1966. "Zinnia peruviana (Linn.) Linn.- A new record for India". *Indian Forester* 92: 279.

Abst.- *Zinnia peruviana* (L.) L. (Asteraceae) from Ausa fort in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra, India is described as new to science and illustrated.

839. Naik, V.N. 1966. "A new *Crotalaria* species from Osmanabad district". *Indian Forester* 92: 760-761.

Abst.- A new species of *Crotalaria* viz., *C. decasperma* from Osmanabad district is described and illustrated.

840. Naik, V.N. 1967. "*Amaranthus polygonoides* Linn. from Osmanabad district: A new record for India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 64: 134-135.

Abst.- *Amaranthus polygonoides* L. has been recorded for the first time for India from Naldurg fort in Osmanabad district, Maharashtra state.

841. Naik, V.N. 1969. "On the identity and nomenclature of some Indian plants". *Indian Forester* 95: 413-417.

Abst.- The identity and nomenclature of eight plants, namely, *Ventilago denticulata* Willd., *Indigofera glandulosa* Willd., *Glycine wightii* Verdc., *Lablab niger* Medic., *Hygrophila obovata* Nees, *Amaranthus polygonoides* Linn., *Homalocladium platycladum* Bailey and *Euphorbia orbiculata* Miq. is discussed.

842. Naik, V.N. 1970. "A census of *Crotalaria* species in Osmanabad District". *Marathwada Univ. J. Sci.* 9: 15-18.

843. Naik, V.N. 1970-1973. "Critical notes on the flora of Aurangabad district-1 & 3". *Marathwada Univ. J. Sci.* 9: 19-21. 1970; 12: 11-13. 1973.

844. Naik, V.N. 1973. "Some interesting species of *Eriocaulon* L. from India" *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 52: 108-113.

Abst.- Three species of *Eriocaulon* from India have been critically studied and notes on their description and distribution are furnished in this paper. *E. collettii* Hook.f. is recorded from India for the first time and doubts regarding the distribution and occurrence of *E. robust-brownianum* Rubl. and *E. luzulaefolium* Mart. have been cleared.

845. Naik, V.N. 1977. "Cytotaxonomic studies of six Indian species of *Chlorophytum*". *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 74: 297-308.

Abst.- Taxonomy of 6 species of *Chlorophytum* (Liliaceae) from India has been reassessed in the light of their morphological and cytological characters. *C. tuberosum* (Roxb.) Baker (2n=16) a wide-spread species, is morphologically well defined but *C. bharuchae* Ansari,

Raghavan & Hemadri ($2n=16$) has been confused with *C. glaucum* Dalz. and *C. glaucoides* Blatt., a delicate species and occurs in the Nilgiris and the Western Ghats. Two closely allied species, *C. nepalense* (Lindley) Baker and *C. khasianum* Hook.f. (both $2n=56$) are distributed in eastern India. The first two species with $2n=16$, have been considered as at the diploid level with base number 8 while the rest of them appear to be autoallopolyploids with base number 7.

- 846. Naik, V.N. 1979.** *The Flora of Osmanabad*. Venus Publishers, Aurangabad. Pp. xiv+ 466, map. 1.

- 847. Naik, V.N. 1980.** "A new grass from India". *Indian Forester* 106: 732-733.

Abst.- A new species of grass viz., *Coelachne ghatika* Naik has been described from Amboli hill station, Maharashtra.

- 848. Naik, V.N. 1980.** "*Coelachne ghatika* Naik, sp. nov." *Reinwardtia* 9: 393-394.

Abst.- *Coelachne ghatika* Naik, a new species of grass is described from Amboli hill station, Western Ghats, India.

- 849. Naik, V.N. 1982.** "Preliminary survey of the flora of Marathwada, Maharashtra, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 677-687.

Abst.- Marathwada region on the Deccan Plateau of India remained practically unexplored from botanical point of view. It has a poor history of plant exploration. This situation called for the serious consideration in the matter and efforts are now being made to investigate various aspects of plant wealth of the region. Statistical analysis of the floristic elements reveals a total of *c.* 1400 indigenous species of flowering plants distributed in 600 genera of 110 families. About 11 taxa have been newly described from the area while a large number of new records have also been established. Due to continuity of the region with other neighbouring floristic provinces, there are no species which can be considered endemic. On the other hand, the region appears to serve as a meeting ground for immigrant species from outside. Unfavourable climatic conditions coupled with severe biotic influence have affected the flora in three possible ways viz., a) extinction or depletion of certain species, b) evolution of certain species by modification of characters and c) immigration and naturalization of weeds. Speciation as a result of hybridization is also deemed possible.

- 850. Naik, V.N. 1983 (1981).** "A survey of the flora of Marathwada". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 51-55.

Abst.- About 1200 species are distributed in 600 genera and 128 families of flowering plants. The proportion of dicotyledons to the monocotyledons is roughly 3:1 and that of the herbaceous to woody species is also 3:1. There are no endemic species except for those which have been described recently from this region.

- 851. Naik, V.N. & Bhogaonkar, P.Y. 1990.** "New record of plants from Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 732-734.

Abst.- During the course of extensive collection of plant material of the tribe Inuleae (Asteraceae) from Maharashtra, seven taxa were found to be of special interest. They are *Blumea atropurpurea* Haines, *B. hieraciifolia* (D.Don) DC. var. *macrostachya* (DC.) Hook.f., *B. jacquemontii* Hook.f., *B. riparia* (Bl.) DC., *B. sessiliflora* Decne., *Gnaphalium purpureum* L. and *Pluchea arguta* Boiss. Since they are collected from the Maharashtra state for the first time, they are being reported here as new records.

- 852. Naik, V.N. & Bhogaonkar, P.Y. 1992.** "Taxonomic status of *Blumea jacquemontii* Hook.f. and *Laggetera aurita* (L.f.) Sch.-Bip.". *Acta Bot. Indica* 20: 45-49.

Abst.- Detailed investigation in comparative morphology, anatomy and phytochemistry of *Blumea membranacea* DC. and *B. jacquemontii* Hook.f. have revealed that there are more differences than similarities between the two species and the latter should be treated as a distinct species. *B. obliqua* (L.) Druce and *Laggetera aurita* (L.f.) Sch.-Bip. resemble so closely that the latter should be merged in the former as its variety.

- 853. Naik, V.N. & Patunkar, B.W. 1976 (1973).** "Two new grasses from Marathwada". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 157-159.

Abst.- *Isachne bicolor* Naik et Patunkar, sp. nov. and *Tripogon polyanthus* Naik et Patunkar, sp. nov. have been described with illustrations from Mhaismal plateau, Aurangabad district, Maharashtra.

- 854. Naik, V.N. & Patunkar, B.W. 1979.** "Synecological studies in grasslands of Marathwada". *Indian J. Forest.* 2: 372-377.

Abst.- Synecological studies based on quantitative analytical characters, have been made in the grassland community of Marathwada University campus at Aurangabad. A review of literature on the subject reveals that this is the first contribution on the topic from Marathwada. It, therefore, aims at providing information on the structure of the community. The grassland in the campus is subjected to heavy pressure of grazing and trampling by the live-stock and shows distinctive signs of deterioration. Percentage of fodder species is decreasing with a concomitant increase in unpalatable forbs. Thus, a climax vegetation, which in normal conditions would have been dominated by *Schima-Dichanthium* type of grasses, is never attained and instead a disclimax of *Aristida-Bothriochloa* type flourishes here. Some measures to control or at least check the deterioration of the grassland are suggested.

- 855. Naik, V.N. & Patunkar, B.W. 1980.** "Novelties in *Panicum* (Poaceae) from India". *Reinwardtia* 9: 403-409.

Abst.- Four novelties in the genus *Panicum* L., namely *P. phoinicladus*, *P. deccanense* and *P. paianum* together with its variety *minor* have been described from materials collected from the Marathwada region of the Deccan plateau.

- 856. Naik, V.N. & Pokle, D.S. 1985.** "Novelties in the flora of Marathwada". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 670-675.

Abst.- One new species, *Alysicarpus luteovexillatus* Naik et Pokle and two new varieties, *Vigna trilobata* var. *pusilla* Naik et Pokle and *Canscora diffusa* var. *tetraptera* Naik et Pokle are described from Marathwada region of India.

- 857. Naik, V.N. & Pokle, D.S. 1985.** "Genus *Alternanthera* (Amaranthaceae in Marathwada)". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 64: 290-293.

Abst.- The genus *Alternanthera* represented by *Alternanthera sessilis*, *A. pungens*, *A. paronichyoides* and *A. tenella* var. *versicolor* have been recorded in Marathwada. A key to these taxa has also been provided along with certain other taxonomic data.

- 858. Naik, V.N. & Rothe, S.P. 1987.** "Teratological observations in two species of *Corchorus* L. (Tiliaceae) from Marathwada". *Curr. Sci.* 56: 1107-1109.

Abst.- Some teratological observations (abnormal flowering, absence of ovule, stamens wholly or partially transformed into green-folded leaves) is seen in two species of *Corchorus* viz., *C. fascicularis* Lamk. and *C. velutinus* Pardeshi from banks of Pangi river and Choramba of Marathwada.

- 859. Nair, K.K.N. 1980.** "The genus *Microchloa* R. Br. in India". *Indian Forester* 106: 747-751.

Abst.- The genus *Microchloa* R.Br. is reviewed and revised and a new key for separating the two species *Microchloa indica* (Linn.f.) P. Beauv. and *M. kunthii* Desv. is presented. A brief note on the ecology of the genus and the distribution of the two species in India is also given.

- 860. Nair, K.K.N. 1981.** "On the distribution of *Crotalaria tecta* Heyne ex Roth (Fabaceae) in Maharashtra state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 190-191.

Abst.- *Crotalaria tecta* Heyne ex Roth is recorded for the first time from Maharashtra. Earlier it was known to occur in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

- 861. Nair, K.K.N. 1984 (1983).** "The correct name of 'Marrotti' plant in van Rheede's Hortus Indicus Malabaricus". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 80: 452-453.

Abst.- The correct name of Rheede's 'Marrotti' plant is *Hydnocarpus pentandrus* (Ham.) Oken, previously known by the name *Hydnocarpus wightiana* Bl.

- 862. Nair, K.K.N. & Janardhanan, K.P. 1981.** "Species of *Chionanthus* Sw. (= *Linociera* Sw.) (Oleaceae) in the Indo-Burmese region". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78: 330-332.

Abst.- The paper provides an enumeration of 20 taxa belonging to the genus *Chionanthus* L. in India, Burma and Sri Lanka together with their range of distribution. 12 nomenclatural combinations have also been proposed.

- 863. Nair, L.N. & Patil, S.D. 1975.** "Itajahia in Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 10(1&2): 5-7.

Abst.- *Itajahia galericulata* Alfr. Moeller was collected from the Poona University campus during July-August 1974. There is no earlier report of this fungus from this state. The specimen has a persistent cap on the upper end of the stalk which forms a well developed collar. The pileus has characteristic lamellations.

- 864. Nair, N.C. & Daniel, P. 1986.** "The floristic diversity of the Western Ghats and its conservation: A review". *Proc. Indian. Acad. Sci. (Anim. Sci./Pl. Sci.)* 96 (Suppl.): 127-163.

Abst.- Literature reveals that beginning with *Coloquios dos simples* of Garcia de Orta to the present there has been a sustained interest on the flora of the Western Ghats. In this review the vegetation and the diversity and peculiarity of the flora of the Western Ghats with particular reference to the angiosperms are discussed. It is pointed out that this flora is of an ancient lineage. Endemism in the angiospermous flora has been dealt with. Present knowledge on the presumably extinct, endangered, threatened and rare plants of this region has been reviewed. An attempt has been made to identify the threats. The current conservation status is discussed and certain measures to counter the further loss of species are suggested.

- 865. Nair, V.J. & Ansari, R. 1982.** "Correct name of *Oxytenanthera monostigma* Bedd. (Bambusaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 616.

Abst.- *Oxytenanthera ritcheyi* (Munro) V.J. Nair & R. Ansari comb. nov. has been proposed based on *Bambusa ritcheyi* Munro with the note that *Bambusa ritcheyi* Munro (1868) has priority over *Oxytenanthera monostigma* Bedd. (1873), though the latter was given priority over the former by Gamble in 1896. This species is known to occur in Maharashtra.

- 866. Nairne, A.K. 1894.** *The Flowering plants of Western India*. Bombay & London.

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

Abst.- New distributional records of 11 plants in India, Nepal and Burma is given *Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cav. (Solanaceae) is distributed from Delhi and Maharashtra. This species is native of N. America which has medicinal importance for the production of steroidal hormones.

- 868. Nambiar, G.R. & Raveendran, K. 2011.** "*Arenariomyces triseptatus* and *Halosphaeria appendiculata*: two new records of marine fungi from India". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 38: 17-20.

Abst.- This paper deals with *Arenariomyces triseptatus* Kohlm. from Kerala and *Halosphaeria appendiculata* Linder from Kerala, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep, which form additions to the marine mycoflora of India.

- 869. Nanaware, S.D., Patil, M.S. & Patil, A.R. 2009.** "Additions to the genus *Conidiobolus* Brefeld from Kolhapur (M.S.)". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 344-346.

Abst.- The present paper described one new species viz., *Conidiobolus microspora* and a new variety viz., *C. eurymitus* Drechsler var. *apiphagae* from Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

- 870. Nandan, S.N. & Mahajan, K.D. 2006.** "Taxonomical study of Bacillariophyceae of Shindkheda taluka of Dhule district (Maharashtra)". *BIOINFOLET* 3: 154-162.

Abst.- Diatoms belongs to an important group of algae. They differ from almost all other groups of algae by the presence of silicified walls. The collection of samples were made from Burai river, Tapti river and polluted waters of Virdel area of Shindkheda taluka of Dhule district. In the present study, 27 taxa belonging to 12 genera of diatoms viz., *Fragilaria*, *Achnanthes*, *Synedra*, *Gyrosigma*, *Pleurosigma*, *Caloneis*, *Neidium*, *Anomoeneis*, *Navicula*, *Cymbella*, *Gomphonema* and *Nitzschia* are being reported. The genera like *Navicula*, *Gomphonema* and *Nitzschia* were dominant.

- 871. Nandan, S.N. & Mahajan, S.R. 2002.** "Observations of periphyton in Velhala lake of Jalgaon district, Maharashtra". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 81: 133-136.

Abst.- In the present study 105 species under 53 genera were recorded among the periphyton of Velhala lake. Thirteen species of green algae, 50 of blue green algae, 32 of diatoms and 11 species of euglenoids were observed in Velhala lake from June 1998 to May 1999.

- 872. Nandkar, P.B. & Marathe, K.V. 1983.** "Estimation of the oxygen produced by dominant algae of six polluted streams". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 62: 245-252.

Abst.- Oxygen given out by some dominant algal communities of six polluted streams of Nagpur was estimated by Winkler's method. *Spirogyra* Link community collected from a medium polluted stream evolved 23.6 mg/l oxygen. *Oscillatoria formosa* Bory ex Gomont community liberated 10.0 mg/l in Nag stream which was heavily polluted and 19.2 mg/l in Dhantoli stream with medium pollution. *Oscillatoria princeps* Vaucher ex Gomont gave out 23.2 mg/l oxygen in a low polluted stream. Diatom community of a medium polluted stream liberated 26.8 mg/l of oxygen. These results indicate that algae like diatoms, *Spirogyra* and *Oscillatoria* species play an important role in the purification of polluted water due to their high rate of oxygen liberation during photosynthesis.

- 873. Nanir, S.P. 1973.** "A new species of *Glioniella* Sacc. from India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 8(1): 43-44.

Abst.- A new species *Glioniella tilakii* sp. nov. is described from Marathwada region of Maharashtra, India.

- 874. Narayana, B.M. 1982.** "Transfer of some Old World species of *Centrantherum* Cass. to *Phyllocephalum* Bl.". *Curr. Sci.* 51: 438-439.

Abst.- On the basis of morphology, anatomy and cytology, 7 Old World species of *Decaneurum* Bl. and *Centrantherum* Cass has been transferred to *Phyllocephalum* Bl. *P. tenue* (Clarke) Narayana, comb. nov. is reported from Mahabaleshwar and Khandala of Maharashtra.

- 875. Narendra, D.V. 1973.** "Some interesting Fungi-imperfecti from Maharashtra". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 44: 199-200.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of 10 Fungi-Imperfecti collected by the author from different forest areas of Maharashtra state. *Nigrospora oryzae* and *N. sphaerica* are being reported here for the first time from Maharashtra. The remaining 8 species are new host records.

- 876. Narkhede, P.N. 2008.** "Study of *Spirulina* from Hatnur Dam, Jalgaon district, Maharashtra". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 35: 33-36.

Abst.- Present paper deals with the description of eight species of *Spirulina* collected from Hantur Dam situated on river Tapi. These are *Spirulina gigantean* Schmidle, *S. labyrinthiformis* (Mengh) Gomont., *S. laxissima* West, G.S.f., *S. laxissima* West, G.S.f. *jalgaonii* f. nov., *S. laxissima* West, G.S.f. *major* Desikachary, *S. meneghinina* Zenard ex Gomont, *S. princeps* W. et G.S. West and *S. subsalsa* Orest. ex Gomont. *Spirulina gigantean*, *S. laxissima* and *S. princeps* are being reported for the first time as new to north Maharashtra.

- 877. Narkhede, P.N. & Ragothaman, G. 2007.** "Some taxa of Diatoms new to Maharashtra". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 34: 293-294.

Abst.- Five taxa of diatoms namely, *Cyclotella operculata* (Ag.) Kuetz., *Synedra affinis* Kuetz., *Navicula bacilliformis* Grun., *Navicula exigua* (Gregory) O. Muller and *Pinnularia mesolepta* (Ehr.) W. Smith are being reported here for the first time from Hatnur dam in Jalgaon district, Maharashtra.

- 878. Natarajan, B. & Paulsen, B.S. 2000.** "An ethnopharmacological study from Thane district, Maharashtra, India: Traditional knowledge compared with modern biological science". *Pharm. Biol.* 38: 139-151.

Abst.- Ethnomedical uses of 51 species by women in hamlets/villages of Jawahar and Mokhada talukas in Thane district, Maharashtra, have been recorded. Information from scientific literature for each plant collected has been incorporated with traditional knowledge to explain or substantiate traditional medicinal uses.

- 879. Navalkar, B.S. 1951.** "Succession of the mangrove vegetation of Bombay and Salsette Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 50: 157-160.

Abst.- In the present study an attempt is made to trace the different stages of succession of mangrove vegetation of Bombay and Salsette Islands. The mangroves are mostly

dominated by *Avicennia* species. The different stages of succession are traced and it is found that the nearness of sea and consequently the salinity of soil, together with the biotic factors, are chiefly responsible for the succession.

- 880. Nayaka, S. & Upreti, D.K. 2004.** "Scope for cryptogamic studies in sacred groves- A case study of lichens from Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 209-212.

Abst.- The sacred groves are fairly well studied for the anthropological, ecological, higher plant flora, fauna and conservation point of view. However, there are no or scarce studies on cryptogams available for sacred groves. The cryptogams have long been recognized as sensitive indicators of environmental conditions. Similar to higher plants, new, rare, endangered and endemic species of cryptogams can be available in the sacred groves and can act as good biological indicators. In the present communication, 17 species of lichens are reported from two hectares semi-evergreen forest of Ugavai sacred grove in Maharashtra. The lichen flora of the Ugavai sacred grove is peculiar in various ways. *Thelotrema poeltii* Patw. & Kulk. an endemic lichen to Western Ghats is collected, which clearly indicate the healthy and conducive conditions of the sacred grove.

- 881. Nayar, M.P. 1996.** 'Hotspots' of Endemic Plants of India, Nepal and Bhutan. TBGRI, Palode, Thiruvananthapuram.

Abst.- Nearly 5725 species are endemic to the Indian Subcontinent (India, Nepal and Bhutan). There are c. 2015 endemic flowering plant species in Peninsular India.

- 882. Nayar, M.P. & Giri, G.S. 1982.** "On the identity of species of *Turnera* Linn. (Turneraceae) in India". *Biovigyanan* 8: 145-147.

Abst.- Two different species namely *Turnera angustifolia* Mill. and *T. subulata* J.E. Smith has been separated from *T. ulmifolia* L. The former species is recorded from Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

- 883. Nayar, M.P. & Kochhar, R.K. 1980.** "Some interesting observations in *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br. ssp. *tinctoria*". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 167-168.

Abst.- The species *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br. ssp. *tinctoria* which was collected by senior author from Kumbharli ghat, Maharashtra, is not *W. tinctoria* ssp. *tinctoria*, which may be hybrid due to aberration of corolla segments.

- 884. Nayar, T.S. 1984.** "Deletion of two erroneous records for Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 247-248.

Abst.- The earlier reports of *Polygonus strictum* All. and *Polygala jacobii* Chandr. from Maharashtra are erroneous because the specimens, based on which the reports were published are actually *Polygonum mite* Schr. and *Polygala arvensis* Willd.

- 885. Nayar, T.S. 1984.** “*Sagina japonica* (Swartz) Ohwi- A new record for Peninsular India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 1171-1173.

Abst.- *Sagina japonica* (Swartz) Ohwi has been recorded for the first time for the state of Maharashtra from Panchgani, Satara district.

- 886. Nayar, T.S. 1985.** “*Abelmoschus angulosus* Wallich ex Wight & Arnott in the former Bombay Presidency and its collection after 73 years”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 82: 233.

Abst.- *Abelmoschus angulosus* Wall. ex Wight & Arn. has been collected after 73 years from Gurekhar, Panchghani.

- 887. Nayar, T.S. 1986.** “*Smithia agharkarii*- a new synonym for *Smithia bigemina* Dalz.”. *Indian Forester* 112: 353-356.

Abst.- *Smithia agharkarii* Hemadri, a new taxon, was erected segregating it from the most allied *Smithia bigemina* Dalz., *S. blanda* var. *racemosa* Baker and *S. hirsuta* Dalz. based on (a) unequal pair of bracteoles, (b) larger joints of fruits. After a critical analysis of these characters for their taxonomic reliability on account of the study of live as well as dried specimens of the above *Smithia* complex, it was concluded that these characters were of highly intergrading nature among the population of *Smithia* and they collectively or separately were not even found to merit a variety status. *S. agharkarii* Hemadri is, thus, reduced here to the synonym of *S. bigemina* Dalz.

- 888. Nayar, T.S. & Kochhar, R.K. 1984.** “A new record of *Habenaria* Willd. for Maharashtra state”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 920.

Abst.- *Habenaria multicaudata* Sedgw. has been reported for the first for Maharashtra from Satara district.

- 889. Ngan, P.T. 1965.** “A revision of the genus *Wrightia* (Apocynaceae)”. *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 52: 114-175.

- 890. Nielsen, I. 1979.** “Notes on the genera *Archidendron* F.v.Mueller and *Pithecellobium* Martius in Mainland S.E. Asia”. *Adansonia* 2, 19(1): 3-37.

Abst.- The generic limits of the Asian *Ingeae* (Leguminosae-Mimosaceae) is briefly discussed. The genus *Archidendron* is extended to comprise all the species formerly included in *Pithecellobium* sect. *Clypearia* Benth and *Abarema* sensu Kostermans, *Cylindrokelupha* Kosterman, *Paralbizzia* Kosterman and *Zygia* sensu Kosterman. A key to an and enumeration of the mainland S.E. Asian *Archidendron* and *Pithecellobium* species is presented.

- 891. Nielsen, I. 1979.** “Notes on the genera *Albizia* Durazz. (Leguminosae- Mimosoideae) in Mainland S.E. Asia”. *Adansonia* 19(2): 199-229.

Abst.- A revision comprising 22 species of *Albizia* in Mainland S.E. Asia is presented together with distribution charts for the species endemic to the region. 3 new species are described; 2 new combination are made.

- 892. Nilegaonkar, S., Vartak, V.D. & Chitre, R.G. 1985.** "Nutritional evaluation of some wild food plants from Pune and neighbouring districts, Maharashtra state: Part I". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 629-635.

Abst.- The paper presents enumeration and food analysis of 13 species of wild edible plants collected from tribal areas of Pune and Ahmednagar district. From 13 species of wild plants, 8 species yield tubers, rhizomes or corms and 5 species are known for tender leaves used as vegetables. *Vigna capensis* Walp. (Halunda), *Puraria tuberosa* DC. (Pithana) and *Smithia sensitiva* Ait. (Kaula) were found to be nutritive as well as palatable.

- 893. Nipunage, D.S. & Kulkarni, D.K. 2011.** "Floristic diversity and status of natural regeneration from sacred groves, Ambegaon taluka of Pune district, Maharashtra state, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 457-464.

Abst.- The present paper deals with floristic composition and status of natural regeneration of 34 sacred groves belonging to 20 villages from Ambegaon taluka of Pune district, Maharashtra state. Area of sacred groves varies from 0.01 ha to 6.07 ha and thick clumps of wild bamboos are observed. Natural regeneration of tree species like *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeel, *Terminalia chebula* Retz. and climber of *Clematis gouriana* Roxb. were recorded. 200 old trees of *Tectona grandis* L. in Sagdara sacred grove is a unique feature of monotypic sacred grove.

- 894. Nipunage, D.S., Kulkarni, D.K. & Vartak, V.D. 1993.** "Floristic studies on sacred groves from Sinhagad Hills in Pune district, Maharashtra state". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 4: 153-159.

Abst.- Floristic studies of seven (7) sacred groves from Sinhagad and adjoining areas in Pune district, Maharashtra was carried out.

- 895. Nipunage, D.S., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1988.** "Studies on sacred groves of Maharashtra Part I. Observations on Sagdara Grove in Pune district". *Indian J. Forest.* 11: 282-286.

Abst.- The paper presents observations on a sacred groves at Shirdale from Pune district in Maharashtra state consisting of pure stand of *Tectona grandis* L. trees. This is unique example of preserving an economic arboreal species traditionally and hence the site was selected for present study.

- 896. Nirmal Kumar, J.I., Patil, N. & Khalane, K.S. 1996.** "Aquatic plant diversity of Spring formed ditch and Rangawali Dam of Ukalapani forest, Navapur range forest". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 13: 23-25.

Abst.- The present investigation deals with the aquatic plant diversity of two water bodies of Ukalapani forest, Navapur range, at North Western Ghats, Dhule District, Maharashtra. The spring formed ditch near the sacred grove harbours five macrophyte species with the dominance of *Hydrilla verticillata* and *Polygonum glaberratum*; among 13 algal forms, *Rivularia* sp., *Nostoc ellipsosporum*, *Merismopedia glauca*, *Spirogyra* sp. and *Oedogonium* sp. were dominant. Rangawali Dam on the other hand, is poor in macrophyte as well as algal forms. The interaction of physical and chemical factors on the variation in aquatic plant diversity of these two ecosystems is discussed.

- 897. Nirmal Kumar, J.I., Yadav, S.S., Verghese, M., Patil, N. & Valvi, R.J. 1996.** "Plant diversity of Ukalapani forest, Navapur range, North Western Ghats". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 13: 41-45.

Abst.- The present investigation is an inventory of plant biodiversity of Ukalapani forest of Navapur range, North Western Ghats. Five Land Scape Element (LSE) types have been noticed from the Ukalapani forest area for plant diversity. In first LSE type less distributed dry deciduous forest the total number of tree species are more but density is less. However, in disturbed dry deciduous forest type the condition is reverse. Besides these two types old teak plantations with some natural trees and recent teak plantations with moderate tree species were seen. Plant species are less in the wood lands type with a few woody and grass species. The variations in plant diversity were perhaps due to environmental changes, including climate, altitudinal, anthropogenic and cattle interference.

- 898. Oliver, A.K. 1905.** *The hill station of Matheran*. Bombay. Pp. vii+ 227.

- 899. Oza, G.M. 1967 (1966).** "Correct name for *Ventilago calyculata* Tulasne". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 63: 455.

Abst.- *Ventilago denticulata* Willd. is the correct name for *Ventilago calyculata* Tulasne.

- 900. Oza, G.M. 1970.** "Key to the *Ventilago* of India". *Indian Forester* 96: 406-407.

Abst.- A key to the six species of *Ventilago* has been provided in the present paper. *V. madraspatana* Gaertn. var. *fructifida* Santapau has been described from Poona, Maharashtra.

- 901. Oza, G.M. 1971.** "The genus *Madhuca* Gmelin in Bombay". *Indian Forester* 97: 651-653.

Abst.- The note deals with an account of *Madhuca* Gmelin of Bombay. The confused identity and the geographical distribution of the Bombay *Bassias* have been brought to order and established. An up-to-date nomenclature of the Western India species has been presented also.

- 902. Oza, G.M. 1974 (1973).** "Notes on the identity and nomenclature of *Ventilago bombaiensis* Dalz.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 70: 591-592.

Abst.- The generic transfer case of 1970 in *Indian Forester* 96: 214 with regard to *Smythea bombaiensis* (Dalz.) S.P. Ban. & P.K. Mukh. should be relegated to the synonymy of a distinct taxon *Ventilago bombaiensis* Dalz.

- 903. Oza, G.M. 1974.** "On the citation of *Palaquium ellipticum* (Dalzell) Baillon". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 71: 175-176.

Abst.- In the present note the name of the author with reference to the place of the publication of *Palaquium ellipticum* (Dalzell) Baillon has been correctly given.

- 904. Oza, G.M. 1975.** "What is the correct name for *Ipomoea muricata* Jacq.?" *Ann. Arid Zone* 14: 53-56.

Abst.- The correct name of purple moonflower, originally from Surrate (Surat), in western India is presented as *Ipomoea turbinata* Lag. in this note. The taxon exhibits little variation and since it has a world wide range, it carries many synonyms.

- 905. Oza, G.M. 1976 (1975).** "Nomenclatural note on *Mimusops elengi* Linn.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 72: 601-602.

Abst.- As *Mimusops elengi* is an extremely variable species, thereby the varieties and forms as recognized by Lam do not require any separate taxonomic status.

- 906. Pachpande, R.R. & David, S.B. 1977.** "Comparative studies on four fresh-water algae". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 50: 107-109.

Abst.- Four green algae- *Chlorella*, *Chlorococcum*, *Trebouxia* and *Hormidium* isolated from soil and axenic cultures were obtained. The protein content on the basis of percentage dry weight was found to be 39% for both, *Chlorococcum* and *Chlorella*, 18.3% for *Trebouxia* and 20% for *Hormidium*. The 'yield' in *Chlorococcum* on a dry weight basis was found to be about 125% that of *Chlorella*.

- 907. Palekar, R.P. 1993.** "Ethno-medical traditions of Thakur tribals of Karjat, Maharashtra". *Ancient Sci. Life* 12(3-4): 388-393.

Abst.- Some salient features of the local health traditions of Katraj tribal block of Maharashtra are described in this article.

- 908. Pande, A. 1973.** "Ascomycetes of Maharashtra III". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 8(1): 31-33.

Abst.- Four ascomycetes fungi are described, one of which is a new species. Two genera *Lasiosphaeris* and *Sydowinula* are new additions to the Indian fungi.

- 909. Pande, A. 1978.** "Two new parasitic fungi from Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 13(1-2): 1-2.

Abst.- The paper describes two parasitic fungi one of which is a new species and the other a new record for Indian Fungi collected also on a new host.

- 910. Pande, A.K. & Patwardhan, P.G. 1966.** "Some noteworthy fungi from Maharashtra". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect. 32*: 31-33.

Abst.- During the course of mycological survey, several fungi were collected from different localities and habitats of Maharashtra of which three are new host records and three new additions to fungi of Bombay, Maharashtra.

- 911. Pande, Alaka. 1975.** "Contribution to the Xylariaceae of Western India-IX". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 10(1&2): 3-4.

Abst.- The paper describes *Rosellinia mammiformis*, *Hypoxylon sunannulatum* and *H. quadratum* as new records to India and *H. hypomiltum* as new to Maharashtra.

- 912. Pande, Alaka. 1976.** "Contributions to the Xylariaceae of Western India X". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 11(1&2): 23-24.

Abst.- The paper describes three species of *Xylaria* (*X. humosa*, *X. brachiata* and *X. phosphorea*) which are new records to India.

- 913. Pande, Alaka. 1979.** "Ascomycetes of Western India-IV". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect. 52*: 313-315.

Abst.- During the routine analysis of mycological collections made from various forests of Western India some interesting and rare ascomycetes were noticed, two of which are described and illustrated here as new taxa.

- 914. Pande, Alaka. 1981.** "Ascomycetes of Western India IX". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect. 54*: 141-144.

Abst.- In the present paper, three loculoascomycetous fungi growing on twigs of *Jasminum calophyllum* Wall. and other dicot twigs have been described. Of these three fungi, one is a new species and two are new reports for India.

- 915. Pande, Alaka. 1981.** "Three foliicolous fungi from India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 16(1-2): 33-36.

Abst.- Three leaf inhabiting fungi are described of which two are new species (*Septocylindrium peristrophes* and *Pseudorobillarda aquatica*) and one new record to India.

- 916. Pande, Alaka & Bansude, G.M. 1980.** "*Leptosphaeria* leaf-spot of Agave- A new record from India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 15(1): 31-32.

Abst.- A leaf spot disease of *Agave americana* L. caused by *Leptosphaeria obtusispora* f. *agves* Barthe. with associated conidial fungus, *Coniothyrium concentricum* f. *agaves* Sacc. is being described here for the first time from India.

- 917. Pande, Alaka, Dhanorkar, M.N. & Waingankar, V. 2000.** "Two diseases of ornamental/rare plants from Maharashtra, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 24: 491-494.

Abst.- Leaf and inflorescence blight caused by a complex of *Alternaria alternata* and *Corynespora cassiicola* is reported here for the first time on the Irish Bells (*Molucella laevis*)- a newly introduced herbaceous ornamental plant. Another disease being reported is a leaf rust of *Ficus* viz., *F. pseudocaricae* caused by *Peridiopsisora fici*. Only the uredinial stage was observed.

- 918. Pande, Alaka & Rao, G.V. 1988.** "Ascomycetes of Western India-XII". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 389-392.

Abst.- The paper presents four allantosporus sphaeriaceous fungi of which three are new species and one is a new report for South India.

- 919. Pande, Alaka & Rao, G.V. 1998.** "Two new species of *Sphaerulina* from India". *Reinwardtia* 11: 185-189.

Abst.- Two new species of the genus *Sphaerulina* (Ascomycetes- Dothideales) collected from India are described and illustrated here.

- 920. Pande, S., Sant, N., Vishwasrao, V. & Datar, M.N. 2010.** "Wild orchids of Northern Western Ghats (including Maharashtra, Goa and Belgaum). Ela Foundation, Pune. Pp. 274.

Abst.- 99 species of wild orchids have been described which includes 41 endemics and 44 threatened species. Nearly 1400 colour photographs included.

- 921. Pande, V.V., Shastri, K.V., Khadse, C.D., Takade, A.R., Tankar, A.N. & Jain, B.D. 2008.** "Assessment of indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants from Vidarbha region of Maharashtra". *International J. Green Pharmacy* 2: 69-71.

Abst.- Two districts of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra were selected and survey was conducted in the month of March-April 2006. The data reported were compiled through a fusion of interview and non-participant observation method. Various plants were found to have medicinal value and the tribal people largely depend on them for treating various types of diseases. Some of the ethnobotanical herbs found in Vidarbha region includes *Premna obtusifolia* (Verbenaceae), *Desmodium gangeticum* (Fabaceae), *Crataegus vanurvala* (Gentianaceae), *Asteracantha longifolia* (Acanthaceae) and *Trichosanthes kirilowii* (Cucurbitaceae).

- 922. Panthaki, D. & Santapau, H. 1956 (1955).** "Name changes of a few Bombay plants". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 499-500.

Abst.- Name changes of a few Bombay plants viz., *Desmodium rufescens* DC. to *Uraria rufescens* (DC.) Schindler, *Erythrina monosperma* Lam. to *Butea monosperma* (Lam.)

Taubert, *Gardenia lucida* Roxb. to *Gardenia resinifera* Roth and *Thunbergia fragrans* Cooke to *Thunbergia laevis* Nees are given.

- 923. Papdiwal, P.B., Korekar, S.L. & Gawate, A.B. 2004.** "A preliminary survey of traditional medicines from Vadval-Nagnath bet". *BIOINFOLET* 1: 29-31.

Abst.- In rural areas, traditional medicines are important since ancient times. In Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, a small hill 'Vadal Nagnath Bet' in Latur district is known as a treasure of medicinal plants. Every year, during the 'Uttara Nakshatra' (middle of rainy season) hundreds of patients visit this hill and stay there for consuming medicinal plants to get cured from the diseases. It is believed that if the medicinal plants of this area are consumed during this specific period, they get the benefit. Therefore, a preliminary survey of the medicinal plants of this hill was undertaken. The patients were interviewed with respect to their diseases, methods of consuming plants and their experience.

- 924. Parandekar, S.A. 1966.** "Some ferns from Kolhapur (Maharashtra state)". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 1(2): 56-63.

Abst.- A list of some ferns which are found in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra is given.

- 925. Parandekar, S.A. & Diwan, M.G. 1943.** "A new variety of *Drosera indica* Linn. from Kolhapur (S.M.C.)". *Curr. Sci.* 12: 304-305.

Abst.- A new variety, *Drosera indica* L. var. *rubra* has been recorded for the first time from Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

- 926. Parandekar, S.A. & Munshi, S.K. 1980 (1979).** "Some new plant records of Nagpur region". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 76: 209-210.

Abst.- Four species viz., *Combretum ovalifolium* Roxb., *Ellertonia rheedii* Wight, *Dysophylla cruciata* Benth. and *Tenagocharia latifolia* (D. Don) Butchen. are found at Navegaon, about 135 km east of Nagpur in Bhandara district.

- 927. Pardeshi, S.N. & Srinivasu, T. 2006.** "*Spigelia anthelmia* L.- A new record from Maharashtra". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 48: 201-204.

Abst.- *Spigelia anthelmia* L., collected on the railway tracks at Dadar-Parel, Mumbai, constitutes a new record for Maharashtra. This species was earlier known from Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

- 928. Pardeshi, S.N. & Srinivasu, T. 2006.** "*Urena lobata* L. ssp. *alba*- A new sub-species from Mumbai, Maharashtra (India)". *Indian Forester* 132: 629-631.

Abst.- A new sub-species of *Urena lobata* L. viz., *U. lobata* L. ssp. *alba* S.N. Pardeshi et T. Srinivasu has been described from Mumbai, Maharashtra.

- 929. Pardeshi, S.N. & Srinivasu, T. 2009.** "A new variety of *Scoparia dulcis* L. (Scrophulariaceae) from Mumbai (Maharashtra), India". *Nelumbo* 51: 231-232.

Abst.- *Scoparia dulcis* L. var. *abrahamii* Pardeshi et Srinivasu, var. nov. has been described from Vikhroli, Andheri, Maharashtra.

- 930. Pardeshi, V.N. 1982.** “*Corchorus velutinus* Pardeshi: A new taxon from the Deccan plateau”. *Indian Bot. Reporter* 1: 63-64.

Abst.- *Corchorus velutinus* Pardeshi, sp. nov. has been described from Paithan, 56 km south of Aurangabad city, Marathwada region, Deccan plateau.

- 931. Parkinson, C.E. 1934.** “The Indian species of *Xylocarpus*”. *Indian Forester* 60: 136-143.

Abst.- A taxonomic account of the three Indian species of *Xylocarpus* viz., *X. granatum* Koenig, *X. gangeticus* C.E. Parkinson and *X. moluccensis* Roem. has been given.

- 932. Parkinson, C.E. & Raizada, M.B. 1933.** “Indian *Wendlandias*”. *Indian Forester* 59: 349-372.

Abst.- 24 species of *Wendlandia* found in India are treated in this work.

- 933. Parvati, A. & Narayana, L.L. 1978.** “Systematic position of *Balanites* Delile”. *Curr. Sci.* 47: 968-970.

Abst.- Chemotaxonomical, embryological and floral anatomical evidences suggest that *Balanites* Delile should be retained in Zygophyllaceae but in the sub-family Balanitoideae instead of including it under the family Simaroubaceae.

- 934. Pataskar, R.D. & Ahuja, K.K. 1970.** “Interesting plants from Maharashtra state”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 126-128.

Abst.- 4 plants viz., *Seseli diffusum* (Roxb. ex Sm.) Sant. & Wagh (Apiaceae), *Eleiotis monophylla* (Burm.f.) DC., *Galactia tenuiflora* (Klein ex Willd.) Wight & Arn. and *Indigofera colutea* (Burm.f.) Merr. are recorded as little known or new to the state of Maharashtra.

- 935. Pataskar, R.D. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1976.** “Interesting plants from Maharashtra state”. *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 48: 133-137.

Abst.- During the study of plants from Maharashtra state, a few species were found to be little known or new additions to the flora of Maharashtra. Salient distinguishing characters of these species are given here to facilitate identification. Their distribution has also been given.

- 936. Pataskar, R.D. & Moorthy, S. 1970.** “Interesting plant records for Maharashtra”. *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 5(1-2): 25-27.

Abst.- *Crotalaria hirta* Willd. has been recorded for Maharashtra together with brief description and a figure. A record note of *Tephrosia collina* Sharma is also added.

- 937. Patel, N.G. & Bhadane, V.V. 2005.** "The role of ethnomedicines in the treatment of hepatitis among ethnic populace of Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, India". *International Conference on Modern Trends in Plant Sciences with Special Reference to the Role of Biodiversity in Conservation, Amravati, Maharashtra*, p. 153.

Abst.- Communication deals with the utilization of 34 less known medicinal plant species of flowering plants belonging to 26 genera of 22 families. Of these, 20 families belong to Dicotyledons and 2 belong to Monocotyledons. These are used by tribals and experienced elderly people for the cure of hepatitis. Brief information about the plant parts used, botanical names, local names, families, the mode of operation of drug and dose of administration has been presented.

- 938. Patel, R.I. 1968.** *Forest Flora of Melghat*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun. Pp. xlviii + 380.

Abst.- Keys, general descriptions, vernacular names and uses of species have been provided.

- 939. Patil, A.R., Kawale, T.R. & Patil, M.S. 2011.** "Some additions to the rust fungi of India". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 11-17.

Abst.- In the present paper, four rust species viz., *Phakopsora blepharidis* sp. nov. on *Blepharis molluginifolia* Pers., *Puccinia varioides* I. Jorstad on *Hygrophila angustifolia* Br., *Uredo leonotidis* P. Henn. var. *indica* var. nov. on *Leonotis nepetaefolia* R.Br. and *Uredo* state of *Puccinia praetermissa* J. Parm. on *Lagasca mollis* Cav. have been reorted from Maharashtra.

- 940. Patil, A.S. 1972.** "Fungi of Maharashtra. Suppl.-III". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 42: 7-8.

Abst.- The author collected some leaf-spotting fungi in and around the vicinity of Poona. This also included few interesting "Hyphomycetes" in the form of saprophytes. The taxonomy of these various fungi were studied, the results of which are presented in this paper.

- 941. Patil, A.S., Garge, R.D. & Godbole, S.H. 1976.** "Contribution to the knowledge of soil fungi of Poona (Maharashtra) I. Isolation of fungi by soil dilution plate and Warcup's Soil Plate methods". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 48: 1-5.

Abst.- A detailed survey of the soil mycoflora of Poona, Maharashtra was undertaken and 40 fungal species have so far been characterised.

- 942. Patil, D.A. 1990.** "The vegetation of the River Girna (Maharashtra)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 655-657.

Abst.- The paper enumerates total 96 species belonging to 33 families. The river bed vegetation is chiefly dominated by *Ceratophyllum*, *Hydrilla* and *Potamogeton*, whereas

the bank vegetation includes a number of shrubby and herbaceous species. The largest family is Leguminosae with 18 species. The families with five or more species are Asteraceae (7 species), Asclepiadaceae (6 species) and Acanthaceae, Amaranthaceae, Capparidaceae and Cyperaceae contain five species each. Out of the total 34 families, 29 belong to dicotyledons, whereas the monocotyledons are only four.

- 943. Patil, D.A. 1990.** Exotic elements in the flora of Dhule district (Maharashtra)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 721-724.

Abst.- In the present communication, 87 exotic species of angiosperms which are either naturalized or cultivated in Dhule district are enumerated. The species marked with asterisk (49 taxa) in the enumeration are noticed in cultivation. Maximum number of exotic floral elements (18 species) belong to the Leguminosae, whereas the largest number of exotic species come from parts of America.

- 944. Patil, D.A. 1996.** "The family Cyperaceae in Dhule district (Maharashtra)". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 75: 209-212.

Abst.- The paper enumerates a total of 41 Cyperaceae taxa occurring in Dhule district of Maharashtra; 39 species belong to 9 genera, all wild except *Cyperus flabelliformis* Rottb. *Cyperus* L. is the largest genus in the district. Their frequency and important exomorphic features are highlighted along with their updated nomenclature.

- 945. Patil, D.A. 1997.** "On two unrecorded species of *Fagonia* Tourn. ex L. from Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 592-594.

Abst.- Two species of *Fagonia* viz., *F. bruguieri* DC. and *F. schweinfurthii* (Hadidi) Hadidi have been recorded for the first time for Maharashtra from Dhule district. These are not only new records for the state but also interesting from the phytogeographic point of view as these species have been previously recorded earlier only from Rajasthan.

- 946. Patil, D.A. 1998.** "Vernacular plant names: their origin and utility in Dhule district (Maharashtra)". *Ethnobotany* 10: 130-132.

Abst.- Vernacular plant names are the manifestation of man's long-standing association with his green surroundings. Often, these reflect a broad spectrum of information on local uses, habit, ecology, dispersal mechanisms, morphology and interrelationships of plants and several other aspects. The paper presents vernacular names of some selected plants along with their meanings as obtained from the locals of this predominantly tribal district.

- 947. Patil, D.A. 2001.** "A few highly exploited species in a dire necessity of conservation from North Maharashtra". *J. Non-Timber Forest Product* 8: 184-190.

Abst.- During the course of botanisation in North Maharashtra region (India), the present author observed some species deserving urgent conservation. 'Rabani' shifting cultivation,

ethnobelief, religious offerings and unrestrained exploitation for miscellaneous purposes are the principal causes of threat to the rare, endemic and/or potentially important species in the region. Efforts are, therefore, needed for their protection and monitoring alternative measures suggested.

- 948. Patil, D.A. 2003.** *Flora of Dhule and Nandurbar Districts, Maharashtra*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abst.- The flora deals with 1133 taxa spread out under 134 families of angiosperms excluding Poaceae.

- 949. Patil, D.A. 2009.** "Significance of some vernacular plant names in Buldhana district of Maharashtra vis-à-vis their origin". *Ethnobotany* 21: 91-94.

Abst.- Common vernacular names of plants in Buldhana district of Maharashtra are based on various features of plants, animals and human sentiments. Their Hindi and Sanskrit names in some cases are similarly based. They indicate not only ancient knowledge but also shows scope for further research. This type of information was accumulated in this paper.

- 950. Patil, D.N. & Kothari, M.J. 2009.** "Floristic diversity and its conservation in Nawegaon National Park, Maharashtra (India)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 468-475.

Abst.- India is very rich in biodiversity and considered as one of the 12 mega diversity centres, ranking third in Asia and eleventh in the world. For effective conservation of biological diversity under Article-8, India today has elaborate network of 578 protected areas including 89 National Parks and 489 Wildlife Sanctuaries. In Maharashtra, there are 5 National Parks (955.93 sq km) and 35 Wildlife sanctuaries (14747.84 sq km). The present study deals with conservation of floristic diversity of Nawegaon National Park (133.88 sq km) including c 381 species spread over in 269 genera among 87 families. The vegetation of the area is South Indian moist deciduous type. The floristic diversity includes number of grasses, sedges, herbs, shrubs, trees, climbers, parasites, lianas, epiphytes, aquatics, etc. distributed in three different zonations. Apart from deciduous elements viz., *Albizia lebbek* ('Siras'), *Bauhinia racemosa* ('Apta'), *Butea monosperma* ('Palas'), *Tectona grandis* ('Sag') etc. there are number of various plants used as food, fodder, fuel, timber, agricultural implements, paper industries, tanning, gums and resins and medicinal purposes. Some rare and threatened plants like *Rauvolfia serpentina* (Sarpagandha), *Sphenostylis bracteata* (Thapti-Sheng) were also collected. Environmental impact to the vegetation by various biotic and abiotic factors and conservation of above useful plants are discussed.

- 951. Patil, D.A., Patil, M.V. & Pawar, Shubhangi. 2007.** Ethnobotanical aspects of crop weeds in North Maharashtra. In: Sahu, T.R. (Ed.). *Indigenous Knowledge- An Application*. pp. 107-120. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.

- 952. Patil, D.A., Patil, P. & Aher, U.P. 2011.** *Ethnobotany of Buldhana District, Maharashtra*. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi.

Abst.- The first introductory chapter includes information about district with respect to geography, topography, geology, soil, forests, climate, rainfall, temperature, plant under cultivation, earlier botanical research, miscellaneous information etc. to back up the data on plantlore adduced, apart from methodology employed. The main body contains information on ethnomedicines used for mankind and his pet animals, food, fodder, fuel, timber, agricultural tools and implements and other miscellaneous domestic purposes.

- 953. Patil, D.A. & Pawar, Shubhangi. 2008.** *Ethnobotany of Jalgaon District, Maharashtra*. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi.

Abst.- Nearly 225 species are employed for medicines. The other uses recorded are as: edible (59 spp.), hut construction (11 spp.), timber (11 spp.), veterinary medicines (18 spp.), hedge plants (14 spp.), fodder (105 spp.), fish poison (917 spp.), antidote (14 spp.), tooth brushes (17 spp.), songs, proverbs, riddles, puzzles, games and other religious species including vernacular names are nearly 11 species.

- 954. Patil, H.M. & Bhaskar, V.V. 2006.** "Medicinal knowledge system of tribals of Nandurbar district, Maharashtra". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 327-330.

Abst.- The paper reports 33 tribal medicinal preparations for curing different ailments. It includes 10 preparations for 6 types of skin diseases, 3 preparations for 2 types of eye diseases, 2 for tuberculosis, 5 for piles and 13 for other diseases. Need has been emphasized for putting the tribal knowledge system of Nandurbar to validation test by pharmacologists.

- 955. Patil, H.M. & Bhaskar, V.V. 2006.** "Medicinal uses of plants by tribal medicine men of Nandurbar district in Maharashtra". *Natural Product Radiance* 5: 125-130.

Abst.- The tribals of Nandurbar district have their own system of herbal medicine. Many of their herbal preparations for various ailments are different from Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine. Therapeutic uses of plants ranging from emetics to antidiabetics are enumerated. The knowledge system of Nandurbar tribes in herbal medicines shall be useful for phytochemists and pharmacologists for further exploration.

- 956. Patil, Jayshri U. & Biradar, S.D. 2011.** "Folklore medicinal plants of Hingoli district, Maharashtra". *Indian J. Natural Products & Resources* 2(1): 97-101.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the study of plants used for ethnomedicinal purposes. Ethnomedicinal data of 30 species belonging to 29 genera of 25 families were collected from rustic people as well as tribes residing and practicing in various areas of Hingoli forest in Maharashtra. The study has brought to light lesser known potential ethnomedicinal plants of therapeutic value to cure various diseases.

- 957. Patil, M.B. & Ramaiah, P.V. 2006.** "Ethnobotany in human health care of Nandurbar district in Maharashtra state, India". *BIOINFOLET* 3: 246-250.

Abst.- Ethnobotanical studies on plants used by *Bhil, Gamit, Gavit, Kokani, Mavachi, Padvi, Pawara, Tadvil, Valvi, Vasave* and local people were carried out in Nandurbar district in Maharashtra state, India. Plants utilized to cure various diseases like diabetes, jaundice, asthma, blood-pressure, obesity due to enlarged thyroid glands, stomach disorder, kidney trouble, etc. and also to protect from snake-bite have been studied ethnobotanically. 55 plant species used for human health care are enumerated in tabular form with their scientific and local names, families, etc.

- 958. Patil, M.B., Salunkhe, V.S. & Ramaiah, P.V. 2005.** "Traditional phytotherapy used for treating piles (Haemorrhoids) by tribes of Nandurbar district of Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 2: 219-220.

Abst.- The paper deals with 29 traditional medicinal plants of Nandurbar district, used in phytotherapy for treating piles by various tribes of the district. During the field survey 2000-2004, the first hand information on traditional medicinal plants was collected from the tribal doctors and informants.

- 959. Patil, M.S. 1972.** "A report of *Sphaerotheca euphorbiae* (Cast.) Salm. from Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 7(1&2): 23-24.

Abst.- *Sphaerotheca euphorbiae* (Cast.) Salm. is being reported for the first time from the Maharashtra state. The fungus occurs both in conidial as well as in cleistothecial stages parasitizing the aerial parts of *Croton sparsiflorus* Morong.

- 960. Patil, M.S. 1973.** "Notes on some *Cercospora* of Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 8(2): 51-55.

Abst.- The paper presents here the four species of the *Cercospora* viz., *C. polygalae* on *Polygala persicariaefolia* DC., *C. glochidionis* on *Glochidion hohenackeri* Bedd., *C. tephrosiae* on *Tephrosia tinctoria* Pers. and *C. wagatea* on *Wagatea spicata* Dalz. The former two species are being reported for the first time from India on new distinct hosts while latter two are new to Maharashtra, in which *C. tephrosiae* is recorded on a new host.

- 961. Patil, M.S. 1978.** "Studies of Deuteromycetous fungi from Maharashtra-III". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 18: 181-185.

Abst.- Seven hyphomycetes fungi are described herein viz., *Cercospora cyathoclines* Patil sp. nov., *C. cryptocorynes* Chidd., *Phaeoisariopsis melanochaeta* (Ellis & Everh.) Deighton, *Mycovellosiella concors* (Casp.) Deighton, *Stephanoma strigosum* Wallr., *Mycocentrospora mitragynae* (Pavgi, Singh & Deighton) Deighton and *Isthmospora trichophila* (Atk.) Damon., of these taxa one is a new species; *Mycovellosiella*, *Mycocentrospora* and *Stephanoma* are the new records to the mycoflora of India.

- 962. Patil, M.S. 1978.** "Two Phycomycetes fungi from Maharashtra". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 18: 187-189.

Abst.- *Pilobolus ramosus* McVickar and *Pseudoperonospora cubensis* (Berk. & Curt.) Rostowzew are described here. The first is new record to India and the second is recorded on a hitherto unrecorded hosts.

- 963. Patil, M.S. & Thite, A.N. 1974.** "Some ascomycetes fungi from Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 9(1&2): 104-110.

Abst.- In the present paper, five ascomycetous fungi are described. *Clypeolella cryptolepiae* sp. nov. on *Cryptolepis buehneri* R. & S., *Cyclothea symploci* sp. nov. on *Symplocos kanarana* Talb., *Meliola argyreiae* sp. nov. on *Argyrea hookeri* Clarke, *M. enladae* Hansford, *E. scandens* Benth. and *Phyllachora pygei* sp. nov. on *Pygium wightiana* Blume. Out of five, four are new species and thus new to science and one is new record to India.

- 964. Patil, M.S. & Thite, A.N. 1975.** "Additions to the Synchytrium of Maharashtra-I". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 15: 75-83.

Abst.- While studying the fungal flora of the southern parts of Maharashtra state, the authors collected several plants which are infected by *Synchytrium*, from different localities in this region. The present paper deals with nine species of *Synchytrium*, which are *S. lecanthii* sp. nov. on *Lecanthus wightii* Wedd., *S. aureum* Schroeter on *Bidens pilosa* L., *S. impatientis* Cook on *Impatiens balsamina* var. *brevicalcorata* T. Cooke and *I. inconspicua* Benth., *S. macrosporum* Karling on *Acacia arabica* Willd., *Acalypha ciliata* Forssk., *Corchorus trilocularis* L., *Euphorbia hypericifolia* L., *Lactuca remotiflora* Willd., *Linum mysorensense* Heyne, *Melothria leiosperma* Cogn. and *M. maderaspatana* Cogn., *S. biophytum* Mishra on *Biophytum sensitivum* DC., *S. celosiae* Gupta & Sinha on *Celosia argentea* L., *S. travancorieum* Ram. on *Impatiens pulcherrima* Dalz., *S. cassia* Lingappa on *Cassia mimosioides* L. and *S. crustaceum* Lingappa on *Indigofera glandulosa* Willd.

- 965. Patil, M.S. & Thite, A.N. 1977.** "Some Deuteromycetous fungi from Maharashtra-I". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 12(1): 28-35.

Abst.- In the present paper 20 Deuteromycetous fungi are described. In these, three are new species, two are new to India and remaining are either new to state or are on unreported hosts.

- 966. Patil, M.S. & Thite, A.N. 1978.** "Fungal flora of Amboli (Ratnagiri)". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 18: 219-224.

Abst.- A list of 101 species of fungi belonging to the Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes and Deuteromycetes recorded in different seasons on different substrata from the Western Ghats of Amboli (Taluka Sawantwadi, Ratnagiri District) is given in this paper. The break up of the fungi listed are as given: Ascomycetes-35 spp., Basidiomycetes-7 spp. and

Deuteromycetes-59 spp. Among these 13 were reported as new to science, 45 are new records for the country, 28 are new to the state and 43 are the new host records.

- 967. Patil, M.S. & Thite, A.N. 1980-81.** "Investigation of fungi of Mahabaleswar (M.S.)". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 20: 61-67.

Abst.- A list of 85 species of fungi belonging to the Zygomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes and Deuteromycetes recorded in different seasons on different substrata from the Western Ghats of Mahabaleswar (Javali Taluka of Satara District) out 301 species belonging to 155 genera is given in this paper. The break up of the fungi listed is as given: Zygomycetes-1 sp., Ascomycetes-41 spp., Basidiomycetes-5 spp. and Deuteromycetes-38 spp. Out of these 85 species, 7 are reported as new to science, 41 are new records for the country, 18 are new to the state and 57 are the new host records.

- 968. Patil, M.V. 1998.** "Some more wild edible plants of Nasik district (Maharashtra)". *Ancient Sci. Life* 19(3&4): 102-104.

Abst.- The present paper reports 36 wild edible angiospermic species from Nasik district of Maharashtra. The district is inhabited by the aborigines viz., Bhils, Thakur, Katkari, Warli, Kokani, Kunbi-Kokana and Mahadeo-koli, apart from other rural populace. They use leaves, tubers, rhizomes, bulbils, fruits, seeds, flowers, etc. as complementary to their diet or in a times of scarcity during famines.

- 969. Patil, M.V. 2000.** "Folk medicine of Nasik district (Maharashtra), India". *Ancient Sci. Life* 21: 26-30.

Abst.- The study concerns the first-hand information gathered on 50 ethnomedicinal plants traditionally used by aborigines and rural folks of Nasik district, Maharashtra, for the treatment of various human ailments and disorders. The paper gives botanical identity, local name, family and mode of administration.

- 970. Patil, M.V. & Patil, D.A. 2000.** "The bases and utility of vernacular plant names in Nasik district (Maharashtra)". *J. Swamy Bot. Cub* 17: 83-85.

Abst.- Vernacular names of plants are good indicators of past notions, concepts and ancient understanding about the ambient vegetation. Vernacular plant names from Nasik district (Maharashtra) are founded on plant features such as colour, shape, size, height, length, sound, taste, appearance and similarity with other plants. They are also based on belief about them, relationships, phenology, habitat, morphology and features of animals. 44 selected vernacular names of angiosperms were analysed etymologically and were found to belong to 24 categories. They proved to be a good source of ethnobotanical knowledge of the region.

- 971. Patil, M.V. & Patil, D.A. 2001.** "Ethnoveterinary herbal medicines of Nasik district, Maharashtra (India)". *J. Non-Timber Forest Product* 8: 19-24.

Abst.- During ethnobotanical surveys in Nasik district, Maharashtra, 31 species useful in veterinary medicines were recorded. The phytomedicine consists of a sole drug or a principal drug with few other aids. The local name/s, ethnomedicinal preparation, mode of administration, dosage and any belief associated with them, etc. have been noted with due care and gathered from medicine men and other experienced informants among the ethnic tribes of the district.

- 972. Patil, M.V. & Patil, D.A. 2004.** "Plants used in reproductive ailments by tribals of Nasik district (Maharashtra)". *Ancient Sci. Life* 23(3): 37-41.

Abst.- The study concerns the first-hand information gathered during ethnomedicinal surveys in Nasik district, Maharashtra, of plants traditionally used by aborigines and rural folks for the treatment of gynecological, genital and other related aspects. Uses of 25 angiospermic species belonging to 22 population. The paper gives botanical identity, family, local name, collection number and mode of administration.

- 973. Patil, M.V. & Patil, D.A. 2005.** "Ethnomedicinal practices of Nasik district, Maharashtra". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 4: 287-290.

Abst.- The paper reports the age old empirical ethnomedicinal knowledge of 30 plant species belonging to 20 families from aboriginal and rural populace of Nasik district, Maharashtra. The preparation of ethnomedicinal recipes, dosage, mode of administration and uses of plants are given. These taxa appear to be promising from the view point of drug evaluation. They are enumerated with botanical name, local name, family name, uses and number of voucher specimens.

- 974. Patil, M.V. & Patil, D.A. 2007.** "Census of fodder resources in Nasik district, Maharashtra: A ethnobotanical probe". *J. Non-Timber Forest Product* 14: 133-138.

Abst.- This paper communicates information on fodder resources as gathered from tribal and rural people of Nasik district. About 92 species belonging to 75 genera and 36 families of angiosperms are in vogue as fodder for their domestic animals, of which eight species are exotic. Nearly 12 species are cultivated, whereas the rest are wild or weeds in cultivated fields. The fabaceous and graminaceous taxa are represented by the largest numbers (9 species each), whereas the members of Mimosaceae constitutes the second largest group (8 species). Botanical identity, family, local name, habit, status and the kind of animal fed are being reported.

- 975. Patil, M.V. & Patil, D.A. 2007.** "Some herbal remedies used by the tribals of Nasik district, Maharashtra". *Natural Product Radiance* 6: 152-157.

Abst.- The native phytotherapy prevalent among the tribals and rural populace of Nasik district, Maharashtra has been studied. The present paper communicates information on 32 species of angiosperms used to cure various ailments by tribals of Nasik district. Recent

botanical and local names, parts used, medicinal use(s) and formulation along with dose and duration have been provided.

- 976. Patil, M.V., Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2004.** "Ethnobotanical plants used for dental and oral healthcare in North Maharashtra". *J. Non-Timber Forest Products* 11: 208-210.

Abst.- The paper communicates 35 species of angiosperms employed traditionally for dental care and oral health care by the tribal and rural people of North Maharashtra region. The recent plant name, local name, parts used and method of application, if any, etc. have been duly recorded.

- 977. Patil, M.V., Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2005.** "Ethnobotany of *Butea monosperma* in North Maharashtra, India". *International Conference on Modern Trends in Plant Sciences with Special Reference to the Role of Biodiversity in Conservation, Amravati, Maharashtra*, p. 158.

Abst.- *Butea monosperma* is used for medicine, food, fibre and few other miscellaneous purposes. All parts of tree and gum are employed to ameliorate about 20 human sufferings of which nearly 16 different applications are hitherto undocumented from other parts of India. They are administered in the form of extract, juice, infusion, powder and gum. These appear noteworthy for further exploration on modern scientific lines.

- 978. Patil, M.Y. & Patil, D.A. 2006.** *Ethnobotany of Nasik District, Maharashtra*. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi.

- 979. Patil, M.Y., Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2006.** "Ethnobotany of *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Kuntze in North Maharashtra, India". *Natural Product Radiance* 5: 323-325.

- 980. Patil, N.N. 2003.** "Studies on aquatic Hyphomycetes associated with submerged leaves and foam in Maharashtra". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 30: 105-108.

Abst.- Submerged leaves of *Memecylon umbellatum* and *Mangifera indica* were colonized by species of *Alatospora*, *Beltrania*, *Flagellospora*, *Ingoldiella*, *Lemonniera*, *Lunulospora*, *Monosporella* and *Tricelophorus*. Along with these fungal forms the species of *Actinospora*, *Anguillospora*, *Camposporium*, *Clavariopsis*, *Flabellospora*, *Speiropsis*, *Tetrachaetum* and *Tetraploa* are also reported in foam samples. These conidial fungi play significant role in processing aquatic litter, energy flow and productivity.

- 981. Patil, Neelam. 1999.** "Range extension for *Ceropegia oculata* Hook., an endangered species of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 96: 354.

Abst.- *Ceropegia oculata* Hook. has been recorded from Mahabaleshwar, on the way to Tapoli lake, previously reported from Konkan, Pune, Ratnagiri and Khandala.

- 982. Patil, R.B. & D'Cruz, R. 1972.** "On the abundant occurrence of *Ischaemum mangaluricum* (Hack) Stapf ex C.E.C. Fischer in Maharashtra state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 69: 449-450.

Abst.- *Ischaemum mangaluricum* (Hack) Stapf ex C.E.C. Fischer has been recorded for the first time from Octroi Naka at Amboli in Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra.

- 983. Patil, R.P. 1957.** "The mangroves in Salsette Island near Bombay". *Symp. Mangr. For. Calcutta* 44-50.

- 984. Patil, S.D. 1964.** "Contribution to the fungi of Maharashtra-II". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 28: 33-34.

Abst.- In the present paper, seven fungi which are new records for for the state of Maharashtra have been described.

- 985. Patil, S.D. 1964.** "Contributions to the Fungi of Maharashtra-I". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 28: 35-38.

Abst.- This paper deals with 4 genera & 5 species of Imperfect Fungi reported for the first time for Maharashtra.

- 986. Patil, S.D. 1966.** "The genus *Ravenelia* Berk. in Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 1(2): 52-55.

Abst.- While studying the fungi of Maharashtra, the author collected 12 species of *Ravenelia*. Of these, six species constitutes new reports for Maharashtra.

- 987. Patil, S.D. & Date, K.G. 1977.** "A new species of *Ravenelia* Berk. from Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 12(1): 21-24.

Abst.- The present paper gives an account of a new species of *Ravenelia* on *Acacia intsiae* Willd. The rust is characterized by subepidermal pycnia, uredia and telia. The new species is compared with another species of *Ravenelia*, *Ravenelia acacia-intsiae* Patil & Thirum. reported earlier on the same host.

- 988. Patil, S.D. & Date, K.G. 1980.** "New host records for *Puccinia* and *Uromyces* from Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 15(2): 81-82.

Abst.- During the collection of fungi of Maharashtra, following rusts were found to cause severe diseases on different host plants especially the grasses. A perusal of literature (Index of fungi) revealed that these are new host records.

- 989. Patil, S.D. & Gandhe, R.V. 1973.** "A new species of *Georgefischeria* Thirum. & Naras. from Maharashtra, India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 8(2): 32-35.

Abst.- This paper gives of a new species *Georgefischeria narasimhanii* sp. nov. collected on living leaves of *Argyreia hookeri* Clarke from Maharashtra.

- 990. Patil, S.D. & Gandhe, R.V. 1977.** "Two new species of *Neovossia* Kornicke from Maharashtra, India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 12(2): 45-49.

- Abst.- The paper gives an account of two new species of *Neovossia* Kornicke, namely *N. sumatii* and *N. punensis* which cause infection in the ovaries of *Coix lachryma-jobi* L. and *Polytoca barbata* (R. Br.) Stapf, respectively.
- 991. Patil, S.D. & Kale, J.C. 1977.** "Occurrence of the genus *Arxiella* Papendorf from India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 12(2): 53-54.
- Abst.- *Arxiella terrestris* Papendorf has been isolated from the rhizosphere of *Parthenium hysterophorus* Linn. growing on Poona University campus. There is no earlier report of the occurrence of the genus from this country, hence this makes a new record for the fungi of India.
- 992. Patil, S.D. & Kapadnis, B.P. 1977.** "Aquatic Phycomycetes of Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 12(1): 13-16.
- Abst.- The present paper deals with the two species of aquatic phycomycetes from India. *Catenochytrium carolinianum* Berdan, a member of Chytridiales isolated from Lake-soil Bhosari and *Sammerstorffia spinosa* Arnaudow, a member of Saprolegniales growing on decaying leaves from a stream at Pashan, near Poona are being reported for the first time from India.
- 993. Patil, S.D. & Kapadnis, B.P. 1979.** "Stream spora of Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 14(2): 59-64.
- Abst.- The still and running water habour has a good amount of fungi flora. We mostly have the zoosporic fungi and forms belonging to fungi imperfecti, which have developed a definite mechanism for buoyancy. The present paper deals with some of these hyphomycetous forms studied from Maharashtra. In all thirteen forms belonging to 11 genera have been described. The commonest among these are *Triscelophorus monosporus* and *Anguillospora* sp.
- 994. Patil, S.D. & Magdum, D.K. 1979.** "Some cercospora species from Ganeshkhind area". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 14(2): 49-51.
- Abst.- The present paper describes three species of the genus *Cercospora* viz., *C. pentad* sp. nov. on *Pentas lanceolata* K. Schum and *C. jahnii* Sydow on *Tabebuia rosea* DC. which constitute new records for India; and *C. ipomoeae* Winter on *Ipomoea biloba* Forsk, a new host record for Maharashtra state.
- 995. Patil, S.D. & Mishra, R.L. 1977.** "An atypical form of *Physarum pusillum* (Berk. & Curt.) G. Lister from Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 12(1): 41-42.
- Abst.- The paper deals with an atypical form of *Physarum pusillum* (Berk. & Curt.) G. Lister which is being reported for the first time from this state.
- 996. Patil, S.D., Nair, L.N. & Kapadnis, B.P. 1979.** "Studies on fleshy fungi of Western India". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 52: 349-354.

Abst.- While studying on fleshy fungi of Western India, some species of *Termitomyces* viz., *T. robustus*, *T. mammiformis*, *T. clypeatus*, *T. cartilaginous*, *T. microcarpus* and *T. albuminosa* have been collected, which have been described and illustrated in this paper.

- 997. Patil, S.D. & Pendse, M.A. 1976.** "Some endozoic nematophagous fungi from Maharashtra- India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 11(1&2): 27-30.

Abst.- This paper gives an account of four endozoic nematophagous fungi- *Stachybotrys cartarum*, *Harposporium crassum*, *H. reniformis* sp. nov. and *Acrostalagmus abovatus*.

- 998. Patil, S.D. & Ranade, V.D. 1974.** "Myxomycetes of Maharashtra-I". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 9(1&2): 29-34.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of the seven species of the genus *Diderma* Pers. viz., *Diderma testaceum* (Schrad.) Pers., *D. crustaceum* Peck., *D. lyallii* (Massee) Macbr., *D. effusum* (Schw.) Morgan, *D. cor-rubrum* Macbr., *D. deplanatum* Fries and *D. hemisphaericum* (Bull.) Hornem. collected from various localities in Maharashtra.

- 999. Patil, S.D. & Vyawahare, V.B. 1981.** "Aeromycoflora of Ganeshkhind area". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 16(1-2): 1-4.

Abst.- The aeromycoflora of Ganeshkhind area was investigated by exposing petriplates with Lactose-Yeast Extract Agar, Rose Bengal Streptomycin Agar and Sabouraud medium on alternate days over a period of three months, starting from 1st November 1980 till 31st January 1981. Of the 24 genera and 38 species colonies belonging to *Cladosporium*, *Curvularia*, *Alternaria*, *Aspergillus* and *Fusarium* were frequently recorded and constituted the major components of the air-spores. *Cladosporium* was found to be the dominant constituent of air-spores followed by *Curvularia*, *Alternaria*, *Aspergillus*, etc.

- 1000. Patil, S.H. 2005.** "Conservation strategies of rare medicinal plants of Satpudas in Maharashtra". *International Conference on Modern Trends in Plant Sciences with Special Reference to the Role of Biodiversity in Conservation, Amravati, Maharashtra*, p. 54.

Abst.- The local tribes collect plants from the forests for all their needs and the outsiders especially commercial medicine men also collect the plants stealthily or buy from locals at throw away price has depleting the resource. A survey of threat status of medicinal plants conducted by Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), a Bangalore based NGO, found 1 species from Satpudas under threat status out of 51 species assessed from Maharashtra. A systematic protection of these plants is necessary and FRLHT has taken a step in this direction. To protect these plants *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of plants have been suggested.

- 1001. Patil, S.H. 2007.** "Conservation of medicinal plants through people's participation- A case study of Toranmal, Maharashtra". *Indian Forester* 133: 301-305.

Abst.- Protection and conservation of forests and biodiversity is a herculean task. Ninety percent of the medicinal plants are found in forests and hence the protection of forests is must. The present case study shows that involvement of community helps in conservation of this depleting resource.

- 1002. Patil, S.H. & Merat, Manoj M. 2003.** "Ethnoveterinary practices in Satpudas of Nandurbar district of Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 15: 103-106.

Abst.- Nandurbar, a tribal district of Maharashtra state, is situated in north-west of the state and a major portion of it is occupied by Satpuda range of mountains. Tribals inhabiting these areas rear cattle for livelihood. There are no proper facilities of veterinary clinics in the remote areas and hence they rely mostly on the traditional system of medicine for healthcare of cattle and other domestic animals. The present paper enumerates uses of 26 plants and 4 animal species.

- 1003. Patil, S.H. & Yadav, S.S. 2003.** "Traditional medicinal plants of Satpuda, Nandurbar district, Maharashtra, India". *Indian Forester* 129: 1979-1385.

Abst.- Medicinal plants traditionally used from centuries to treat various ailments are reported from Satpuda region of Nandurbar district in North Maharashtra. In the present paper, 21 medicinal plants are enumerated in detail, giving information about medicinal uses, parts used, dosage and mode of preparation of drugs. During three years extensive survey, the plant materials has been collected as per customary ways and uses of plant recorded after thorough cross checking with various sources. Latest nomenclature has been followed after referring the current literature. Distribution pattern and herbarium specimen numbers of plant species are also given for the authenticity.

- 1004. Patil, S.L. & Patil, D.A. 2007.** "Ethnomedicinal plants of Dhule district, Maharashtra". *Natural Product Radiance* 6: 148-151.

Abst.- Fifty plant species belonging to 32 families of angiosperms find place in ethnomedicinal utility in study area to treat various human diseases. In paper information on plant and part(s) used, local names, diseases and formulations has been provided. Some of the medicinal plants used in study area includes *Abrus precatorius* (Fabaceae), *Bombax ceiba* (Bombacaceae), *Ehretia laevis* (Ehretiaceae), *Ocimum tenuiflorum* (Lamiaceae) and *Typha angustifolia* (Typhaceae).

- 1005. Patil, S.S. 2010.** "Diversity of genus *Oscillatoria* Vaucher indicating water pollution from Sulwade barrage of Dhule district". *Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)* 16: 41-44.

Abst.- The present investigation deals with study of diversity of genus *Oscillatoria* Vaucher (Cyanophyceae) indicating the water pollution at Sulwade barrage. Twelve species of *Oscillatoria* Vaucher were recorded from two stations of Sulwade barrage during December 2008-December 2009. The abundance of *Oscillatoria* species shows the water pollution.

- 1006. Patil, U.S., Manik, S.R. & Pochhi, V.U. 2005.** "Observations on some ethno-veterinary plants from Melghat forest". *International Conference on Modern Trends in Plant Sciences with Special Reference to the Role of Biodiversity in Conservation, Amravati, Maharashtra*, p. 161.

Abst.- Tribal inhabiting Melghat forest are cautious about the health of their livestock's. They use plants as crude drugs to cure animal ailments. The observations made on some ethnoveterinary plants viz., *Abrus precatorius* (Fabaceae), *Abutilon indicum* (Malvaceae), *Butea monosperma* (Fabaceae), *Cayratia trifolia* (Vitaceae), *Vitis quadrangularis* (Vitaceae), *Dendrophoe falcata* (Loranthaceae), *Eclipta prostrata* (Asteraceae), *Tinospora cordifolia* (Menispermaceae), *Vernonia cineria* (Asteraceae) and *Vitex negundo* (Verbenaceae) are reported.

- 1007. Patunkar, B.W. 1978 (1975).** "*Sporobolus festivus* Hochst. ex A. Rich. (Poaceae)- A new record for India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 168-169.

Abst.- *Sporobolus festivus* Hochst. ex A. Rich. (Poaceae) has been reported for the first time from India based on collections from Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

- 1008. Patunkar, B.W. 1980.** *Grasses of Marathwada*. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.

- 1009. Patunkar, B.W. 1986.** "Seasonal variations in the grasslands of Marathwada and their ecological status". *Indian J. Forest.* 9: 258-263.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the major seasonal variations noticed in the grass cover of this area since 1973. These variations are not strictly in a linear sequence as described in the paper. Various factors, particularly biotic and edaphic, play an important role in deciding their composition and thus modify their sequence of appearance. Ecological status of these grasslands is also discussed. It is observed that grasslands in the area are subjected to constant pressure of grazing and burning and therefore do not reach the climax in response to climate. They can be said to exhibit an intermediate pre-climax stage due to biotic disturbances. In certain protected pockets, however, they develop into *Dichanthium/Schima* type while in the disturbed areas they are replaced by various sub-types depending upon the degree of disturbances.

- 1010. Patunkar, B.W. 1990.** "Two noteworthy plants from Marathwada". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 484-486.

Abst.- While exploring the Marathwada region for its plant wealth, the author has recorded two interesting taxa viz., *Melhanian futeyporensis* Munro ex Mast. and *Indigofera nummularifolia* (L.) Livera ex Alston. A note on their phenology, distribution in the region, exact localities together with the illustrations has been appended here.

- 1011. Patwardhan, P.G. 1969.** "Studies in the Powdery Mildews (Erysiphaceae) of Maharashtra (India): I ascigerous stages". *J. Shivaji Univ.* 2(4): 55-57.

Abst.- This paper gives an account of the distribution, and host range of 17 species of the mildews in their ascigerous stages occurring on 34 hosts in Maharashtra during 1960-67.

- 1012. Patwardhan, P.G. & Badhe, P.D. 1973.** "Contributions to the lichen flora of Western India-V". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 44: 53-55.

Abst.- Six crustose lichen species have been described in this paper.

- 1013. Patwardhan, P.G. & Badhe, P.D. 1973.** "Contributions to the lichen flora of Western India-I". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 44: 135-139.

Abst.- The present paper gives an account of the taxonomic investigations of lichen species of Western India.

- 1014. Patwardhan, P.G. & Badhe, Prakash. 1972.** "Contributions to the lichen flora of Western India-IV". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 10: 135-139.

Abst.- This paper is fourth in the series and gives an account of 8 crustose lichen species from Western India.

- 1015. Patwardhan, P.G. & Rairkar, Sandhya 1979.** "The genus *Anaptychia* from the Western Ghats, South West India". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 52: 363-375.

Abst.- 16 species of the foliose lichen genus *Anaptychia* Korb. are reported from the Western Ghats, South West India of which following six are new records to India viz., *A. antillarum* (Vain.) Kurok., *A. fragilissima* Kurok., *A. japonica* var. *reagens* Kurok., *A. lamelligera* (Tayl.) Kurok., *A. magellanica* Zahlbr. and *A. stellata* (Vain.) Kurok. A key for identification of these species is provided.

- 1016. Paul, S.R. 1979.** "Taxonomic notes on certain taxa of Indian Lamiaceae". *New Botanist, Int. Quart. J. Pl. Sci. Res.* 6: 45-47.

Abst.- *Anisochilus eriocephalus* Benth. is reduced to a variety under *Anisochilus carnosus* (L.) Wall. Raizada's new genus *Anuragia* has not been validly published. It is a superfluous name. The new combination proposed by him has been, therefore, relegated under the synonymy of an earlier, validly published genus *Eusteralis* Rafin.

- 1017. Pawar, A.B. & Jadhav, Lata. 2008.** "Studies in fungal biodiversity from Western Ghats, India- Genus *Myriangiella* Zimm.". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 35: 177-182.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the study of 10 taxa of the genus *Myriangiella* Zimm. Out of these 8 new combinations, 1 new species and a new variety have been proposed. These are: *Myriangiella cabraliae* (Bat. & Lima) comb. nov., *M. cordiae* (Bat. & Lima) comb. nov., *M. duckei* (Bat. & Lima) comb. nov., *M. lecithicola* (Bat. & Lima) comb. nov., *M. longispora* sp. nov., *M. paullinae* (Bat. & Lima) comb. nov., *M. protiana* (Bat. &

Lima) comb. nov., *M. rionegrensis* (Bat., Holand & Peres) comb. nov., *M. roupalae* Syd. var. *batistae* var. nov. and *M. swartziae* (Bat. & Lima) comb. nov. The genus has been recorded for the first time in India.

- 1018. Pawar, B.R., Survase, S.A. & Waghire, H.B. 2011.** "Addition to the flora of Nashik district". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 232-234.

Abst.- The present paper deals with addition of 14 taxa of flowering plants to the flora of Nashik district. Updated nomenclature, name of the family, locality, flowering and fruiting season and exsiccate are given for each species.

- 1019. Pawar, B.T. & Papdiwal, P.B. 2008.** "Studies on some fungal post-harvest diseases of fruits from Aurangabad district". *BIOINFOLET* 5: 37-39.

Abst.- Soft rot of mango and fruit rot of banana and grapes are recorded from Aurangabad district. The symptoms were recorded and fungal pathogens associated with the post-harvest fruit diseases were isolated and identified. These pathogens affect the quality of the fruits and reduce their market value.

- 1020. Pawar, I.S. 1971.** "Additions to the Deuteromycetes fungi of Kolhapur district". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 8: 9-11.

Abst.- The paper presents an additional list of Deuteromycetes Fungi collected from different places of Kolhapur district in different seasons of the year. The genus are arranged alphabetically.

- 1021. Pawar, I.S. & Kulkarni, U.K. 1973.** "Contributions to the fungi of Maharashtra". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 12: 67-72.

Abst.- The paper deals with some fungi belonging to Deuteromycetes, collected by the authors in Kolhapur, Maharashtra. Among these fungi, four are new records to the state and the rest new host records. The new records include two genera, namely *Didymostlibe* and *Lacellinopsis*, being reported for the first time from Maharashtra.

- 1022. Pawar, I.S. & Kulkarni, U.K. 1973.** "*Acrostaphylus lignicola*- A new record to Maharashtra". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 12: 73-74.

Abst.- This paper reports the occurrence of *Acrostaphylus lignicola* Subramanian, a new hyphomycetous fungus, collected in Kolhapur (Maharashtra) on moist dead wood. This is the first report of the genus to the state.

- 1023. Pawar, I.S. & Kulkarni, U.K. 1973.** "Occurrence of Telial stage of the rust *Cerotelium fici* (Cast.) Butl. in Maharashtra". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 12: 75-77.

Abst.- The rust *Cerotelium fici* has wide distribution in the tropical and subtropical regions and generally occurs in the uredial stage only. However, there are a few reports on the occurrence of its telial stage from different localities in India like Pusa (Bihar), Banaras

and Patna. The present note reports for the first time the occurrence of the telial stage of this rust from Maharashtra.

- 1024. Pawar, I.S. & Kulkarni, U.K. 1974.** "Contributions to the fungi of Maharashtra-II". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 14: 237-239.

Abst.- The paper deals with some interesting fungi reported for the first time in Maharashtra. Of these, *Ascotricha guamensis* Ames, the cellulose destroying fungus, belongs to Ascomycetes (Family- Chaetomiaceae) and the rest belong to Seuteromycetes. The detailed morphological descriptions have been provided only for the new genera.

- 1025. Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2000.** "Certain unconventional food plants of Jalgaon district (Maharashtra)". *J. Non-Timber Forest Product* 7: 229-232.

Abst.- In the course of ethnobotanical studies in Jalgaon district, Maharashtra, the authors observed a large number of plants sustaining the life of rurals and aborigines such as Bhils, Pawara, Tadvi, Wanjari, etc. The paper communicates a total of 60 angiospermic wild food plants used by them during the time of scarcity or even in the normal days. It provides the first-hand information about botanical name, vernacular name and the part/s used of the taxa hitherto unpublished from the district.

- 1026. Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2000.** "The origin and utility of vernacular plant names in Khandesh region of Maharashtra". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 17: 43-47.

Abst.- The ethnic tribes such as Pawara, Mavachi, Kokani, Bhils, Wanjari, Tadvi, etc. inhabiting Khandesh region of Maharashtra have their own dialects. The origin and utility of 62 vernacular plant names used by them are found to belong to 24 broad categories. The vernacular names provided information regarding morphology of plants as well as on latex. They are also based on habit, habitat, distribution, exotic nature and method of propagation, apart from ecological, phonological and medicinal features of significance, interrelationships of taxa, gods, etc. Interestingly the origin of few vernacular names in this region is established on the same basis as the generic and specific names of the respective taxa. The role of vernacular names in the development of scientific plant names is highlighted.

- 1027. Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2001.** "Herbal folk medicine of Jalgaon district (Maharashtra)". *Ancient Sci. Life* 21(2): 87-91.

Abst.- Fifty plants belonging to 33 angiospermic families used by aborigines and rurals for different ailments hitherto unreported from Jalgaon district, Maharashtra, India are communicated. Further scientific evaluation on pharmacological and clinical lines is needed for these widely employed herbal medicines.

- 1028. Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2004.** "Herbal folk remedies for urinogenital complaints in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 16: 86-90.

Abst.- Thirty-nine plant species belonging to 25 families employed ethno-medicinally in Jalgaon district, Maharashtra, by rural people and aboriginal medicine men, accoucheuses, head men, elder women and witch doctors for controlling urinogenital disorders are reported. Twenty-eight species are being reported for the first time from Indian region. Further clinical trials are obviously needed in order to systematically assess these herbal claims.

- 1029. Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2004.** "Observations of folkloric medicinal plants of Jalgaon district, Maharashtra". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 3: 437-441.

Abst.- The paper communicates 30 angiospermic species from Jalgaon district, Maharashtra, useful for different ailments. The folk medicines consist of a sole drug or a principal drug, in combination with other drugs. The correct botanical name, local name/ medicinal preparation, mode of administration, etc. are given as gathered from the aborigines such as Bhil, Pawara, Tadvi, Vanjara, etc. apart from non-tribal rural folks. The work aims at preservation of this folklore, valuable for herbal drug industry.

- 1030. Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2006.** "Folk remedies against rheumatic disorders in Jalgaon district, Maharashtra". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 5: 314-316.

Abst.- The paper deals with 26 species of angiosperms belonging to 20 families employed against rheumatic disorders by aboriginal and rural folks of Jalgaon district. The folkloric information about their vernacular names, plant product or parts used, form of application and method of administration, etc. are gathered. The data accrued is compared with the available literature. Eight plant species are new reports to treat rheumatism. Three other plant species are described in other parts of India but different plant parts are used. Further research on modern scientific line is necessary to improvise their efficacy, safety and validation of the traditional knowledge.

- 1031. Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2006.** "Ethnobotanical aspects of naturalized exotic plants of Jalgaon district, Maharashtra, India". *J. Non-Timber Forest Product* 13: 55-59.

Abst.- Ethnobotanical, especially naturalized exotic plants, study in Jalgaon District revealed that many angiospermic species of exotic origin are employed for the treatment of various elements. The first-hand data was obtained from rural and tribal communities such as Pawara, Bhil, Tadvi, Vanjari, etc. They are employed for human medicines (49 uses), veterinary medicines (4 uses) and miscellaneous ones (14 uses). Out of 67, 35 uses are undocumented in classical literature. Information regarding local name, plant parts, uses, doses, recipes, method of administration, etc. have been collected. These should be evaluated on modern scientific lines thereby helping integration of traditions with modern systems of medicine.

- 1032. Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2010.** "Identities and utility of botanicals used in religious worship and festivals in Khandesh region of Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 22: 102-106.

Abst.- An attempt has been made to assess identity, utility and availability of botanicals employed in various worships and festivals of Hindus in Khandesh region of Maharashtra. 52 taxa belonging to 50 species and 27 families are employed in the aforesaid religious occasions. Of these, 40 species are under cultivation, while others are wild. Only 12 species are trees and the rest are shrubs, herbs and climbers. A few of them are used in the form of their products. Plant parts like leaves, fruits, seeds (grains) or even entire plants are in vogue. Uses other than religious ones prevalent in the region are also recorded indicating their economic significance. Most of these botanicals, except 8 species, are being documented for the first time.

- 1033. Pawar, S. & Patil, D.A. 2010.** Indigenous phytotherapy for paediatric diseases in Jalgaon district (Maharashtra)". *J. Natural Remedies* 10: 61-63.

Abst.- Seventeen plant species employed for paediatric diseases in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra are being presented in this communication. The ethnic groups viz., Pawara, Bhil, Tadvi and Vanjari inclusive of rural populace are interviewed. Out of 17 plant species, 14 species are little known and not reported in Indian Classical literature. These, however, obviously need scrutiny on modern scientific lines to improvise their efficacy and to study toxicity.

- 1034. Pawar, S., Patil, M.V. & Patil, D.A. 2004.** "Fish stupefying plants used by tribals of North Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 16: 136-138.

Abst.- Apart from plant-based food resources, tribals sustain their lives on fish species to a large extent. Tribals, such as Bhils, Pawaras, Mavachies, Kokani, Warli, Thakur, Katkari, Mahadeo-koli, Kokana-Kunabi, etc. inhabiting northern parts of Maharashtra use 26 species of 24 genera belonging to 19 angiospermic families for stupefying fish. These species are being reported for the first time from this region. The tribals employ different parts of these plants like roots (2 species), stem/stem bark (11 species), leaves (7 species), fruits (4 species) and seeds (1 species) to stupefy fish. Among 26 species, 14 are hitherto unreported from the Indian region.

- 1035. Pawar, S., Patil, M.V. & Patil, D.A. 2006.** "Ethnomedicinal uses of Bel [*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr.] in Khandesh region of Maharashtra". *J. Non-Timber Forest Product* 13: 131-133.

Abst.- The paper incorporates the traditional uses of sacred Bel tree by tribal and rural communities of Khandesh region in Maharashtra. As many as 15 ethnomedicinal formulations are documented from the tribal/rural informants, apart from medicine men. The recipes are reported along with the plant part/product used, mode of administration and doses used for the various human diseases. The hitherto nine unknown uses are pointed out. Their further scientific evaluation may lead to the authentic understanding of their activities.

- 1036. Pawara, C.M., Patil, S.Y. & Borse, B.D. 2011.** "Aquatic fungi from North Maharashtra-II". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 18-21.

Abst.- The conidia of two species of the genus *Flabellospora* belonging to Hyphomycetes were encountered from foam samples collected from the different streams and rivers of North Maharashtra. *Flabellospora amphibian* is reported for the first time in India. *Flabellospora multiradiata* is reported for the first time from North Maharashtra. Brief notes and illustrations are given for each species. Geographical distributions of these fungi in India are also provided.

- 1037. Pereira, Neelam. 2006.** "Ethnobotanical relevance in tribal life: A study on Warli tribe of Thane district, Maharashtra, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 30(Suppl.): 31-39.

Abst.- An ethnobotanical study of Warli tribe belonging to the Thane district of Maharashtra was conducted. Plants of social, religious, medicinal as well as domestic uses were studied. Totally 59 species of plants are documented. Of these, 23 plants are used for domestic as well as religious purposes, c. 17 plants are used for food and hygienic purpose and 40 plants are used for medicinal purpose.

- 1038. Phadke, C.H. & Rao, V.G. 1979.** "A few note-worthy additions to the Indian Hyphomycetes". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 14: 13-17.

Abst.- The present communication gives an account of 5 hyphomycetous fungi viz., *Chaetopsina fulva* Rambeli, *Hemibeltrania cinnamomi* (Deighton) Pirozynski, *Pseudobeltrania penzigii* Pirozynski, *Spiropes melanoplaca* (Brek. & Curt.) M.B. Ellis and *Virgatospora echinofibrosa* Finley, all of which form new additions to the fungi of India.

- 1039. Phani Kumar, G. & Chaturvedi, A. 2010.** "Ethnobotanical conservation of Euphorbiaceae species from Vidarbha region, Maharashtra, India". *Ethnobot. Leafl.* 14: 674-680.

- 1040. Pingale, S.D., Salunke, K.J. & Bhosale, A.M. 2005.** "A report on the rare, endangered and endemic plant species from Western Ghats (M.S.) and their *ex-situ* conservation". *International Conference on Modern Trends in Plant Sciences with Special Reference to the Role of Biodiversity in Conservation, Amravati, Maharashtra*, p. 56-57.

Abst.- Due to harvesting and uprooting of rare and endemic plants for food, fodder and medicinal purpose by tribal and local people, the number of these plants have become a threatened. So it is necessary to identify and conserve these plants. Accordingly, surveys of number of localities were conducted and 26 plants were identified as rare and endemic plants. Of which 16 are rare, 10 endangered and 8 were endemic plants.

- 1041. Pokle, D.S. 1999.** "Novelties in *Alysicarpus* Desv. (Fabaceae) from India". *Reinwardtia* 11: 285-294.

Abst.- Two new species and two new varieties in the genus *Alysicarpus* Desv. (Fabaceae) are described. All the new taxa are collected from various parts of Maharashtra. A note on their distribution throughout India is also added.

- 1042. Potdar, G.G., Gaikwad, S.P., Salunkhe, C.B. & Yadav, S.R. 2004.** "A new species of *Mnesithea* Kunth (Poaceae) from India". *Kew Bull.* 59: 629-631.

Abst.- A new species of *Mnesithea*, *M. veldkampii* (Poaceae), is described and illustrated from Maharashtra, India.

- 1043. Potdar, G.G., Mahekar, P.D. & Yadav, S.R. 2006.** "New generic records of grasses for Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 365-368.

Abst.- *Diectomis fastigiata* (Sw.) Kunth and *Lepturus radicans* (Steud.) A. Camus have been collected for the first time for Maharashtra from Gondiya district. Both *Diectomis* and *Lepturus* form new generic records for the state.

- 1044. Potdar, G.G., Salunkhe, C.B. & Yadav, S.R. 2003.** "A new species of *Themeda* Forssk. (Poaceae) from India". *Kew Bull.* 58: 243-246.

Abst.- A new species of *Themeda*, *T. pseudotremula* (Poaceae), is described and illustrated from Maharashtra, India.

- 1045. Prabhu, A.V., Nagarkar, M.B. & Patwardhan, P.G. 1984.** "Lichen genera *Bulbothrix*, *Everniastrum*, *Hypogymnia*, *Hypotrachyna*, *Menegazzia*, *Parmelina*, *Parmotrema*, *Pseudoparmelia*, *Punctelia* and *Relicina*". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 56: 71-94.

Abst.- Sixty three species of ten genera of the lichen family Parmeliaceae from the Western Ghats are described in this paper. Keys for identification of these taxa are also provided.

- 1046. Pradhan, S.G. 1995.** "On the occurrence of *Drymaria villosa* Cham. & Schlecht. (Caryophyllaceae) in Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 541-542.

Abst.- *Drymaria villosa* Cham. & Schlecht. (Caryophyllaceae) has been reported for the first time from Maharashtra.

- 1047. Pradhan, S.G., Diwakar, P.G. & Rao, K.M. 2006 (2005).** "Recollection of *Cistanche tubulosa* (Schrenk) Wight (Orobanchaceae) from Maharashtra after about a century". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 47: 151-152.

Abst.- *Cistanche tubulosa* (Schrenk) Wight (Orobanchaceae) has been recollected from Maharashtra after a lapse of about 93 years after Burn's collection from Gorai beach, Borivli after crossing first creek on a way to Essel World (Salsette island), Maharashtra.

- 1048. Pradhan, S.G. & Londhe, A.N. 1984.** "On the occurrence of *Galinsoga ciliata* (Raf.) Blake in Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 494.

Abst.- *Galinsoga ciliata* (Raf.) Blake has been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra based on a collection from Mahabaleshwar in Satara district. Earlier it was known from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in India.

- 1049. Pradhan, S.G. & Singh, N.P. 1999.** “*Flora of Ahmednagar District (Maharashtra)*”. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abst.- The flora deals with 1,042 taxa of vascular plants belonging to 497 genera under 118 families.

- 1050. Pradhan, Y.D. & Satyanarayan, Y. 1965.** “The vegetation of Manori and Madh islands in Bombay”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 62: 32-37.

Abst.- A brief account of the vegetation of Madh and Manori Islands is given.

- 1051. Prasad, V.P. 2005.** “Additions to the type material in the herbarium of Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle, Pune”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102: 379-383.

Abst.- In the present paper, information on 105 type specimens and one type photograph are given which are additions to the type section of the herbarium of BSI, Pune. These type specimens comprise 62 taxa including 49 species, 1 subspecies & 12 varieties belonging to 39 genera under 23 families. Out of the 105 type specimens 7 are holotypes, 67 isotypes and 31 paratypes.

- 1052. Prasad, V.P., Punekar, S.A., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Singh, N.P. 2011.** “Floristic diversity in Maharashtra- an overview with emphasis on recent development”. *Phytotaxonomy* 11: 63-73.

Abst.- An attempt has been made to review the floristic diversity of Maharashtra, which includes brief accounts of the past botanical surveys, collections, publication of the Floras from the state, studies in the fields of endemism, threatened taxa, ethnobotanical importance of the state, conservation of endemic and threatened species, etc. A list of species and infra-specific taxa reported from the state after the publication of *Flora of Maharashtra* is provided. The tremendous increase in the number of taxa in recent past is an indication of the rich plant wealth and the suitable habitats in the state. However, taxonomic status and nomenclature of some of the new taxa published from the state in the recent past have to be checked for maintaining them in the Flora of the state.

- 1053. Prasad, V.P. & Singh, N.P. 1997.** “Two new species of *Fimbristylis* (Cyperaceae) from Maharashtra, India”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 671-675.

Abst.- Two new species of *Fimbristylis* viz., *F. nagpurensis* and *F. ratnagirica* have been described from Maharashtra.

- 1054. Priyanto, B. 1969.** “The Asiatic species of *Lindenbergia* Lehm. (Scrophulariaceae)”. *Reinwardtia* 7: 543-560.

Abst.- *Lindenbergia* is represented in Asia by 7 species. Based on the hairiness of their ovaries *L. muraria* (Roxb.) Bruhl (= *L. urticifolia* Lehm) and *L. indica* (L.) Vatke (= *L. polyantha* Benth.) are reinstated as distinct species. I follow Bentham in including *Lindenbergia* in the tribe *Graiioleae*. Objection to the use of the aestivation of corolla as the only positive characters for distinguishing subfamilies of the Scrophulariaceae is put forward; it is known that several genera (*Lindenbergia*, *Isoplexis*, *Lagotis*, *Erinus*, *Freylinia*, *Phygelius* and *Mimulus*) considered to belong to one subfamily actually have the aestivation character of the other subfamily. The occurrence of resupination of the flower in *Dopatrium junceum* (Roxb.) Buch.-Ham. ex Benth. is recorded for the first time.

- 1055. Punalekar, S., Mahajan, D.M. & Kulkarni, D.K. 2010.** "Impact of exotic tree species on the native vegetation of Vetal hill, Pune". *Indian J. Forest.* 33: 549-554.

Abst.- The study reveals the impact of three exotic tree species namely *Dalbergia melanoxylon* Guill. & Per., *Gliricidia sepium* Kunth ex Steud. and *Leucaena leucocephala* de Wit on the indigenous tree and shrub species through a phytosociological study and statistical analysis on Vetal hill in Pune. It reveals the declining status of native woody species due to rapid growth and spreading of these exotic species.

- 1056. Puneekar, S.A. 2002.** "Report of rare terrestrial orchid species *Cheirostylis parvifolia* Lindl. from Dajipur Wildlife Sanctuary, Kolhapur district of Maharashtra state, India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 105-107.

Abst.- *Cheirostylis parvifolia* Lindl. is a rare terrestrial orchid species reported and collected after a lapse of seven decades from Dajipur Wildlife Sanctuary, Kolhapur district of Maharashtra state.

- 1057. Puneekar, S.A. 2002.** "Rediscovery of *Zeuxine longilabris* (Lindl.) Benth. (Orchidaceae)- A little known species". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 108-110.

Abst.- *Zeuxine longilabris* (Lindl.) Benth. a rare terrestrial orchid species has been rediscovered from Talkat area in the high ranges of Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra state, after it was discovered by T. Cooke in 1901.

- 1058. Puneekar, S.A., Datar, M.N. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2001.** "*Crinum brachynema* Herb. (Amaryllidaceae)- An endemic species found again in Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 629-630.

Abst.- *Crinum brachynema* Herb., an Endemic and Critically Endangered taxon is relocated in Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra state, after Cooke's report in 1907 from the same locality.

- 1059. Puneekar, S.A., Jagtap, S.D. & Deokule, S.S. 2006.** "A new variety of *Ceropegia oculata* Hook. (Apocynaceae: Asclepiadoideae) from Satpuda hill ranges of Maharashtra, India". *Curr. Sci.* 91: 1142-1145.

Abst.- A new variety of *Ceropegia oculata* viz., *C. oculata* var. *satpudensis* has been described from Toranmal in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra, India.

- 1060. Punekar, S.A., Kavade, S.P. & Jagdale, R.P. 2001.** "Collection of an endemic rare species *Abutilon ranadei* Woodrow & Stapf (Malvaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 261-263.

Abst.- *Abutilon ranadei* Woodrow & Stapf is a threatened and presumably extinct plant species according to the record of Red Data Book (Nayar & Sastry, 1990). It has been rediscovered from two localities of Pune district from the state of Maharashtra, other than type locality i.e. Ambaghat (Woodrow & Stapf, 1897) and previously recorded locality Vasota (Bachulkar & Yadav, 1993).

- 1061. Punekar, S.A., Kavade, S.P., Datar, M.N., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Rao, P.S.N. 2004.** "*Crinum woodrowii* Baker (Amaryllidaceae), hitherto assumed to be extinct, rediscovered after a century from Mahabaleshwar, India". *Curr. Sci.* 87: 1049-1051.

Abst.- *Crinum woodrowii* Baker, hitherto assumed to be extinct has been rediscovered after a century from Mahabaleshwar, India. A detailed description, ecological observations, photograph and distribution map of the species are also provided.

- 1062. Punekar, S.A., Kavade, S.P. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2003.** "Rediscovery of an endemic species, viz., *Barleria gibsonioides* Blatt. (Acanthaceae) from an area other than type locality". *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 267-268.

Abst.- *Barleria gibsonioides* Blatt. (Acanthaceae) is rediscovered after a lapse of seven decades, from a new locality, viz., Katraj Ghat in Pune district of Maharashtra state.

- 1063. Punekar, S.A. & Kumaran, K.P.N. 2009.** "Two new combinations in *Arisaema* (Araceae) from India". *Novon* 19: 391-396.

Abst.- Taxonomic and palynological studies on *Arisaema* Martius (Araceae) from the Western Ghats, India, distinguish two taxa belonging to section *Tortuosa* Engler. *Arisaema sahyadricum* S.R. Yadav, K.S. Patil & Bachulkar var. *ghaticum* Sardesai, S.P. Gaikwad & S.R. Yadav, a recently described variety in 2006, is treated here at the species level as *A. ghaticum* Punekar & Kumaran. *Arisaema sivadasanii* S.R. Yadav, K.S. Patil & Janarthanam, previously considered as a synonym of *A. tortuosum* (Wallich) Schott, is recognized here as the subspecies *A. tortuosum* subsp. *sivadasanii* (S.R. Yadav, K.S. Patil & Janarthanam) Punekar & Kumaran. Taxonomic implications are discussed and a key to the *Arisaema* taxa of the North Western Ghats is provided.

- 1064. Punekar, S.A. & Kumaran, K.P.N. 2010.** "Pollen morphology and pollination ecology of *Amorphophallus* species from North Western Ghats and Konkan region of India". *Flora* 205: 326-336.

Abst.- The present paper reports on palynology and pollination ecology of eight taxa of *Amorphophallus* from North Western Ghats (NWG) and Konkan region of India. Out of 10 known pollen exine ornamentations of the genus, six are presented- psilate, striate, fossulate, verrucate, scabrate and the new type 'pseudofossulate' of *Amorphophallus commutatus* var. *wayanadensis*. These diverse pollen exine ornamentations can be utilized as an important taxonomic tool to distinguish taxa and also to resolve taxonomic problems (*A. commutatus* complex). The pollen of all eight taxa had retained their sculptured surface (exine ornamentation type) after acetolysis. This clearly demonstrates that these taxa does not show susceptibility to the conventional acetolysis technique as reported earlier. The present study also highlights the importance of pollen surface morphology concerning phytogeography of the genus. Observation of pollination ecology of the studied *Amorphophallus* taxa reveals that all are mostly visited by beetles (Bostrichidae, Cetoniidae, Hybosoridae, Lyctidae, Nitidulidae, Rutelinae, Scarabaeidae, Staphylinidae), followed by flies (Drosophilidae, Muscidae), bees (Apidae: Trigone), ants (Formicidae, Dolichoderinae) and cockroaches (Blaberidar/Panesthiinae). The beetle families Bostrichidae, Lyctidae and Rutelinae, ant families Formicidae and Dolichoderinae and the cockroach family Blaberidar/Panesthiinae are for the first time reported as visitor in the genus *Amorphophallus*. Most of the taxa display features characteristic of cantharophily (beetle pollination) except *A. commutatus* var. *commutatus* and *A. commutatus* var. *wayanadensis*, where *Trigona* bees are the actual pollinators. The beetles (Cetoniidae, Nitidulidae, Scarabaeidae) and bees (Apidae: *Trigona*), are the real pollinators for the *Amorphophallus* species of NWGS and Konkan while rest of the insects are mere visitors for alimentary/ food resources (staminode flowers, stigmatic fluid, pollen, appendix surface, appendix exudates) and using the inflorescences as mating and egg laying sites. Species belonging to the section *Rhaphiophallus* (*Amorphophallus konkanensis* and *Amorphophallus sylvaticus*) are pollinated by *Epuraea-Haptoncurina* sp. (Nitidulidae) beetles only. Generally, the species of *Amorphophallus* in NWGS and Konkan region with short flowering peduncle are always pollinated by dung beetles or scarabs while species bearing a long flowering peduncle are usually pollinated by *Epuraea-Haptoncurina* sp. (Nitidulidae) beetles and *Trigona* bees. Based on the comparative observations, five different phases of insect trapping in *Amorphophallus* taxa are characterized, focusing on the intricacies of pollination strategies of various pollinators.

- 1065. Punekar, S.A. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2003.** "A note on the occurrence of *Antiaris toxicaria* (Pers.) Lesch. (Moraceae) in Maharashtra state, India". *Indian J. Forest.* 26: 269-270.

Abst.- *Antiaris toxicaria* (Pers.) Lesch. (Moraceae) is recollected from a new locality in Pune district of Maharashtra state after a lapse of five decades, thereby confirming the existence of this species in Maharashtra.

- 1066. Punekar, S.A., Malpure, N.V. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2003.** “Five new species of *Eriocaulon* L. (Eriocaulaceae) from the Western Ghats, India”. *Rheedea* 13: 19-27.

Abst.- Five new species of *Eriocaulon* L. (Eriocaulaceae), viz. *E. apetalum*, *E. cookie*, *E. koyense*, *E. maharashtrense* and *E. sahyadricum* are described from the Western Ghats of India. *E. apetalum* allied to *E. achiton* is described from Ahmednagar (Harishchandragad) and Satara (Mahabaleshwar) districts of Maharashtra state. *E. cookie* allied to *E. ritchieanum* occurs in Ahmednagar (Harishchandragad and Ratangad), Pune (Junnar), Satara (Panchgani) and Thane (Kedarnath hill) districts of Maharashtra. *E. koyense* allied to *E. cuspidatum* is described from Satara district (Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary) of Maharashtra. *E. maharashtrense* allied to *E. minutum* occurs in Pune district (Mulshi Taluka) of Maharashtra. *E. sahyadricum* allied to *E. stellulatum* is collected from Goa (Sanguem Taluka), Karnataka (Shimoga and North Kanara districts) and Maharashtra (Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sindhudurg and Thane districts). Detailed descriptions and illustrations of these five species are provided.

- 1067. Punekar, S.A., Malpure, N.V. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2004.** “Three new species of *Eriocaulon* (Eriocaulaceae) from Peninsular India”. *Sida* 21: 625-635.

Abst.- Three new species of the genus *Eriocaulon* L., two species viz., *E. anshiense* & *E. kanarensis* from Karnataka and one species *E. konkanense* from Maharashtra are described and illustrated.

- 1068. Puri, A.K. & Chaturvedi, A. 2008.** “Ethnobotanical approach on wild plants for manufacturing musical instruments by Gond and Korku tribes of Vidarbha”. *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 7: 138-140.

Abst.- Music and dancing are important part of Gond and Korku tribals inhabiting in Vidarbha region. These aboriginals make a variety of musical instruments from the natural products available around them. Musical instruments include drums, flute, dholki and small cymbals, etc. The study of musical culture among the tribals in an interesting line of investigation as this can open a new path of employment among them. The paper deals with the ethnobotanical survey on wild plants used by Gond and Korku tribes for manufacturing musical instruments.

- 1069. Puri, G.S. & Jain, S.K. 1957.** “The mangrove vegetation of Western India”. *Symp. Mangr. For. Calcutta* 51-58.

- 1070. Puri, G.S. & Jain, S.K. 1958.** “The study of dry scrub vegetation under forest management at Dhond, Poona”. *Proc. Natl. Inst. Sci. India* 24B: 145-149., fig. 6.

Abst.- The vegetation was studied in quadrats of one meter square in different seasons. The shrubs and tall herbs were counted and their actual number recorded, but the ground flora species such as prostrate herb or grasses were recorded as “abundant”, “frequent” or “rare”.

- 1071. Puri, G.S. & Jain, S.K. 1960.** "The dry deciduous scrub vegetation of Poona district". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 329-334.

Abst.- The scrub vegetation is not a natural type in Poona district. It is biotic community. The vegetation somewhat resembles a savannah. Bawdhan hills about 7 km west and Walhe 60 km south-east of Poona are described. Percentage occurrence of different species of trees, shrubs, climbers, herbs and grasses are given. The vegetation on different slopes of the hill has been compared. The herbaceous flora is seasonal, appearing mainly in the monsoons.

- 1072. Puri, G.S. & Jain, S.K. 1960.** "Distribution patterns of some plants of the Deccan trap". *Mem. Indian Bot. Soc.* 3: 17-21.

Abst.- Distribution pattern of some plants of the Deccan trap has been given in this paper. The Deccan Trap Country within the districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Thane presents interesting instances of distribution patterns of plants.

- 1073. Puri, G.S. & Jain, S.K. 1960.** "Observations on the forest types of Western India". *Trop. Ecol.* 1: 19-21.

- 1074. Puri, G.S. & Jain, S.K. 1962.** "Botanical explorations in Western India". *Trop. Ecol.* 3: 49-69.

Abst.- In order to get a comprehensive account of the flora and the vegetation of Western India, the authors initiated an extensive botanical exploration programme in all the states of Western India and made intensive collections in different seasons. Studies were, however, confined chiefly to the Phanerogams, with only occasional references to other plant groups. Their observations on the flora of this region have been summarized in this present paper.

- 1075. Puri, G.S., Jain, S.K. & Deshpande, U.R. 1960.** "Observations on grasslands of Khandesh". *Gosamvardhana* 8: 1-4.

- 1076. Puri, G.S. & Mahajan, S.D. 1958.** "The vegetation of marshes and swamps in Poona district". *Proc. Natl. Inst. Sci. India* 24B: 159-164.

Abst.- The vegetation of marshes and swamps in Poona district has been described. The studies were conducted over a number of places scattered all over the district in different seasons.

- 1077. Puri, G.S. & Mahajan, S.D. 1960.** "The study of the evergreen vegetation of Mahabaleshwar area". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 109-137.

Abst.- Mahabaleshwar plateau lies in the Western Ghats, 76 miles from Poona on South West. The altitude of the plateau is 4300' to 4800'. The rainfall of Mahabaleshwar is from 250" to 300". The plateau is formed of Deccan Trap and on account of high rainfall conditions, lateritic soils are found in most of the places. The vegetation of Mahabaleshwar

is an evergreen forest consisting of species such as *Memecylon umbellatum* Burm.f., *Olea dioica* Roxb., *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels, *Terminalia chebula* Retz., *Actinodaphne angustifolia* Nees. and *Randia brandisii* Gamble. The shrub layer has species such as *Lasiosiphon eriocephalus* Decne., *Ziziphus rugosa* Lam., *Pavetta indica* L., *Allophyllus cobbe* Blume and *Colebrookea oppositifolia* Sm. The herbaceous layer consists mainly of *Pteris quadriaurita* Retz., *Pteris aquilina* L., *Crotalaria retusa* L. and *Bryophyllum pinnatum* Oken. The trees are mainly 15-20 meters high, with their trunks and branches being covered over with mosses, orchids and epiphytic ferns. Vegetation studies were made from the Lingmala fall, Arther's Seat Road, Mahad road and Panchagani and the main part of the plateau. Where the tree vegetation has been destroyed a scrub forest consisting of species such as *Pteris quadriaurita* Retz., *Pteris aquilina* L., *Crotalaria retusa* L., *Solanum giganteum* Jacq., *Pavetta indica* L., *Ageratum conyzoides* L. and *Asplenium falcatum* Lam. occur. This vegetation is a biotic controlled seral community and the evergreen forest is the climax.

1078. Puri, G.S. & Patil, R.M. 1960. "Dry deciduous forests of the Poona district, Deccan, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 149-167.

Abst.- The deciduous vegetation grows in various ghats and hills in the Poona district. The present note describes the type from the Katraj ghats, on the south of Poona at a distance of 6 miles. The area consists of the plateau at the top, eastern and western slopes and narrow valleys through which small rivulets flow during monsoons. The mountains are formed of trap rock, the strata of which dip towards east. Thus the eastern slopes are gentle with better developed soil but the western escarpments are steep comparatively dry with shallow soil. Seepage water is seen on eastern slope during monsoon. Alluvial soil deposits the valley. The average rainfall is about 27". The following vegetation types are described:

(I) Top of the plateau: They are mainly covered with *Boswellia serrata* which is regenerating profusely where biotic interference is excluded and the soil is dry shallow and gravelly.

(II) The western slopes: These slopes bear a low type of forest. The following trees are common- *Boswellia serrata*, *Lannea coromandelica*, *Diospyros montana* and *Lagerstroemia parviflora*. Shrubs include *Acacia* spp., *Lantana camara*, *Ziziphus xylopyrus*, *Rhus mysorensis*, *Flacourtia* spp., *Cipadessa baccifera*, *Gymnosporia spinosa* and *Securinega* spp. Herbs include *Tridax procumbens*, *Leucus* spp., *Cocculus* spp., *Polyzygus tuberosus*, *Sida* spp., *Arisaema* spp., *Desmodium* spp., *Acanthospermum hispidum* and *Celosia* spp.

This vegetation is also affected adversely by the biotic interference since lopping, coppicing and grazing are prevalent.

(III) Eastern slope (top portion): It bears a community of *Boswellia serrata*- *Diospyros montana*- *Lannea coromandelica* on dry shallow and rocky soil. The commonest shrubs are *Acacia* spp., *Ziziphus xylopyrus*, *Lantana camara*, *Cryptolepis buchananii*, *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Cissus pallida* and *Securinega* spp.

The common herbaceous vegetation consists of *Cocculus* spp., *Leucas* spp., *Tridax procumbens*, *Curculigo* spp. and *Polyzygus tuberosus*.

(IV) Eastern slope (lower portion): It bears a community of *Tectona grandis*- *Lannea coromandelica*- *Diospyros*- *Boswellia serrata*.

Teak and *Lannea coromandelica* are predominant on the alluvial soil towards the valleys and higher up. *Diospyros* spp. and *Boswellia* become prominent in dry trap soil. *Diospyros* spp. on alluvial soils is heavily infected by *Viscum*. But incidence of the parasite decreases in trees which are growing on dry trap rocks elsewhere in the area. Commonest shrubs in the community are *Acacia* spp., *Clerodendrum serratum*, *Ziziphus xylopyrus*, *Cissus pallida* and *Lantana camara*. Commonest herbs are *Leucas* spp., *Tridax procumbens*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Curcuma montana*, *Cocculus* spp., *Polyzygus tuberosus*, *Trichodesma* spp., *Crotalaria* spp., *Indigofera* spp., *Celosia* spp. and *Aerva javanica*.

Various stages of succession are seen in the area and regeneration of teak, *Boswellia*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Lannea* is common on different types of soils.

- 1079. Qureshi, I.M. 1957.** "Botanical, silvicultural features of mangrove forests of Bombay state". *Symp. Mangr. For. Calcutta* 59-64.

- 1080. Rahangdale, S.R. & Rahangdale, S.S. 2011.** "*Botrychium* Swartz.: A new genus record from Maharashtra state". *Indian Forester* 137: 1462-1463.

Abst.- The occurrence of *Botrychium lanuginosum* Wall. ex Hook.f. et Grev. var. *lanuginosum* (Ophioglossaceae) in Pune and Ahmednagar districts forms a new record for the state of Maharashtra. *Botrychium* forms a new generic record for this state.

- 1081. Rahangdale, S.S., Ghate, V.S. & Rahangdale, S.R. 2010.** "Rediscovery of *Tillaea schimperi* subsp. *schimperi* (Crassulaceae) from Maharashtra state". *Indian Forester* 136(6): 851-853.

Abst.- *Tillaea schimperi* subsp. *schimperi* (Crassulaceae) has been rediscovered from Junnar Taluka, Pune district, Maharashtra after a long gap.

- 1082. Raizada, M.B. 1953.** "The correct identity and status of *Flacourtia ramontchi* L'Herit and *F. sepiaria* Roxb.". *Indian Forester* 79: 503-505.

Abst.- *Flacourtia ramontchi* L'Herit and *F. sepiaria* Roxb. are absolutely distinct and easily separable.

- 1083. Raizada, M.B. 1976.** *Correction and nomenclatural changes to the Forest Flora of the Bombay Presidency & Sind* (W.A. Talbot, F.L.S.). Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun.

Abst.- A brief but much necessary and helpful ingredient to the Flora of Bombay Presidency & Sind with revised names of the species as well as errata.

- 1084. Raizada, M.B. & Bennet, S.S.R. 1982.** "Five new combinations and a new name for Indian flowering plants". *Indian Forester* 108: 302-303.

Abst.- Five new combinations viz., *Spermadictyon suaveolens* Roxb. var. *azureum* (Wall.) Bennet & Raizada, *Loeseneriella bourdillonii* (Gamble) Bennet & Raizada, *Ophiorrhiza repens* (Wall. ex G. Don) Bennet, *Eusteralis tomentosa* (Dalz.) Panigr. var. *gracilis* (Dalz.) Bennet & Raizada and *Eusteralis stellata* (Lour.) Panigr. var. *roxburghiana* (Keng) Bennet & Raizada and a new name viz., *Salvia mukherjeea* Bennet & Raizada are proposed for Indian flowering plants.

- 1085. Raizada, M.B. & Bennet, S.S.R. 1983.** "Six new names and two new combinations for flowering plants". *Indian Forester* 109: 219-221.

Abst.- Six new names viz., *Justicia tinctoriella* Bennet & Raizada, *J. neodebilis* Bennet, *Ruellia neolongifolius* Bennet & Raizada, *Syzygium guehoscottii* Bennet & Raizada, *Eugenia neofasciculata* Bennet and *Phyllanthus indofischeri* Bennet has been proposed. Two new combinations viz., *Dyschoriste nagchana* (Nees) Bennet and *Polygala arvensis* Willd. var. *latifolia* (Chodat) Bennet & Raizada have also been made.

- 1086. Raizada, M.B. & Chatterji, R.N. 1953.** "The correct name of Indian babul". *Indian Forester* 79: 420-421.

- 1087. Rajgure, Y.M. & Bhogaonkar, P.Y. 2010.** "Evaluation of *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Vent. Bignoniaceae- A Ethnic Medicinal Food of Vidarbha". ANNAM 2010, *National Seminar on Health Food & Agro biodiversity-Changing Paradigms* 174-176.

- 1088. Rajkonda, J.N. & Bhale, U.N. 2011.** "Report on two species of *Trichoderma* from black soil of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 363-364.

Abst.- The rhizosphere soil samples from various regions of Marathwada were screened for isolation of *Trichoderma* species. Among these *T. koningii* and *T. pseudokoningii* were identified and reported as new records from Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

- 1089. Rajput, A.P. & Yadav, S.S. 2000.** "Medico-botanical and phytochemical studies on medicinal plants of Dhule and Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra state". *J. Phytol. Res.* 13(2): 161-166.

Abst.- Latin names, local names, family, plant description, distribution and uses of 20 medicinal plants from Dhule and Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra have been described.

- 1090. Raju, D.C.S. 1965.** "Enumeration of the Indian species of Hippocrateaceae". *J. Biol. Sci. (Bombay)* 8: 55-59.

Abst.- The present article deals with an account of the present day distribution of Indian species of Hippocrateaceae, their nomenclature, typification and references pertaining to the local floras. A key to the genera is given and the species are alphabetically arranged under each genus. It has become necessary to effect name changes for three taxa as *Loeseneriella bourdillonii* (Gamble) Raju comb. nov., *Reissantia arborea* (Roxb.) Raju comb. nov. and *Salacia nicobarica* (Kurz) Raju comb. nov. The lectotypes are selected for some names and specimens are cited for new localities of distribution and for those with restricted distribution, while the general distribution is indicated by provincial names in capital letters.

- 1091. Raju, V.S. & Piratla N. Rao. 1979.** "*Euphorbia indica* Lamarck: Hitherto little-known name of a much common Indian weed". *Indian J. Bot.* 2: 202-208.

Abst.- *Euphorbia hypericifolia* L. is a much used name of an abundant weed in the warmer parts of India and elsewhere, though it is an incorrect application. The nomenclatural history of this taxon was identified with two distinct species-complexes, each comprising of four entities, coming from the two hemispheres. One is an Old World species-complex with *E. hypericifolia* L., *E. indica* Lam., *E. parviflora* L., and *E. bracteolaris* Boiss., while the other is from New World with *E. nutans* Lag., *E. hypericifolia* L., *E. hyssopifolia* L. and *E. lasiocarpa* Klotz. According to Boissier, *E. hypericifolia* L., does not belong to Asia. The true *E. hypericifolia* L. comes from the New World tropics and subtropics. Its chief feature of identification lies in the glabrous nature of the capsules which is a reliable feature as enunciated by Boissier, Burch, Webster & Burch *et al.* whereas the Indian taxon has invariably puberulous capsules and vegetative parts. After critical survey of the existing wrangle, also corroborated by an elaborate correspondence with '*Euphorbia*' experts all over the world, are in favour of applying hitherto little-known name *E. indica* Lam. [= *Chamaesyce indica* (Lam.) Croizat] to the Indian taxon in question.

- 1092. Ramarethinam, S. 1964.** "*Boerhavia punarnava* Saha & Krishnam.: A new record for Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 61: 217-218.

Abst.- *Boerhavia punarnava* Saha & Krishnam. is reported here for the first time for the state of Maharashtra from Ghatkopar.

- 1093. Ramdas, Sagarri, R., Ghotge, Nitya Sambamurti, Ashalata, S., Mathur, Nandini, P., Broome, Vivek Gour & Rao, Sanyasi. 2000.** "Ethnoveterinary remedies used in common surgical conditions in some districts of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, India". *Ethnobotany* 12: 100-112.

Abst.- ANTHRA, a non-government organization (NGO) of women veterinary scientists based in Pune and Hyderabad, has been involved in an action-research project to document

and validate traditional ethnoveterinary, feeding and animal management practices carried out by livestock rearing communities in different parts of the states of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. This action-research is being carried out in collaboration with the local communities through NGO's and CBO's (community-based organizations) in select geographical areas. The documented ethnoveterinary information was indexed by disease and medicinal plants. While ethnoveterinary remedies were recorded for a range of conditions, this paper discusses specific remedies that are being used for wounds, maggot wounds, burns, etc. Hitherto unreported species used to treat wounds are *Cryptolepis buchananii*, *Leucas stelligera*, *Pavonia zeylanica*, *Ximenia americana* and *Ziziphus rugosa*.

- 1094. Ranade, V.D. & Mishra, R.L. 1977.** "Myxomycetes on Maharashtra- III. The genus *Licea* Schrader". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 12(1): 25-27.

Abst.- The present paper describes two species of the genus *Licea* Schrad. viz., *Licea marginata* Nano-Brem. and *Licea sinhgadensis* sp. nov. The former is being reported for the first time from the country and the latter as a new taxon.

- 1095. Rao, A.S. 1964 (1963).** "*Schouwia arabica* (Vahl) A.P.DC.- A Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) new in Maharashtra state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 265-267.

Abst.- *Schouwia arabica* (Vahl) A.P. DC. native of Abyssinia, Arabia and Egypt, is now found to occur in Maharashtra State, obviously as an accidental introduction. Its nomenclature is discussed. The plant is described, with a plate of analytical drawings.

- 1096. Rao, M.R. 1997.** "*Kalviwadithyrites*, a new fungal fruiting body from Sindhudurg Formation (Miocene) of Maharashtra, India". *Palaeobotanist* 52: 117-119.

Abst.- A rich palynoflora consisting of fungal remains, pteridophyte spores and angiosperm pollen has been recovered from Sindhudurg Formation exposed at Kalviwadi, Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra. In this assemblage, a fungal fruiting body *Kalviwadithyrites* proposed as new as it could not be accommodated in any of the known fossil fungal genera.

- 1097. Rao, P.N. & Reddy, V.N. 1982.** "Name correction of *Striga asiatica* as *S. angustifolia*". *Curr. Sci.* 51: 945.

Abst.- On the basis of electron micrographs study of seeds the species of witchweed identified as *Striga asiatica* (L.) Kuntze has been found to be of *S. angustifolia* (D. Don) Saldanha.

- 1098. Rao, R.S. 1956.** "*Parthenium hysterophorus* Linn., a new record for India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 218-220.

Abst.- *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. has been recorded for the first time for India from Poona, Maharashtra.

- 1099. Rao, R.S. 1972.** "On some aspects of the grasslands of Western India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 7(1&2): 4-13.

Abst.- The paper deals in brief with certain aspects of the grasslands and fodder resources of Western India. The grasslands of Western India come under two categories viz., (1) West zones grasslands and (2) Dry zone grasslands. Grasslands of the ghat areas of Mysore and Maharashtra states come under the former while that of Mahalunga and Shiva (Maharashtra state) and certain parts of Gujarat state come under the latter.

- 1100. Rao, R.S. 1978.** "Floristic pattern along the Western Ghats of India". *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 37: 95-111.

Abst.- Eight representative areas along the 1200 km of the Western Ghats were studied in detail. A progressive increase in evergreen and reduction in deciduous forests occurs from north to south correlated with increasing rainfall and shortening of the dry season. Characteristic floristic patterns occur and although some species are of widespread distribution there is a high rate of endemism.

- 1101. Rao, R.S. & Hemadri, K. 1970.** "The identity of *Pimpinella lateriflora* Dalz." *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 355-357.

Abst.- *Pimpinella lateriflora* Dalz. is treated as a synonym of *Trachyspermum strictocarpum* (C.B. Clarke) Wolff.

- 1102. Rao, R.S. & Hemadri, K. 1970.** "Nomenclatural notes on Indian plants". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 357-358.

Abst.- Two new combinations *Centaureum centauroides* (Roxb.) Rolla Rao & Hemadri and *Salacia salacioides* (Roxb.) Rolla Rao Hemadri have been proposed.

- 1103. Rao, R.S. & Hemadri, K. 1973.** "*Blumea venkataramanii* Rolla Rao & Hemadri- A new species of Asteraceae from Maharashtra state". *Curr. Sci.* 42: 693-694.

Abst.- A new species of Asteraceae, *Blumea venkataramanii* Rolla et Hemadri has been described from Vadgaon on Poona-Bombay road, Poona district, Maharashtra which is closely allied to *B. eriantha* DC. and *B. obliqua* (L.) Druce.

- 1104. Rao, R.S. & Hemadri, K. 1973.** "The genus *Hedyotis* Linn. in Maharashtra state". *Indian Forester* 99: 372-379.

Abst.- The genus *Hedyotis* L. as understood at present and as interpreted in the modern Floras is presented in this paper with the relevant synonymy, two new combinations as necessary and distribution based on collections from various districts out of the 26 districts of the Maharashtra State. Incidentally 10 new combinations of Western Peninsular India species which are not so far recorded within the Maharashtra state but studied now, are also added in this paper.

- 1105. Rao, R.S. & Hemadri, K. 1976.** "*Pimpinella katrajensis* Rolla Rao & Hemadri- a new species of Apiaceae from Sahyadri ranges, Maharashtra state". *Indian Forester* 102: 232-234.

Abst.- A new species of Apiaceae, *Pimpinella katrajensis* Rolla Rao & Hemadri has been described from Sahyadri ranges, Maharashtra.

- 1106. Rao, R.S. & Kammathy, R.V. 1962.** "Notes on Indian Commelinaceae-I". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 59: 58-70.

Abst.- Taxonomic notes have been provided for 11 species of the family Commelinaceae, particularly distributed in Western India.

- 1107. Rao, Ramchandra. 1969.** "Fungi on *Prosopis julifera* DC.". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 4(1): 35-37.

Abst.- During studies on saprophytic fungi of Marathwada, the author came across dead branches and stems of the *Prosopis julifera* plant being associated with some black fungi which on detailed examination were found to be *Teichospora prosopidis* sp. nov., *Pleospora herbarum* (Fr.) Rab. and *Haplosporella lantanae* Kachroo. *Prosopis julifera* is new host plant for these fungi.

- 1108. Rao, Ramchandra. 1970.** "Some new Ascomycetes from India-1". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 5 (1-2): 15-19.

Abst.- In the present paper, 4 species viz., *Anthostomella anonae*, *Otthia ailanthic*, *Leptosphaeria barlericola* and *Leptosphaeria zizyphi* are described on the basis of their comparative morphology and host specificity. They are found to be new to the science.

- 1109. Rao, Ramchandra. 1972.** "Two new species of rare ascomycetes from Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 7(1&2): 63-65.

Abst.- The paper deals with two rare ascomycetes fungi from Maharashtra, namely *Herpotrichella martyniae* sp. nov. on *Martynia diandra* Glox. and *Bovilla meynae* sp. nov. on *Meyna* sp. Both the fungi are new to science.

- 1110. Rao, Ramchandra & Modak, C.D. 1972.** "Saprophytic fungi on *Vitis pallida* Wt. & Arn.". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 7(1&2): 44-46.

Abst.- The paper deals with the four fungi associated with *Vitis pallida* Wt. & Arn. They are *Ostriola viticola* sp. nov., *Pateliaria lantanae* R. Rao, *Fracchiacea heterogea* Sacc. and *Tryblidaria indica* Tilak of which *Ostriola viticola* sp. nov. is new to science and the rest constitute new host records.

- 1111. Rao, V.G. 1964.** "Some new records of Fungi-Imperfecti from Bombay-Maharashtra". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 26: 99-101.

Abst.- The paper presents an account of ten new records of 'Fungi-Imperfecti' collected by the writer during 1960-63 from Poona and adjoining localities, three of which are new additions to the Fungi of India, three to Bombay-Maharashtra and others new host records.

- 1112. Rao, V.G. 1964.** "Studies on market diseases of fruits in Bombay-Maharashtra II". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 26: 103-108.

Abst.- In continuation to the earlier studies, further collection of many more storage and transit diseases of fruits were made in the markets of Poona and Bombay. The paper presents an account of the survey carried out and results of studies made on some of the diseases.

- 1113. Rao, V.G. 1974.** "Two new records of boll-rots of cotton from India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 9(1&2): 121-122.

Abst.- The paper briefly describes two boll-rots of cotton viz., 'Dry pink rot'- incited by *Trichothecium roseum* Link and 'Black soft rot'- incited by *Rhizopus nigricans* Ehrenb. which are hitherto unreported from India so far.

- 1114. Rao, V.G. & Mani Varghese, K.I. 1977.** "Some additions to the hyphomycetes of India". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 50: 33-36.

Abst.- The present communication gives an account of three Hyphomycetous fungi viz., *Cordella johnstonii* Ellis, *Spegazzinia deightonii* (Hughes) Subram. and *Sporoschisma mirabile* Bark. & Br. being reported for the first time from India.

- 1115. Rao, V.S. 1965.** "Some market and storage diseases of vegetables from Bombay-Maharashtra". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 30: 55-66.

Abst.- This paper presents an account of some market and storage diseases of vegetables, some of which are new records to Bombay-Maharashtra State.

- 1116. Rathod, V.N., Deshmukh, R.R. & Pardeshi, V.N. 2009.** "The occurrence of *Bolbitis subcrenatooides* Fras.-Jenk. in the Sahyadri hills of the Western Ghats, Maharashtra". *Indian Fern J.* 26: 60-64.

Abst.- The authors are engaged in the study of ferns of the Sahyadri hills in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra state, India. During this study they came across a fern with dimorphic fronds which turned out to be a new record for Maharashtra, collected for the first time from Vishal Ghad at the origin of Hiranyakeshi River. It has been identified as *B. subcrenatooides* Fras.-Jenk. which had been confused earlier with *B. subcrenata* (Hook. & Grev.) Ching.

- 1117. Rathod, V.N. & Pardeshi, V.N. 2010.** "Occurrence of *Bolbitis appendiculata* (Willd.) Iwats. in Sahyadri Hills of Western Ghats, Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 54-56.

Abst.- During studies on ferns of the Western Ghats, Maharashtra a species with dimorphic fronds was recorded as a new record. It was collected from Amboli at the origin of the Hiranyakeshi river, and identified as *Bolbitis appendiculata* (Willd.) Iwats.

- 1118. Rathor, O.S. 2006.** “*Pittosporum dasycaulon* Miq.- A new record for Marathwada”. *BIOINFOLET* 3: 140-141.

Abst.- *Pittosporum dasycaulon* Miq. (Pittosporaceae) known as a rare plant in Maharashtra was reported from Marathwada.

- 1119. Rathor, O.S. 2008.** “*Muntingia calabura* Linn. (Elaeocarpaceae) a new addition in the flowering plants of Marathwada”. *BIOINFOLET* 5: 40-41.

Abst.- *Muntingia calabura* Linn. (Elaeocarpaceae) known as Singapore cherry is reported for the first time from Marathwada. It's family Elaeocarpaceae (Rudrakha family) is also for the first time noted in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra state.

- 1120. Rathor, O.S. & Chavan, V.B. 2002.** “Occurrence of *Kleinhovia hospita* L. (Sterculiaceae) in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 359.

Abst.- *Kleinhovia hospita* L. has been reported from the botanical garden of Science College, Nanded, Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Previously, this plant was known to be commonly cultivated as avenue tree in Mumbai, mostly in Parsi holy places.

- 1121. Rathor, O.S., Chavan, V.B. & Zare, M.K. 2009.** “Occurrence of *Aeschynomene americana* Linn. in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 50.

Abst.- *Aeschynomene americana* L. has been reported here for the first time for the state of Maharashtra from Sitakhandi, Bhokar Taluka of Nanded district in Marathwada.

- 1122. Rathor, O.S., Chillawar, R.G. & Ranjalkar, K.M. 2009.** “*Couroupita guianensis* Aubl. (Lecythidaceae) a recently introduced flowering plant of Marathwada”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 119.

Abst.- The authors have reported for the first time the occurrence of *Couroupita guianensis* Aubl. (Lecythidaceae) as an introduced ornamental plant from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state.

- 1123. Rathor, O.S., Ranjalkar, K.M. & Chillawar, R.G. 2007.** “New records for the flora of Marathwada”. *BIOINFOLET* 4: 60-62.

Abst.- The present paper deals with few additions to the flora of Marathwada, as these plants were observed for the first time during ethnobotanical explorations. For each species correct botanical name, family, locality and description is given.

- 1124. Rathore, O.S. & Zare, M.K. 2006.** “Cyanogenic plants of Tubiflorae from Marathwada (Maharashtra)”. *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 33: 91-93.

Abst.- The present study deals with the occurrence and distribution of 35 cyanogenic plants of Tubiflorae from Marathwada, Maharashtra.

- 1125. Raynal, A. 1969.** “Révision du genre *Enicostema* Blume (Gentianaceae)”. *Adansonia* ser. 2, 9(1): 57-85.

Abst.- The pantropical genus *Enicostema* Blume being reviewed, five taxa are recognized: one species from America, *E. verticillatum* (L.) Engl.- another, newly described, from Madagascar, *E. elizabethae* Veldkamp- the third one, for which is established the new combination *E. axillare* (Lam.) A. Raynal, is divided into three subspecies, subsp. *axillare* (Africa, Asia), subsp. *latilobum* (N.E. Br.) A Raynal (East Africa) and subsp. *lattorale* (Bl.) A Raynal (Indonesia).

- 1126. Razi, B.A. 1952.** "Some aspects of the vegetation of Poona and neighbouring districts". *Poona Univ. J. Sci.* 1(2): 1-57.

- 1127. Reddy, A.S. 1991.** "*Didymocarpus pygmaea* Cl. (Gesneriaceae): A new record for Maharashtra state". *Biovigyanan* 17: 48-50.

Abst.- *Didymocarpus pygmaea* Cl. is recorded for the first time for the state of Maharashtra from Dara forest, approximately 90 km North-West of Dhule.

- 1128. Reddy, Gopal P. 2010.** "Arbuscular mycorrhiza fungi from different soils of Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 225-227.

Abst.- Seven soil samples collected from different localities in Ahmednagar district were screened for AM fungi. Five genera viz., *Acaulopsora*, *Gigaspora*, *Glomus*, *Scutellospora* and *Sclerocystis* were isolated. The species *Acaulopsora laevis*, *Gigaspora margarita*, *Glomus fasciculatum*, *G. geosporum*, *G. hoi*, *G. mosseae* and *Scutellospora calospora* were isolated from black soils while *Acaulopsora bireticulata*, *Gigaspora gigantea*, *Glomus aggregatum*, *G. geosporum*, *G. mosseae*, *Scutellospora* sp. and *Sclerocystis* sp. from red soils. *Glomus geosporum* and *G. mosseae* were found to be common in both black and red soils. The genus *Glomus* was found to be dominant in all soils samples.

- 1129. Reddy, M.M. 1985.** "Some new record of plants from Marathwada". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 233-236.

Abst.- The paper deals with a systematic list of fourteen species of flowering plants recorded for the first time from Nanded district of Marathwada region. Information about diagnostic features, locality, phenology, etc. in respect of these plants is appended for ready reference.

- 1130. Reddy, M.M. 1988.** "The genus *Utricularia* L. in Marathwada". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 110-112.

Abst.- The paper deals with six species of the *Utricularia* L. of the family Lentibulariaceae from Marathwada. A diagnostic key artificially separating the six distinct species together with critical notes on their distribution is presented. Information about diagnostic features, locality, phenology, etc. in respect of these plants is appended for ready reference.

- 1131. Rothe, S.P. 1985.** "A note on the occurrence and distribution of certain flowering plants from Marathwada". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 7: 243-245.

Abst.- Present paper deals with seven species of angiosperms viz., *Corchorus velutinus* Pardeshi, *Acacia sinuata* (Lour.) Merr., *Ixora brachiata* Roxb., *Pavetta zeylanica* (Wt. & Arn.) Gamble, *Nicotiana glauca* Graham, *Blumea virens* DC. and *Dactyloctenium indicum* Boiss. which have been collected from Beed district, Marathwada.

- 1132. Rothe, S.P. 1986.** "Some noteworthy plant records from Marathwada". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 233-234.

Abst.- Few interesting plants viz., *Crotalaria trichophora* Benth. ex Willd., *Albizia julibrissin* Durazz., *Desmanthus virgatus* (L.) Willd. and *Euphorbia granulata* Forssk. have been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra based on collections from the Marathwada region.

- 1133. Rothe, S.P. 1989.** "A note on the occurrence of *Datura ferox* L. in Vidarbha region, Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 226.

Abst.- *Datura ferox* L. has been recorded here for the first time from Akola district of Vidarbha region in Maharashtra.

- 1134. Rothe, S.P. 1997.** "New plant records for Akola district, Maharashtra- I". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 21: 649-653.

Abst.- The paper enumerates 25 new plant records from Akola district which are in addition to previous report.

- 1135. Rothe, S.P. 2003.** "Ethnomedicinal plants from Katepurna Wildlife Sanctuary of Akola district". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 2: 378-382.

Abst.- The present paper deals with selected 24 species of wild plants used as medicine by tribals in the Katepurna Wildlife Sanctuary of Akola district, Maharashtra.

- 1136. Rothe, S.P. 2005.** "Ethno-veterinary medicinal plants from tribal region of Satpuda range". *BIOINFOLET* 2: 141-142.

Abst.- This paper deals with the study of 27 taxa belonging to 27 genera and 22 families that are used by tribals of Melghat tribal region of Satpuda range against several animal diseases.

- 1137. Rothe, S.P. & Paddakhe, V.B. 2004.** "Some noteworthy plant records from Akola district of Vidarbha region, Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 28: 31-33.

Abst.- Six species of plants have been recorded from Akola district, Vidarbha region of Maharashtra as new records.

- 1138. Rothe, S.P. & Paddakhe, V.B. 2005.** "Exotic medicinal plants from West Vidarbha region of Maharashtra-I". *Indian Forester* 131: 469-478.

Abst.- Exotic medicinal plants from West Vidarbha region of Maharashtra are reported in this paper.

- 1139. Ryan, G.M. 1903.** "Famine foods, *Dioscorea pentaphylla* – An important edible wild yam of the Thana District, Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 14: 772-775.

Abst.- Cultivation of *Dioscorea pentaphylla* is recommended as its tuber has high nutrient value.

- 1140. Sabale, R.R. & Kamble, M.Y. 2010.** "Trees of Ichalkaranji". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 217-221.

Abst.- In all 94 species of trees belonging to 75 genera were identified at Ichalkaranji, district Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

- 1141. Sadhale, A., Majumdar, A.M. & Pendse, G.S. 1991.** "Ethnobotanical studies of sacred grove at Ajiwali, Pune district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 15: 167-172.

Abst.- The present communication deals with the compilation of information of plant wealth from sacred grove at Aijwali, Taluka Maval, district Pune. Forty three plant drugs and fifteen other useful plants along with their important uses are enumerated. This is based on the information collected from the native tribals.

- 1142. Sakarkar, D.M., Sakarkar, U.M., Sakarkar, N.M., Mahajan, N.M. & Jaiswal, S.B. 2006.** "Biodiversity of indigenous herbal potential medicinal plants used by the tribals for hair disorders and other diseases in Melghat forest of Amravati district, India". *Asian J. Microbiology, Biotechnology & Environmental Sciences* 8: 721-726.

Abst.- The information was collected from tribal women and herbal medicine used by them in hair disorders. In all 56 plant species belonging to 50 families of ethnomedicinal interest are recorded after critical screening. Some of the medicinal plants used by the tribal women from the study area includes *Sapindus laurifolius* (Sapindaceae), *Eclipta alba* (Asteraceae), *Annona squamosa* (Annonaceae), *Aloe barbadensis* (Liliaceae) and *Sesamum indicum* (Pedaliaceae).

- 1143. Saldanha, C.J. 1963.** "The genus *Striga* Lour. in Western India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 67-70.

Abst.- The nomenclature of the *Striga* is unsatisfactory. The name *Striga asiatica* has been a source of confusion as the original description is ambiguous and the Linnaean plant material is a mixture of several species. This name comes under purview of Art. 69 of the Code and has, therefore, been rejected. A study of the type material and of the original description of *Buchnera euphrasioides* Vahl indicate that it is quite distinct from *Striga euphrasioides* Benth. According to Art. 55 of the Code the name *Striga euphrasioides* (Vahl) Benth. has to be restricted to Vahl's plant. The plant commonly called *Striga euphrasioides* Benth. has been renamed as *Striga angustifolia* (Don) *comb. nov.* The third part of the paper gives a dichotomous key, the nomenclature and distributional notes to the five species of *Striga* occurring in the wet, western part of

Peninsular India. *Striga gesnerioides* (Willd.) Vatke var. *gesnerioides*, *S. gesnerioides* var. *minor*, *S. densiflora* (Benth.) Benth. *S. lutea* Lour. var. *lutea*, *S. lutea* var. *albiflora* and *S. angustifolia* (Don) comb. nov. have been reported from Maharashtra.

- 1144. Saldanha, C.J. 1967 (1966).** “The genus *Torenia* Linn. in Western Peninsular India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 126-132.

Abst.- The paper presents a taxonomic study of the seven species of *Torenia* native to the wet, western part of Peninsular India. *T. asiatica* L. has often been included among these. But it is actually a plant from S.E. Asia and not native to this region. The plant usually called *T. cordifolia* is different from *T. cordifolia* Roxb. and has been described as *T. indica* sp. nov. Another plant, often confused with *Lindernia crustacea* (L.) F.v. Muell., has been described as *T. lindernioides* sp. nov. The paper also includes two new records for the region, *T. vialacea* (Azaolo ex Blanco) Pennell and *T. thouarsii* (Cham. & Schult.) O. Kuntze. *T. indica* is recorded from Maharashtra.

- 1145. Saldanha, C.J. 1974.** “*Smithsonia* (Orchidaceae), a new genus from Western India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 71: 72-75.

Abst.- A new genus *Smithsonia* based on *S. straminea* sp. nov. has been described from Hassan district, Mysore. two new combinations, *S. maculata* and *S. viridiflora* have also been established.

- 1146. Salunkhe, C.B. 1995.** *Studies in Grasses of South-Western Maharashtra*. Thesis submitted to Shivaji University, Kolhapur for Ph.D. thesis (ined.).

- 1147. Salunkhe, C.B. & Potdar, G.G. 2004.** “*Eulalia shrirangii*, a new species of Poaceae from India”. *Kew Bull.* 59: 625-627.

Abst.- A new species of *Eulalia*, *E. shrirangii* (Poaceae), is described and illustrated from Maharashtra, India.

- 1148. Salunkhe, C.B., Potdar, G.G. & Yadav, S.R. 2002.** “*Brachiaria villosa* var. *barbata* (Poaceae)- A new record for India”. *Rheedea* 12: 175-177.

Abst.- *Brachiaria villosa* var. *barbata* Bor (Poaceae) is reported for the first time from India from Devdari, Satara district, Maharashtra. A detailed description and illustration is provided.

- 1149. Salunkhe, C.B., Shimpale, V.B., Sardesai, M.M. & Yadav, S.R. 2002.** “Some new records of Asteraceae for the state of Maharashtra”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 555-557.

Abst.- Three species of the family Asteraceae viz., *Cyathocline manilaliana* C. Prabhakar Raju, & R.R. Venkata Raju, *Laggera alata* (D. Don) Sch.-Bip. ex Oliver and *Wedelia glauca* (Ort.) S.F. Blake have been reported for the first time for the state of Maharashtra.

- 1150. Salunkhe, C.B. & Yadav, S.R. 1990 (1989).** "Addition to the grasses of Maharashtra". *Indian Bot. Reporter* 8: 143-146.

Abst.- Two grasses viz., *Glyphochloa divergens* (Hack.) Clayton and *Leersia hexandra* Swartz. have been recorded for the first time for the state of Maharashtra.

- 1151. Salunkhe, C.B. & Yadav, S.R. 2002.** "Additions to the grasses of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 569-573.

Abst.- Three species of grasses viz., *Bhidea fischeri* P.V. Sreekumar & B.V. Shetty, *Chloris pycnothrix* Trin. and *Sporobolus wallichii* Munro ex Trin. have been recorded for the first time for the state of Maharashtra.

- 1152. Salunkhe, C.B., Yadav, S.R. & Patil, C.R. 2002.** "Additions to the grass genera of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 376-378.

Abst.- Two grasses viz., *Crypsis schoenoides* (L.) Lam. and *Poa annua* L. have been recorded for the first time for Maharashtra from Satara city and Mahabaleshwar respectively.

- 1153. Sane, H.D. & Ghate, V.S. 1993.** "Range extension of endemic *Ceropegia huberi* Ansari in Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 126-127.

Abst.- *Ceropegia huberi* Ansari has been reported for the first time from Varandha Ghat area of Pune district, Maharashtra. It was also recorded at Susale island in Mulshi area of Pune district. This report suggests an extension of the range of the species from Konkan northwards in Pune district in Varandha Ghat and Susale island.

- 1154. Sanjappa, M. 1983.** "A note on the nomenclature and distribution of *Indigofera torulosa* Wadood Khan (Fabaceae)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 282.

Abst.- A new name for *Indigofera torulosa* Wadood Khan (a later homonym) is proposed along with a new distribution locality at Sautade, Beed district, Maharashtra.

- 1155. Sanjappa, M. 1985 (1983).** "A new species of *Indigofera* L. (Fabaceae-Papilionoideae) from Maharashtra, India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 25: 202-203.

Abst.- A new species of *Indigofera* viz., *I. santapau* Sanjappa has been described from Pune district, Maharashtra.

- 1156. Santapau, H. 1944 (1943).** "*Ventilago bombaiensis* Dalz. (with a plate)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 44: 496-498.

Abst.- *Ventilago bombaiensis* Dalz. has been recorded here for the first time from Khandala. The morphological description of the fruit has also been given.

- 1157. Santapau, H. 1945.** "New plant records for the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 45: 445-448.

Abst.- *Acanthospermum hispidum* DC., *Campanula canescens* Wall. and *Aeginetia pedunculata* Wall. have been recorded here for the first time from the Presidency of Bombay.

- 1158. Santapau, H. 1946.** "Artificial key to the Compositae of Bombay Presidency". *Indian Ecol.* 1: 63-66.

- 1159. Santapau, H. 1947.** "Notes on the Convolvulaceae of Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 47: 337-355.

Abst.- Taxonomic notes on 60 species under 17 genera of Convolvulaceae of Bombay has been provided.

- 1160. Santapau, H. 1948 (1947).** "Notes on the Solanaceae of Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 47: 652-662.

Abst.- Taxonomic notes on 28 species under 10 genera of Solanaceae has been provided.

- 1161. Santapau, H. 1948.** "Novitates Bombaiensis". *Kew Bull.* 1948: 485-492.

Abst.- Five new species viz., *Pimpinella multiradiata* Santapau, *Canscora khnadalensis* Santapau, *Gymnema khandalense* Santapau, *Barleria prattensis* Santapau and *Achyranthes coynei* Santapau have been described from Bombay. Nine new varieties viz., *Impatiens balsamina* L. var. *corymbosa* Santapau, *Ziziphus xylopyra* Willd. var. *glaberrima* Santapau, *Cyathocline purpurea* (Don) O. Kuntze var. *alba* Santapau, *Cyathocline purpurea* (Don) O. Kuntze var. *bicolor* Santapau, *Carissa congesta* Wight var. *albida* Santapau, *Striga gesneroides* Vatke var. *minor* Santapau, *Utricularia reticulata* Smith var. *parviflora* Santapau, *Aeginetia indica* L. var. *alba* Santapau and *Pogostemon plectranthoides* Desf. var. *glaberrima* Santapau have also been described from Bombay.

- 1162. Santapau, H. 1949.** "Artificial key to the Papilionaceae of Bombay Province". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 48: 277-282.

Abst.- Artificial key to the genera of the family Papilionaceae has been given in this paper.

- 1163. Santapau, H. 1949.** "Notes on the Gesneriaceae of Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 48: 489-492.

Abst.- Taxonomic notes on 9 species under 6 genera of Gesneriaceae in Bombay has been provided.

- 1164. Santapau, H. 1950.** "Notes on the Scrophulariaceae of Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 49: 25-49.

Abst.- In this paper taxonomic account of 59 species & 1 variety is treated.

- 1165. Santapau, H. 1950.** "Notes on the Lentibulariaceae of Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 49: 217-221.

Abst.- Taxonomic notes on 13 species of Lentibulariaceae of Bombay is given.

- 1166. Santapau, H. 1950.** "New record for *Frerea indica* Dalz. in Bombay Province". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 49: 801-802.

Abst.- *Frerea indica* Dalz. has been recorded for the first time from Purandhar, Poona district. Earlier it was known in Bombay Province either on Junnar Hill, Poona district or in its immediate neighbourhood.

- 1167. Santapau, H. 1951 (1950).** "The genus *Dioscorea* in Bombay state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 49: 624-636.

Abst.- Nine taxa of *Dioscorea* which were not included by Cooke in his Flora Presidency of Bombay is reported in this paper.

- 1168. Santapau, H. 1951.** "Critical notes on the identity and nomenclature of some Bombay plants". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 50: 305-312.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the identity and nomenclature of two species each in *Terminalia* and *Acacia* and a taxonomic account of the genus of *Bridelia* in Bombay.

- 1169. Santapau, H. 1951.** "*Frerea indica* Dalz.- A new record in Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 50: 427.

Abst.- *Frerea indica* Dalz. is recorded for the first time for Bombay state from Mahabaleshwar.

- 1170. Santapau, H. 1951.** "Contribution to the bibliography of Indian Botany". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 50: 520-548.

Abst.- The present bibliography of the Indian botany complements Blatter's "A bibliography of the Botany of the British India and Ceylon" published in *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 20: lxxix-clxxvi, 1909.

- 1171. Santapau, H. 1952.** "Excursion botanica a Mahabaleshwar, Estado de Bombay (India) durante el mes de agosto de 1951". *Ann. Jard. Bot. Madrid* 11(1): 281-317.

- 1172. Santapau, H. 1952.** "On a common species of *Curcuma* of Bombay and Salsette Islands". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 51: 135-139.

Abst.-The genus *Curcuma* is in need of a thorough revision. The root system is essential for identification, but unfortunately the roots are missing in most of the collections, even from those in the best herbaria. The central and lateral position of the spike is not a good diagnostic character, since it varies with the season. From examination of many specimens in the field and herbarium, it is clear that the common Bombay plant is *Curcuma inodora* Blatt.

- 1173. Santapau, H. 1952.** "The Acanthaceae of Bombay". *Univ. Bombay Bot. Mem.* 2: iii+104, fig. 16.

- 1174. Santapau, H. 1953.** "The genus *Dipteracanthus* Nees in India". *Indian Forester* 79: 321-323.

Abst.- All the species mentioned by Cooke and Clarke under the genus *Ruellia* is to be shifted to the genus *Dipteracanthus* Nees except *Ruellia tuberosa*. The differences between the two genera are also given here. In the present paper the Indian species of *Dipteracanthus* has been considered.

- 1175. Santapau, H. 1953.** "Notes on the Acanthaceae of Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 51: 349-361.

Abst.- In the present paper, the author deals with 61 species belonging to 31 genera, where some change in the nomenclature or delimitation has taken place.

- 1176. Santapau, H. 1953.** "Critical notes on the identity and nomenclature of some Bombay plants. II. The genus *Ziziphus* Mill.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 51: 801-804.

Abst.- Critical notes on species belonging to *Ziziphus* is given.

- 1177. Santapau, H. 1953.** "The species of *Crotalaria* in Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 51: 960-962.

Abst.- A key to the 32 species of *Crotalaria* occurring in Bombay has been provided.

- 1178. Santapau, H. 1953.** "The flora of Khandala on the Western Ghats of India". *Rec. Bot. Surv. India* 16(1): xxvii+396, map, fig. 3 (III revised ed. 1967).

Abst.- In this book, a list of the plants families Ranunculaceae to Cyperaceae including their citation, short description, local names and flowering period, etc. have been provided.

- 1179. Santapau, H. 1955 (1954).** "The genus *Euphorbia* in Bombay". *Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal* 8: 1-17.

Abst.- 32 species of *Euphorbia* from Bombay has been treated.

- 1180. Santapau, H. 1955 (1954).** "The genus *Murdannia* in Bombay- Further corrections". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 52: 658.

Abst.- A new combination *Murdannia malabarica* (Linn.) Santapau has been proposed and *Aneilema malabarica* Merr. has been cited in the synonymy.

- 1181. Santapau, H. 1955.** "*Laurentia longiflora* Endl., a new record for Bombay state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 156-157.

Abst.- *Laurentia longiflora* Endl., a native of West Indies, Central and South America, is recorded for the first time for Bombay state from Castle rock.

- 1182. Santapau, H. 1955.** "New plant records for Bombay-IV". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 214-216.

Abst.- Four species viz., *Uraria hamosa* Wall., *Merremia quinquefolia* (L.) Hall.f., *Eupatorium repandum* Willd. and *Hymenatherum tenuifolium* Cass. are new records to the Bombay state.

- 1183. Santapau, H. 1956 (1955).** "The name *Hoya pendula*". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 504.

Abst.- *Hoya pendula* Wt. has been found to be a later homonym of *Hoya pendula* Wight & Arn. Therefore a new name *Hoya iconum* Santapau has been proposed here for this species.

- 1184. Santapau, H. 1957 (1956).** "Further notes on the Indian species of *Curcuma* (Zingiberaceae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 966-967.

Abst.- The author has given pointwise the method of collection and preservation of *Curcuma* specimens.

- 1185. Santapau, H. 1957 (1956).** "The species of *Lagenandra* of Bombay and Madras". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 967-969.

Abst.- The species *Lagenandra ovata* (Linn.) Thw. and *Cryptocorine meeboldii* Engler have been discussed with their synonyms.

- 1186. Santapau, H. 1958.** *The Flora of Purandhar; or an enumeration of all the phanerogamic plants discovered in Purandhar during the years 1944-1956.* New Delhi. Pp. 158.

- 1187. Santapau, H. 1958.** "Botanical tour to Purandhar". *St. Xavier's Coll. Mag.* 48: 26-32.

- 1188. Santapau, H. 1959.** "*Salmaalina malabarica* and *S. insignis* in Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 56: 364-365.

Abst.- *Salmaalina malabarica* occurs in Konkan plains and in the streets and gardens of Bombay while *S. insignis* in Western Ghats. In leafless condition it is practically impossible to differentiate the two species, but when in flowers they can be easily distinguished.

- 1189. Santapau, H. 1960.** "The identity of the *Entada* plants from Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 57: 238-240.

Abst.- The plant of *Entada* which are found in Bombay belongs to *E. phaseoloides* (Linn.) Merr. and *E. pursaetha* DC.

- 1190. Santapau, H. 1962.** "The botanical exploration of Mahabaleshwar". *Proc. Summ. Sch. Bot. Darjeeling* 395-401.

- 1191. Santapau, H. 1973.** "Flora of Deccan hill forts". *Bull. Indian Natl. Sci. Acad.* 45: 178-191.

- 1192. Santapau, H. & Fernandes, R.R. 1955 (1954).** "A new species of *Chlorophytum* from Salsette Island". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 52: 897-900.

Abst.- A new species of *Chlorophytum* viz., *C. borivilianum* Santapau & Fernandes is described from Borivili, near Bombay, Salsette Island.

- 1193. Santapau, H., Fernandes, R.R. & Kapadia, Z. 1959 (1958).** "New plant records for Bombay- V". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 55: 481-485.

Abst.- *Alisma oligococcus* F. Muell. (Alismataceae), *Lindernia multiflora* (Roxb.) Mukherjee (Scrophulariaceae), *Oberonia iridiifolia* Lindl. var. *denticulata* Hook.f., *Habenaria furcifera* Lindl. and *Dendrobium peguanum* L. (Orchidaceae) have been recorded here for the first time from Bombay state.

- 1194. Santapau, H. & Irani, N.A. 1958.** "The genus *Ceropegia* in Bombay". *Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal* (Agharkar Mem. Vol.) 12: 6-17.

Abst.- In the present paper 12 species of *Ceropegia* has been reported from Bombay.

- 1195. Santapau, H. & Irani, N.A. 1959 (1958).** "*Cryptostegia madagascariensis* Boj.- A new record for Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 55: 594-595.

Abst.- *Cryptostegia madagascariensis* Boj. is a new record for the state of Bombay or even possibly for India from Konkan.

- 1196. Santapau, H. & Irani, N.A. 1962.** "The Asclepiadaceae and Periplocaceae of Bombay". *Univ. Bombay Bot. Mem.* 4: iv+ 118, tab. 12.

- 1197. Santapau, H. & Kapadia, Z. 1956.** "Notes on *Aerides maculosum* Lindl.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 220-221.

Abst.- A notably large size plant of *Aerides maculosum* Lindl. has been collected from cemetery of Purandhar fort, Poona district. The plant has been under cultivation in Bombay and has come to flower in April.

- 1198. Santapau, H. & Kapadia, Z. 1957 (1956).** "*Habenaria panchganiensis*- new name for a Bombay orchid". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 478.

Abst.- A new name *Habenaria panchganiensis* is proposed for *Habeneria variabilis* Blatt. & McCann as it is a later homonym.

- 1199. Santapau, H. & Kapadia, Z. 1966.** *Orchids of Bombay*. Manager of Publications, Delhi. Pp. vi+239, pl. 54.

- 1200. Santapau, H. & Merchant, Y. 1961.** "Critical notes on the Rubiaceae of Bombay". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 3: 107-110.

Abst.- This is a revision of the family Rubiaceae for Bombay State and gives the more important changes to be introduced in the published floras: *Anotis calycina* is reported as a new record; the genus *Oldenlandia* is split into, among others, *Oldenlandia* proper and

Exallage; new combinations made are *Canthium dicoccum* var. *umbellatum*, *Kohautia nagporensis* and *Tarenna asiatica*. The genus *Pavetta* is discussed and *P. concanica* and *P. crassicaulis* added to the flora of Bombay.

- 1201. Santapau, H. & Merchant, Y. 1963.** "A new species of *Oldenlandia* from the Western Ghats of India" *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 42A: 213-215.

Abst.- A new species of *Oldenlandia* viz., *O. maheshwarii* Sant. & Merch. spec. nov. has been described from the Western Ghats of India from Mahabaeshwar.

- 1202. Santapau, H. & Panthaki, D. 1956 (1955).** "*Dolichos bracteatus* Baker". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 501-502.

Abst.-According to Article 74 of the Code, *Dolichos bracteatus* Baker must be rejected as a later homonym of *D. bracteatus* Wall. The authors therefore proposed *Dolichos ghaticus* Santapau & Panthaki, nom. nov.

- 1203. Santapau, H. & Patel, V. 1957 (1956).** "The genus *Cuscuta* in Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 707-713.

Abst.- A taxonomic account of the five taxa of *Cuscuta* viz., *C. australis* R. Br., *C. chinensis* Lamk., *C. hyalina* Roth and *C. reflexa* Roxb. and 1 variety viz., *C. chinensis* var. *ciliaris* Engelm. is given.

- 1204. Santapau, H. & Patel, V. 1957 (1956).** "*Ipomoea tropica*, new name for a common Bombay plant". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 798-799.

Abst.- A new name *Ipomoea tropica* Sant. & Patel has been proposed for *Ipomoea calycina* Clarke because it is a later homonym.

- 1205. Santapau, H. & Patel, V. 1958.** "The Convolvulaceae of Bombay: additions and corrections". *Trans. Bose Res. Inst. Calcutta* 22: 33-42, pl. 4.

- 1206. Santapau, H. & Patel, V. 1961.** "Critical notes on some Convolvulaceae of Bombay". *Prof. S.P. Agharkar Comm. Vol.* 13-22, fig. 4.

- 1207. Santapau, H. & Randeria, Aban J. 1956 (1955).** "The botanical exploration of the Krishnagiri National Park, Borivli, near Bombay". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 185-200.

Abst.- The authors have summarized their observations on the flowering plants of the Krishnagiri National Park, Borivli, near Bombay, with special emphasis on the Gamopetalous phanerogams. A table of 10 most abundant families of Gamopetalous angiosperms are given here, within which 159 species are enlisted.

- 1208. Santapau, H. & Saldanha, C.J. 1956 (1955).** "New plant records for Bombay-III". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 210-213.

Abst.- Five species viz., *Lindernia pyxidaria* Allioni, *Utricularia smithiana* Wight, *Chirita hamosa* R.Br. var. *unifolia* C.B. Clarke, *Didymocarpus pygmaea* C.B. Clarke and *Jerdonia indica* Wight are reported as new records for the Bombay state.

- 1209. Santapau, H. & Shah, G.L. 1961.** "New plant record from Bombay: *Alternanthera pungens* H.B.K.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 551-553.

Abst.- *Alternanthera pungens*, a native of America, is recorded for the first time from Bombay.

- 1210. Santapau, H. & Shah, G.L. 1963.** "Additions to the flora of Bombay state: Grasses from Salsette Island (Malad-Madh area)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 60: 134-139.

Abst.- *Digitaria adscendens* (H.B.K.) Henrard subsp. *chrysoblephara* Henrard, *D. timorensis* (Kunth) Bal. subsp. *blepharophora* Henrard, *Eragrostis tef* (Zucc.) Trott., *Isachne dispar* Trin., *Oryza rufipogon* Griff., *Paspalum orbiculare* Forst. and *Setaria pallidifusca* (Schumach.) Stapf & C.E. Hubb. are recorded for the first time from Salsette Island (Malad-Madh area), Bombay state.

- 1211. Santapau, H. & Shah, G.L. 1970 (1969).** "A contribution to the flora of Salsette Island, Bombay (Malad-Madh area)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 66: 430-442.

Abst.- In this paper, 640 taxa of plants have been enumerated, which were collected from Salsette Island, Bombay (Malad-Madh area). An asterisk before the name indicates that the plant was not listed by Cooke.

- 1212. Santapau, H., Shah, G.L. & Kapadia, Z. 1961.** "New plant record from Bombay: *Physalis longifolia* Nutt.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 550-551.

Abst.- *Physalis longifolia* Nutt., a native of America, is recorded for the first time from Bombay.

- 1213. Sante, M.N. & Pande, A. 1977.** "*Periconia atropurpurea*- A new record to Maharashtra". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 50: 155-156.

Abst.- This paper reports the occurrence of *Periconia atropurpurea* as the first record of the species from Maharashtra.

- 1214. Sardesai, M.M., Bachulkar, M.P. & Yadav, S.R. 2002.** "Additions to the orchid flora of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 564-566.

Abst.- Four species of orchids viz., *Epipogium roseum* (D. Don) Lindl., *Gastrochilus flabelliformis* (Blatt. & McC.) Sald., *Pachystoma senile* (Lindl.) Reichb. f. and *Zeuxine gracilis* (Breda) Bl. have been reported for the first time for the state of Maharashtra. The genera *Epipogium* and *Pachystoma* are reported for the first time from Maharashtra.

- 1215. Sardesai, M.M., Bhuskute, S.M. & Yadav, S.R. 2001.** "Lentibulariaceae in Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 25: 687-702.

Abst.- Family Lentibulariaceae of flowering plants is represented by the only insectivorous genus *Utricularia* L. in India. It has attracted attention of number of botanists, naturalists and enthusiasts due to its peculiar insect eating habit and attractive flowers. It is represented by c. 215 species widely distributed mostly in tropics and subtropics and a few are temperate. In India, it is represented by c. 35 species. The present paper reports occurrence of 20 species of *Utricularia* and provides botanical key, distribution and ecological notes for species of *Utricularia* found in Maharashtra.

- 1216. Sardesai, M.M., Gaikwad, S.P., Bhuskute, S.M. & Yadav, S.R. 2002.** "Some new records for the state of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 99: 567-569.

Abst.- Two species of *Eriocaulon*, viz., *E. martianum* Wall. ex Koern. and *E. palghatense* Ansari & Balakr. and 2 species of *Utricularia* viz., *U. malabarica* Janarthanam & Henry and *U. minutissima* Vahl has been collected for the first for the state of Maharashtra.

- 1217. Sardesai, M.M., Gaikwad, S.P. & Kamble, M.Y. 2006.** "Notes on distribution, status and *ex-situ* conservation of *Bidaria khandalensis* (Sant.) Jagtap & Singh (Asclepiadaceae)". *Indian J. Forest.* 29: 181-185.

Abst.- Present paper deals with detailed description, phenology, note on the status, conservation and cultivation of *Bidaria khandalense* (Sant.) Jagtap & Singh.

- 1218. Sardesai, M.M., Gaikwad, S.P. & Yadav, S.R. 2006.** "A new species of *Chlorophytum* (Anthericaceae) from Western Ghats, India". *Kew Bull.* 61: 269-271.

Abst.- A new species of *Chlorophytum*, *C. kolhapurens* (Anthericaceae), is described and illustrated from Western Ghats (Maharashtra), India.

- 1219. Sardesai, M.M., Gaikwad, S.P. & Yadav, S.R. 2006.** "A new variety of *Arisaema sahyadricum* Yadav *et al.* (Araceae) from the Western Ghats of Maharashtra, India". *Rheedea* 16: 45-48.

Abst.- A new variety of *Arisaema sahyadricum* Yadav *et al.* is described and illustrated. This variety, called *Arisaema sahyadricum* var. *ghaticum* Sardesai *et al.* differs from the variety proper by its smaller size, connectives having 2-6 conical processes and spadix appendage much longer than the spathe.

- 1220. Sardesai, M.M. & Yadav, S.R. 2000.** "Orchidaceae of Kolhapur district". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 17: 65-68.

Abst.- Botanical explorations in Kolhapur district were conducted during 1995-1999. A brief account of geology, climate and botanical history of Kolhapur district is presented. The occurrence of 78 species and 3 varieties belonging to 29 genera (including cultivated species) of orchids has been recorded for the district.

- 1221. Sardesai, M.M. & Yadav, S.R. 2004.** *Key to the families of Flowering Plants of Maharashtra*. Phadke Prakashan, Kolhapur.

- 1222. Sardesai, M.M. & Yadav, S.R. 2011.** “Notes on the distribution of *Maesa velutina* Mez (Myrsinaceae) - a rare and endemic plant from India”. *J. Threatened Taxa* 3(4): 1735-1736.

Abst.- The present paper deals with a note on the relocation of *Maesa velutina* Mez in Maharashtra state. Notes on distribution, ecology and a short description are provided for the taxon.

- 1223. Sasikumar, B. 1975.** “On the identity of *Habenaria grandifloriformis* Blatt. & McC.”. *Curr. Sci.* 44: 277.

Abst.- The studies on the floral structure, growth habits, morphology and anatomy of vegetative organs reveal that *Habenaria grandifloriformis* Blatt. & McC. and *H. grandiflora* Lindl. are one and the same species.

- 1224. Sathe, A.V. 1971 (1969).** “Uredinales of Maharashtra state, India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 169-182.

Abst.- This paper deals with 140 species of rust fungi, which are so far reported from the Maharashtra state and are distributed amongst 34 rust genera. The deposition number of an authentic state material is indicated, wherever available. The critical remarks by the author, wherever necessary are included, which might help in clarifying the taxonomic position of the particular rust. The nomenclature of some rusts which needed rectification is achieved in this work. The host index is also provided to facilitate ready reference.

- 1225. Sathe, A.V. & Patwardhan, P.G. 1964.** “Some noteworthy fungi from Bombay (Maharashtra)”. *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 28: 117-120.

Abst.- During the course of their mycological collections the authors came across several fungi some of which were found to be either new host records or new records to Maharashtra and are presented here.

- 1226. Sathe, P.G. & Mogarkar, K.M. 1973.** “A new fungus on *Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd. (*Teichospora bougainvilleae* sp. nov.)”. *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 8(1): 41-42.

Abst.- A new species *Teichospora bougainvilleae* is described in detail in the present paper. The material was collected from Chandrapur forest, Maharashtra state, India.

- 1227. Sathe, P.G. & Srinivasulu, S.V. 1970.** “A new species of *Teichospora* in India”. *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 5(1-2): 20-21.

Abst.- A new species, *Teichospora plumariae* is described in detail in the present paper. The material was collected from Khandala, Maharashtra state, India.

- 1228. Sauer, Jonathan. 1964.** “Revision of *Canavalia*”. *Brittonia* 16: 106-181.

- 1229. Sawant, R.J. & Papdiwal, P.B. 2007.** "Studies on leaf spot diseases of *Annona squamosa* L. in Beed district of Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 4: 227-228.

Abst.- *Annona squamosa* L. is one of the most important fruit trees of Bhalaghat ranges in Beed district. This tree suffers from many fungal diseases. During the present investigation, leaf spots caused by *Cercospora annonae* Muller & Chupp. and *Macrophoma annonae* Karkasidze were observed and are described in this paper.

- 1230. Sawant, S.Y. 1974.** *Medicinal plants of Maharashtra*. Continental Prakashan, Poona.

- 1231. Sawant, U.J. & Karadge, B.A. 2010.** "Mineral contents of some bryophytes from Panhala, Kolhapur district". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 110-113.

Abst.- The present paper reports contents of 17 mineral elements in four liverworts and one hornworts from Kolhapur. The amounts of iron and Si were found to be high in these Cryptogams.

- 1232. Sawant, U.J. & Karadge, B.A. 2011.** "Chlorophyll and carotenoids contents of five bryophytes (four liverworts and a hornwort) from Panhala region of Kolhapur district". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 103-104.

Abst.- Chlorophyll and carotenoid concentrations were measured in five bryophytes from Panhala region of Kolhapur district. The concentration of chlorophyll b was greater than that of chlorophyll a in all bryophytes, while that of carotenoids was maximum in *Asterella wallichiana* and minimum in *A. subtilis*.

- 1233. Sayed, Nudrat Z., Deo, Richa & Mukundan, U. 2007.** "Herbal remedies used by Warlis of Dahanu to induce lactation in nursing mothers". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* (4): 602-605.

Abst.- Warlis largely depend on traditional medicine mostly based on plant remedies for a wide range of ailments and health related problems. Breast feeding is a major source of nourishment for the tribal infants and it is carried for a prolonged period. Lactation inducing remedies are commonly used by the nursing mothers to meet the nutritional requirement of their children. Some of the galactagogue are plants that are found commonly growing in the wild while others are cultivated plants, however easily available.

- 1234. Sedgwick, L.J. 1917.** "The Cyperaceae of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 25: 682-700.

Abst.- An taxonomic account of the 55 species under 3 genera is given.

- 1235. Sedgwick, L.J. 1918.** "The Cyperaceae of the Bombay Presidency". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 26: 192-209.

Abst.- A taxonomic account of 62 species under 13 genera of the family Cyperaceae of the Bombay Presidency is given.

- 1236. Sedgwick, L.J. 1919.** "On the species of *Zizyphus* in the Bombay Presidency". *Indian Forester* 45: 67-74.

Abst.- Seven species of *Zizyphus* have been reported from the Bombay Presidency.

- 1237. Sedgwick, L.J. 1921.** "New Bombay Species". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 2: 123-132.

Abst.- *Leucas angustissima*, *Christisonia flammea*, *Phyllanthus talboti*, *Ceropegia fantastica*, *Boucerosia truncate-coronata* and *Canscora stricta* are described from Bombay.

- 1238. Sen Gupta, G. & Uniyal, B.P. 1984.** "On the identity of *Dichanthium mccannii* (?) from Marathwada". *Indian J. Forest.* 7: 332.

Abst.- The specimens of *Naik* is not *D. mccannii*, but it is nearer to *D. annulatum* (Forssk.) Stapf and the authors feels that *D. mccannii* Blatt. still remains to collected, after McCann collected it from the third Tableland of Panchgani in October 1925, in Satara district of Maharashtra.

- 1239. Shah, G.L. 1962.** "Nomenclatural notes on some Bombay plants". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 59: 320-322.

Abst.- Nomenclatural notes have been given for six plant species which are found in Bombay.

- 1240. Shah, G.L. 1962.** "Name changes of some common Bombay plants". *J. Univ. Bombay* 30: 32-41.

- 1241. Shah, G.L. 1963 (1962).** "Monsoon flora of Bombay and Salsette Islands". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 4: 233-237.

Abst.- The information regarding the vegetation and in particular the monsoon flora of the present area seems to be scant. The author gives a complete account of the monsoon vegetation of Bombay and Salsette Islands, in this paper. During the rainy season, about 218 dicotyledons and about 50 monocotyledons were collected either in flowers, fruits or both. Among the monocotyledons, the Cyperaceae and Gramineae have not been included; they will be accounted for separately.

- 1242. Shah, G.L. 1963 (1962).** "The vegetation along the seashores in Salsette Islands, Bombay". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 4: 239-240.

Abst.- The information about the vegetation along the seashores is scant. After an intensive exploration of various areas in the Salsette Island, this paper is prepared to give an account of the vegetation along sea-creeks near Juhu, Versova, Madh Island, Malad and Ghodbunder. The vegetation is described under the headings Mangroves and Vegetation along the edges of the sea creeks.

- 1243. Shah, G.L. 1963.** "*Lobelia chinensis* from Bombay". *Curr. Sci.* 32: 236.

Abst.- *Lobelia chinensis* Lour. is reported for the first time from Bombay, Maharashtra. In India the species was previously known from West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

- 1244. Shah, G.L. 1963.** "Nomenclatural notes on some Bombay plants-II". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 60: 296-298.

Abst.- Nomenclatural changes for 11 species from Bombay have been done.

- 1245. Shah, G.L. 1963.** "Notes on some Bombay plants". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 60: 481-484.

Abst.- Notes on 10 Bombay plants have been given.

- 1246. Shah, G.L. 1964.** "A note on some rare plants of Bombay". *J. Soc. Indian For.* 4: 78-80., fig. 2.

- 1247. Shah, G.L. 1969.** "Nomenclatural changes in some Bombay plants-III". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 66: 231-233.

Abst.- Nomenclatural changes for 9 plant species occurring in Bombay, are given.

- 1248. Shah, G.L. 1970.** "A contribution to the flora of Salsette Island, Bombay (Malad-Madh area)-I. Monocotyledons". *J. Univ. Bombay* 39: 83-98.

Abst.- In the present paper about 163 monocotyledons are accounted for which 73 belong to Gramineae, 41 to Cyperaceae and the rest are spread over 15 other families. For each plant a short note on the relative abundance and habitat is given.

- 1249. Shah, G.L. 1981.** "A contribution to the flora of Bombay and its neighbouring islands: Floristics, biological spectrum and floral elements". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 2: 79-83.

Abst.- The phytoclimate is Thero-chamae-phanerophytic. The dominant floral element is Indian, followed by Indomalayan. Tropicals and palaeotropicals also constitute a good percentage.

- 1250. Shah, G.L. 1984.** "Some economically important plant of Salsette Island near Bombay". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 753-765.

Abst.- Economic uses of 153 plants from Salsette Island near Bombay are given in this paper.

- 1251. Shah, G.L. & Badrinath, V. 1985.** "A contribution to the angiospermic flora of Dahanu forest division in Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 117-141.

Abst.- In this paper 828 species belonging to 485 genera covered by 125 families are enumerated. A note on biological spectrum of the flora and floral elements is given. The phytoclimate is Phanero-therophytic. The Indian elements makes up the largest percentage, followed by the pantropical and Indomalaysian elements with higher percentage. 43 species have been found restricted in their distribution at only one place, the largest number (16) in Jawahar. *Spartina alternifolia* is a new record for India.

- 1252. Shah, G.L., Bhat, R.G., Parabia, M.H. & Vazifdar, D. 1978 (1977).** “Nomenclatural notes on some Bombay plants-V”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74: 565-568.

Abst.- Nomenclatural changes have been made for some plants in Hooker's Flora of British India and Cooke's Flora of the Presidency of Bombay following the rules of ICBN (1972).

- 1253. Shah, G.L. & Panthaki, D.P. 1960.** “*Rhynchosia sericea* Span.: A new record for Bombay state”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 57: 440-441.

Abst.- *Rhynchosia sericea* Span. is a new record to Bombay state from Poona and Salsette.

- 1254. Shah, G.L. & Santapau, H. 1957 (1956).** “*Neuracanthus sphaerostachyus* Dalz.- Further comments”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 969-970.

Abst.- Collections of mature fruits of *Neuracanthus sphaerostachyus* Dalz. have been made from Salsette Islands. Comments are given on fruit and seed setting.

- 1255. Shah, G.L., Yadav, S.S. & Badrinath, V. 1983.** “Medicinal plants from Dahanu forest division in Maharashtra state”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 141-151.

Abst.- In this paper, medicinal uses of 114 wild plants growing in Dahanu forest division in the Maharashtra state are given.

- 1256. Shah, G.L. & Yogi, D.V. 1972.** “Nomenclatural changes in some Bombay plants-IV”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 69: 444-449.

Abst.- Nomenclatural changes for 23 plant species occurring in Bombay have been dealt.

- 1257. Shaikh, Shakil D. & Dongare, Meena. 2009.** “The influence of microclimatic conditions on the diversity and richness of some ferns from the North-Western Ghats of Maharashtra (India)”. *Indian Fern J.* 26: 128-131.

Abst.- A microclimate is a local atmosphere where the climate differs from the surrounding area. It is observed from the present investigation that the ferns growing in these regions require moderate temperature, high humidity and low light intensity to grow optimally. The present study explored the diversity and richness of ferns in a part of North-Western Ghats of Maharashtra and evaluated microclimatic factors such as temperature, humidity and light intensity, which influence the growth of ferns.

- 1258. Shaikh, Shakil D. & Dongare, Meena. 2010.** “Ecological studies on some weed species of Kolhapur (M.S.)”. *BIOINFOLET* 7: 116-117.

Abst.- The present study deals with frequency, density and abundance of 21 weed species from Kolhapur.

- 1259. Shaikh, Shakil D. & Dongare, Meena. 2010.** “Comparative ecology of two endangered ferns: *Anogramma leptophylla* (L.) Link and *Hypodematium crenatum* (Forssk.) Kuhn from the North-Western Ghats”. *Indian Fern J.* 27: 29-31.

Abst.- We present here the results of ecological studies on two endangered species of ferns from the North Western Ghats of Maharashtra, India namely *Anogramma leptophylla* (L.) Link and *Hypodematium crenatum* (Forssk.) Kuhn subsp. *crenatum*. Edaphic and climatic analysis was carried out with respect of the two species.

- 1260. Shaikh, Shakil D. & Dongare, Meena. 2010.** “The effect of seasons on leaf-area of *Adiantum philippense* (Adiantaceae) at different localities in Maharashtra (W. India)”. *Indian Fern J.* 27: 70-72.

Abst.- Most of a fern's photosynthesis is done through the leaf, thus determination of the leaf-area of a population or community provides a good index of primary production. In the present investigation seasonal variations in leaf-area were recorded in *Adiantum philippense* L. from different habitats. The highest leaf-area was carried in the summer rainy season when vegetative growth is more and the minimum was recorded during winter and spring when plants try to tolerate unfavorable hot and dry conditions by a decrease in leaf-area. In this paper it was clearly observed that adverse seasons and the habitat of the species where the species is growing limited the leaf-area.

- 1261. Shaikh, R.I. & Solanke, S.N. 2009.** “Two new varieties of *Fimbristylis ligulata* Govind. (Cyperaceae) from Western Ghats”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 201-204.

Abst.- Two new varieties viz. *Fimbristylis ligulata* var. *kanarensis* and *Fimbristylis ligulata* var. *rohaensis* are described and illustrated from Karnataka and Maharashtra respectively.

- 1262. Shaikh, S.S. & Chavan, N.S. 2011.** “Critical observations of the family Avicenniaceae from Maharashtra and Goa, India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 108: 2-7.

Abst- *Avicennia* L. is a widely distributed mangrove genus exhibiting several morphological variations, as well as anomalies. These factors prove to be a constraint in the correct identification of a species and its varieties. The present work is an attempt to confirm the exact species composition of the family Avicenniaceae on the coasts of Maharashtra and Goa. The study deals with detailed review of available literature, herbarium studies and field observations for *Avicennia* spp. on these coasts. The present paper reports the occurrence of *A. marina* as a complex, and *A. officinalis* from Maharashtra and Goa. *A. alba* was not observed during the study. Some problems regarding the identification of existing species are also discussed. As a result, the paper also helps in proper identification of *Avicennia* species.

- 1263. Sharma, B.D., Deshpande, S. & Pradhan, S.G. 1988 (1986).** “A new species of *Hygrocybe* Kummer from India”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 28: 171-173.

Abst.- A new species of *Hygrocybe* viz., *H. boriviliensis* Sharma, S. Desh. & Pradhan has been described from Borivili National Park, Bombay.

- 1264. Sharma, B.D., Diwakar, P.G. & Dawre, M.S. 1983.** “Two noteworthy species of genus *Phyllanthus* (Euphorbiaceae) from Maharashtra”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 1031-1032.

Abst.- Two interesting species of *Phyllanthus* viz., *P. amarus* Schumach. & Thonn. and *P. fischeri* (Gamble) Ellis have been recorded for the first time from Buldhana district of Maharashtra.

- 1265. Sharma, B.D., Karthikeyan, S. & Singh, N.P. 1996 (Eds.).** *Flora of Maharashtra State. Monocotyledones*. BSI, Calcutta.

Abst.- The flora deals with 34 families, 256 genera, 904 species, 2 subspecies, 39 varieties, 1 subvariety and 1 forma of wild plants. 10 new genera, 84 species, 11 subspecies and 1 variety have been described from Maharashtra; 330 species, 1 subspecies and 13 varieties have been recorded as new since publication of Cooke's Flora. Further, 2 genera and 303 species have undergone name changes. 120 species and 23 varieties are being cultivated in this state. 77 species and 2 varieties of monocots are endemic to Maharashtra.

- 1266. Sharma, B.D. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1980.** "Floristic composition and peculiarities of Dev Raies (sacred groves) in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 1: 11-32.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the floristic composition of Dev Raies (sacred groves) in Kolhapur district and discusses the peculiarities and importance of their preservation and conservation since these contain relict vegetation of once predominant evergreen or semi-evergreen type of vegetation. These vegetation patches in Raies are distinct from the surrounding areas which are predominantly deciduous type. The Raies also harbour some endemic and rare species and some other species which are exclusively found there.

- 1267. Sharma, B.D. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1981.** "*Symphyllia mallotiformis* Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)- A new record for Maharashtra". *Indian J. Forest.* 4: 66.

Abst.- *Symphyllia mallotiformis* Muell.-Arg. has been recorded here in Maharashtra from Manoli Forest on Amba-Vishalgad road, Kolhapur district.

- 1268. Sharma, B.D. & Kulkarni, B.G. 1982 (1980).** "Some rare and noteworthy plants from Maharashtra". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 189-191.

Abst.- During the botanical exploration tour to Kolhapur district, Maharashtra, the authors collected some rare and noteworthy plants viz., *Naravelia zeylanica* (L.) DC. (Ranunculaceae), *Clausena indica* (Dalz.) Oliver (Rutaceae), *Euonymus indicus* Heyne ex Wall. (Celastraceae), *Hedyotis nitida* Wight & Arn., *Lasianthus acuminatus* Wight (Rubiaceae), *Genianthus laurifolius* (Roxb.) Hook.f. (Asclepiadaceae) and *Blachia denduata* Benth. (Euphorbiaceae) from moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forests and sacred groves (Dev Raies) along the Sahyadris, which was known to occur in Karnataka and Kerala. The species have been described along with notes on distribution and specimens examined.

- 1269. Sharma, B.D. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 1986.** "Ethnobotanical studies on the tribals of Nasik district (Maharashtra)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 439-454.

Abst.- A large variety of plants are used as food, fodder, fibre, fruits, fuel, medicare, posion, dye, tannins, woodcraft, religious ceremonies, musical instruments, etc. An attempt has been made to present the information personally gathered from the adivasis of Nasik District. The information provided here is either new or not found in literature or in some way different from known uses and practices.

- 1270. Sharma, B.D. & Malhotra, S.K. 1984.** "A contribution to the ethnobotany of tribal areas in Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 533-537.

Abst.- In the present communication, 52 useful and medicinal plants are reported from tribal areas of Maharashtra.

- 1271. Sharma, B.D. & Pradhan, S.G. 1990.** "On the occurrence of *Hygrophila phlomoides* Nees var. *roxburghii* C.B. Cl. (Acanthaceae) in Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 609-611.

Abst.- *Hygrophila phlomoides* Nees var. *roxburghii* C.B. Cl. (Acanthaceae) is recorded for the first time from Maharashtra. It was earlier reported from Bangladesh. Collections from West Bengal and Assam also exist at CAL.

- 1272. Sharma, P.P. 2002.** "Unique 'Monster' fruits of *Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br. (Apocynaceae)". *Phytotaxonomy* 2: 126-127.

Abst.- An unusually long fruits of 85-110 cm length of *Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br. has been recorded from Toranmal in Dhule Forest Division, Maharashtra.

- 1273. Sharma, P.P. & Majumdar, A.M. 2003.** "Traditional knowledge of plants from Toranmal plateau of Maharashtra". *Indian J. Traditional Knowledge* 2: 292-296.

Abst.- Plant based traditional knowledge has become a recognized tool in the research for new sources of drugs and pharmaceuticals. During last few decades various Government agencies, NGOs and pharmaceutical companies have carried out several explorations in search of new drugs. Present communication deals with the traditional knowledge of tribals residing in Toranmal plateau of Maharashtra. The tribals of this region are using plants/plant parts or their suitable preparations for treating various ailments. According to present survey the most prevalent ailment in this region are gastrointestinal disorders, and in treating majority of them, underground parts like rhizome, root, tuber, etc. are used. In the present study traditional uses of species of 101 plants were documented. Out of these, uses of 25 plants which are not cited in the major literature consulted, are considered as less known and are enumerated in this paper.

- 1274. Sharma, P.P. & Patil, R.P. 2008.** "Plants used for the treatment of wounds by tribals of Toranmal plateau of Maharashtra". *Ann. Forest.* 16: 301-305.

Abst.- The present communication deals with the traditional knowledge of tribals of Toranmal region of Maharashtra regarding the use of plants for treating wounds. The

tribals of this region use plants/plant parts or their suitable preparations for treating various ailments. Information collected from the knowledgeable people like traditional healers, medicine men, etc. has revealed that 30 plants/plant parts are utilized as pastes, juices and powders for the treatment of wounds.

- 1275. Sharma, R.M. 2003.** "Checklist of plant galls (Zoocecidia) from Maharashtra state". *Ann. Forest.* 11: 101-112.

Abst.- Enumeration of 106 plant galls (Zoocecidia) on 64 plant genera belonging to 40 families from Maharashtra state is rendered.

- 1276. Sharma, V.S. 1987.** "Comments on the identity of *Ageratum conyzoides* L. and *A. houstonianum* Mill.- two naturalized weeds in India". *Feddes Repert.* 98: 557-560.

Abst.- *Ageratum conyzoides* L. and *A. houstonianum* Mill. are two exotic weeds completely naturalized in Indian subcontinent invading even the Himalaya. Both are easily confused for each other in herbaria as well as in the field. Reliable morphological characters to distinguish these two closely resembling taxa have been identified and illustrated to facilitate unmistaken determination. Also some observations have been made to Sahu's treatment of these two species with a caution to apply the numerical data to change the taxonomic status of any well established taxon, and instead to utilize the numerical methods in the analysis of evolutionary phenomena.

- 1277. Sharon, Madhuri. 1978.** "Chemical analysis of water from rivers of Poona & suburbs during summer months". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 13(1-2): 3-14.

Abst.- Chemical analysis of water from rivers of Poona and suburbs during summer months was done; using standard techniques. Sangam bridge area has been found to have the maximum pollution and very poor amount of dissolved oxygen. Moreover the BOD was less than required, at all the spots except one. Minerals which were present in ore than permissible concentration were phosphates, sulphates (in March only) and iron. Rest all other chemicals, which were analysed, were well below the permissible level.

- 1278. Shimpale, V.B., Bhagat, R.B., Deshmukh, R.B. & Yadav, S.R. 2009.** "A new species of *Eriocaulon* (Eriocaulaceae) from Maharashtra, India". *Rheedea* 19: 47-49.

Abst.- *Eriocaulon baramaticum* Shimpale, Bhagat, R.B. Deshmukh et S.R. Yadav a new species from Baramati Tahsil of Pune district of Maharashtra is described and illustrated. It is similar to *E. rajendrababui* R. Ansari & N.P. Balakr. and differs in having male flowers with two free sepals and glandular petals.

- 1279. Shimpale, V.B., Salunkhe, C.B., Dravid, N.K. & Yadav, S.R. 2004.** "Some un-noticed medicinal uses of flowering plants of south western Maharashtra". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 46: 280-288.

Abst.- Man in all ages has used plants to cure diseases and relieving physical suffering. Even in this age of modern medicines, Indian system of folk medicine continues to provide medicinal relief for about 75% of our population. The studies on medicinal uses of flowering plants of south-western Maharashtra revealed that some of the medicinal uses of flowering plants have not been recorded in scientific community. In the present paper, so far unknown uses of some flowering plants of south-western Maharashtra are recorded. This will help scientific community to undertake further investigations on plants of the region.

- 1280. Shimpale, V.B., Sutar, S.P. & Yadav, S.R. 2009.** “*Sidastrum* (Malvaceae): A new genus record for Asia”. *Rheedeia* 19: 50-52.

Abst.- The genus *Sidastrum* Baker f. represented by *S. micranthum* (A. St.-Hil.) Fryxell (Malvaceae) is reported for the first time for Asia from Kolhapur district of Maharashtra state, India. Detailed description, illustration and notes on occurrence and distribution of the species are provided in the present paper.

- 1281. Shimpale, V.B. & Yadav, S.R. 2008.** “New records for Indian states: Maharashtra”. *Rheedeia* 18: 61.

Abst.- *Juncus maritimus* Lam. has been reported from Maharashtra, previously known from Gujarat and Karnataka.

- 1282. Shinde, D.N., Pawar, B.R. & Patil, M.S. 1995.** “*Dorstenia indica* Wight (Moraceae)- A new plant record for Maharashtra”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 90: 442-443.

Abst.- *Dorstenia indica* Wight has been reported for the first time for Maharashtra from Saptashrungi hills of Nashik district.

- 1283. Shinde, Rajendra & Almeida, S.M. 1987.** “Occurrence of three interesting plants at Nandur Madhmeshwar, Nasik district, Maharashtra”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 465-470.

Abst.- In this paper one species new to Maharashtra (*Vicia sativa* L.) and two common but less known species [*Cocculus pendulus* (J.R. & G. Forst.) Diels and *Pluchea tomentosa* DC.] occurring here.

- 1284. Shinde, S.R. & Waghmare, B.M. 2009.** “New records for the flora of Marathwada from Kinwat forest of Nanded district”. *BIOINFOLET* 6: 302-303.

Abst.- Explorations of Kinwat forest during 2006-07, reported two plant species viz., *Radermachera xylocarpa* Roxb. (Bignoniaceae) and *Amorphophallus campanulatus* Roxb. (Araceae) for Marathwada region. The botanical names, locality, description are given for each taxon.

- 1285. Shinde, S.R., Waghmare, B.M. & Sumanth, G.T. 2010.** “Familiar plants put in ethnomedicine by the tribe of Kinwat forest in Maharashtra”. *Advances Pl. Sci.* 23: 339-340.

Abst.- Ethnobotanical studies on plants used by five different communities like Andh, Gond, Pradhan, Niakada and Kolam were carried out on 2008-2009 in Kinwat forest of Nanded district in Maharashtra, India. These plants have been utilized for curing various diseases of human beings. Ten plant species used by tribes for human health care are enumerated in Table-1. During the survey of Kinwat forest, information regarding medicinal usage of different plants and their local names were gathered from the tribals. Collected voucher specimens were deposited in Botany Research Centre, Maharashtra Mahavidyalaya. Plant specimens collected during field trips have been identified with the help of published literature. The study area was selected due to richness of flora and dearth of ethnomedicinal information of this region. This survey recorded that tribal people of this area have outstanding knowledge of herbal drugs and healing properties towards different ailments. The holistic approach will provide better results for conserving local plant species besides providing livelihood to natives of this region.

- 1286. Shinde, V. & Pawar, A.B. 2008.** "Some aquatic hyphomycetes from Satara district". *BIOINFOLET* 5: 423-424.

Abst.- Six aquatic hyphomycetes viz., *Campylospora filicladia* Nawawi, *Flabellocladia tetraccladia* Nawawi, *Helicosporium phragmitis* Honnel, *Scolecobasidium variable* Barron & Bush, *Stachylidium bicolor* Link and *Triscelophorus acuminatus* Nawawi have been recorded from different aquatic bodies of Satara district, Maharashtra.

- 1287. Shirke, D.R. 1984.** "The study of the flora of Ahmednagar". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect. 56*: 55-70.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of the vegetation of Ahmednagar and nearby localities covering an area about 50 sq km. Taxonomic evaluation of flowering plants shows that the area is occupied by 296 species belonging to 260 genera under 89 families. The ratio of the monocotyledonous to dicotyledonous species is 1:5, genera 1:4.7 and that of families is 1:4.2. Among the five dominant families of the region, Papilionaceae stands at the top. The flora consists of 24.5% trees, 18.5% shrubs, 48% herbs and 9% climbers or twiners. The vegetation of the area is of dry deciduous type, and most species exhibit xeromorphy.

- 1288. Shrivastava, G.P. & Santapau, H. 1955 (1954).** "*Alternanthera polygonoides* R.Br. var. *erecta* Mart.- A new record for Bombay state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 52: 957.

Abst.- *Alternanthera polygonoides* R.Br. var. *erecta* Mart. is recorded here for the first time for Bombay state from Saki, on the way to Vehar Lake, Bombay Island.

- 1289. Siddiqui, A.N. & Bhosale, A.M. 2011.** "*Aspergillus* species from Kopergaon, district Ahmednagar (M.S.)". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 300-301.

Abst.- *Aspergillus* species viz., *A. niger*, *A. oryzae*, *A. fumigatus*, *A. sydowi*, *A. flavus*, *A. sulphureus* and *A. candidus* frequently occurred from all the localities. However, *A. niger*, *A. terreus*, *A. niveus* and *A. versicolor* occurred during winter and rainy seasons; *A. carneus*

and *A. luchuensis* occurred during summer and rainy seasons; and *A. nidulans* and *A. foetidus* during summer season.

- 1290. Siddiqui, A.N. & Bhosale, A.M. 2011.** "Diversity of *Penicillium* and *Curvularia* from Kopergaon, district Ahmednagar (M.S.)". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 346-347.

Abst.- Five species of *Penicillium* and six species of *Curvularia* were isolated from nine localities. *P. frequentans*, *P. simplicissimum* and *P. chrysogenum* were isolated throughout the year, while *P. waksani* was isolated during winter and *P. implicatum* during rainy season. *C. palascens*, *C. catenulate*, *C. tritici* and *C. clavata* were isolated during winter season; *C. riccardii* was isolated throughout the year while *C. lunata* was isolated during summer and rainy seasons.

- 1291. Siddiqui, M.S., Ahad Najam, K.A. & Deshpande, V.D. 2009.** "Studies on midge galls of Cucurbitaceae from Nanded and Parbhani districts of Maharashtra state, India". *BIOINFOLET* 6: 183-185.

Abst.- The description of two new and three known Zooecidia (Plant galls) occurring on Cucurbitaceae of Nanded and Parbhani districts of Maharashtra state, India has been described.

- 1292. Singh, N.P. 1972.** "*Cuscuta campestris* Yuncker: A new record for Western India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 69: 456.

Abst.- *Cuscuta campestris* Yuncker, a native of North America, was first recorded for India from Dum Dum area at Calcutta, West Bengal. It is recorded here for the first time for Western India from Poona.

- 1293. Singh, N.P. 1981.** "Geographical distribution of angiospermic taxa deposited in the herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India at Pune (BSI)". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 2: 237-239.

Abst.- The paper deals with representative geographical distribution of angiosperms deposited in the herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle, Pune (BSI).

- 1294. Singh, N.P. 1983.** "Potential biological control of *Parthenium hysterophorus* L.". *Curr. Sci.* 52: 644.

Abst.- Leguminous plant *Cassia uniflora* Mill. (native of Tropical America) is used biologically to control the weed *Parthenium hysterophorus* L.

- 1295. Singh, N.P. 1992 (1987).** "Floristic studies in Western India". *National Symposium on the Biology and utility of wild plants*- Prof. G.L. Shah Commemoration vol. 25-26 p.

- 1296. Singh, N.P. & Dawre, M.S. 1983.** "On the occurrence of *Acampe rigida* (Buch.-Ham. ex J.E. Smith) P.F. Hunt (Orchidaceae) in Peninsular India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 1021-1022.

Abst.- The present record of *Acampe rigida* (Buch.-Ham. ex J.E. Smith) P.F. Hunt from the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala and Karnataka is a case of disjunct distribution from northern to southern parts of India.

- 1297. Singh, N.P. & Deshpande, U.R. 1980 (1979).** "Type material in the herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India at Poona". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 76: 24-32.

Abst.- A detailed account of the 465 type specimens deposited in the herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India at Pune (BSI) has been provided.

- 1298. Singh, N.P. & Deshpande, U.R. 1980.** "A critical note on the genus *Lophopogon* Hack. in India". *Ann. Arid Zone* 19: 168-170.

Abst.- A critical note is given on the genus *Lophopogon* Hack. in India. There are 2 species viz., *L. tridentatus* (Roxb.) Hack. and *L. kingii* Hook.f. recorded from India, of which former is found in Maharashtra.

- 1299. Singh, N.P. & Diwakar, P.G. 1984.** "An extension of distribution of *Smythea velutina* (Rhamnaceae) to India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 281-282.

Abst.- *Smythea velutina* (Ridl.) S.P. Banerjee & P.K. Mukherjee and its variety *kingiana* S.P. Banerjee & P.K. Mukherjee have been recorded here for the first time from Karnataka and Maharashtra, respectively. They were earlier known to be confined to Perak in Malay Peninsula.

- 1300. Singh, N.P. & Karthikeyan, S. (Eds.) 2000.** *Flora of Maharashtra State: Dicotyledons*. Vol. 1, BSI, Calcutta.

Abst.- The flora deals with 70 families (Ranunculaceae-Rhizophoraceae), 314 genera, 856 species, 10 subspecies and 53 varieties in wild. In addition, there are 5 families which include only cultivated species. A total of 262 cultivated taxa have also been treated.

- 1301. Singh, N.P. & Kumar, Anand. 1982.** "Variations in the leaf and fruit structure of certain angiosperms". *Sci. & Cult.* 48: 183-185.

Abst.- While studying specimens in the herbarium of BSI, Western Circle, Pune (BSI), the authors observed that five plant species showed abnormal variations in their leaf structure, viz., *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub. (Fabaceae), *Clerodendrum inerme* (L.) Gaertn. (Verbenaceae), *Derris indica* (Lamk.) Benn. (Fabaceae), *Nogra dalzellii* (Baker) Merr. and *Thunbergia fragrans* Roxb. var. *laevis* (Nees) Clarke (Thunbergiaceae) and another one in fruit structure viz., *Helixanthera wallichiana* (Schult.) Danser (Loranthaceae). It was thought desirable to put these observations on record, as such variation has not been reported so far.

- 1302. Singh, N.P., Lakshminarasimhan, P., Karthikeyan, S. & Prasanna, P.V. (Eds.) 2001.** *Flora of Maharashtra State: Dicotyledons*. Vol. 2, BSI, Calcutta.

Abst.- The flora deals with 91 families (Combretaceae-Ceratophyllaceae) comprising 1319 species, 13 subspecies, 67 varieties and 4 forma belonging to 527 genera occurring in wild and also 437 cultivated taxa.

- 1303. Singh, N.P., Malhotra, S.K. & Mudaliar, S.K. 1972.** "A contribution to the flora of Kolhapur district". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 7(1&2): 25-43.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of the vegetation of the district Kolhapur in Southern Maharashtra. Factors determining the floristic composition of the district have been discussed in the paper. 301 species have been enumerated to give an idea of the flora of the district.

- 1304. Singh, N.P. & Nisal, V.N. 1971.** "Trials on the germination of Acacias at Poona". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 6(2): 77-82.

Abst.- 13 species of *Acacia* Willd. were tested for their germination and growth behaviour in Poona. Climatic factors of the area for the experimental period are presented briefly. GEI/GC ratio of the species was worked out so as to find out the necessity of pre-seed treatment and the same is fully discussed.

- 1305. Singh, N.P. & Sundararaghavan, R. 1986.** "Materials for plant conservation in Western India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8: 29-38.

Abst.- The distribution and status of 227 vulnerable and threatened taxa are provided for conservation studies in Western India.

- 1306. Singh, Naval, Todawat, J. & Papdiwal, P.B. 2011.** "Leaf spot diseases of some fruit trees of Aurangabad district, Maharashtra". *BIOINFOLET* 8: 87-90.

Abst.- Leaf spot diseases of fruit trees from Aurangabad district were surveyed during the years 2008-2010. During this survey of fruit trees, 12 species were found infected by fungal pathogens leading to leaf spot diseases. The diseases were found to be caused by 12 species of fungi viz., *Alternaria citri*, *Cercospora mangiferae indicae*, *Diplodia epicoccos*, *D. natalensis*, *Elsinoe zizyphi*, *Gleosporium psidii*, *Pestalotia annonicola*, *P. cruenata*, *P. versicolor*, *Pestalotiopsis versicolor*, *Phyllosticta tamarindicola* and *Septogloeum feroniae*.

- 1307. Singh, P. & Dakshini, K.M.M. 1977.** "Chemotaxonomic studies on the genus *Blumea* DC. (Asteraceae- Inuleae) in India". *Acta Bot. Indica* 5: 143-159.

Abst.- 12 species of the taxonomically problematical genus *Blumea* have been studied chemotaxonomically. For delimiting the different species, chromatographic profiles were scanned for the R_f values of the spot types, the total number of spot types, and combination of the spot types of different fluorescence in UV with and without ammonia vapours. The data obtained from chromatographic profiles were subjected to simple numerical assessment. Relationship amongst the different species, amongst the members of different

sections and between different sections based on similarity coefficients have been discussed.

- 1308. Singh, R.K. 2011.** “*Zingiber diwakarianum* (Zingiberaceae)- A new species from North Western Ghats, India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 245-248.

Abst.- A new species, *Zingiber diwakarianum*, allied to *Z. neesatum* (J. Graham) Ramamoorthy, from Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra, North Western Ghats, India is described and illustrated.

- 1309. Singh, S.K. & Dhanorkar, M.N. 2002.** “Tikka disease of peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.): A taxonomic note on causal agent after a century”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 26: 693-696.

Abst.- The communication reflects an overview on tikka disease of peanut and taxonomic status of its two causal agents i.e. *Cercosporidium personatum* (Berk. & Curt.) Deighton and *Passalora arachidicola* (Hori) Braun. This problem is taken up with the view that the correct identity of pathogens associated with the disease is of vital importance for any study concerning prophylactic/control measures. This study is based on our recent survey of the diseased crop peanut at Pune.

- 1310. Singh, S.K., Singh, P.N. & Waingankar, V. 2005.** “Additions to genus *Ramularia* (Hyphomycetes) from Maharashtra”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 29: 206-223.

Abst.- This communication deals with two new species of *Ramularia* Unger emend. Braun. These are *Ramularia coincides* sp. nov. on *Coix* sp. (Poaceae) and *Ramularia leae* sp. nov. on *Leea* sp. (Leeaceae). Brief comments have been given to *Ramularia grevilleana* (Tul. & C. Tul.) Jørst var. *grevilleana* Braun, which was collected and isolated from heavily, infected strawberry crop (*Fragaria* spp.) in Mulsi-dam area, Pune (Maharashtra).

- 1311. Sivarajan, V.V. & Joseph, J. 1981 (1980).** “Distributional notes on certain recently described taxa”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 77: 368-369.

Abst.- *Borreria eradii* Ravi, *Heliotropium keralense* Sivarajan & Manilal and *Phyllanthus kozhokodianus* Sivarajan & Manilal have been reported from S. India. Perusal of herbarium survey revealed that the former species extends its distribution to Assam, Meghalaya & Mizoram, second one to Assam and Andaman and the last one to Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

- 1312. Sivarajan, V.V. & Mathew, Philip. 1983.** “The genus *Lindernia* All. (Scrophulariaceae) in India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 80: 131-140.

Abst.- The Indo-Burmese species of the genus *Lindernia* All. have been revised by Mukherjee (1945). Since then, there have been considerable change in the circumscription and nomenclature of many of the taxa. The present paper is a taxonomic revision of the Indian species of the genus. In all, 22 species have been recognized, two of them, *L. molluginoides* and *L. elata*, being new records for India. A new variety, *L. tenuifolia* var.

pygmaea Sivarajan & Philip Mathew is recorded from Kerala. An artificial key for the species, their current nomenclature, and notes on their salient features, habitat and world distribution are provided.

- 1313. Smith, J.Y. 1871.** *Matheran hill, its people, plants and animals*. Edinburgh. MacLachlans, Stewart. 150 p.

- 1314. Soenarko, S. 1977.** "The genus *Cymbopogon* Sprengel (Gramineae)". *Reinwardtia* 9: 225-375.

Abst.- Morphological, anatomical, geographical and ecological data were utilized in a systematic study of the grass genus *Cymbopogon*. The genus is largely confined in the Old World tropics and subtropics; *C. densiflorus* has become naturalized in the New World (Brazil) and *C. refractus* in the Pacific Islands. A taxonomic account is presented in which 55 species are recognized and placed in 5 series which have definite geographical distribution: ser. *Cymbopogon* (from West Africa to India), ser. *Rusae* (from Africa to Indo-China), ser. *Citrati* (Africa, Asia and Australia), ser. *Proceri* (Australia) and ser. *Refracti* (Australia). Ser. *Proceri* and ser. *Refracti* are described for the first time, as is *C. goeringii* var. *hongkongensis*. In this study three new combinations are proposed, one species is excluded from *Cymbopogon*, while two species and four varieties are considered of uncertain status because type material was not available. One natural hybrid between *C. bombycinus* and *C. ambiguous* is recognized. Full description of species and key of the series and species are given. Two new chromosome counts of *C. procerus* and *C. bombycinus* were reported so that data are now available for 22 species, which are all on the polyploidy series $2n=20, 40, 60$.

- 1315. Sokoloff, D.D., Remizowa, M.V., Macfarlane, T.D., Yadav, S.R. & Rudall, P.J. 2011.** "Hydatellaceae: A historical review of systematic and ecology". *Rheedea* 21: 115-138.

Abst.-The paper presents an overview of the history of taxonomy and evolutionary studies of species currently assigned to the family Hydatellaceae, including a comparison of the ecology of species from India, Australia and New Zealand. *Trithuria konkanensis* is found to be endemic to Maharashtra and Karnataka.

- 1316. Solankure, R.T. 1972.** "Fungi of Maharashtra. Suppl.-I". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 42: 1-4.

Abst.- Some fungi were collected which parasitized a variety of hosts including the economic field crops, fruit trees and garden plants, resulting in serious diseases like leaf-spots, blights, etc. The results of this investigation are briefly presented in a tabular form in this paper. Association between the Ascigerous (perfect) as well as Conidial (imperfect) forms of few fungi were also observed during the critical examination of these materials.

- 1317. Sonawane, Y.D. 2008.** "Survey of some medicinal plants of Nasik district, Maharashtra, India". *J. Swamy Bot. Club* 25: 31-34.

Abst.- In India, c. 7500 plants are recognised with medicinal value that are being used by various traditional systems of medicines such as Ayurvedic, Homeo, Siddha, Folk, Tibetan, Modern and Unani. The use of plants as medical drug products was mentioned in 'Rig Veda' which were written between 4000 and 1600 B.C. From long ago medicine men, vaidya, tribal priests, herb doctors or ayurvedic vaidas, used various plant parts in preparation of crude drugs. The present investigation gives an account of different uses of plants from Nasik district. 32 medicinal plants belonging to 28 genera and 21 families are dealt herewith which are used by tribals and villagers for cure of different diseases. The aim of the present investigation is to enumerate the medicinal plants used by rural people and their medicinal uses. It also throws light on their botanical names, local names and their uses.

- 1318. Sonawane, Y.D., Ahire, D.U. & Pendse, D.C. 2006.** "Some medicinal plants of Malegaon Taluka of Nasik District". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 33: 103-104.

Abst.- An account of different uses of plants from Malegaon is given. In this paper, 25 medicinal plants belonging to 25 genera and 19 families are dealt which are used by tribals and villagers for cure of different diseases.

- 1319. Sonawane, Y.D. & Soler, R.S. 2008.** "Hydrobiological study of a village pond near Malegaon, Maharashtra". *Geobios (Jodhpur)* 35: 157-160.

Abst.- The investigations on the physico-chemical characteristics and algae of the Sayane village pond carried out from November 2006 to October 2007 show the presence of species of *Oscillatoria*, *Scenedesmus*, *Closterium*, *Synedra*, *Fragilaria*, *Navicula*, *Spirulina* and *Cymbella* which indicated that water is polluted and unfit for drinking.

- 1320. Sonje, S.B., Kare, M.A. & Bhuktar, A.S. 2007.** "Newly recorded exotic plants for the flora of Marathwada". *BIOINFOLET* 4: 259-261.

Abst.- The present paper deals with few additions to the flora of Marathwada, as these plants were observed for the first time during explorations. For each species correct botanical name, family, locality and description is given.

- 1321. Sreemadhavan, C.P. 1970.** "On the occurrence of *Ludwigia erecta* (Linn.) Hara (Onagraceae) in Western India". *Indian Forester* 96: 451.

Abst.- *Ludwigia erecta* (L.) Hara is reported for the first time for Maharashtra from Borivali National Park.

- 1322. Srinivasulu, B.V. & Sathe, P.G. 1971.** "Forest fungi of Maharashtra state-I". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 6(2): 50-51.

Abst.- Authors in the course of their collections got three new species belonging to the genera *Diatrypella*, *Calosphaeria* and *Pettosphaeria* which were not described previously. The species therefore are described in detail in the present paper.

- 1323. Srivastava, R.C. 1992.** "Taxonomic revision of the genus *Hiptage* Gaertn. (Malpighiaceae) in India". *Candollea* 47: 601-612.

Abst.- 9 species and 2 varieties of the genus *Hiptage* are described and illustrated with synonymy, citation, typification, distribution and phenology. *Hiptage benghalensis* (L.) Kurz is recorded from Maharashtra. Key to the species and varieties are given. Exsiccata studied are cited.

- 1324. Srivastava, S.K. & Kapoor, S.L. 1981.** "Enumeration of Indian *Chionanthus* L. (Oleaceae)". *Geophytology* 11: 262-263.

Abst.- The paper enumerates 9 species of *Chionanthus* L. (Oleaceae) occurring in India. Two new combinations viz., *C. roxburghii* (Spreng.) Srivastava & Kapoor var. *roxburghii* and *C. roxburghii* var. *intermedius* (Wt.) Srivastava & Kapoor have been proposed. *C. roxburghii* var. *roxburghii* and *C. malabaricus* (Wall. ex G. Don) Bedd. occurs in Maharashtra.

- 1325. Srivastava, S.N., Paul, S.R., Dixit, B.S., Kapoor, S.L. & Singh, A. 1985.** "Survey of Indian plants for saponins, alkaloids and flavonoids-V". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 637-646.

Abst.- The present report deals with the chemical screening of 268 plant samples representing 75 taxa, collected from Goa and Maharashtra state for the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids and saponins. 48 samples have given positive test for saponins, 64 for alkaloids and 93 for flavonoids.

- 1326. Srivastava, Sharad Kumar, Mehrotra, Shanta, Srivastava, G.K. & Chauhan, D.K. 2003.** "Folk uses of herbs from Mahabaleshwar region of Sahyadri Hills". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 27: 857-863.

Abst.- Mahabaleshwar region has a rich diversity of medicinal plants, as demonstrated in present survey with local persons, traditional healers as well as scientific verification through literature. The investigation includes 61 species from this region, belonging to 27 families which are used in the treatment of fever, skin diseases, digestive disorders, cardiovascular and respiratory complaints as well as in rheumatism and also as nervine tonic. These plants identified are potential source for new bioactive compounds of therapeutic value in Indian system of medicine.

- 1327. Subhedar, A.W. & Rao, V.G. 1977.** "Two new records of Fungi-imperfecti from India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 74: 575-576.

Abst.- *Spilodochium indicum* sp. nov. and *Tetranacrium eugeniae* sp. nov. have been described from the forests of Varandha Ghat and Rareshwar, Maharashtra.

- 1328. Subhedar, A.W. & Rao, V.G. 1977.** "Some hitherto undescribed species of ascomycetes from India". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 50: 25-31.

Abst.- During 1973-1975, a systematic mycological survey was undertaken in the forests of Western and Southern India during which over 50 fungi, mainly Ascomycetes and Fungi-Imperfecti were collected. The present paper gives an account of 8 Ascomycetes fungi which appear to be new species.

- 1329. Subhedar, A.W. & Rao, V.G. 1979.** "Some noteworthy Coelomycetes". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 52: 317-322.

Abst.- The present paper describes eight pycnidial fungi being collected from Western India. These, on detailed comparative studies, proved to be hitherto undescribed species.

- 1330. Subramanian, K.N. & Rao, R.S. 1962 (1961).** "Notes on the flora of Pravarasangam area, Maharashtra state". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 3: 395-401.

Abst.- This paper deals with the general floristic account of Pravarasangam area, Maharashtra state. A brief description of the grassland in the moist river banks and the scrub jungle in the dry plains is given. 150 species belonging to 118 genera and 35 families are enumerated, out of which Gramineae, Papilionaceae, Compositae and Amaranthaceae are the dominant ones.

- 1331. Subramanyam, K. 1979.** "Studies on the Indian *Utricularia* Linn.- A review". *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 58: 1-16.

- 1332. Subramanyam, K. 1983 (1981).** Distribution of *Utricularia* L. in Peninsular India, South of the Vindhya". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 23: 155-164.

Abst.- Out of 30 species in the Indian subcontinent, 23 occur in Peninsular India south of the Vindhya range. The distribution of the 24 species in Peninsular India is presented here. 15 species are recorded from Maharashtra.

- 1333. Subramanyam, K. & Nayar, M.P. 1974.** Vegetation and phytogeography of the Western Ghats. In: M.S. Mani (Ed.) *Ecology and Biogeography in India*. Pp. 178-196, pl. 5, tab. 1. Dr. W. Junk b.r. Publishers, Hague.

- 1334. Sundararaghavan, R. 1982 (1980).** "*Cassia uniflora* Mill. (Caesalpiniaceae)- A new record for India". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 225.

Abst.- *Cassia uniflora* Mill. (Caesalpiniaceae), a New World species has been reported for the first time from India based on a collection from Pune, Maharashtra.

- 1335. Sundararaghavan, R. & Kamble, S.Y. 1977.** "Cytological studies on three endemic species of Western & Peninsular India". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 12(1): 19-20.

Abst.- Cytological studies have been carried out on three species restricted to Western ghats and the haploid numbers are reported for the first time.

- 1336. Sundararaghavan, R. & Kamble, S.Y. 1979.** "Cytology of some angiosperms from Western Ghats". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 14(2): 52-54.

Abst.- Cytological studies have been carried out on five different species of angiosperms occurring along the Western Ghats. In addition to confirming two previous reports, a new diploid cytotype having $n=11$ chromosome in *Canthium angustifolium* Roxb. has been reported and chromosome numbers differing from earlier reports have been recorded in *Cleome gynandra* L. ($n=10$) and *Anamirta cocculus* (L.) Wt. & Arn. ($n=8$).

- 1337. Sundararaghavan, R. & Kamble, S.Y. 1988.** "Notes on flowering plants from Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 12: 383-384.

Abst.- Cytological studies have been carried out on *Aponogeton satarensis* Sundararaghavan *et al.* (Aponogetonaceae) and *Boerhavia chinensis* (L.) Aschers & Svhweinf. (Nyctaginaceae) from Maharashtra.

- 1338. Sundararaghavan, R., Kulkarni, A.R. & Yadav, S.R. 1982.** "*Aponogeton satarensis* (Aponogetonaceae), a new species from India". *Kew Bull.* 36: 687-689.

Abst.- A two-spiked, dioecious *Aponogeton*, discovered in satara district (Maharashtra) proved not only a first record of such a species from India but also undescribed. Allied to *A. decaryi* Jumelle from Madagascar, it is known only from the type locality after which it is named. It is in cultivation at Kew.

- 1339. Sundararaghavan, R. & Rao, R.S. 1961.** "Cytological observations on the Indian species of Commelinaceae". *Curr. Sci.* 30: 310-311.

Abst.- In the present paper chromosome numbers of 16 species under 3 genera of the family Commelinaceae have been provided based on materials collected from Maharashtra.

- 1340. Sundararaghavan, R. & Rao, R.S. 1965.** "Critical notes on three species of *Capparis* Linn. from Peninsular India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 62: 412-424.

Abst.- Considerable confusion exists regarding the botanical identity of three closely related species of *Capparis* viz., *C. moonii* Wight, *C. roxburghii* DC. and *C. cleghornii* Dunn in the floras pertaining to Peninsular India. A key for the identification of these species together with detailed descriptions has been provided.

- 1341. Sundararaghavan, R. & Singh, N.P. 1983.** "Endemic and threatened plants of Western India". *Plant Conservation. Bull.* 3: 1-16.

- 1342. Sundararaghavan, R. & Singh, N.P. 1984.** "An inventory of endemic and vulnerable species of Western India deserving conservation". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 5: 153-164.

Abst.- The Western and Peninsular India has a luxuriant, unique and diverse flora but as the vegetation has been continuously subjected to indiscriminate exploitation, the forest acreage has shrunk drastically and many indigenous species are threatened with extinction if suitable remedial measures are not promptly undertaken. There is an urgent need for

immediate and long range steps to conserve the flora by way of botanic gardens, arboreta, germ plasm banks and biosphere reserves. Before planning such reserves, an inventory of the species from the floristic, taxonomic, economic and commercial point of view should be made. The paper deals with a list of such species that should be preserved in any conservation programme so that the botanical wealth does not suffer or species do not become extinct.

- 1343. Sundararaghavan, R. & Wadhwa, B.M. 1970.** “*Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cav.- An addition to Indian flora”. *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 5(1-2): 22-24.

Abst.- In this paper, *Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cav. has been described as an addition to Indian flora. Simultaneously the misidentification of Poona collections as *S. esuriiale* Lindl. has been corrected.

- 1344. Sundararaghavan, R. & Wadhwa, B.M. 1972.** “On the nomenclature of *Vigna grandis* (Dalz. & Gibs.) Verdc.”. *Curr. Sci.* 41: 429.

Abst.- A new combination *Vigna khandalensis* (Santapau) Sundararagh. et Wadhwa has been proposed based on *Phaseolus khandalensis* Santapau.

- 1345. Sundararaghavan, R., Wadhwa, B.M. & Ansari, M.Y. 1970.** “On the identity of *Utricularia equiseticaulis* Blatt. & McCann”. *Indian Forester* 96: 503-05.

Abst.- *Utricularia equiseticaulis* Blatt. & McCann, was first described from Mahabaleshwar but there is no record of its being subsequently collected ever since. A reference to the various prominent herbaria in India revealed that it is not represented in any of them. In 1967, the species was rediscovered from the type locality and critically studied. It is now evident that *U. equiseticaulis* is only a robust form of *U. graminifolia* Vahl and hence merged under the latter species.

- 1346. Survase, S.A. & Sardesai, M.M. 2008.** “Additions to the flora of Marathwada”. *BIOINFOLET* 5: 314-319.

Abst.- The present paper deals with addition of 29 species of flowering plants to the flora of Marathwada. Updated nomenclature, family, locality and description are given for each species.

- 1347. Survase, S.A., Sardesai, M.M. & Naik, V.N. 2009.** “Additions to the flora of Marathwada”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 33: 289-294.

Abst.- The present paper deals with addition of 18 species of flowering plants to the flora of Marathwada. Updated nomenclature, name of the family, locality and description are given for each species.

- 1348. Survase, S.A., Waghire, H.B. & Pokle, D.S. 2010.** “*Abutilon indicum* subsp. *albescens* var. *australiense* (Malvaceae): an addition to the flora of Maharashtra state”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 731-732.

Abst.- The present paper reports *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet subsp. *albescens* (Miq.) Borss. var. *australiense* Hochr. as a new record to the state of Maharashtra.

- 1349. Suryanarayana, M.C. 1970.** "Rare flowering of *Strobilanthes scrobiculata* Dalz. ex Clarke- A plietesial member of the family Acanthaceae in the Western Ghats". *Indian Forester* 96: 80-851.

Abst.- *Strobilanthes scrobiculata* Dalz. ex Clarke, a beautiful plietesial member of *Strobilanthinae*, flowered during 1968 in Mahabaleshwar (Western Ghats, India). Its life cycle of 16 years is the longest among the group.

- 1350. Suryanarayana, M.C. 1971 (1970).** "Plietesial species of *Strobilanthinae* (Acanthaceae) in the Western Ghats (India)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 67: 604-607.

Abst.- Flowering rhythm of six species viz., *Carvia callosa* Brem., *Thelepaepale ixiocephala* Brem., *Mackenzia integrifolia* Brem., *Nilgirianthus reticulatus* Brem., *Phlebophyllum kunthianum* Nees and *Strobilanthes scrobiculata* Dalzell ex C.B. Clarke of *Strobilanthinae* (Acanthaceae) are reported here based on field observations.

- 1351. Symonds, W.P. 1901.** *Vernacular names of plants in the Presidency Proper, Bombay.* Bombay. Pp. 78.

- 1352. Talbot, W.A. 1894.** *The Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers of the Bombay Presidency.* Bombay. (3rd Ed. 1949).

- 1353. Talbot, W.A. 1906.** "The distribution of the forest flora of the Bombay Presidency and Sind". *Indian Forester* 32: 8-24, 56-64, 126-141.

Abst.- In the present article the indigenous ligneous vegetation covering the Bombay Presidency and Sind have been discussed.

- 1354. Talbot, W.A. 1909-1911.** *Forest Flora of the Bombay Presidency and Sind.* Poona. Vol. 1. 1909 & Vol. 2. 1911.

- 1355. Tatwawadi, H.N. & Kali, B.G. 1983.** "Gregarious flowering of Bamboo *Dendrocalamus strictus* in Jarida range of East Melghat Division, Amravati circle, Maharashtra state". *Indian Forester* 109: 111-112.

Abst.- Gregarious flowering has been observed in *Dendrocalamus strictus* in Jarida range of East Melghat Division, Amravati circle, Maharashtra state. This bamboo probably flowered in this region 35 years ago.

- 1356. Tayade, S.K. & Patil, D.A. 2005.** "Hitherto untapped plantlore from Nandurbar district (Maharashtra)". *Natural Products Radiance* 4(1): 46-50.

Abst.- An account of hitherto unreported information on medicinal uses of 45 plant species of angiosperms obtained from the tribal as well as rural people of Nandurbar district of Maharashtra has been communicated in this paper. Information on vernacular name, parts

and different forms of preparations used, uses and administration methods of the plant have also been provided.

- 1357. Tembhurne, R.R. & Nanir, S.P. 2011.** “Myxomycetes of South-West Maharashtra-II”. *BIOINFOLET* 8: 134-137.

Abst.- Eight species of myxomycetes are discussed. *Symphytocarpous* Ing and Nan.-Brem., *Physarella* Peck and *Physarina* Hohnel, have been reported with one species each, while *Craterium* Trent with three species and *Lepidodermopsis* Hohnel, with two species each. All species are reported for the first time from Maharashtra.

- 1358. Tetali, P., Kulkarni, D.K., Tetali, S. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1998.** “A new species of *Brachystelma* R.Br. (Asclepiadaceae) from Maharashtra, India”. *Rheede* 8: 75-77.

Abst.- *Brachystelma naorajii* Tetali *et al.* *sp. nov.* from Maharashtra is described and illustrated.

- 1359. Tetali, P., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Prasanna, P.V. 2000.** “Rediscovery of *Dipcadi maharashtrensis* Deb *et* Dasgupta (Liliaceae), an endemic and threatened species from Maharashtra, India”. *Rheede* 10: 127-130.

Abst.- *Dipcadi maharashtrensis* Deb *et* Dasgupta, an endemic and threatened species has been collected after 43 years since its type collection. A detailed description and illustration of the species is provided.

- 1360. Tetali, P., Lakshminarasimhan, P., Prasanna, P.V. & Tetali, S. 2003 (2002).** “New distributional record of *Drimia razii* Ansari (Liliaceae) from Maharashtra”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 44: 153-156.

Abst.- *Drimia razii* Ansari (Liliaceae) has been recorded for the first time from Khambatakki Ghat area, near Khandala in Satara district, Maharashtra. This Endemic and Critically Endangered species was earlier known only from type locality viz., Dive Ghat in Pune district.

- 1361. Tetali, P., Puneekar, S.A. & Lakshminarasimhan, P. 2004.** “A new variety of *Arisaema* (Araceae) from Western Ghats of India”. *Kew Bull.* 59: 483-487.

Abst.- A new taxon of *Arisaema*, *A. murrayi* (J. Graham) Hook. var. *sonubeniae* from North Western Ghats of Maharashtra, India is described. Line drawing and a distribution map are provided.

- 1362. Tetali, P., Tetali, S., Joshi, P.V., Kulkarni, S., Lakshminarasimhan, P. & Prasanna, P.V. 2004.** “Ecological and conservation studies of *Abutilon ranadei* Woodr. *et* Stapf”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 344-352.

Abst.- *Abutilon ranadei* Woodr. *et* Stapf is one of the Critically Endangered Plant Species of the Western Ghats. It is endemic and restricted to four districts of Maharashtra.

Ecological and conservation studies revealed that the species is more restricted to moist deciduous forests in the Western Ghats. The plant suffers from a number of pests and diseases and poor fruit set. It can easily be propagated by vegetative propagation through the air layering technique.

- 1363. Tetali, P., Tetali, S., Kulkarni, B.G., Prasanna, P.V., Lakminarasimhan, P., Lale, M., Kumbhojkar, M.S., Kulkarni, D.K. & Jagtap, A.P. 2000.** *Endemic Plants of India (A status report of Maharashtra state)*. Naoraji Godrej Centre for Plant Research, Shindewadi. Pp. 87.

Abst.- The authors have enumerated the endemic plants of India found in Maharashtra as well as the plants strictly endemic to Maharashtra. The report also consists of information about habit, flowering period, distribution and threatened category of endemic species (687 spp.).

- 1364. Tetali, P., Tetali, S., Kulkarni, D.K. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1997.** "Studies on the status and conservation of *Frerea indica* Dalz.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 94: 115-121.

Abst.- *Frerea indica* Dalz. has been identified as one of the twelve most endangered plant species by International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). A low herbaceous perennial, *F. indica* is reported from only six localities in Maharashtra state. All these known habitats hold a few individuals. This paper gives details of research studies carried out in order to understand and save the plant in the wild and under nursery conditions. The species has been propagated through vegetative cuttings and seeds. About 500 individuals have been reared under nursery conditions in order to save the plant from extinction. Variation in the striation patterns of the corolla indicate cross pollination. During the study pollinators were identified. Various forms of threats including pests have also been discussed.

- 1365. Tetali, P., Tetali, S., Lakshminarasimhan, P., Prasanna, P.V. & Kulkarni, B.G. 2003.** "Rediscovery of *Ceropegia evansii* McCann, Asclepiadaceae from Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 100: 162-166.

Abst.- An endemic and threatened plant species viz., *Ceropegia evansii* McCann has been rediscovered from Rajgad, Poona district which is a new locality other than Ambavane hill ranges.

- 1366. Tetali, P., Waghchaure, C., Daswani, P.G., Antia, N.H. & Birdi, T.J. 2009.** "Ethnobotanical Survey Of Antidiarrhoeal Plants of Parinche Valley, Pune District, Maharashtra, India". *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 123: 229-236.

- 1367. Thakur, H.A. & Patil, D.A. 2010.** "Wild edible plants of tribals of Nashik district, Maharashtra". *Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)* 16: 85-88.

Abst.- An ethnobotanical survey of remote area of Nashik district was conducted during

last two years. The present paper deals with 35 wild edible plants of tribals. The information about plants, their local name, botanical name, family and food value of edible part of plant used by tribals of Nashik district was collected.

- 1368. Thite, A.N. 1974.** "New and noteworthy fungi from Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 9(1&2): 117-120.

Abst.- This paper describes eight fungi collected from Maharashtra, out of which three are new records for India viz., *Venturia maculaeformis* Fries, *Actinopelte dryina* Sacc. and *Clesterosporium caricinum* Schw. Four fungi are new records for Maharashtra state viz., *Arcyria ferruginea* Sauter, *Septonma catenula* Lev., *Prathoda saprava* Subram. and *Phaeo Isariopsisgriseola* Fries; *Asterrina spissa* growing on *Jasminum grandiflorum* is a new host record.

- 1369. Thite, A.N. & Kulkarni, U.K. 1978.** "Studies of Indian Meliolaceae II". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 18: 209-217.

Abst.- This is the second paper on studies of Indian Meliolaceae which includes eight species of *Meliola*, out of these *Meliola coereopsidis* and *Meliola herietaricola* are new to science, while *Meliola alstoniae* Koord, *M. allophylli* Doidge, *M. brideliae* Stev. & Rold, *M. callicarpiae* Syd., *M. twaitesiana* Hansf. and *M. gneti* Hansf. are new to India.

- 1370. Thite, A.N. & Patil, C.R. 1982-83.** "Investigation of fungi of Shivaji University Campus, Kolhapur (M.S.)". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 21: 123-127.

Abst.- A list of 57 species of fungi belonging to the Myxomycetes, Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes and Deuteromycetes recorded in different seasons on different substrata from the Shivaji University Campus, Kolhapur. Out of 244 species belonging to 137 genera is given in this paper.

- 1371. Thite, A.N. & Patil, M.S. 1975.** "Additions to the rusts of Maharashtra". *J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)* 15: 49-51.

Abst.- In the present paper nine rust fungi are described. Out of which one is new to India, six are new records for the state and two are recorded on new hosts.

- 1372. Thoke, R.B. & Kore, B.A. 2010.** "Diversity in Coprophilous fungi-II". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 287-288.

Abst.- During present investigation, 65 species of fungi were isolated from dung samples in animals. In herbivores during samples, 59 species while in carnivorous 26 species were recorded. *Cahetomium* and *Coprinus* were recorded on herbivore, while *Helicocephalum*, *Aphanoascus*, *Arachniotus* and *Histoplasma* appeared on carnivore dung.

- 1373. Thomas, J., Yadav, S.S. & Varghese, M. 2005.** "Phytogeographic studies on the western Satpuda Mountains of Khandesh region in Maharashtra". *Indian Forester* 131: 805-818.

Abst.- The flora of western Satpuda in the Khandesh region holds a dual position having affinities with neighbouring floristic regions. Phytogeographical studies on the western Satpuda Mountains have shown that the region contains three groups of floristic elements spread in twenty categories, namely uni-, bi- and pluri-regional elements. Among the uniregional group, the most common element is Indian (34.30%) followed by pantropical (10.44%) and paleotropic (10.04%) of pluri-regional group. Although the region has a number of other floristic elements, most of them do not have any appreciable contribution in the mountains. The study area does not contain any endemic species of its own. However, western Satpuda is acting as a refuge for some of the most endangered species of Maharashtra state and also as a centre of speciation and dispersal for African and Malayan elements.

- 1374. Thombre, M.V. 1963.** "Occurrence of *Schouwia purpurea* (Forsk.) Schweinf.= *S. arabica* DC. in India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 60: 289-290.

Abst.- *Schouwia purpurea* (Forsk.) Schweinf. has been located for the first time from Indapur (Poona district).

- 1375. Thuan, N. van. 1972.** "Révision du genre *Shutteria* (Papilionaceae)". *Adansonia* ser. 2, 12(2): 291-305.

Abst.- *Shutteria* is a small genus belonging to Papilionaceae family, *Phaseoleae* tribe and *Glycininae* subtribe. It is a herbaceous plant with slender and voluble stem. It comprises 5 Asiatic species distributed in tropical Asia from India to east end of Indonesia. Before revision, Index Kewensis counts 14 specific names.

- 1376. Tilak, S.T. 1963.** *Flora of Aurangabad*. Marathwada Univ. Bot. Mem. No. 1. Aurangabad.

- 1377. Tilak, S.T. 1974.** "Aerobiology in Maharashtra". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 9(1&2): 125-131.

Abst.- This paper deals with aerobiological investigation carried out extensively with the help of continuous air sampling during the past few years. The results of outdoor air sampling have been briefly summarized in the form of comparative tables. These tables indicate the relative percentage contribution of the spore types. The need for extensive investigations has been stressed, along with its importance to various branches like palynology, plant pathology, medicine, mycology and meteorology.

- 1378. Tilak, S.T. & Talde, U.K. 1975.** "Contribution to our knowledge of ascomycetes of India XXXV". *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 10(1&2): 15-18.

Abst.- Some new ascomycetous fungi are described from Maharashtra state, India. On the basis of comparative morphology and host relationship the newly described species are *Herpotrichia hippocreatae* sp. nov. on *Hippocratea graham* Wight, *Lophiotrema indica* sp. nov. on *Hippocratea graham* Wight, *Metasphaeria arundhi* sp. nov. on *Celastrus paniculata* Willd. and *Wentomyces vanensis* sp. nov. on *Ficus bengalensis* L.

- 1379. Tiwari, V.J. 1995.** "Ethnobotanical survey of Habli tribe of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts of Maharashtra state, India". *Fitoterapia* 66: 346-350.

Abst.- The paper, incorporating the ethnobotanical survey of Habli tribe, indicates that 25 genera belonging to 18 families are being used as ethnomedicines. Plants are arranged alphabetically with botanical name, family, local name, herbarium number and uses. Only lesser known species are included.

- 1380. Toby & Hood, P. 1982.** *Grasses of Western India*. BNHS.

- 1381. Tosh, J. 1996.** "Ethnobotanical study of Western Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 12: 169-174.

Abst.- This study gives an account of different uses of plants from Western Maharashtra (15°36' to 20°52' North latitude and 72°54' and 75°50' East longitudes) by the rural inhabitants and tribal communities. Data were gathered on seven species of wild edible plants, 25 species of medicinal plants and six species of plants of miscellaneous uses. The plants are arranged under different headings on the basis of their uses with botanical names, followed by local names, their families and parts used and purposes.

- 1382. Tosh, J. & Vartak, V.D. 1985.** "*Macroptilium atropurpureum* (Benth.) Urb.- A new record for Maharashtra and Goa". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 203-204.

Abst.- *Macroptilium atropurpureum* (Benth.) Urb. has been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra based on collections from Pune.

- 1383. Tosh, J., Vartak, V.D. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1988.** "Floristic and ecological studies of legumes from hilly regions of Pune and Satara districts of Maharashtra state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 85: 585-591.

Abst.- The paper presents data on 242 species of legumes.

- 1384. Trivedi, T. 1956.** "Fossil dicotyledonous leaf impressions from the inter-trappean beds of Bharatwada, Nagpur district". *J. Palaeontol. Soc. India* 1: 186-188.

Abst.- In the present paper, two fossil dicotyledonous leaf impressions are described from Bharatwada, District Nagpur, which show a close resemblance with the living *Lagerstroemia indica* even with regard to some minute morphological details. The importance of these specimens is three fold: firstly this is the first record of such specimens from the new locality of Bharatwada; secondly these leaves are similar to another fossil leaf recorded from Mohgaon Kalan, the original locality of *Enigmocarpon* and *Sahnianthus*; and thirdly, these specimens shows Lythraceous characters which have been established in the fruit and the flower genus. On the basis of above, two conclusions emerge: (1) A wider distribution of *Enigmocarpon* and *Sahnianthus* and the present leaf forms appears probable and (2) the present leaf forms may lend some clue towards the reconstruction of the *Sahnianthus* plant.

- 1385. Ugale, S.D. & Patil, R.C. 1977 (1976).** "The occurrence of *Phalaris minor* Retz. in Maharashtra state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 73: 558-559.

Abst.- *Phalaris minor* Retz. is reported for the first time from Pune district, Maharashtra.

- 1386. Ugemuge, N.R. 1986.** *Flora of Nagpur District*. Sree Prakashan, Nagpur. Pp. 498, illus. 192.

- 1387. Ugemuge, N.R. & Padhye, M.D. 1977.** "New plant records for Nagpur district". *J. Biol. Sci. (Bombay)* 20: 48-53.

- 1388. Ugemuge, N.R. & Padhye, M.D. 1978.** "New plant records for Nagpur district-2". *J. Biol. Sci. (Bombay)* 21: 6-12.

- 1389. Ujjainkar, M.R. 2003.** "Some new additions to Ascomycetous mycoflora of Maharashtra". *Geobios (Joshpur)* 30: 87-88.

Abst.- The taxonomical study of lignicolous ascomycetous fungi is dealt. During periodic survey of different forest areas of North Maharashtra, three interesting fungi viz., *Anthostomella jasmini* Kapoor and Gill; *Diatrype delhiana* Mukerji and Kapoor and *Eutypella erythrinae* Kar & Maity were collected which are new additions to the mycoflora of Maharashtra State.

- 1390. Upadhye, A.S., Bhagat, R. & Kulkarni, D.K. 2010.** "Ethnobotany of endemic and threatened plants from Western Ghats of Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 34: 434-439.

Abst.- Ethnobotany of Western Maharashtra is well documented for its utility by tribal/local people for various purposes, e.g. medicine, food, cordage, agricultural implements, house construction, etc. since 1973. The data reveals that some of the endemic and/or threatened plants have been used by tribal people to fulfil their day-to-day needs. Considering the high risk to endemic and threatened taxa and to create awareness among the scientific community for protecting these resources, information on 33 endemic and/or threatened taxa regarding their specific utility by tribals of Western Ghats of Maharashtra has been documented in the present communication.

- 1391. Upadhye, A.S. & Kulkarni, D.K. 2004.** "Traditional phytotherapy for insect bites among the tribals in western Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 16: 59-61.

Abst.- Tribal communities, viz. Mahadeokoli, Thakar, Katkari, Kokana, Bhili, Pawra and Warli, live in complete harmony with nature in western Maharashtra. Sometimes they suffer insect bites and use some herbs to cure these. In the present communication, 12 such remedies have been discussed.

- 1392. Upadhye, A.S. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1992.** "Ethnobotany of *Madhuca* from Western Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot., Addit. Ser.* 10: 79-81.

Abst.- The genus *Madhuca* (Sapotaceae) is used by tribal communities in many ways. It occurs naturally in semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests of Western Maharashtra. Sometimes it is also found cultivated in the boundaries of field. The taxon has got medicinal, edible, fodder, timber and fuel value. In the present paper, ethnobotanical information of the genus collected from Western Maharashtra is highlighted.

- 1393. Upadhye, A.S. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1993.** “Studies on the Ayurvedic drug Shankhapushpi from Western Maharashtra: Medico-Botanical aspect”. *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 14(1-2): 64-69.

Abst.- ‘Shankhapushpi’ is a reputed drug of ayurveda, extensively used as brain tonic. In the Pune and Bombay crude drug markets, the species *Evolvulus alsinoides* has been said as ‘Shankhapushpi’. During literature survey it is found that other nine botanically different species are also named as ‘Shankhapushpi’. Out of these, four species are described as ‘Shankhapushpi’ in the area of Western Maharashtra (15°36' to 20°52' N and 72°54' to 75°50' E). Botanical details of all these plant species recorded medicinal virtues are narrated in the paper. An artificial key is given to separate all the above mentioned species exomorphically.

- 1394. Upadhye, A.S. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1997.** “Medicinal plant resources from moist deciduous forests of Maharashtra”. *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 6: 171-185.

Abst.- Present study covers 66 plant species having medicinal potential which have been collected as minor forest produce from moist deciduous forests of Maharashtra.

- 1395. Upadhye, A.S. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1998.** “*Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Oken. tree: A boon for tribals”. *Ethnobotany* 10: 38-41.

Abst.- *Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Oken. (Sapindaceae) has various uses. The fruit is edible, and the species is valued for fodder, timber, medicine, seed oil and lac production. It also plays an important role in tribal and rural economy. Cultivation practices for the species are well established. Thus, it is a promising candidate for the plantation programme.

- 1396. Upadhye, A.S., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Kulkarni, D.K. 1991.** “Taxonomic study of an ayurvedic herb, *Kade-Chirayet* from Pune and neighbouring districts”. *Ancient Sci. Life* 10(4): 253-255.

Abst.- Five different species of plants are known as *Kade-Chirayet* in different parts of Pune and neighbouring districts. Botanical identification of all the five species is presented in this paper.

- 1397. Upadhye, A.S., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Kulkarni, D.K. 1997.** “Medico-botany of genus *Mucuna* from Western Maharashtra”. *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 18(1-2): 51-54.

Abst.- The genus *Mucuna* with its 30 species, is distributed throughout the tropics. Out of the, 11 Indian species, 8 have got ethnobotanical significance. Some of the species are found cultivated on boundaries of fields. These eight species have valued either in

medicinal, edible, fodder and/or manure preparations. Ethnic groups from Western Maharashtra viz., Mahadeo Koli, Thakur, Katkari and Kokana utilize it in traditional ways. It is also noticed that this taxon has been utilized traditionally by many ethnic groups from other states of India. The paper records ethnobotanical information on the genus *Mucuna*. It assumes significance from the economic view point of tribals.

- 1398. Upadhye, A.S., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Kulkarni, D.K. 1997.** "Ethno-medico-botany of some sacred plants of Western Maharashtra". *Ethnobotany* 9: 65-68.

Abst.- Worshipping for blessings and betterment of life is a practice common to all human beings. During worshipping, traditional rituals are being performed since time immemorial. This custom has been observed in tribal communities too. They offer suitable articles to the deities right from the ceremony of birth to mourning for death. It is observed that tribal communities use different plant parts during worship, such as leaves of *Butea monosperma*, *Calotropis gigantea*, flowers of *Datura* spp. and *Guizotia abyssinica*; fruits of *Cucumis callosus*, etc. Many or all of these offerings possess medicinal value. The present communication documents plants used in worship by tribal communities from Western Maharashtra along with observations on their medicinal utilities.

- 1399. Upadhye, A.S., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1986.** "Observations on wild plants used in folk medicine in the rural areas of the Kolhapur district". *Ancient Sci. Life* 6(2): 119-121.

Abst.- This paper deals with the wild medicinal plants used by rural population of south-western part of Kolhapur district, Maharashtra state. The authors gathered data on 34 species of locally available wild plants used in curing common human ailments. The plants are arranged according to the type of ailment. Vernacular name of each species followed by its botanical name, relevant plant family and known use of the plant in local medicine are given.

- 1400. Upadhye, A.S., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1987.** "Note on magnificent *Tinospora sinensis* (Lour.) Merrill in sacred groves of Pune district". *Indian Forester* 113: 154-157.

Abst.- *Tinospora sinensis* (Lour.) Merrill is recorded from nine sacred groves of Pune district, Maharashtra.

- 1401. Upadhye, A.S., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D. 1991.** "Cultivation of medicinal plants along sea-coasts in Maharashtra". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 12(1-2): 32-39.

Abst.- The long stretches of barren sea-coasts in Maharashtra offer promising natural habitats for growing indigenous medicinal plants. With the typical climatic and edaphic conditions prevailing over the coasts, they become ideal places for raising medicinal herbs useful in health care system of rural inhabitants. An enumeration of 26 species worth for cultivation along sea-coast is presented in the paper with their botanical information.

- 1402. Upadhye, A.S., Rajopadhye, Anagha A. & Chaturvedi, S.D. 2008.** “Botanical identity of plant materials used in Hindu ceremonies from western Maharashtra”. *Ethnobotany* 20: 91-96.

Abst.- In Hindu communities, many plant species are used in traditional ceremonies and to observe rites. From birth to death many occasions like naming ceremony, sacred thread ceremony, marriages, etc. are celebrated. Special ‘Pujas’ i.e. worship have been observed to celebrate and share progress and happiness. After death also condolence is observed in traditional way by offerings to rest soul in peace. There are shops where these materials are readily available and sold. The priest conducting the ceremonies has been interviewed. The samples were purchased from the local market. The samples were identified botanically. The vouchers have been deposited in AHMA. In present communication, botanical identity of 20 taxa, their market name, English name and associated ceremony / ceremonies have been documented.

- 1403. Upadhye, A.S., Vartak, V.D. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1994.** “Ethno-medico-botanical studies in Western Maharashtra, India”. *Ethnobotany* 6: 25-31.

Abst.- Approximately two million tribals belonging to five major communities inhabit the Western zone of Maharashtra state in India. These tribes live in isolated small villages on hill tops of Sahyadri ranges. They mostly depend on natural resources for their existence. While deriving their necessary things from forests, by trial and error, they have developed their own tradition for health care. The paper deals with medicinal plants commonly used by the tribals of the regions.

- 1404. Ursekar, M.S. 1970.** “Occurrence of *Phallus* in Maharashtra”. *Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika* 5(1-2): 53-55.

Abst.- *Phallus impudicus* L. ex Pers. was collected from Mahabaleshwar during the course of field work. There is no earlier report of the occurrence of this fungus from this state. Hence it forms a new record for the fungi of Maharashtra.

- 1405. Ursekar, M.S. 1977.** “Soil fungi of Mahabaleshwar”. *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 50: 119-126.

Abst.- A survey of the soil mycoflora of Mahabaleshwar plateau was studied in summer and winter seasons. For the purpose of this investigation, 28 soil samples were collected from various regions, particularly undisturbed areas of the plateau. pH of the soil which contained high organic matter was 5.5-5.6. Fungi were isolated by the dilution plate method. A total of 43 species of fungi representing 22 genera were isolated by using a single medium (D.P.A.). These include 8 Phycomycetes, 1 Ascomycetes and 34 Deuteromycetes. The most common genera were *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, *Trichoderma*, *Torula*, *Cladosporium*, *Fusarium*, *Rhizopus* and *Mucor*. Species of *Penicillium* were characteristic of the acid soil of Mahabaleshwar. *P. sclerotiorum*, *P. nigricans*, *P. purpurogenum* and *P.*

roseo-purpurogenum were most commonly encountered. *Torula allii* appears to be a characteristic species of Mahabaleshwar. The fungal population in summer was higher than that in winter. The number of fungal species decreased with increase in depth of soil.

- 1406. Vaidya, Prachi & Rao, V.G. 1992.** "Three undescribed post-harvest diseases of fruits from Maharashtra". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 16: 241-244.

Abst.- The paper describes briefly three storage and market diseases of brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.), pomegranate (*Punica granatum* L.) and mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) caused by fungal pathogens viz., *Verticillium dahlia* Kleb, *Cercospora punicae* P.Henn. and *Cylindrocladium scoparium* Morg. for the first time from Maharashtra.

- 1407. Vaidya, R.R. & Dhumal, K.N. 2000-2001.** "Studies on nutritive values in some vegetables used by tribals of Mahabaleshwar". *J. Medicinal and Aromatic Pl. Science* 22(4A), 23(1A): 312-315.

Abst.- Mahabaleshwar (District Satara), an important hilly region of Western Ghats is very rich in plant diversity. The high altitude and very heavy rainfall supports the growth of large number of plant species. The local tribal communities are using the wild vegetable in monsoon season that includes 20-25 different types of plant species. Out of these, *Dioscorea pentaphylla* (vern-shendavel) and *Athyrium hohenackerianum* (vern-murud) were selected for studies regarding their nutritive constituents. The vegetables were found to be rich in proteins, carbohydrates and polyphenols. However, total sugars were very high in *Athyrium* as compared to *Dioscorea*. The high phenolic concentration in both the vegetables may be useful as antioxidants, healing against heart diseases and cancer.

- 1408. Vajravelu, E. & Kamble, S.Y. 1983 (1982).** "Two new combinations under *Acacia nilotica* (Benth.) Brenan (Mimosaceae)". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 79: 707-708.

Abst.- Two new combinations under *Acacia nilotica* viz., *A. nilotica* (L.) Del. subsp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan var. *cupressiformis* (Stewart) Vajravelu & Kamble and *A. nilotica* (Linn.) Del. subsp. *vediana* (Cooke) Vajravelu & Kamble has been proposed.

- 1409. Valvi, S.R., Deshmukh, S.R. & Rathod, V.S. 2011.** "Ethnobotanical survey of wild edible fruits in Kolhapur District". *J. Appl. Biol. Pharm. Tech.* 2: 194-197.

- 1410. van der Maesen, L.J.G. & Almeida, S.M. 1988.** "Two corrections to the nomenclature in the revision of *Pueraria* DC.". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 85: 233-234.

Abst.- The senior author had completed a monographic revision of the genus *Pueraria* DC. which contains a couple of errors due to oversight in the nomenclature of two species. The accepted name of *Dolichos montana* has been given as *Pueraria montana*. Two new combinations viz., *P. montana* (Lour.) Merrill var. *lobata* (Ohwi) van der Maesen et Almeida and *P. montana* (Lour.) Merr. var. *chinensis* (Ohwi) van der Maesen et Almeida has been proposed.

- 1411. Varadpande, D.G. 1973.** "Flora of Ganeshkhind, Poona". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect. 44*: 97-133.

Abst.- The present work is based on the results of ten years of studies on the flora of Ganeshkhind, Pune. There are *c.* 780 species belonging to 540 genera and 118 families. Dicotyledons form a major part of the vegetation being presented by 620 species spread over 415 genera and 96 families. The large number of species are from Leguminosae, Euphorbiaceae and Gramineae.

- 1412. Varghese, M., Murthy, V.V.S. & Inamdar, J.A. 1987.** "On the occurrence of *Stylosanthes fruticosa* (Retz.) Alst. (Fabaceae) in Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 214-215.

Abst.- *Stylosanthes fruticosa* (Retz.) Alst. (Fabaceae) has been recorded for the first time from Maharashtra based on collections from Dhulia and Jalgaon districts. Earlier it was known to occur in Karnataka.

- 1413. Varghese, M., Shah, G.L. & Inamdar, J.A. 1990.** "Rare or little known plants of Maharashtra state collected from Dhulia district forests". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 14: 641-645.

Abst.- The present paper deals with a few rare and little known plants of Maharashtra collected from Dhulia forests during extensive and intensive botanical explorations from 1984-1986. Every species is accounted for in its family position according to Bentham & Hooker's classification (1862-1883) with a correct name, followed by local name(s) if any, relative abundance and distribution.

- 1414. Vartak, V.D. 1953.** "Contribution to the flora of Torna hills, Poona district". *J. Poona Univ.* 4: 5-12.

- 1415. Vartak, V.D. 1956-1959.** "Some imperfectly known plants from Poona and Satara districts". *J. Poona Univ.* 10: 5-12. 1956 & 18: 77-98. 1959.

- 1416. Vartak, V.D. 1957.** "Medicinal plants from Katraj Hills, Poona district". *Ayurvedya Mag.* 9.

- 1417. Vartak, V.D. 1957.** "Some species of *Datura* found near Poona". *Ayurvedya Mag.* 21: 323-330.

- 1418. Vartak, V.D. 1957 (1956).** "*Solanum esuriale* Lindl., a new record for Bombay state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 54: 965.

Abst.- *Solanum esuriale* Lindl. is recorded for the first time for the state of Bombay from Nene Ghat, Mutha river side, Poona.

- 1419. Vartak, V.D. 1957.** "Some additions to the flora of Sinhagad Hill, Poona district". *Poona Agric. Coll. Mag.* 47: 265-272.

- 1420. Vartak, V.D. 1958.** "The flora of the Fergusson College campus, Poona district (its genesis & development)". *Fergusson Coll. Mag.* 50: 1-4.
- 1421. Vartak, V.D. 1958.** "The study of the flora of the Mutha river-bed near Poona". *Poona Agric. Coll. Mag.* 49: 121-132.
- Abst.- A list of plants from Mutha river-bed near Poona has been given in this paper.
- 1422. Vartak, V.D. 1959.** "Medicinal plants from the hilly region of Poona and Satara Districts, Bombay state (A & B)". *Ayurvedya Mag.* 22: 11-12; 23: 1-4.
- 1423. Vartak, V.D. 1959.** "Some edible wild plants from the hilly region of the Poona district, Bombay state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 56: 8-25.
- Abst.- A brief account of 60 wild edible plants found in the hilly region of Poona district, (Western Ghats) has been given.
- 1424. Vartak, V.D. 1959.** "The occurrence of *Triumfetta pentandra* A. Rich. in Bombay state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 56: 365-366.
- Abst.- *Triumfetta pentandra* A. Rich. is reported from Fergusson college campus along Mutha left bank canal, Poona. This species was not mentioned in Cooke's flora.
- 1425. Vartak, V.D. 1959.** "Some unrecorded grasses from Poona district, Bombay state". *Poona Agric. Coll. Mag.* 50: 139-145.
- 1426. Vartak, V.D. 1959-1960.** "Some noteworthy plants from Fergusson College campus, Poona-4". *Fergusson Coll. Mag.* 51: 2-25, pl. 2. 1959 & 52: 17-20. 1960.
- 1427. Vartak, V.D. 1960.** "Some imperfectly known plants from Poona and Satara Districts". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 18: 77-98, fig. 15.
- 1428. Vartak, V.D. 1962.** "Study of the Flora of the Katraj Ghat, Poona district". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 22: 85-117.
- Abst.- In the present paper 600 species from Katraj have been collected, of which only 70 have been previously recorded.
- 1429. Vartak, V.D. 1964.** "The arboreal flora of the Poona Corporation campus". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 28: 1-32.
- Abst.- Poona Corporation sustains appreciable density of arboreal vegetation, both natural and man-made. The author collected specimens from the arboreal flora which includes trees, shrubs, large bushes and perennials reaching a height of about 2 m or more and forming a characteristic canopy. Therefore a field note was prepared for the last 10 years and the relevant data have been summarized here.
- 1430. Vartak, V.D. 1965.** "A contribution to the flora of the Raigad-Hill, Kolaba district, Maharashtra state". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 30: 19-29.

Abst.- A detailed floristic account of the Raigad-Hill, Kolaba district, Maharashtra state has been given.

- 1431. Vartak, V.D. 1968 (1967).** "The occurrence of the small snapdragon *Antirrhinum orontium* Linn. in Maharashtra state". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 64: 584-585.

Abst.- Small snapdragon, *Antirrhinum orontium* L. has been recorded here for the first time for the state of Maharashtra from Mahabaleshwar.

- 1432. Vartak, V.D. 1971.** "Beautiful wild plants from Dangi Hills, Maharashtra state". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 40: 177-184.

Abst.- The present paper deals with recording the observations of the author about the beautiful wild plants from Dangi hills in Maharashtra state.

- 1433. Vartak, V.D. 1973.** "Some aspects of the vegetation and flora of Konkan and Goa". *Bull. Indian Natl. Sci. Acad.* 45: 245-259.

- 1434. Vartak, V.D. 1981.** "Note on Ambemohor Pat (*Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb.) from Western India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78(1): 196-198.

Abst.- The leaves of Ambemohor Pat i.e. *Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb. are used in cooking to give pleasant flavor to the rice. In India it grows in the coastal districts of Western India. Flowering in this region is yet to be recorded.

- 1435. Vartak, V.D. 1982.** "Observations on multifarious uses of sedges from western India". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 3: 193-196.

Abst.- The paper gives an account of domestic and other economic uses of sedges from western Maharashtra and Goa area (14°50' - 20°05' N and 72°50' - 75°00' E). It includes species of sedges known for soil conservation, food for man, fodder for cattle, use in medicine, aromatics, basket making, etc. The narration gives utility of 28 species of sedges.

- 1436. Vartak, V.D. 1983.** Observations on rare, imperfectly known and endemic plants in the sacred groves of Western Maharashtra. In: S.K. Jain & R.R. Rao (Eds.), *An assessment of Threatened Plants of India*. BSI, Howrah. Pp. 169-178.

Abst.- In this work, 38 species of endangered endemic plant species from 12 selected sacred groves along the Western Ghats has been enumerated.

- 1437. Vartak, V.D. 1987.** "Economic use of waste produced during forest block felling from Western Ghats, Maharashtra state". *Indian J. Forest.* 10: 163-167.

Abst.- The paper presents some ideas on conservation and utilization of plant waste accumulated during felling of forest compartments in the Western Ghats regions of Maharashtra state. There are often several beautiful orchids, elegant ferns, woody bracket-fungi and discarded crooked wooden pieces in the scrap during the forest felling operation. It is suggested that botanists should survey such areas before the commencement of the

felling operation and try to reinstate such neglected live material in other suitable areas, especially in sacred groves. The places of discarded wooden logs could be turned into decorative articles often with little finishing.

- 1438. Vartak, V.D. & Chitnis, B.K. 1971.** "Short biography of the life and work of late Dr. Alexander Gibson". *Indian Forester* 97: 152-159.

Abst.- The paper deals with a short biography of a renowned botanist Dr. Alexander Gibson, who was the first Conservator of Forests of the then Bombay Presidency. Most of the life of Dr. Gibson while in India was devoted to conservation of forests of the Deccan Trap Country. His most valuable contribution is the creation of a monumental famous garden of indigenous and exotic species located in Hivare, in the Poona district, India. The paper further deals with details of gardens, its situation, general aspect of the vegetation and the importance of forest garden to this part of country.

- 1439. Vartak, V.D. & Dhadbhade, M. 1973.** "Family Podostemonaceae from Maharashtra and Goa". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 44: 181-197.

Abst.- The present paper gives floristic account of the family Podostemonaceae occurring in high rainfall regions in mountain tracts along Western Ghats in Maharashtra and Goa.

- 1440. Vartak, V.D. & Gadgil, M. 1981.** "Relict forest pockets of Panshet water catchment area, Poona district, Maharashtra state". *Biovigyanan* 7: 145-148.

Abst.- The sacred grove named after goddess Janni, situated along the eastern slopes of low lying hills of Western Ghats near Mangaon village, Poona district (18°33'N and 30°50'E) covers an area of 16 hec. Heavy rainfall in the area resulted in considerable soil erosion as forest areas have been greatly disturbed by ruthless removal of trees. However, the scattered patches of such forest relics provide an index of the pre-existing vegetation and may also serve as a guideline for afforestation programme.

- 1441. Vartak, V.D. & Ghate, V.S. 1983.** "Enumeration of sedges from Western Maharashtra and Goa". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 4: 435-451.

Abst.- The paper deals with the enumeration of sedges from Western Maharashtra and Goa (14°49' - 20°05' N and 73°00' - 75°10' E). The enumeration includes 122 species distributed among 21 genera. Fourteen species are recorded for the first time in the area under study while 5 species are endemic. Observations on habit, habitat, occurrence based on field notes along with voucher specimens are given.

- 1442. Vartak, V.D. & Ghate, V.S. 1994.** "Alu: *Meyna laxiflora* Robyns, a less known but promising wild fruit tree for tribal areas of Western Maharashtra". *Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.* 3: 99-103.

Abst.- During ethnobotanical surveys of tribal and remote hilly areas of Western Maharashtra, *Meyna laxiflora* Robyns (Alu) has been noted as one of the common food resource used in the scarcity period at early monsoon.

- 1443. Vartak, V.D., Ghate, V.S. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1985.** "Studies on the arboreal flora of the Karnala Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 351-364.

Abst.- The paper presents enumeration of arboreal species of flowering plants from Karnala Bird Sanctuary, Raigad District (18°57' N lat. and 73°07' E long.), Maharashtra state. It includes 153 arboreal species with details of occurrence and notes on economic utility. From the total 153 tree species enumerated, 27 are reported to have good timber value, 48 species to be used as food by animals, birds and human beings, 12 for fodder, 22 for fuel, 59 in folk medicine, 19 as ornamentals and 25 are utilized for miscellaneous purposes. Trees of renowned economic importance like *Tectona grandis* L., *Adina cordifolia* R.Br., *Gmelina arborea* Roxb., *Mangifera indica* L., *Salmalia malabarica* Sch., *Gardenia resinifera* Roth, *Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall. and *Oroxylon indicum* Vent. are fairly common in the area. Species like *Polyalthia cerasioides* Benth., *Alstonia scholaris* R.Br., *Saccopetalum tomentosum* H.f. & T., *Mammea longifolia* Planch., *Salmalia malabarica* Sch. (white-flowered) and *Albizia amara* Boiv. are becoming rare due to indiscriminate cuttings. Species like *Muntingia calabura* L. planted for attracting the birds are special components of the flora of Karnala.

- 1444. Vartak, V.D. & Kulkarni, D.K. 1987.** "Monsoon wild leafy vegetables from hilly regions of Pune and neighbouring districts, Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 11: 331-335.

Abst.- The paper presents an account of monsoon wild leafy vegetables from tribal hilly areas of Pune and neighbouring districts of Maharashtra (17°45' to 19°00' N lat. and 73°15' to 74°04' E long.). In the remote hilly areas, the total agricultural food produce is hardly enough for a few months to maintain the household of the tribal families. During the advent of monsoon, however, desolate barren terrain turns lush green with grasses and number of wild food plants. Jungle aborigines of the area make up for deficiency in their food stock by supplementing it with wild edible plants to their daily diet. The data on 42 species of wild flowering plants and ferns has been enumerated which provide young leaves and tender shoots for use as vegetables in the diet.

- 1445. Vartak, V.D. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1984.** "Palynological study of the family Podostemonaceae from Western Ghats". *Biovigyanan* 10: 89-92.

Abst.- Palynological observations on 6 species viz., *Terniola zeylanica* Tul., *Dicraea stylosa* Wight, *Podostemum subulatum* Gardner, *Griffithella hookeriana* (Tul.) Warm., *Hydrobryopsis sessilis* (Willis) Engl. and *Zeylanidium lichenoides* (Kurz) Engl. belonging to Podostemonaceae from Western Ghats (Maharashtra) are given in this paper.

- 1446. Vartak, V.D. & Kumbhojkar, M.S. 1984.** "Occurrence of *Desmodium scorpiurus* (Swartz) Desvaux in Western India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81: 224-226.

Abst.- *Desmodium scorpiurus* (Swartz) Desv. is reported for the first time for Maharashtra from Pune.

- 1447. Vartak, V.D., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Ghate, V.S. 1985.** "Studies on living hedges from Western Maharashtra and Goa". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 6: 275-282.

Abst.- The present paper describes 50 species enlisted as living hedges from the area of Western Maharashtra and Goa (14°49'-20°05' N latitude and 73°00'-75°10' E longitude). Out of these 50 species, 20 species are suitable for field enclosure, 17 species as garden enclosure and 15 under the category of demarcating plants for ornamental beds or garden foot paths.

- 1448. Vartak, V.D., Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Nipunage, D.S. 1997.** "Sacred Groves of tribal areas along the Western Ghats: Treasure trove of medicinal plants". *Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.* 8(1-2): 77-84.

Abst.- The villagers and tribals of the Western Ghats have religious beliefs and respect for sacred groves. Indians are accustomed to delicate forest pockets to various deities and various components of vegetation are supposed to be under the protection of the local deity of that forest grove. Such dedicated practices have led to preservation and conservation of forests and forest products. These sacred groves are living museums of plants and resources to carry out relevant research. These groves supply fresh medicinal plants to villagers.

- 1449. Vartak, V.D. & Mandavgane, R. 1981.** "Enumeration of medicinal plants from Karnala tribal area, Kolaba district, Maharashtra state". *J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.* 54: 91-99.

Abst.- The paper presents survey of medicinal plants used by tribal people from Karnala forest area, Kolaba district, Maharashtra state. Use of traditional bush medicines for treating minor human ailments is in vogue since time immemorial and few such plants are included in the present survey. From 46 selected medicinal plants, 8 species are used for controlling high fever, 12 used to control dysentery, 6 for treating jaundice, 8 for bronchitis, 9 for soothing rheumatic pains and 8 for skin diseases. Renowned Ayurvedic medicinal plants like Danti (*Baliospermum montanum*), Kosht (*Costus speciosus*), Salvan (*Desmodium gangeticum*), Dash muli (*Eranthemum soreum*), Dikemali (*Gardenia lucida*), Murud sheng (*Helicteres isora*), etc. found abundant in the area are included in the survey. The paper provides a check list of 46 species of plants with locally known medicinal uses.

- 1450. Vartak, V.D. & Suryanarayana, M.C. 1995.** "Enumeration of wild plants from Susala Island, Mulshi reservoir, Pune district". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 19: 555-569.

Abst.- Large-scale destruction of forest wealth in the process of implementing the so-called developmental projects resulted, *inter alia*, in the depletion of resources of nutrition in several parts of India. Susala (18°40' N lat. 73°55' E long.), an island in the Mulshi reservoir in Pune district, represents the high-rainfall tract of Western Ghats. About 130

wild edible plant species have been recorded in Susala during a two-year study. There are about 15 species with edible tubers and rhizomes, 50 species providing edible greens, 20 species that have edible flowers, about 45 species which provide edible fruits and about 15 plant species which provide seeds eaten normally or during food scarcity and famine. Some of these wild edible plants like *Ceropegia lawii*, *Entada pursaetha*, *Flacourtia montana* and *Smithia pycnantha* are recorded as rare and endangered species. Detailed investigations are necessary on the nutritional status of the species which are used only as scarcity or famine foods.

- 1451. Vasadava, J.A. 1958.** "Hivre garden- a biotic relict". *Poona Agric. Coll. Mag.* 49: 87-94.

Abst.- A relict is a community of plants which have been left intact in an area by natural or artificial cause, when the surrounding vegetation has been greatly disturbed beyond recognition. In this paper such a community of plants of Hivre garden has been discussed.

- 1452. Ved Prakash & Jain, S.K. 1983.** "A new species of *Isachne* R. Br. (Poaceae) from India". *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.* 92: 19-22.

Abst.- The paper gives an illustrated account of a new grass viz., *Isachne swaminathanii* from Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra), India.

- 1453. Ved Prakash & Mehrotra, B.N. 1987.** "Ethnobotanical studies on the flora of Khandala, Maharashtra state". *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 9: 205-208.

Abst.- The present paper deals with the plants used by the Katkari a tribal population of the Khandala, Pune district, Maharashtra. These plants have either not been mentioned by earlier workers or the uses mentioned are different from those reported earlier. Information collected has been obtained by personal contact during field trips to the district. The plants are arranged alphabetically. For each species, botanical name, vernacular name, frequency of occurrence and uses are given.

- 1454. Veldkamp, J.F. 2008.** "*Lakshmia* Veldk. (Poaceae), a new genus from the Western India and Sri Lanka". *Rheedea* 18: 81-85.

Abst.- *Andropogon venustus* (Gramineae) from the Maharashtra and Karnataka, Western India and Sri Lanka represents an undescribed genus. It is described.

- 1455. Veldkamp, J.F., Potdar, G.G. & Yadav, S.R. 2008.** "Notes on 3-flowered Paniceae (Poaceae) from India and the Cape Verde". *Rheedea* 18: 91-93.

Abst.- *Urochloa supervacua* (C.B. Clarke) Noltie, a member of the Poaceae-Panicoideae-Paniceae, possessing 3-flowered spikelet has been collected from Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra, which forms a new state record. Since only brief descriptions exist, a detailed one with illustration is provided. In addition, a new combination in *Urochloa* P. Beauv. of the Cape Verde Islands is proposed.

- 1456. Veldkamp, J.F. & Salunkhe, C.B. 2000.** “*Chrysopogon castaneus* (Poaceae-Andropogoneae), a new species from Maharashtra, India”. *Rheedea* 10: 59-61.

Abst.- *Chrysopogon castaneus* Veldkamp et Salunkhe, a new species of Poaceae is described and illustrated from Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra.

- 1457. Venkatareddi, B. 1967 (1966).** “*Gymnosporia puberula* and *G. konkanensis* of Talbot”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 201.

Abst.- *Gymnosporia puberula* and *G. konkanensis* are synonymous to *Maytenus puberula* (Laws.) Loes.

- 1458. Venkatareddi, B. 1968.** “*Ceropegia lawii* Hook.f. and *Ceropegia panchganiensis* Blatt. & McC.”. *Willdenowia* 5: 29-33.

- 1459. Venkata Reddi, B. 1969 (1968).** “*Dicraeia stylosa* Wight (Podostemonaceae)- A new record for Bombay”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 65: 803-804.

Abst.- *Dicraeia stylosa* is reported as a new record to Maharashtra from Sakarpathar-Ambavane region, Poona district. This species was earlier known from Malabar Hills, Anaimalais, Nilgiris, south Kanara to Travancore.

- 1460. Venkata Reddi, B. 1969.** “A new species of *Acroblastum* (Balanophoraceae) from Poona district, India”. *Willdenowia* 5: 803-804.

Abst.- A new species of *Acroblastum* viz., *A. ambavanense* Reddi has been described and illustrated from Kati Pani Forest near Ambavane village on the Western Ghats of India in Poona district, Maharashtra.

- 1461. Venkatareddi, B. 1971 (1969).** “The flora of Sakarpathar and Ambavane region of Poona district”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 138-149.

Abst.- This paper presents a floristic account of the Sakarpathar and Ambavane region of Poona district, based on exploration work carried out in this area during the years 1962-65 (3 years) as a research scholar working at the Western Circle of the Botanical Survey of India, Poona. In all about 850 taxa of plants were collected. The specimens have been deposited in the Western Circle Herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India, Poona (BSI).

- 1462. Venkatareddi, B. 1971 (1969).** “The identity of *Solanum maccannii* Santapau”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 209.

Abst.- After a study of the range of variation of the species in *Solanum surattense*, both in field and herbarium, and the type sheets of both *S. surattense* and *S. maccannii*, the author is of the opinion, that *S. maccannii* is nothing but a seasonal form of *S. surattense* Burm.f.

- 1463. Venkatareddi, B. 1972 (1969).** “The flora of Sakarpathar and Ambavane region of Poona district-II”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 11: 249-259.

Abst.- This paper presents a list of 250 taxa of plants belonging to Gamopetalae collected from the Sakarpathar and Ambavane region of Poona district.

- 1464. Venkatareddi, B. 1972 (1970).** “The flora of Sakarpathar and Ambavane region of Poona district-III”. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 12: 213-225.

Abst.- This paper presents a list of 330 taxa of plants belonging to Monochlamydeae, Monocotyledons, Gymnosperms and Pteridophytes collected from the Sakarpathar and Ambavane region of Poona district.

- 1465. Verma, D.M. & Chandra, Veena. 2011.** “*Scleria indica*, a new species of Cyperaceae from India”. *Indian J. Forest.* 34: 503-504.

Abst.- A new species, *Scleria indica* is described from South-West India. It is characterized by its perennial habit, unisexual spikelets, oblong hypogynous disc lobes and umbonulate scorbiculate nuts.

- 1466. Vijayakumar, B.K. & Ramayya, N. 1983.** “*Indigofera glandulosa* Willd. var. *sykesii*-Papilionaceae- a new variety from Maharashtra state”. *Curr. Sci.* 52: 429.

Abst.- A new variety, *Indigofera glandulosa* Willd. var. *sykesii* Baker ex Vijayakumar & Ramayya (Papilionaceae), has been described from Katraj ghat, Pune, Maharashtra.

- 1467. Vyawahare, N.S., Agrawal, A.S., Baramata, P.M., Ahuja, S.R., Ziya, A.R., Nawaz, M.A. & Rukshana, A.R. 2007.** “Factors affecting the use of ayurvedic medicine in pediatric patients in the Pune region- case study”. *Biomed.* 2(2): 223-228.

Abst.- A questionnaire survey was conducted amongst 1710 people from various demographic categories approached at eighty one different medical stores in Pune region. Results were calculated using descriptive analysis. The survey report that 37.30% of people regularly consume ayurvedic medication up to 50% of their total medication where in safety (52%) was found to be the prime reason for its consumption. Overall consumption of Ayurvedic medicine in children amongst Pune region is increasing where in safety is an important parameter. The advertisement motivated increasing trend of self medication needs to be addressed carefully.

- 1468. Wabale, A.S. 2010.** “Plants used for ethno-veterinary practices by tribes of Ratangad of Western Ghats”. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 89: 368-370.

Abst.- Tribes of Ratangad (Akola district, Maharashtra) of western ghats, along with their primary health care needs also cure diseases of their domestic animals. Present paper describes 19 plant species of ethno-veterinary importance. Various plant parts are effectively used by the tribes in the treatment of a variety of diseases of their domestic animals.

- 1469. Wadhave, N.S., Nasare, P.N., Harney, N.V. & Sitre, S.R. 2010.** “Biodiversity of macrophytes in Ghodpeth reservoir at Bhadrawati tehsil Chandrapur district, Maharashtra state”. *BIOINFOLET* 7: 46-47.

Abst.- 18 macrophytes have been recorded from Ghodpeth reservoir at Bhadrawati tehsil Chandrapur district, Maharashtra state. These were grouped under five different categories viz., submerged floating weeds, rooting floating leaved (anchored), rooted emergent, free floating and rooted submerged hydrophytes.

- 1470. Wadhwa, B.M. & Ansari, M.Y. 1968.** "A new species of *Ceropegia* Linn. (Asclepiadaceae) from Western Ghats, Maharashtra". *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 10: 95-97.

Abst.- A new species of *Ceropegia* viz., *C. santapaui* Wadhwa et Ansari has been described from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, Maharashtra.

- 1471. Wagh, G.K., Ghate, H.V. & Ghate, V.S. 1995.** "First record of the Alligator weed, *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. from Pune, Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 92: 141-142.

Abst.- Alligator weed, *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. has been recorded for the first time for Pune, Maharashtra from the slow moving and sewage polluted parts of the river Mutha.

- 1472. Wagh, S.K. 1964.** "The genus *Zornia* Gmel. in India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 61: 213-215.

Abst.- Two species of *Zornia* viz., *Z. diphylla* (L.) Pers. and *Z. gibbosa* Span. is occurring in India.

- 1473. Waghire, H.B. & Chavan, S.Y. 2010.** "Further additions to the flora of Marathwada". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 84-85.

Abst.- The present paper deals with addition of two taxa of flowering plants viz., *Annona muricata* L. (Annonaceae) and *Cassia hirsuta* L. (Caesalpiniaceae) to the flora of Marathwada. Updated nomenclature, name of the family, locality and description are given for each species.

- 1474. Waghire, H.B., Chavan, S.Y., Survase, S.A. & Bhuktar, A.S. 2010.** "Further additions to the flora of Marathwada". *BIOINFOLET* 7: 209-211.

Abst.- The present paper deals with addition of five taxa of flowering plants to the flora of Marathwada. Updated nomenclature, name of the family, locality and description are given for each species.

- 1475. Welzen, P.C. van. 1987.** "Rectification of the position of *Arthraxon microphyllum* (Trin.) Hochst. var. *hindustanicus* (Jain & Deshpande) Almeida & Almeida". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 84: 268.

Abst.- *Arthraxon microphyllum* var. *hindustanicus* is a synonym of *A. lancifolius* var. *hindustanicus*, one among the numerous synonyms within *Arthraxon*. However, but in the present paper author is unable to recognize any varieties within *A. lancifolius*.

- 1476. Windler, D.R. 1966.** "A revision of the genus *Neptunia* (Leguminosae)". *Aust. J. Bot.* 14: 379-420.

Abst.- In this revision of the herbaceous genus *Neptunia*, the genus is considered to consist of 11 species. For the first time it is divided into two sections; section *Neptunia*, comprising species with flowers having 10 stamens and section *Pentanthera*, in which the flowers have five stamens. 21 figures and distribution maps are provided for each species. *Neptunia triquetra* (Vahl) Benth. is recorded from Bombay.

- 1477. Woodrow, G.M. 1895.** "Notes on a journey from Poona to Nagotna". *Rec. Bot. Surv. India* 1(6): 89-97.

Abst.- Some plants species have been recorded on a journey from Poona to Nagotna.

- 1478. Woodrow, G.M. 1897-1901.** "The flora of Western India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* **11**: 118-130, 265-273. 1897; 420-430, 635-651. 1898; **12**: 162-176. 1898; 354-373, 515-526. 1899; **13**: 427-442. 1901.

Abst.- Since the publication of the Bombay Flora, by Dalzell and Gibson a number of species of plants have been added. A few interesting links in the chains of relationship to each other and to foreign floras having been found. Therefore it was thought desirable to publish a synopsis of the Flora of Western India. A list of plants including their scientific and vernacular names and locality has been provided.

- 1479. Yadav, A.D. 1968.** "The fungi of Sholapur district-I". *M.V.M. Patrika* 3(1): 31-37.

Abst.- A preliminary list of the fungi occurring in Bhut-Ashte, Bemble, Ramling and Tambve of Sholapur district is given here.

- 1480. Yadav, S. & Dhanke, P.B. 2010.** "*A Checklist of plants of Nashik District*". Nashik Forest Circle, Nashik.

Abst.- Listed 1658 plant species.

- 1481. Yadav, S.L. & Dhanke, P.B. 2010.** "*Clitoria annua* Graham var. *emarginata* (var. nov.): A new variety of species *Clitoria annua* Graham (Family: Fabaceae) from Maharashtra, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 107: 267-268.

Abst.- A new variety of *Clitoria annua* Graham viz., *C. annua* Graham var. *emarginata* (Family: Fabaceae) has been described from Sawarna taluka, Nasik district, Maharashtra.

- 1482. Yadav, S.R. 1986.** "Coco plum, *Chrysobalanus icaco* L. (Chrysobalanaceae), a new record for Maharashtra". *Indian Bot. Reporter* 5: 103-104.

Abst.- *Chrysobalanus icaco* L., native of West Indies has been reported here for the first time for the state of Maharashtra from Amboli ghats of Savantwadi district.

- 1483. Yadav, S.R. & Bhuskute, S.M. 1999.** "A new record of the genus *Molineria colla* (Hypoxidaceae) for the state of Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 96: 176-179.

Abst.- *Molineria trichocarpa* (Wight) Balakr. forms a new specific and generic record for the state of Maharashtra.

- 1484. Yadav, S.R., Chandore, A.N., Nimbalkar, M.S. & Gurav, R.V. 2009.** "Reintroduction of *Hubbardia heptaneuron* Bor, a critically endangered endemic grass in Western Ghats". *Curr. Sci.* 96: 880.

Abst.- *Hubbardia heptaneuron* Bor, a critically endangered and endemic grass on the verge of extinction has been reintroduced and successfully restored in its natural home, the Western Ghats.

- 1485. Yadav, S.R., Chivalkar, S.A. & Gosavi, K.V.C. 2010.** "On the identity of *Jansenella griffithiana* (Poaceae) with a new species from Western Ghats, India". *Rheede* 20: 38-43.

Abst.- *Jansenella* Bor is wide-spread in India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. Analysis of various populations of the genus from Western Ghats revealed an occurrence of hitherto undescribed species along with the only known species, *J. griffithiana*. This paper circumscribes and lectotypifies *J. griffithiana*. A new species, *J. neglecta* S.R.Yadav, Chivalkar *et* Gosavi from Western Ghats is described and illustrated.

- 1486. Yadav, S.R., Gaikwad, S.P. & Sardesai, M.M. 1998.** "A new species of *Eriocaulon* L. (Eriocaulaceae) from India". *Rheede* 8: 145-147.

Abst.- *Eriocaulon ratnagiricus*, a new species belonging to the family Eriocaulaceae is described and illustrated from Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.

- 1487. Yadav, S.R., Gavade, M.N. & Sardesai, M.M. 2006.** "A new species of *Ceropegia* L. (Asclepiadaceae) from Konkan, Maharashtra, India". *Rheede* 16: 33-36.

Abst.- *Ceropegia mohanramii*, a new species, is described from Konkan area of Maharashtra. It is closely allied to *C. attenuata* Hook. but can be distinguished from the latter by its shorter corolla lobes and the ampulliform heads formed by the corolla lobes. It is illustrated. The species is represented by about 100 individuals in about one sq km area and not found elsewhere.

- 1488. Yadav, S.R. & Govekar, R.S. 1994.** "*Aponogeton bruggenii* (Aponogetonaceae), a new species from India". *Rheede* 4: 34-36.

Abst.- A new species of Apogetonaceae viz., *A. bruggenii*, is described and illustrated from Nerurpar, Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra.

- 1489. Yadav, S.R. & Janarthnam, M.K. 1994.** "Hydatellaceae: a new family to India flora with a new species". *Rheede* 4: 17-20.

Abst.- The occurrence of the family, Hydatellaceae, so far thought to be restricted to Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, is reported for the first time in India. Apart from a brief discussion on its affinities, a new species *Trithuria konkanensis* S.R.Yadav et M.K.Janarthanam is also described from Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra.

- 1490. Yadav, S.R., Lekhak, M. & Chandore, A.N. 2009.** "A new species of *Eleocharis* (Cyperaceae) from Western Ghats, India". *Rheedea* 19: 37-40.

Abst.- *Eleocharis wadoodii* S.R. Yadav, Lekhak et Chandore, a new species from the lateritic plateau of Northern Western Ghats (Maharashtra, India) has been described and illustrated. The species is allied to *E. tetraquetra* Nees but differs from it in having smooth perianth bristles, bifid style and constricted nut.

- 1491. Yadav, S.R., Patil, K.S. & Bachulkar, M.P. 1993.** "*Arisaema sahyadricum* (Araceae), a new species from India". *Willdenowia* 23: 177-179.

Abst.- *Arisaema sahyadricum* (Araceae) from Western Ghats of Maharashtra, India, is described as new to science and illustrated.

- 1492. Yadav, S.R., Patil, V.N., Dixit, G.B. & Singh, N.P. 1993.** "A new species of *Brachystelma* (Asclepiadaceae) from India". *Kew Bull.* 48: 59-61.

Abst.- *Brachystelma malwanense* (Asclepiadaceae) is described and illustrated from Maharashtra.

- 1493. Yadav, S.R., Potdar, G.G., Kumar, Anil, Otaghvari, A.M. & Sonkar, A. 2008.** "*Eriocaulon epedunculatum*, a new species of Eriocaulaceae from Western Ghats, India". *Kew Bull.* 63: 503-505.

Abst.- A new species of *Eriocaulon*, *E. epedunculatum* (Eriocaulaceae), is described and illustrated from Western Ghats (Maharashtra), India.

- 1494. Yadav, S.R., Salunkhe, C.B. & Dixit, G.B. 1990 (1989).** "Two new records of Asclepiadaceae from Maharashtra". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 86: 480-482.

Abst.- *Brachystelma edulis* Coll. & Hemsl. which was originally known from Upper Burma and Siam (Thailand) has been collected for the first time from Kolhapur district, Maharashtra. It also constitutes a new record for India. *Ceropegia juncea* Roxb., collected from Satara district for the first time constitutes a new record for Maharashtra.

- 1495. Yadav, S.R. & Sardesai, M.M. 2002.** *Flora of Kolhapur District*. Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

- 1496. Yadav, S.R., Sardesai, M.M. & Gaikwad, S.P. 2000.** "Two new species of *Utricularia* L. (Lentibulariaceae) from Peninsular India". *Rheedea* 10: 107-112.

Abst.- *Utricularia janarthanamii* and *U. naikii* (Lentibulariaceae) from Maharashtra, India are described as new species with description, illustrations and notes.

- 1497. Yadav, S.R., Sardesai, M.M. & Gaikwad, S.P. 2004.** “*Ceropegia anantii* (Asclepiadaceae), a new species from Western Ghats, India”. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 101: 141-143.

Abst.- *Ceropegia anantii* Yadav, Sardesai & Gaikwad, sp. nov., discovered from Salva Hill in Western Ghats (Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra state), is described with illustrations.

- 1498. Yadav, S.R., Sardesai, M.M. & Gaikwad, S.P. 2005.** “A new species of *Utricularia* L. (Lentibulariaceae) from the Western Ghats, India”. *Rheedea* 15: 71-73.

Abst.- *Utricularia babui* Yadav, Sardesai et Gaikwad, a new species, is described from Kolhapur, Maharashtra, Western Ghats, India. *U. babui* is allied to *U. graminifolia* Vahl but differs in having 1-nerved, linear-filiform leaves in contrast to linear, strap shaped, 3-nerved leaves of the latter. Detailed illustrations are provided.

- 1499. Yadav, S.R., Singh, N.P. & Mathew, B. 1993.** “A new species of *Camptorrhiza* (Colchicaceae) from India”. *Kew Bull.* 48: 735-737.

Abst.- A new species of *Camptorrhiza* viz., *C. indica* in the family Colchicaceae (Liliaceae s.l.) is described and illustrated from Maharashtra.

- 1500. Yadav, S.S. & Bhamare, P.B. 1989.** “Ethnomedico-botanical studies of Dhule Forests in Maharashtra state”. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 13: 455-460.

Abst.- Ethnobotanical and medicinal uses of 46 plants of Dhule Forest Division, Maharashtra, are dealt in this paper.

- 1501. Yadav, S.S. & Patil, H.S. 2001.** “Traditional medicines and healthcare system of tribals of Satpuda region, Maharashtra state”. *Plant Archives* 1(1&2): 111-118.

Abst.- The tribals live in forest and there is no sufficient medical facility available to them. These tribals are very poor and can't afford the expenses of modern medical treatment. Therefore, these people entirely depend upon the traditional medicines. They take the help of local village health practitioners or medicine men for their ailments. Fifty five such medicinal plants, their drug formulations, mode of preparation, dosages and their applications to the diseases are given.

- 1502. Yadav, S.S. & Patil, S.H. 2004.** “New plant records for the flora of Khandesh, Maharashtra state”. *Indian J. Forest.* 27: 155-156.

Abst.- Four new flowering plant species viz., *Dyerophytum indicum* (Gibs. ex Wight) O. Ktze., *Ceropegia hirsuta* Wight & Arn., *C. oculata* Hook. and *C. vincaefolia* Hook. are recorded for the first time from Satpuda region of Khandesh area of Maharashtra state.

- 1503. Yeole, T.Y., Sarnaik, S., Vartak, V.D. & Godbole, S.H. 1982.** "Aeropalynology of Pune atmosphere". *Biovigyanan* 8: 101-106.

Abst.- A pollen calendar was prepared for Pune atmosphere which indicates presence of pollens of 16 plants species throughout the year. The peak period of incidence of pollens was seen during August to October, when the allergic disorders are also observed to increase significantly. Pollens of *Acacia* species, *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb., *Cassia* species, *Lantana camara* L., *Brassica* species and *Salmalia malabarica* Schott & Endl. which were reported to be allergenic are new records for the Pune atmosphere.

- 1504. Zanan, R.L., Wakte, K.V. & Nadaf, A.B. 2008.** "*Pandanus unipapillatus* Dennst.: A new record for Maharashtra and Goa, India". *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Hist.* 106:130-131.

Abst.- *Pandanus unipapillatus* Dennst. (Pandanaceae) has been reported for the first time for the states of Maharashtra and Goa from Sawantwadi (Sindhudurg district) and Paingen (Canacona district) respectively.

- 1505. Zate, B.R. 1982.** "New taxa of flowering plants from Marathwada (Maharashtra)". *Indian J. Forest.* 5: 35-37.

Abst.- Two new taxa, namely *Crotalaria naikiana* Zate and *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr. var. *mahurensis* Zate are described from Nanded district of Marathwada region on the Deccan plateau.

ABBREVIATION OF JOURNALS

**[The journals titles have been standardised following Botanico-Periodicum-Huntianum (1968),
BPH Supplementum I (1991) & BPH Supplementum II (2004).**

The journals which are not in BPH (1968, 1991, 2004) have been abbreviated as given in the journals]

Acta Bot. Indica	: Acta botanica Indica. Meerut
Adansonia	: Adansonia
Advances Pl. Sci.	: Advances in plant sciences; an international journals of plant research. Muzaffarnagar
Ancient Sci. Life	: Ancient Science Life
Ann. Arid Zone	: Annals of Arid Zone. Jodhpur
Ann. Forest.	: Annals of Forestry
Ann. Jard. Bot. Madrid	: Ann. Jard. Bot. Madrid
Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.	: Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden
Arya Vaidyan	: Arya Vaidyan
Asian J. Microbiology Biotechnology & Environment Sciences	: Asian journal of microbiology, biotechnology and and environmental sciences
Austral. J. Bot.	: Australian journal of botany. Melbourne
Ayurved Update	: Ayurved Update
Ayurvediya Mag.	: Ayurvediya Mag.
Baileya	: Baileya; a quarterly journal of horticultural taxonomy. Ithaca. NY
Biblioth. Bot.	: Bibliotheca Botanica
BIOINFOLET	: Bioinfolet
Biojournal	: Biojournal
Biomed.	: Biomed.
Bio Nano Frontier	: Bio Nano Frontier
Biovigyanan	: Biovigyanan; journal of life science. Poona
Blumea	: Blumea
Bombay Geogr. Mag.	: Bombay Geogr. Mag.
Bot. J. Linn. Soc.	: Botanical journal of the Linnean Society. London
Botanique	: The Botanique. Nagpur
Brittonia	: Brittonia
BRI's Journal JAST	: BRI's Journal JAST
Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal	: Bulletin of the Botanical Society of Bengal
Bull. Bot. Soc. Coll. Sci. Nagpur	: Bulletin, Botanical Society, College of Science, Nagpur
Bull. Bot. Surv. India	: Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India (up to Vol. 50, 2008)
Bull. Indian Natl. Sci. Acad.	: Bulletin of the Indian National Science Academy. New Delhi
Bull. Med.-Ethno-Bot. Res.	: Bulletin of medico-ethno-botanical research

Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew	: Bulletin of miscellaneous information, Royal Garden, Kew
Bull. Pure Appl. Sci., Modinagar	: Bulletin of pure and applied sciences; an international journal of science. Modinagar
Candollea	: Candollea
Curr. Sci.	: Current Science
Econ. Bot.	: Economic Botany
Ethnobotany	: Ethnobotany
Ethnobot. Leaflet.	: Ethnobotanical leaflets. Carbondale
Fasc. Fl. India	: Fascicles of Flora of India
Feddes Repert.	: Feddes Repertorium; Zeitschrift für botanische Taxonomie und geobotanik. Berlin
Fergusson Coll. Mag.	: Fergusson Coll. Mag.
Fitoterapia	: Fitoterapia
Fl. & Fauna (Jhansi)	: Flora and Fauna; an international research journal of biological Science. Jhansi
Flora	: Flora
Gaz. Bombay Pres.	: Gaz. Bombay Pres.
Geobios (Jodhpur)	: Geobios; an international (bimonthly) journal of the life sciences. Jodhpur
Geophytology	: Geophytology
Gosamvardhana	: Gosamvardhana
Hamdard Med.	: Hamdard medicus; quarterly journal of science and medicine. Karachi
Hooker's Icon. Pl.	: Hooker's Icones Plantarum
Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc.	: Hooker's journal of botany and Kew Garden miscellany.
Indian Bot. Reporter	: Indian Botanical reporter; a six-monthly journal of plant sciences. Aurangabad
Indian Ecol.	: Indian Ecologist. Bombay
Indian Fern J.	: Indian Fern Journal
Indian Forester	: The Indian Forester
Indian J. Bot.	: Indian Journal of botany; half-yearly journal of research. Hyderabad
Indian J. Forest.	: Indian Journal of Forestry
Indian J. Forest., Addit. Ser.	: Indian Journal of Forestry, Additional Series
Indian J. Mar. Sci.	: Indian journal of marine sciences. New Delhi
Indian J. Natural Products & Resources	: Indian journal of natural product and resources
Indian J. Traditional Knowledge	: Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge
Indian J. Tropical Biodiversity	: Indian Journal Tropical Biodiversity
Indian Medicine	: Indian Medicine

Indian Perfumer	: Indian Perfumer
Int. J. For. Usufructs Management	: Int. J. For. Usufructs Management
International J. Green Pharmacy	: International Journal of Green Pharmacy
Int. J. Pl. Sci.	: International journal of plant sciences. Chicago (Preceded by: Botanical Gazette)
J. Advances in Science and Technology	: J. Advances in Science and Technology
J. Appl. Biol. Pharm. Tech.	: Journal of applied biological, pharmaceutical technology
J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal	: The journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Calcutta
J. Biol. Sci. (Bombay)	: Journal of biological sciences. Bombay
J. Bombay Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc.	: Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.	: Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society
J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas	: Journal of botanical research institute Texas
J. Bot. Soc. Univ. Sagar	: Journal of the botanical society University Sagar
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. Ethnopharmacol.	: Journal of ethnopharmacology
J. Herbal Medicine & Toxicology	: J. Herbal Medicine & Toxicology
J. Indian Bot. Soc.	: The Journal of the Indian Botanical Society
J. Medicinal and Aromat. Pl. Science	: Journal of Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Science
J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.	: Journal of mycology and plant pathology. Udaipur
J. Natural Remedies	: Journal of Natural Remedies
J. Non-Timber Forest Product	: Journal of Non-timber Forest Product
J. Orchid Soc. India	: Journal of the Orchid Society of India
J. Palaeontol. Soc. India	: Journal of the Palaeontological Society of India
J. Phytol. Res.	: Journal of phytological research; an international journal of plant sciences. Bharatpur
J. Poona Univ.	: J. Poona Univ.
J. Shivaji Univ.	: Journal of the Shivaji University
J. Shivaji Univ., (Sci.)	: Journal of the Shivaji University, Science
J. Soc. Indian For.	: J. Soc. Indian For.
J. Swamy Bot. Club	: Journal of the Swamy Botanical Club
J. Threatened Taxa	: Journal of Threatened Taxa
J. Univ. Bombay	: Journal of University of Bombay
J. Univ. Poona, Sci. Technol. Sect.	: Journal of the University of Poona. Science and Technology section
Kew Bull.	: Kew Bulletin
Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika	: Maharashtra Vidnyan Mandir Patrika. Poona
Marathwada Univ. J. Sci.	: Marathwada University journal of science

MFP News	: MFP News
Mem. Indian Bot. Soc.	: Memoirs of the Indian Botanical Society. Bangalore
Natural Product Radiance	: Natural Product Radiance
Nederl. Akad. Wet. Verh.	: Nederl. Akad. Wet. Verh.
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
Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh	: Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh
Novon	: Novon
Palaeobotanist	: Palaeobotanist, Lucknow
Pharm. Biol.	: Pharmaceutical biology. Lisse (Preceded by - International journal of pharmacognosy)
Phytotaxonomy	: Phytotaxonomy
Plant Archives	: Plant Archives
Pl. Conservation Bull.	: Plant Conservation Bulletin.
Poona Agric. Coll. Mag.	: Poona Agricultural College magazine. Poona
Poona Univ. J. Sci.	: Poona Univ. J. Sci.
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.	: Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. (Anim. Sci./ Pl. Sci.)	: Proceedings, Indian Academy of Science, (Animal Science/Plant Science)
Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci.	: Proceedings, Indian Academy of Science, Plant Sciences
Proc. 45 th Indian Sci. Congr.	: Proceedings of the 45 th Indian Science Congress
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. India	: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of India
Proc. Natl. Inst. Sci. India	: Proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences of India. Calcutta
Rec. Bot. Surv. India	: Records of the Botanical Survey of India
Reinwardtia	: Reinwardtia
Rheede	: Rheede
Rhodora	: Rhodora; journal of the New England Botanical Club. Boston
Sachitra Ayurved	: Sachitra Ayurved
Sci. & Cult.	: Science and Culture
Sida	: Sida; contributions to botany. Dallas
St. Xavier's Coll. Mag.	: St. Xavier's Coll. Mag.
Taxon	: Taxon
Trans. Bose Res. Inst. Calcutta	: Transactions of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta
Trop. Ecol.	: Tropical Ecology
Univ. Bombay Bot. Mem.	: Univ. Bombay Bot. Mem.
Vidarbha J. Sci.	: Vidarbha journal of science
Willdenowia	: Willdenowia

AUTHOR INDEX WITH ABSTRACT NUMBER IN PARENTHESIS

- Abraham, V. (1, 2)
- Acharya, R.M. (3)
- Agarwal, S.C. (802, 803)
- Agashe, S.N. (4)
- Agharkar, S.P. (5, 6)
- Agrawal, A.S. (1467)
- Agrawal, P. (7)
- Agte, V.V. (662)
- Ahad Najam, K.A. (1291)
- Aher, U.P. (952)
- Ahira, P.P. (528)
- Ahire, D.U. (8, 9, 1318)
- Ahirrao, Y.A. (10)
- Ahmad, S.A. (122, 123, 124)
- Ahmedullah, M. (11)
- Ahuja, B.S. (12)
- Ahuja, K.K. (13, 14, 15, 934)
- Ahuja, S.R. (1467)
- Aitawade, M.M. (16)
- Aitawade, Makarand (485)
- Ali, A. (7)
- Ali, S.I. (17, 18)
- Almeida, M.R. (19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 198, 199, 200)
- Almeida, S.M. (24, 2, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 3, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 811, 811, 812, 813, 1283, 1410)
- Ananthanarayanan, S. (47)
- Andhale, S.B. (48, 49)
- Anilkumar, C. (50)
- Ansari, A.A. (335, 336, 337, 338)
- Ansari, M.A. (51)
- Ansari, M.Y. (52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 450, 718, 1345, 1470)
- Ansari, R. (68, 69, 865)
- Antia, N.H. (1366)
- Apte, Deepak. (70)
- Ashalata, S. (1093)
- Ashirrao, I.S. (314)
- Atkalikar, S.K. (71)
- Austin, D.F. (72)
- Awale, Vikas (73)
- Babu, C.R. (74)
- Bachulkar, M. (73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 482, 483, 484, 485, 1214, 1491)
- Bachulkar, M.Y. (80)
- Badadhe Bhujang (362)
- Badave, G.N. (609)
- Badhe, P.D. (81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 1012, 1013)
- Badhe, Prakash (1014)
- Badrinath, V. (1251, 1255)
- Bagool, R.G. (86)
- Bagul, R.M. (87)
- Bagwan, S.A. (88)
- Baheti, A.M. (495)
- Bakare, V.B. (256)
- Balakrishnan, M.S. (68, 69, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 329)
- Balapure, K.M. (94, 95)
- Banerjee, R.N. (686)
- Banerjee, S.P. (96, 97)
- Banik, S. (149)
- Bansode, S.B. (98)
- Bansude, G.M. (916)
- Bapat, U.C. (701)
- Baramata, P.M. (1467)

- Barhate, V.P. (99)
Barve, S. (467)
Baxi, J.P. (100)
Belsare, S.W. (101)
Bendale, V.W. (818, 819)
Bennet, S.S.R. (102, 103, 104, 1084, 1085)
Benniamin, A. (105)
Bhadane, V.V. (106, 419, 420, 762, 763, 937)
Bhagat, R. (107, 108, 1390)
Bhagat, R.B. (1278)
Bhagora, F.S. (250)
Bhagwat, S.D. (109, 110, 111)
Bhale, U.N. (112, 1088)
Bhamare, P.B. (113, 230, 1500)
Bhambure, G.B. (257)
Bhandari, M.M. (114, 115)
Bhangare, B.K. (116)
Bhansali, A.K. (115)
Bhardwaj, M. (437)
Bharucha, F.R. (117)
Bhaskar, V.V. (954, 955)
Bhat, R.G. (1252)
Bhave, S. (815)
Bhawalkar, S. (556)
Bhide, A.V. (118)
Bhide, R.K. (119, 237)
Bhide, V.P. (614, 615)
Bhiogade, S.W. (120)
Bhise, D.S. (121)
Bhogaonkar P.Y. (122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 275, 633, 771, 851, 852, 1087)
Bhore, D.P. (148, 418)
Bhosale, A.M. (1040, 1289, 1290)
Bhosale, L.J. (149, 679, 680)
Bhosle, S.V. (490, 491, 492)
Bhuktar, A.S. (150, 265, 561, 1320, 1474)
Bhuskute, S.M. (151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 597, 598, 1215, 1216, 1483)
Billore, K.V. (159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 451)
Bindurani, Ram (547)
Biradar, N.V. (172, 173)
Biradar, S. (557, 558)
Biradar, S.D. (174, 405, 956)
Birari, S.P. (175)
Birdi, T.J. (1366)
Birdwood, H.M. (176, 177, 178, 179)
Bisen, S.S. (699)
Blatter, E. (180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196)
Bodhankar, S.L. (547)
Bole, P.V. (197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202)
Bombay, R.D. (203)
Bonde, S.D. (172, 204)
Bondre, Meera (90, 329)
Bor, N.L. (205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225)
Borale, R.P. (431)
Borkar, G.B. (387)
Borle, S.V. (226)
Borse, B.D. (227, 228, 229, 1036)
Borse, R.B. (692)
Borse, S.C. (230)
Bremekamp, C.E.B. (231, 232)
Broome, Vivek Gour (1093)

- Bruggen, H.W.E. van. (233, 234)
Buren, H. van. (235)
Burns, W. (236, 237)
Caius, J.F. (238)
Canne, Judith M. (239)
Chakravorthy, A. (240)
Chakravarty, H.L. (241)
Champhekar, K. (556)
Chandore, A. (607)
Chandore, A.N. (708, 1484, 1490)
Chandore, Arun (605)
Chandra, S. (103)
Chandra, Veena (1465)
Chandrasekar, M. (556)
Chaphekar, S. (242)
Chaphekar, S.B. (243)
Chatterji, R.N. (1086)
Chaturvedi, A. (1039, 1068)
Chaturvedi, Alka (542)
Chaturvedi, N. (29)
Chaturvedi, S.D. (1402)
Chaubal, P.D. (244, 245, 246, 247, 248)
Chaudhari, G.S. (586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591)
Chaudhari, N.A. (519, 520)
Chaudhari, U.S. (100, 249)
Chaudhary, B.L. (250)
Chaudhary, P.R. (436)
Chaugule, B.B. (251, 252, 433, 477)
Chauhan, D.K. (1326)
Chavan Bhanudas (362)
Chavan, D.P. (598, 599, 602, 603)
Chavan, N.S. (1262)
Chavan, P.B. (253, 254, 255, 26, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263)
Chavan, S.J. (575)
Chavan, S.Y. (264, 265, 1473, 1474)
Chavan, V. (367)
Chavan, V.B. (266, 267, 1120, 1121)
Chavhan, V.N. (125)
Cherian, P.J. (13, 268, 269)
Chibber, H.M. (270)
Chillawar, R.G. (266, 271, 272, 1122, 1123)
Chinnappa, B. (273)
Chiplonkar, Alaka (274)
Chitale, G. (351)
Chitnis, B.K. (1438)
Chitre, R.G. (892)
Chivalkar, S.A. (1485)
Chondekar R.P. (275)
Chopra, S. (559)
Choudhary, A.D. (581)
Chougale, Padmaja M. (276)
Chougule, Padmaja. (471)
Chougule, V.V. (277)
Constance, L. (825)
Cooke, T. (278, 279, 280, 281)
Copleston, W.E. (282)
D'Almeida, J.F.R. (283)
D'Cruz, R. (175, 982)
Dabhade, G.T. (284, 285, 830, 831)
Dagwal, M.J. (146)
Dakshini, K.M.M. (1307)
Dalzell, N.A. (286, 287, 288, 289)
Daniel, P. (864)
Das Das, S.K. (291, 292, 293)
Das, Doli. (503)
Das, R.B. (290)
Dasgupta, S. (300, 301, 302, 303, 304)

- Dashora, K. (437)
Dashputre, G.B. (294)
Daswani, P.G. (1366)
Datar, M.N. (295a, 295b, 296, 920, 1058, 1061)
Datar, R. (297, 298)
Date, K.G. (987, 988)
David, S.B. (906)
Dawre, M.S. (299, 545, 1264, 1296)
Deb, D.B. (300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306)
Deo, Richa (1233)
Deodikar, G.B. (110, 248)
Deokule S. S. (307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 391, 392, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 575, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 1059)
Deora, C.R. (314, 315)
Deoray, S.D. (316)
Deorukhakar, A.C. (98)
Desai, M.H. (646, 647, 648)
Desai, S.H. (317, 318)
Deshmukh, A.M. (277)
Deshmukh, R.B. (107, 108, 1278)
Deshmukh, R.R. (436, 1116)
Deshmukh, S. (7)
Deshmukh, S.R. (1409)
Deshmukh, U.B. (267)
Deshmukh, V.R. (319, 320, 321, 406)
Deshpande, Adwait (661)
Deshpande, B.D. (322)
Deshpande, M.B. (322)
Deshpande, S. (323, 324, 1263)
Deshpande, T.D. (226)
Deshpande, U.R. (325, 326, 327, 328, 504, 505, 506, 1075, 1297, 1298)
Deshpande, V.D. (1291)
Desikachary, T.V. (329)
Devarkar, V.D. (126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133)
Devkar, S. (487)
Dhabe, A.S. (330, 361)
Dhadbhade, M. (1439)
Dhande, J.S. (331)
Dhanke, P.B. (1480, 1481)
Dhanorkar, M.N. (917, 1309)
Dharkar, Ninad (332, 333)
Dhaware, A.S. (120)
Dhore, M.A. (334)
Dhumal, K.N. (1407)
Divan, V.V. (730)
Diwakar, P.G. (299, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 1047, 1264, 1299)
Diwan, M.G. (925)
Diwanji, V.B. (343)
Dixit, B.S. (1325)
Dixit, G.B. (438, 1492, 1494)
Dixit, R.D. (344, 345)
Dixit, S.C. (346, 347)
Donde, V.P. (348, 349, 796)
Dongare, Meena (350, 735, 736, 773, 774, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260)
Dongare, Meena M. (772)
Dongarwar, N.M. (610)
Dravid, N.K. (1279)
Dube, A. (351)
Dutt, A.K. (1)
Dutta, Ratna (305, 306)
Dutta, S. (352, 353)
Dutta, Suchandra (30)
Dymock, W. (354, 355, 356)

- Falke, T. (357)
Fatima, S. (475)
Fernandes, R.R. (201, 358, 359, 360, 1192, 1193)
Francis, J.W. (361)
Fugare Rameshwar (362)
Gadgil, M. (1440)
Gadgil, N.K. (356)
Gaikwad, A.R. (707)
Gaikwad, N.B. (16)
Gaikwad, S.P. (363a, 363b, 364, 365, 366, 1042, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1486, 1496, 1497, 1498)
Gaikwad, S.S. (367)
Gaikwad, Y.B. (368, 761)
Gammie, G.A. (369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382)
Gandhe, R.V. (989, 990)
Gandhi, H.P. (383, 415, 416, 417)
Ganju, Laxmi (243)
Garad, G.P. (464)
Garad, K.U. (363a)
Garg, Vipin (521)
Garge, R.D. (941)
Gaudet, John J. (384)
Gavade, B.G. (385, 386)
Gavade, M.N. (1487)
Gawade, N.D. (386)
Gawal, D.U. (473)
Gawate, A.B. (923)
Gaykar, B.M. (387)
Gell, F.A. (388)
George, D. (832)
Ghadage, H.L. (389)
Ghadage, S.J. (390)
Ghalme, R.L. (391, 392)
Gham, S.K. (555)
Ghanwat, S.P. (393)
Ghate, H.V. (1471)
Ghate, V.S. (295a, 296, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 616, 1081, 1153, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1447, 1471)
Ghorband, D.P. (174, 405)
Ghorpade, D.S. (147)
Ghotge, Nitya Sambamurti (1093)
Ghurde, M.U. (406)
Gibson, A. (289, 407, 408)
Giradkar, P.G. (409, 410)
Giri, G.S. (882)
Gleadow, F. (411)
Godbole, A. (412)
Godbole, S.H. (941, 1503)
Godbole, S.R. (413)
Goel, P.K. (414)
Gokhale, M.V. (149)
Gonzalves, E.A. (415, 416, 417)
Gopalkrishna, N. (418)
Gopan, M.S. (419, 420)
Gopinathan Nair, K.R. (421)
Gore, R.D. (363a)
Gosavi, K.V.C. (422, 1485)
Govekar, R.S. (264, 1488)
Govindarajalu, E. (423, 424, 425)
Graham, J. (426, 427)
Graham, R.J.D. (428, 429, 430)
Graud, B.D. (431)
Gray, W. (432)
Gunale, V.R. (252, 433)
Gunjatkar, N. (434, 435)
Gupta, Rakhi (436)

- Gupta, V. (437)
Gurav, P.A. (173)
Gurav, R.V. (438, 1484)
Habib, Iqbal. (439)
Hallberg, F. (188)
Harney, N.V. (1469)
Harsulkar, A. (487)
Harsulkar, A.M. (493)
Hart, W.E. (440)
Harvey, P. (353)
Hebale, Prashant (736)
Hedawoo, G.B. (441)
Hegde, B.A. (442)
Hemadri, K. (60, 61, 67, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 325, 326, 425, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 506, 656, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1005)
Henry, A.N. (517)
Hippalgaonkar, K.V. (452)
Hodd, T. (453)
Hole, A.D. (169)
Hood, P. (1380)
Hora, S.L. (454)
Hore, D.K. (455)
Hosagoudar, V.B. (258, 259, 456, 457)
Humante, N.M. (237)
Husain, T. (458)
Hutke, Varsha (249)
Ilorkar, V.M. (459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464)
Inamdar, J.A. (1412, 1413)
Ingahalikar, S. (465, 466, 467)
Ingawale, Manjusha (468)
Ingole, S. (469)
Irani, N.A. (1194, 1195, 1196)
Issacs, M. (470)
Jadhav, A.G. (389)
Jadhav, B.T. (471)
Jadhav, C.R. (472, 620)
Jadhav, D.M. (473)
Jadhav, D.N. (700)
Jadhav, Lata (1017)
Jadhav, Lata S. (474)
Jadhav, M. (475)
Jadhav, S.H. (476)
Jadiye, S. (477)
Jadiye, S.U. (478)
Jagdale, R.P. (1060)
Jagtap S. D. (310)
Jagtap Suresh (362)
Jagtap, A.P. (479, 480, 481, 663, 1363)
Jagtap, A.S. (560)
Jagtap, D. (80, 482, 483, 484, 485)
Jagtap, S. (479, 486, 487)
Jagtap, S.D. (488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 1059)
Jain, B.D. (921)
Jain, C. (475)
Jain, D.L. (495)
Jain, S.K. (240, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1452)
Jain, S.R. (495)
Jaiswal, S.B. (1142)
Jamadar, A.M. (510)
Janardhanan, K.P. (511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 862)
Janarthanam, M.K. (516, 517, 518, 1489)
Jawale, A.K. (331, 519, 520, 689, 690, 691)
Jawale, S.M. (389)
Jayappa, M.A. (149)

- Jiotode, D.J. (460)
Jorapur, S.M. (521)
Joseph, J. (1311)
Joseph, K.T. (522)
Joshi, J. (556)
Joshi, P.A. (334)
Joshi, P.V. (1362)
Joshi, V.N. (523, 524, 525)
Kachare, S.V. (526)
Kadam, A. (558)
Kadam, Madhuri (527)
Kadam, V.B. (528)
Kadam, V.N. (134, 135, 136, 137, 138)
Kahalkar, V.I. (158, 597, 605)
Kaikini, N.S. (529)
Kalani, I.K. (530, 531)
Kale, J.C. (991)
Kale, M.V. (532)
Kale, S.B. (533)
Kale, V.S. (533)
Kali, B.G. (1355)
Kamalkishor, Heda Nilesh (534)
Kamat, M.N. (535)
Kamat, N.D. (536, 537)
Kambale, Tejaswini (538)
Kamble, M.Y. (539, 540, 766, 1140, 1217)
Kamble, P.B. (541)
Kamble, Rahul B. (542)
Kamble, S.Y. (299, 311, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1408)
Kammathy, R.V. (1106)
Kanade, M.B. (555, 575)
Kanade, R. (556)
Kanerkar, U.R. (139, 141, 275)
Kanthale, P. (557, 558)
Kapadia, Z. (1193, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1212)
Kapadnis, B.P. (992, 993, 996)
Kapoor, S.L. (559, 1324, 1325)
Karad, S.R. (560)
Karadge, B.A. (1231, 1232)
Karande, C.T. (390, 468)
Kare, M.A. (561, 1320)
Karmakar, S.M. (507)
Karnakar, S.R. (719)
Karnick, C.R. (562, 563, 564)
Karnik, C.R. (724)
Karnik, M.D. (242)
Karthikeyan, S. (565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 1265, 1300, 1302)
Kashid, J.K. (575)
Kasture, S.W. (576)
Kathepuri, J.V. (389)
Kavade, S.P. (577, 578, 1060, 1061, 1062)
Kavale, T.R. (579, 580)
Kawale, M.V. (581)
Kawale, T.R. (939)
Kazi, M.B. (649)
Kelkar, P.V. (111, 582, 583, 584)
Khade, P.D. (560)
Khadse, C.D. (921)
Khairnar, D.N. (585)
Khalane, K.S. (896)
Khan, T.A. (586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591)
Khan, Wadood M.A. (592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608)
Khandekar, V.P. (121, 260, 527, 609, 700)

- Khandelwal, K.R. (495)
Khanna, K.K. (610)
Khatavkar, S.D. (414)
Khattoon, Sabera (611)
Khatri, P.K. (459)
Khedkar, Rajeev (673)
Khillare, E.M. (473)
Khisty, D.V. (612)
Kinkar, V.N. (91)
Kochhar, R.K. (883, 888)
Kolvekar, Sunil (613)
Konde, B.K. (614, 615)
Kore, B.A. (88, 1372)
Kore, Priti S. (616)
Korekar, S.L. (923)
Koshy, K.C. (617, 618, 619)
Kothari, M.J. (620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 950)
Kotwal, S.N. (632)
Krishnan, S. (367)
Kshirsagar, P.P. (142, 143, 144, 633, 771)
Kshirsagar, R.D. (479)
Kshirsagar, S.R. (634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643)
Kshma, K. (475)
Kubade, A.U. (560)
Kulkarni, A.A. (387)
Kulkarni, A.R. (44, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 1338)
Kulkarni, A.Y. (414)
Kulkarni, B.G. (62, 63, 573, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 685, 760, 824, 935, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1363, 1365)
Kulkarni, C.G. (661)
Kulkarni, D.K. (524, 525, 541, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 694, 893, 894, 1055, 1358, 1363, 1364, 1390, 1391, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1444)
Kulkarni, K.M. (534)
Kulkarni, L.B. (237)
Kulkarni, M.B. (664)
Kulkarni, N.A. (678, 679, 680)
Kulkarni, S. (1362)
Kulkarni, U.K. (1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1369)
Kulkarni, Usha V. (261, 262)
Kumar, Anand (546, 565, 566, 567, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 1301)
Kumar, Anil (1493)
Kumar, C.A. (477)
Kumar, K.D. (686)
Kumaran, K.P.N. (687, 688, 1063, 1064)
Kumawat, D.A. (519, 520, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693)
Kumbhojkar, M.S. (397, 523, 524, 525, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 694, 695, 696, 836, 837, 895, 1358, 1363, 1364, 1383, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1403, 1443, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448)
Kumthekar, R.M. (98)
Kundalkar, B.D. (697)
Kundu, B.C. (698)
Kunhikannan, C. (699)
Kurlapkar, D.D. (700)
Kushalappa, C. (556)
Kuvalekar, A. (487)
Kuvalekar, A.A. (493)
Kuvar, S.D. (701)
Lakshminarasimhan, P. (568, 571, 574, 600, 606, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 1052, 1058, 1061, 1062,

- 1065, 1066, 1067, 1269, 1302, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1365)
- Lale, M. (1363)
- Landge, A.D. (707)
- Lattoo, C. (242)
- Lattoo, C.S. (45, 46)
- Lekhak, M. (1490)
- Lekhak, Manoj, M. (708)
- Lewis, W.H. (709)
- Limaye, R.B. (687, 688)
- Lisboa, J.C. (710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716)
- Londhe, A.N. (621, 622, 717, 718, 1048)
- Macfarlane, T.D. (1315)
- Magare, S.R. (719)
- Magdum, C.S. (7)
- Magdum, D.K. (312, 994)
- Magdum, R.P. (720)
- Mahabale, T.S. (721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726)
- Mahajan, D.M. (1055)
- Mahajan, D.R. (727, 728)
- Mahajan, K.D. (870)
- Mahajan, N.M. (1142)
- Mahajan, S.D. (729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 1076, 1077)
- Mahajan, S.P. (719)
- Mahajan, S.R. (734, 871)
- Mahajan, T.S. (98)
- Mahamuni, Rahul (735, 736)
- Mahekar, P.D. (1043)
- Mahekar, Preeti D. (737)
- Mahekar, Priti D. (738)
- Maheshwari, J.K. (739)
- Mahiske, V. (815)
- Majumdar, A.M. (1141, 1273)
- Majumdar, N.C. (740)
- Makde, K.H. (610)
- Makhija, U. (351)
- Malche, Y.P. (692)
- Malhotra, S.K. (741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 1270, 1303)
- Mali, M.V. (728)
- Mali, N.S. (761)
- Mali, P.Y. (762, 763)
- Malik, K.C. (764)
- Mallikarjunaiah, R.R. (765)
- Malpure, N.V. (577, 766, 767, 768, 1066, 1067)
- Mandavgane, R. (1449)
- Mane, A.V. (820)
- Mane, P.N. (263)
- Mani Varghese, K.I. (769, 1114)
- Manickam, V.S. (105)
- Manik, S.R. (1006)
- Marathe, K.V. (872)
- Marathe, Kusum (770)
- Marathe, V.R. (140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 771)
- Masal, V.P. (772, 773, 774)
- Mathew, B. (1499)
- Mathew, Philip (1312)
- Mathew, Thomas (775)
- Mathur, Nandini, P. (1093)
- McCann, C. (189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785)
- Mehrotra, B.N. (1453)
- Mehrotra, Shanta (1326)
- Mehta, Moti. (770)
- Mendhe, B.K. (158)

- Merat, Manoj M. (786, 1002)
Merchant, Y. (1200, 1201)
Mhaikar, V.G. (787)
Mhamulkar, S.H. (260)
Mhaskar, D.N. (788, 789)
Mirashi, M.V. (790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800)
Mishal, H. (801)
Mishra, D.K. (802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808)
Mishra, R.L. (809, 995, 1094)
Misra, Sarat (810)
Mistry, M.K. (811, 812, 813)
Mitra, R.L. (2, 814)
Modak, C.D. (1110)
Mogarkar, K.M. (1226)
Mohite, S.K. (7)
Mokat, D. (815)
Mokat, D.N. (313, 392, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820)
Monachino, Joseph (8210)
Mone, S. (556)
Moniz, L. (101)
Moorthy, S. (339, 342, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 936)
More, T.N. (547, 548)
Mudaliar, S.K. (170, 554, 573, 822, 823, 824, 1303)
Mudgal, P.V. (650, 651)
Mukherjee, P.K. (96, 825)
Mukherjee, S. (487, 826)
Mukherjee, S.K. (827)
Mukherjee, Sourav (828)
Mukundan, U. (1233)
Mulgaonkar, M.S. (829, 830, 831)
Mulla, R.M. (832)
Mungikar, R. (479)
Muniappan, R. (833)
Munshi, S.K. (926)
Muratkar, G.D. (320)
Murthy, V.V.S. (1412)
Nadaf, A.B. (1504)
Nafday, U.R. (797, 798, 834, 835)
Nagare, M.B. (836, 837)
Nagarkar, M.B. (1045)
Naik, V.N. (838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 1347)
Nair, K.K.N. (859, 860, 861, 862)
Nair, L.N. (863, 996)
Nair, N.C. (864)
Nair, V.J. (865)
Nairne, A.K. (866)
Naithani, H.B. (867)
Nambiar, G.R. (868)
Nanaware, S.D. (869)
Nandan, S.N. (870, 871)
Nandgude, T.D. (7)
Nandkar, P.B. (872)
Nanir, S.P. (873, 1357)
Narayana, B.M. (874)
Narayana, L.L. (933)
Narendra, D.V. (875)
Narkhede, P.N. (876, 877)
Nasare, P.N. (1469)
Natarajan, B. (878)
Navalkar, B.S. (879)
Nawaz, M.A. (1467)
Nayak, P. (810)
Nayaka, S. (880)

- Nayar, M.P. (11, 64, 324, 569, 570, 627, 775, 881, 882, 883, 1333)
Nayar, T.S. (884, 885, 886, 887, 888)
Ngan, P.T. (889)
Nielsen, I. (890, 891)
Nigam, A.K. (663)
Nikam, N.V. (707)
Nilegaonkar, S. (892)
Nimbalkar, M.S. (1484)
Nipunage, D.S. (694, 893, 894, 895, 1448)
Nirmal Kumar, J.I. (896, 897)
Nisal, V.N. (1304)
Oliver, A.K. (898)
Otaghvari, A.M. (1493)
Oza, G.M. (899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905)
Pachkhede, A.U. (406)
Pachpande, R.R. (906)
Paddakhe, V.B. (1137, 1138)
Padhye, M.D. (1387, 1388)
Palekar, R.P. (907)
Panda, S.P. (810)
Pande, A. (535, 908, 909, 1213)
Pande, A.K. (910)
Pande, Alaka (911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919)
Pande, S. (920)
Pande, V.K. (84, 85)
Pande, V.V. (921)
Pandey Pooja O. (586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591)
Pandey, V.K. (81, 82)
Panthaki, D. (922, 1202)
Panthaki, D.P. (1253)
Papdiwal, P.B. (48, 49, 1019, 923, 1229, 1306)
Parabia, M.H. (1252)
Paradkar, S.A. (799)
Paralikar, S.N. (367)
Parandekar, S.A. (924, 925, 926)
Pardeshi, S.N. (927, 928, 929)
Pardeshi, V.N. (930, 1116, 1117)
Parkinson, C.E. (931, 932)
Parthasarathy, M.V. (725)
Parvati, A. (933)
Pataskar, R.D. (14, 15, 268, 269, 934, 935, 936)
Patel, N.G. (106, 937)
Patel, R.I. (938)
Patel, V. (1203, 1204, 1205, 1206)
Patil Satish (362)
Patil, A.R. (869, 939)
Patil, A.S. (940, 941)
Patil, B.D. (538)
Patil, C.R. (1152, 1370)
Patil, D.A. (10, 230, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 1004, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1356, 1367)
Patil, H.M. (954, 955)
Patil, H.S. (1501)
Patil, Jayashri (693)
Patil, Jayshri U. (956)
Patil, K.S. (1491)
Patil, M.B. (957, 958)
Patil, M.S. (579, 580, 697, 869, 939, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 1282, 1371)
Patil, M.V. (951, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 1034, 1035)
Patil, M.Y. (978, 979)
Patil, N. (896, 897)

- Patil, N.A. (555, 980)
Patil, Neelam (981)
Patil, P. (952)
Patil, R.B. (982)
Patil, R.C. (1385)
Patil, R.M. (1078)
Patil, R.P. (983, 1274)
Patil, R.S. (227)
Patil, S. (7)
Patil, S.B. (692)
Patil, S.D. (863, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999)
Patil, S.H. (1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1502)
Patil, S.K. (263)
Patil, S.L. (1004)
Patil, S.R. (547, 548, 549, 550)
Patil, S.S. (1005)
Patil, S.Y. (228, 1036)
Patil, T.M. (442)
Patil, U.S. (1006)
Patil, V. (815)
Patil, V.N. (1492)
Patil, V.R. (228)
Patil, Y.P. (226)
Patricia (453)
Patunkar, B.W. (853, 854, 855, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010)
Patwardhan, A. (556)
Patwardhan, P.G. (317, 318, 910, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1045, 1225)
Paul, S.R. (458, 1016, 1325)
Paulsen, B.S. (878)
Pawar, A.B. (474, 1017, 1286)
Pawar, B.R. (1018, 1282)
Pawar, B.T. (1019)
Pawar, I.S. (1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024)
Pawar, J.S. (653)
Pawar, P. (487)
Pawar, P.K. (493)
Pawar, S. (976, 977, 979, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035)
Pawar, S.G. (547, 548, 549)
Pawar, Shubhangi (951, 953)
Pawara, C.M. (229, 1036)
Pendse, D.C. (1318)
Pendse, G.S. (1141)
Pendse, M.A. (997)
Pereira, Neelam (1037)
Petkar, A.S. (707)
Phadke, C.H. (1038)
Phale, S.G. (663)
Phani Kumar, G. (1039)
Pingale, S.D. (1040)
Piratla N. Rao. (1091)
Pochhi, V.U. (1006)
Pokle, D.S. (264, 856, 857, 1041, 1348)
Potdar, G.G. (107, 108, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1147, 1148, 1455, 1493)
Prabhu, A.V. (1045)
Prabhu, Rajendra, R. (613)
Pradhan, S.G. (340, 342, 546, 551, 552, 553, 554, 717, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1263, 1271)
Pradhan, Y.D. (1050)
Pramanik, B.B. (97)
Prasad, R. (764)
Prasad, V.P. (295b, 1051, 1052, 1053)
Prasanna, P.V. (568, 571, 1302, 1359, 1360, 1362, 1363, 1365)

- Prijanto, B. (1054)
- Punalekar, S. (577, 578, 1052, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1361)
- Puri, A.K. (1068)
- Puri, G.S. (1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078)
- Purohit, Shobha (90)
- Quisa, M. (18)
- Qureshi, I.M. (1079)
- Radha, K.S. (238)
- Raghavendra, S. (556)
- Ragothaman, G. (877)
- Rahangdale, S.R. (1080, 1081)
- Rahangdale, S.S. (1080, 1081)
- Rairkar, Sandhya (1015)
- Raizada, M.B. (867, 932, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086)
- Rajgure, Y.M. (1087)
- Rajkonda, J.N. (112, 1088)
- Rajopadhye, Anagha A. (1402)
- Rajput, A.P. (1089)
- Raju, D.C.S. (1090)
- Raju, V.S. (456, 1091)
- Rakhonde, S.P. (608)
- Ramaiah, P.V. (957, 958)
- Ramarethinam, S. (1092)
- Ramayya, N. (1466)
- Ramdas, Sagari, R. (1093)
- Ranade, S.S. (399)
- Ranade, V.D. (809, 998, 1094)
- Randeria, A. (359)
- Randeria, Aban J. (1207)
- Rane, H.E. (692, 693)
- Ranjalkar, K.M. (1122, 1123)
- Rao, A.S. (1095)
- Rao, G.V. (918, 919)
- Rao, K.B. (92)
- Rao, K.M. (628, 629, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 1047)
- Rao, M.R. (1096)
- Rao, P.N. (1097)
- Rao, P.S.N. (50, 477, 1061)
- Rao, R.S. (65, 66, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1330, 1339, 1340)
- Rao, Rama N. (699)
- Rao, Ramchandra (1107, 1108, 1109, 1110)
- Rao, Sanyasi (1093)
- Rao, V.G. (769, 789, 1038, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1406)
- Rao, V.S. (1115)
- Rathod, V.N. (1116, 1117)
- Rathod, V.S. (1409)
- Rathor, O.S. (267, 271, 272, 576, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123)
- Rathore, O.S. (266, 1124)
- Raveendran, K. (868)
- Raynal, A. (1125)
- Razi, B.A. (1126)
- Reddy, A.S. (1127)
- Reddy, Gopal P. (393, 1128)
- Reddy, M.M. (1129, 1130)
- Reddy, V.N. (1097)
- Remizowa, M.V. (1315)
- Rothe, S.P. (320, 321, 858, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138)
- Rudall, P.J. (1315)
- Rukshana, A.R. (1467)
- Ryan, G.M. (1139)

- Sabale, R.R. (1140)
- Sadhale, A. (1141)
- Sahni, K.C. (104)
- Sahu, A.K. (243)
- Sakarkar, D.M. (1142)
- Sakarkar, N.M. (1142)
- Sakarkar, U.M. (1142)
- Saklani, Arvind (509)
- Saldanha, C.J. (1143, 1144, 1145, 1208)
- Salpekar, J.B. (800)
- Salunke, K.J. (1040)
- Salunkhe, C.B. (476, 510, 1042, 1044, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1279, 1456, 1494)
- Salunkhe, V.S. (958)
- Sameera, S.A. (145)
- Sane, H. (399)
- Sane, H.D. (398, 1153)
- Sanjappa, M. (1154, 1155)
- Sankpal, V.Y. (389)
- Sant, N. (920)
- Santapau, H. (202, 359, 360, 922, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1254, 1288)
- Sante, M.N. (1213)
- Sardesai, M. (556)
- Sardesai, M.M. (150, 264, 265, 361, 363b, 364, 606, 1149, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1346, 1347, 1486, 1487, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498)
- Sarnaik, S. (1503)
- Sarwade, P.P. (112)
- Sasikumar, B. (1223)
- Saste, Kishor H. (616)
- Sathe, A.V. (1224, 1225)
- Sathe, P.G. (611, 1226, 1227, 1322)
- Satpute, T.A. (116)
- Satyanarayan, Y. (117, 1050)
- Sauer, Jonathan (1228)
- Sawant, P.S. (549, 550)
- Sawant, R.J. (1229)
- Sawant, S. (549)
- Sawant, S.Y. (1230)
- Sawant, Sangeeta P. (550)
- Sawant, U.J. (1231, 1232)
- Sawant, V.S. (112)
- Sayed, Nudrat Z. (1233)
- Sedgwick, L.J. (1234, 1235, 1236, 1237)
- Sen Gupta, G. (1238)
- Shah, G.L. (618, 619, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1413)
- Shaikh, R.I. (604, 606, 607, 608, 1261)
- Shaikh, S.D. (773, 774)
- Shaikh, S.S. (1262)
- Shaikh, Shakil D. (1257, 1258, 1259, 1260)
- Sharma, B.D. (323, 324, 341, 567, 572, 573, 657, 703, 704, 705, 706, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271)
- Sharma, B.N. (83, 84, 85)
- Sharma, L.K. (85)
- Sharma, P.P. (1272, 1273, 1274)
- Sharma, R.M. (1275)
- Sharma, T.P. (250)

- Sharma, V.S. (559, 1276)
Sharon, Madhuri (1277)
Shastri, K.V. (921)
Shendage, Shankar M. (539)
Shende, M.B. (267)
Shimpale, V.B. (107, 108, 1149, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281)
Shinde, D.N. (1282)
Shinde, R. (813)
Shinde, Rajendra (1283)
Shinde, S.R. (1284, 1285)
Shinde, V. (1286)
Shindikar, M. (677, 687, 688)
Shirke, D.R. (1287)
Shirke, N. (726)
Shirodkar, D. (342)
Shirodkar, D.L. (630)
Shrivastava, G.P. (1288)
Shukla, H.S. (719)
Shukla, S. (556)
Siddiqui, A.N. (1289, 1290)
Siddiqui, M.S. (1291)
Sikarvar, R.L.S. (508)
Singh, A. (1325)
Singh, E.A. (548, 549, 550)
Singh, K.P. (12)
Singh, N.P. (171, 291, 292, 293, 327, 328, 472, 480, 481, 568, 574, 620, 622, 631, 658, 659, 685, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 1049, 1052, 1053, 1265, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1341, 1342, 1492, 1499)
Singh, Naval (1306)
Singh, P. (1307)
Singh, P.N. (1310)
Singh, R.K. (1308)
Singh, S.K. (1309, 1310)
Sinha, B.K. (509)
Sitre, S.R. (1469)
Sivarajan, V.V. (522, 1311, 1312)
Smith, J.Y. (1313)
Soenarko, S. (1314)
Sokoloff, D.D. (1315)
Solanke, N.S. (405)
Solanke, S.N. (599, 601, 602, 603, 604, 1261)
Solankure, R.T. (1316)
Soler, R.S. (1319)
Somani, V.J. (314, 315)
Sonawane, Y.D. (1317, 1318, 1319)
Sonje, S.B. (1320)
Sonkar, A. (1493)
Sreemadhavan, C.P. (1321)
Srinivasu, T. (927, 928, 929)
Srinivasulu, B.V. (1322)
Srinivasulu, S.V. (1227)
Srivastava, G.K. (1326)
Srivastava, R.C. (1323)
Srivastava, S.K. (1324)
Srivastava, S.N. (1325)
Srivastava, Sharad Kumar (1326)
Stapf, O. (281)
Staples, G.W. (72)
Subhedar, A.W. (1327, 1328, 1329)
Subhedar, Anand (332, 333)
Subramaniam, V.K. (93)
Subramanian, K.N. (1330)
Subramanyam, K. (2, 1331, 1332, 1333)

- Sumanth, G.T. (1285)
Sundararaghavan, R. (67, 569, 570, 1305, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345)
Sundari, S. (105)
Surange, S.R. (15)
Suroshe, S.B. (460)
Survase, S.A. (561, 1018, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1474)
Suryanarayana, M.C. (1349, 1350, 1450)
Suryawanshi, S.R. (526)
Sutar, S.P. (1280)
Symonds, W.P. (1351)
Tadwalkar, M. (556)
Takade, A.R. (921)
Talbot, W.A. (1352, 1353, 1354)
Talde, U.K. (1378)
Tankar, A.N. (921)
Tarar, J.L. (99)
Tatwawadi, H.N. (1355)
Taur, R.D. (605, 606, 607, 608)
Tayade, S.K. (1356)
Telave, A.B. (575)
Tembhurne, R.R. (1357)
Tetali, P. (1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366)
Tetali, S. (1358, 1360, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365)
Thakkar, K.M. (243)
Thakur, H.A. (1367)
Thite, A.N. (652, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371)
Thoke, R.B. (1372)
Thomas, J. (1373)
Thombre, M.V. (1374)
Thuan, N. van (1375)
Tilak, S.T. (1376, 1377, 1378)
Tiwari, S.R. (537)
Tiwari, V.J. (1379)
Toby (1380)
Todawat, J. (1306)
Tosh, J. (1381, 1382, 1383)
Totey, N.G. (461, 462, 463, 464)
Trivedi, T. (1384)
Ugale, S.D. (1385)
Ugemuge, N.R. (1386, 1387, 1388)
Ujjainkar, M.R. (1389)
Uniyal, B.P. (1238)
Upadhye, A.S. (674, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403)
Upadhye, S. (675)
Upreti, D.K. (880)
Ursekar, M.S. (1404, 1405)
Vaidya, M.B. (731, 732, 733)
Vaidya, Prachi (1406)
Vaidya, R.R. (1407)
Vairale, M.G. (436)
Vajravelu, E. (1408)
Valvi, R.J. (897)
Valvi, S.R. (1409)
van der Maesen, L.J.G. (1410)
Vanjari, S.D. (692)
Varadpande, D.G. (1411)
Varghese, M. (1373, 1412, 1413)
Vartak, V.D. (297, 298, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 434, 435, 676, 695, 696, 836, 837, 892, 894, 895, 1382, 1383, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1403, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431,

- 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1503)
 Vasadava, J.A. (1451)
 Vazifdar, D. (1252)
 Ved Prakash (1452, 1453)
 Veldkamp, J.F. (1454, 1455, 1456)
 Venkanna, P. (457)
 Venkata Reddi, B. (1459, 1460, 1457, 1458, 1460, 1461, 1463, 1464)
 Verghese, M. (897)
 Verma, D.M. (1465)
 Vijayakumar, B.K. (1466)
 Vinod, N.C. (146)
 Viraktamath, C.A. (833)
 Vishal, R.M. (147)
 Vishwasrao, V. (920)
 Vyawahare, N.S. (1467)
 Vyawahare, V.B. (999)
 Wabale, A.S. (1468)
 Wadhwa, N.S. (1469)
 Wadhwa, B.M. (660, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1470)
 Wagh, G.K. (1471)
 Wagh, S.K. (1472)
 Waghchaure, C. (1366)
 Waghire, H.B. (265, 1018, 1348, 1473, 1474)
 Waghmare, B.M. (1284, 1285)
 Waingankar, V. (917, 1310)
 Wakte, K.V. (1504)
 Wate, S.R. (436)
 Watve, A.V. (718)
 Watwe, A. (494)
 Welzen, P.C. van. (1475)
 Windler, D.R. (1476)
 Woodrow, G.M. (1477, 1478)
 Yadav, A.D. (1479)
 Yadav, S. (1480)
 Yadav, S.L. (1481)
 Yadav, S.R. (16, 44, 76, 77, 78, 79, 363b, 364, 365, 366, 422, 518, 539, 540, 653, 708, 737, 766, 767, 768, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1315, 1338, 1455, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499)
 Yadav, S.S. (87, 431, 897, 1003, 1089, 1255, 1373, 1500, 1501, 1502)
 Yadav, U.S. (422)
 Yeole, T.Y. (1503)
 Yeragi, S.G. (409, 410)
 Yogi, D.V. (1256)
 Zade (275)
 Zanan, R.L. (1504)
 Zare, M.K. (1121, 1124)
 Zate, B.R. (1505)
 Ziya, A.R. (1467)



Courtesy : S.A. Punekar

Crinum woodrowii Baker – a critically endangered, endemic taxa of Western Ghats



Courtesy : S.A. Punekar

Arisaema sahyadricum S.R. Yadav et al. – an endemic aroid from Western Ghats



Courtesy : S.R. Yadav

Crinum brachynema Herb. – a critically endangered, endemic taxon of Western Ghats



Courtesy : S.P. Kavade

The Western Ghats escarpment in the Deccan Traps at Arthur's Seat, Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra



Courtesy : S.A. Punekar

Carpet of *Eriocaulon sedgwickii*, *Impatiens lawii* & *Utricularia purpurascens* at Kas Plateau, Maharashtra



Courtesy : S.A. Punekar

Seshagiria sahyadrica M.Y. Ansari & Hemadri – an endemic genus of Western Ghats